Lesson Plan: Sociology as a Discipline (Unit I)

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Basic Concepts in Sociology (Paper 1)

Course Code: SC 101C (Major)

Lesson Title: Sociology as a Discipline (Unit I)

Learning Objective:

Students will explore the nature and scope of sociology as a discipline.

- Students will understand the importance of sociology in examining social structures, interactions, and changes.
- Students will identify the role of sociology in addressing social issues.
- Students will compare the scope and focus of sociology with other social sciences.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will understand the fundamental concepts of sociology.
- Students will be able to explain the nature and scope of sociology.
- Students will recognize the significance of sociology in understanding social behaviour and institutions.
- Students will gain an understanding of different sociological perspectives.
- Students will recognize the connections and distinctions between sociology and other social sciences

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance of Sociology
- 2. Perspectives of Sociology
- 3. Sociology and other Social Sciences-Social Anthropology, Psychology, Economics, Political Science & History
- 4. Sociology as a science

No. of Lectures: 11

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Jeven Dubbarons

Lesson Plan: Basic Concepts (Unit I)

Name of Faculty: Dr. Sharmistha Chakraborthy

Course Title: Basic Concepts in Sociology (Paper 1)

Lesson Title: Basic Concepts (Unit I)

Course Code: SC 101C (Major)

Learning Objective:

- Students can explore the idea of a community and associations as a group of individuals and understand the roles, functions, and impacts of these on society.
- Students will learn about status as a position a person occupies within a social structure and also the concept of role as the expected behavior associated with a particular status.
- Students will understand the family, marriage and kinship as a key social institution vital for socialization, support, and cultural transmission.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to explain the structure of society and the roles of individuals within it. They will recognize how societies organize around norms and values and understand the impact of societal change.
- Students will be able to differentiate between various types of communities and associations and discuss how these influence individual identities and social behavior.
- Students will be able to distinguish between ascribed and achieved statuses, and analyze how status affects social interactions and individual identity.
- Students will understand the concept of social roles and be able to evaluate the impact of role expectations, role conflict, and role strain on individuals and groups.
- Students will be able to describe the functions of the family, marriage and kinship as a social institution, recognize different family structures, and discuss how these structures evolve.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Society, Community, Association
- 2. Status and Role
- 3. Institutions: Family, Marriage & Kinship
- 4. Groups and its types

No. of Lectures: 22

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

D Star

Lesson Plan: Culture and Socialization (Unit III)

Name of Faculty: Joel Lalengliana Darlong

Course Title:Basic Concepts in Sociology (Paper 1)

Course Code: SC 101C (Major)

Lesson Title: Culture and Socialization (Unit III)

Learning Objective:

Students will understand the concept of culture, including its meaning, characteristics, types, and the concept of cultural lag.

Students will learn about the meaning and importance of socialization, as well as its stages and key socializing agents.

Students will explore the concepts of conformity and deviance, and understand their roles and effects in society.

Students will recognize how heredity and environment interact to shape personality development.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to define culture, explain its characteristics, and distinguish between different types of culture.
- Students will describe the stages of socialization and identify the key agents like family, school, and media that influence it.
- Students will understand and explain the concepts of conformity and deviance, and assess their impact on society.
- Students will analyze the roles of heredity and environment in personality development and explain how they work together to shape individuals.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Culture: Meaning, Characteristics, types, Cultural lag
- 2. Socialization Meaning, Stages & Agencies
- 3. Conformity and Deviance
- 4. Heredity and environment in personality development

No. of Lectures: 8

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment



Lesson Plan: Social Change, Social Processes and Social Control (Unit IV)

Name of Faculty: Sara Debbarma

Course Title: Basic Concepts in Sociology (Paper 1)

Course Code: SC 101C (Major)

Lesson Title: Social Change, Social Processes and Social Control (Unit IV)

Learning Objective:

Students will learn about social change and how these changes take place in our society through various factors.

Students will get to know the meaning of progress, development and evolution in the context of social change and how these words are interrelated with each other.

Students will learn to differentiate between associative and dissociative social processes and how these processes influence social relationships in our society.

Students will learn the meaning of social control, its types and the role of agencies in enforcing and maintaining norms.

Learning Outcomes:

- At the end students will be able to explain the concept of social change and its significance and will be able to identify the major factors like technology, economy, culture etc, that contribute to social change.
- Students will be able to evaluate various theories of social change on how and why changes occur in society.
- Students will be able to relate social processes with real life social interactions, by using either associative or dissociative processes. They will also know how these processes can strengthen or weaken our relationship.
- Students will evaluate various social control agencies in different societal context and apply it to contemporary social issues.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Social Change: Meaning and Factors
- 2. Social Change, Progress, Development, Evolution
- 3. Social Processes: Associative and Dissociative
- 4. Social Control: Meaning, types and Agencies

No. of Lectures: 11

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Sara Dellogara

Department of Sociology, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Nature and Origin (Unit I)

Name of Faculty: Joel Lalengliana Darlong

Course Title: Sociological Thinker (Paper 2)

Course Code: SC 102C (Major)

Lesson Title: Nature and Origin (Unit I)

Learning Objective:

- Students will understand the emergence of sociology as a discipline and its historical context.
- Students will explore the role of the European Enlightenment in shaping sociological thought.
- Students will learn about the impact of the French and Industrial Revolutions on the development of sociology.
- Students will study Auguste Comte's contributions to sociology, including his ideas on positivism, the Laws of Three Stages, and the concepts of social statics and dynamics.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to explain the origins of sociology and identify the key historical factors that contributed to its emergence.
- Students will analyze how the European Enlightenment influenced the development of sociological theories and ideas.
- Students will understand the significance of the French and Industrial Revolutions in shaping sociological perspectives.
- Students will describe Auguste Comte's theory of positivism, explain the Laws of Three Stages, and differentiate between social statics and social dynamics.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Emergence of Sociology
- 2. Role of European Enlightenment
- 3. French & Industrial Revolution
- 4. Auguste Comte: Positivism; Laws of Three stages, Social statics and Dynamics

No. of Lectures: 15

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

4

Lesson Plan: Emile Durkheim (Unit II)

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Sociological Thinker (Paper 2)

Course Code: SC 102C (Major)

Lesson Title: Emile Durkheim (Unit II)

Learning Objective:

- Identify and analyze examples of social facts and their influence on individual behavior and societal norms.
- Differentiate between mechanical and organic solidarity, providing examples of each.
- Apply sociological perspectives to real-world social issues, such as the role of religion and social cohesion.
- Classify different types of suicide (egoistic, altruistic, anomic, and fatalistic) and identify the social conditions that lead to each.
- * Critically assess the implications of the division of labor on social integration and stability.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to apply sociological theories, such as Durkheim's theories on the division of labor, forms of solidarity, and types of suicide, to real-world situations.
- Students will recognize the importance of studying social facts to understand social structures and behaviors.
- Students will develop the ability to critically assess the implications of the division of labor, social integration, and stability in modern societies.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Division of Labour & forms of solidarity
- 2. Elementary forms of religious Life
- 3. Social fact
- 4. Suicide-Types of Suicide

No. of Lectures: 10

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- ❖ Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- ❖ Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Jeneron Julianna

Lesson Plan: Karl Marx (Unit III)

Name of Faculty: Sentienla

Course Title: Sociological Thinker (Paper 2)

Course Code: SC 102C (Major)

Lesson Title: Karl Marx (Unit III)

Learning Objective:

Students will learn the concept of historical materialism, how Marx used it to analyze the progression of societies through various stages of economic development

Students will explore the role of class struggle in historical and societal change as theorized by Marx

Students will understand Marx's concept of alienation, particularly in the context of labor under capitalism

Students will delve into Marx's analysis of the capitalist mode of production and its impact on the class dynamics and economic structure of society

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can articulate the principles of historical materialism and apply them to understand the evolution of economic systems and societal structures
- Students can analyze the implications of class struggle and how it shapes societal change, using Marx's framework to interpret modern social issues
- Students can explain the concept of alienation and identify its manifestations in contemporary work environments
- Students can critically evaluate the capitalist mode of production, discussing its effects on different social classes and its role in shaping economic relationships

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Historical Materialism
- 2. Class Struggle
- 3. Alienation
- 4. Capitalist Mode of Production

No. of Lectures: 8

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Lesson Plan: Max Weber (Unit IV)

Name of Faculty: Sentienla

Course Title: Sociological Thinker (Paper 2)

Course Code: SC 102C (Major)

Lesson Title: Max Weber (Unit IV)

Learning Objective:

- Students will learn Weber's concept of the Ideal Type and how it is used as a methodological tool in sociological analysis
- Students will explore Weber's analysis of bureaucracy, including its characteristics, functions, and implications for society
- Students will study Weber's typology of authority—traditional, charismatic, and rational-legal—and their roles in different societal structures
- Students will delve into Weber's thesis on the Protestant ethic and its role in the development of capitalism

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can apply the concept of Ideal Type to analyze various social phenomena, demonstrating an understanding of its utility and limitations in sociological research
- Students can critically evaluate the structure and function of bureaucracy in modern organizations and its effects on individuals and society
- Students can differentiate between the three forms of authority identified by Weber and discuss examples of each from contemporary or historical contexts
- Students can interpret and debate Weber's theory of the Protestant ethic and its connection to the rise of capitalism, assessing its relevance and application to modern economic development

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Ideal Type
- 2. Bureaucracy
- 3. Authority
- 4. Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

No. of Lectures: 8

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Lesson Plan: Basic Concepts (Unit I)

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Basic Concepts in Sociology (Paper 1)

Course Code: SC 101M (Minor)

Lesson Title: Basic Concepts Institution (Unit I)

Learning Objective:

Students will explore the nature and scope of sociology as a discipline.

- Students will understand the importance of sociology in examining social structures, interactions, and changes.
- Students will identify the role of sociology in addressing social issues.
- Students will compare the scope and focus of sociology with other social sciences.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will understand the fundamental concepts of sociology.
- Students will be able to explain the nature and scope of sociology.
- Students will recognize the significance of sociology in understanding social behaviour and institutions.
- Students will gain an understanding of different sociological perspectives.
- Students will recognize the connections and distinctions between sociology and other social sciences

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Sociology: Meaning, Nature, Scope
- 2. Sociology and other Social Sciences- Social Anthropology, Psychology, Political Science & History
- 3. Concept of Society; Community and Association
- 4. Sociology as a science

No. of Lectures: 11

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Greveron July armina

Lesson Plan: Institution, groups and Social Change (Unit II)

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Basic Concepts in Sociology (Paper 1)

Course Code: SC 101M (Minor)

Lesson Title: Institution, groups and Social Change (Unit II)

Learning Objective:

Define sociology and describe its main areas of study.

- Discuss the nature and scope of sociology as a discipline.
- Analyse the importance of sociology in examining social structures, interactions, and changes.
- Identify the role of sociology in addressing social issues.
- Compare the scope and focus of sociology with other social sciences.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will understand the fundamental concepts of sociology.
- Students will be able to explain the nature and scope of sociology.
- Students will recognize the significance of sociology in understanding social behaviour and institutions.
- Students will gain an understanding of different sociological perspectives.
- Students will recognize the connections and distinctions between sociology and other social sciences

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Institutions: Family, Marriage & Kinship
- 2. Groups and its types
- 3. Social Change: Meaning and factors
- 4. Social Processes: Associative and Dissociative

No. of Lectures: 13

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Genera Delabarana

Department of Sociology, ACARTALA

Lesson Plan: Culture and Socialization (Unit III)

Name of Faculty: Joel Lalengliana Darlong

Course Title: Basic Concepts in Sociology (Paper 1)

Course Code: SC 101M (Minor)

Lesson Title: Culture and Socialization (Unit III)

Learning Objective:

- Students will understand the concept of culture, including its meaning, characteristics, and types.
- Students will explore the concepts of cultural lag, cultural shock, and ethnocentrism, and their effects on societies.
- Students will learn about the process of socialization, including its meaning, stages, and the key agencies involved.
- Students will examine the concepts of conformity and deviance and understand their roles in social behavior.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to define culture, describe its key characteristics, and differentiate between various types of culture.
- Students will explain the concepts of cultural lag, cultural shock, and ethnocentrism, and analyze their impact on individuals and societies.
- Students will describe the stages of socialization and identify the roles of different socializing agents, such as family, school, and media.
- Students will understand and explain conformity and deviance, and evaluate their effects on social norms and behavior.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Culture: Meaning, Characteristics and Types
- 2. Cultural lag, Cultural Shock, Ethnocentrism
- 3. Socialization: Meaning, Stages and Agencies
- 4. Conformity and Deviance

No. of Lectures: 9

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- ❖ Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment



Lesson Plan: Social Control and Social Stratification (Unit IV)

Name of Faculty: Dr. Sharmistha Chakraborthy

Course Title: Basic Concepts in Sociology (Paper 1)

Course Code: SC 101M (Minor)

Lesson Title: Social Control and Social Stratification (Unit IV)

Learning Objective:

- Students will understand the concept of social control, its importance, types and agencies in maintaining social order.
- Students can understand how roles are associated with different statuses and how they influence social interactions.
- Students will understand the concept of social stratification, its significance in society and its forms.

Learning Outcomes

- Students will be able to define social control and explain its significance in maintaining societal norms and order.
- Students will be able to explain the concepts of status and role, distinguishing between ascribed and achieved statuses.
- Students will be able to identify and analyze different forms of stratification, such as caste and class, and understand the characteristics that define them and its impact on the society.
- Students will be able to define social mobility and assess its significance in a stratified society.
- Students will be able to identify the factors that facilitate or hinder social mobility and differentiate between its various types, understanding their implications for individuals and society.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Social Control: Meaning, types and Agencies
- 2. Status and Role
- 3. Social stratification: Meaning, Characteristics and Forms
- 4. Social Mobility: Meaning, Factors and types

No. of Lectures: 24

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Jan Jan

Lesson Plan: Nature and Origin (Unit I)

Name of Faculty: Joel Lalengliana Darlong

Course Title: Sociological Perspective (Paper 3)

Course Code: SC 201C (Major)

Lesson Title: Nature and Origin (Unit I)

Learning Objective:

Students will understand the nature, scope, and key elements of sociological theory.

- Students will explore the concept of positivism and its role in the development of sociological thought.
- Students will learn about hermeneutics and its application in interpreting social phenomena.
- Students will examine the dual nature of society as both an objective and subjective reality.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to define sociological theory, explain its scope, and identify its essential elements.
- Students will describe the principles of positivism and analyze its influence on the formation of sociological theories.
- Students will understand the concept of hermeneutics and apply it to the interpretation of social actions and structures.
- Students will explain how society functions as both an objective reality, governed by social facts, and a subjective reality, shaped by individual perceptions and meanings.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Nature, Scope and elements of Sociological Theory
- 2. Positivism
- 3. Hermeneutics
- 4. Society as an objective and subjective reality

No. of Lectures: 13

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- ❖ Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

K

Lesson Plan: Functionalist Perspective (Unit II)

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Sociological Perspective (Paper 3)

Course Code: SC 201C (Major)

Lesson Title: Functionalist Perspective (Unit II)

Learning Objective:

Understand the key concepts of structural functionalism as developed by A. Radcliffe-Brown.

- Explore the influence of Radcliffe-Brown's theories on later anthropological and sociological studies.
- Grasp the fundamentals of functionalism as articulated by Malinowski and his contributions to fieldwork methodology and participant observation.
- Understand Talcott Parsons' theory of social systems and the concept of functional prerequisites.
- Understand the distinction between manifest and latent functions as introduced by Robert K. Merton.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to explain the basic principles of structural functionalism.
- Students will be able to evaluate the significance of institutions in fulfilling societal needs according to Malinowski.
- Students will be able to identify and explain the functional prerequisites of a social system as outlined by Parsons.
- Students will be able to use the AGIL framework to explain how societies maintain stability and adapt to change.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. A. Radcliffe Brown
- 2. B. Malinowski
- 3. Talcott Parsons: Functional Pre-requisites, Pattern Variables & AGIL
- 4. Robert K. Merton: Manifest & Latent Function

No. of Lectures: 19

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Jewen Tillbrannen

Department of Sociology, TALA

Lesson Plan: Conflict Perspective (Unit III)

Name of Faculty: Sentienla

Course Title: Sociological Perspective (Paper 3)

Course Code: SC 201C (Major)

Lesson Title: Conflict Perspective (Unit III)

Learning Objective:

- Students will understand the fundamental principles of conflict perspective as theorized by Karl Marx, Georg Simmel, Ralf Dahrendorf and Lewis Coser
- Students will learn to compare and contrast the contributions and viewpoints of each theorist regarding conflict in society
- Students will identify the historical and social contexts that influenced the development of each theorist's ideas.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can apply the conflict theories of Karl Marx, Georg Simmel, Ralf Dahrendorf and Lewis Coser to analyze contemporary social issues, demonstrating an understanding of how theoretical frameworks shape interpretation of societal conflicts.
- Students can critically compare and contrast the approaches of Karl Marx, Georg Simmel, Ralf Dahrendorf and Lewis Coser, identifying strengths and limitations in their theories
- Students can synthesize information from multiple conflict theorists to create a cohesive understanding of how conflict influences social structure and change

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Contributions of Karl Marx
- 2. Contributions of Georg Simmel
- 3. Ralf Dahrendorf Authority and Power
- 4. Lewis Coser Functions of conflict

No. of Lectures: 14

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Lesson Plan: Exchange Theory (Unit IV)

Name of Faculty: Sentienla

Course Title: Sociological Perspective (Paper 3)

Course Code: SC 201C (Major)

Lesson Title: Interactionist Perspective (Unit IV)

Learning Objective:

- Students will learn the key principles of Exchange Theory as developed by George Homans and Peter Blau
- Students will explore the behavioral assumptions underlying Exchange Theory, focusing on how rewards and costs influence social interactions
- Students will discuss the application of Exchange Theory to various social situations, such as in organizational settings and personal relationships

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can apply the principles of Exchange Theory to analyze and predict outcomes in social interactions, demonstrating an understanding of how perceived benefits and costs shape behavior
- Students can evaluate the effectiveness of Exchange Theory in explaining real-world social dynamics, using examples from case studies or current events
- Students can critically assess the limitations and strengths of Exchange Theory, particularly in comparison to other social theories, enhancing their theoretical and practical understanding of social behavior

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Exchange theory: George Homans
- 2. Social Exchange: Peter Blau

No. of Lectures: 8

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Lesson Plan: Symbolic Interactionalism (Unit IV)

Name of Faculty: Dr. Sharmistha Chakraborthy

Course Title: Sociological Perspective (Paper 3)

Course Code: SC 201C (Major)

Lesson Title: Interactionist Perspective (Unit IV)

Learning Objective:

- Students will understand the concept of the "Looking Glass Self" and how it explains the development of self-identity. Students will explore the process by which individuals perceive themselves based on others' perceptions and reactions.
- Students will grasp the key ideas of George Herbert Mead regarding the development of the self through social interaction. They can understand the concepts of the "I" and the "Me" in Mead's theory, and how they contribute to the formation of self-identity.

Learning Outcomes:

- ❖ Students will be able to explain the "Looking Glass Self" theory and how self-identity is formed through social interaction and the perceptions of others. They will analyze the impact of societal reactions on individual self-concept and behavior.
- Students will describe Mead's theory of the self, differentiating between the "I" and the "Me." They will understand the role of social interactions in the development of the mind and self, and assess how these processes contribute to the functioning of society.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Contributions of C.H. Cooley Looking Glass Self
- 2. George Herbert Mead- Mind, Self & Society

No. of Lectures: 8

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

A J. M.

Department of Societos AGARTALA
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Concept & Definition (Unit I)

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Social Stratification and Social Mobility (Paper 4)

Course Code: SC 202C (Major)

Lesson Title: Concept & Definition (Unit I)

Learning Objective:

Understand the concepts of social stratification and social differentiation.

- * Explore how these forms of stratification are constructed and maintained in different societies.
- Understand the concept of hierarchy in relation to social inequality.
- Analyze how these factors contribute to the formation and perpetuation of social hierarchies.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to identify and explain the characteristics of social stratification and social differentiation in various social contexts.
- Students will be able to define and explain the concept of hierarchy in social contexts.
- Students will be able to analyze how hierarchical structures contribute to social inequality.
- Students will be able to critically assess the role of social institutions and ideologies in maintaining or challenging social hierarchies.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Meaning & Characteristics: Social Stratification & Social Differentiation
- 2. Forms of Social Stratification
- 3. Hierarchy & Social Inequality
- 4. Basis of Social Stratification

No. of Lectures: 6

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

General Dublinary

Lesson Plan: Theories of Social Stratification (Unit II)

Name of Faculty: Dr. Sharmistha Chakraborthy

Course Title: Social Stratification and Social Mobility (Paper 4)

Course Code: SC 202C (Major)

Lesson Title: Theories of Social Stratification (Unit II)

Learning Objective:

- Understand the functionalist perspective on social stratification as proposed by Davis and Moore.
- Understand Max Weber's perspective on social stratification, focusing on the concepts of class, status, and power.
- Understand Karl Marx's theory of social stratification based on class struggle and the relationship to the means of production.
- Critically evaluate the strengths and limitations of the functionalist, Weberian, and Marxian perspectives on social stratification.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to explain the functionalist theory of social stratification, emphasizing the role of stratification in maintaining social order and efficiency. They will critically assess the assumptions underlying Davis and Moore's theory, particularly the meritocratic basis for role allocation and reward distribution.
- Students will describe Weber's multidimensional approach to social stratification, distinguishing between class, status, and power.
- Students will explain Marx's theory of social stratification, focusing on the dynamics of class struggle and the role of economic factors in shaping society.
- Students will critically evaluate the functionalist, Weberian, and Marxian perspectives, identifying their strengths, weaknesses, and contemporary relevance.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Functionalist Kingsley Davis & Wilbert E. Moore
- 2. Weberian
- 3. Marxian
- 4. Critical Analysis of theories of Social Stratification

No. of Lectures: 9

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Lesson Plan: Dimensions of Social Stratification (Unit III)

Name of Faculty: Sara Debbarma

Course Title: Social Stratification and Social Mobility (Paper 4)

Course Code: SC 202C (Major)

Lesson Title: Dimensions of Social Stratification (Unit III)

Learning Objective:

Students will learn about the concept of class in the perspectives of social stratification.

- Students will learn the historical and cultural significance of caste and its impact.
- Students will learn how gender plays a role in creating a system of hierarchy and inequalities.
- Students will learn the definition of race and ethnicity and their roles in social stratification.

Learning Outcomes:

- At the end students will be able to analyze the ways in which class influences individuals opportunities and life chances. And the current system of class.
- Students will be able to evaluate the ways in which the caste system has evolved and been changed but still some form of caste system still prevails in some of the societies.
- Students will be able to identify and describe how gender affects individuals' access to resources, opportunities and power in societal contexts. And analyze the impact of gender stratification on different aspects of life and how it contributes to social inequality.
- Students can identify the ways in which race and ethnicity contributes to social hierarchies and inequalities. Students will be able to analyze theoretical perspectives on racial and ethnic stratification and importance of historical and contemporary social Movements.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Class
- 2. Caste
- 3. Gender
- 4. Race and Ethnicity

No. of Lectures: 10

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Cora Macana

Lesson Plan: Social Mobility (Unit IV)

Name of Faculty: Joel Lalengliana Darlong

Course Title: Social Stratification and Social Mobility (Paper 4)

Course Code: SC 202C (Major)

Lesson Title: Social Mobility (Unit IV)

Learning Objective:

Students will understand the meaning and characteristics of social mobility.

- Students will explore the different types of social mobility and their significance in society.
- Students will learn about the various factors that influence social mobility.
- Students will examine the emerging trends in caste mobility, particularly in the context of changing social structures.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to define social mobility and describe its key characteristics.
- Students will identify and explain the different types of social mobility, such as vertical, horizontal, intergenerational, and intragenerational mobility.
- Students will analyze the factors that affect social mobility, including education, occupation, and social policies.
- Students will understand and discuss the emerging trends in caste mobility, including how traditional caste boundaries are evolving in modern society.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Meaning and Characteristics of Social mobility
- 2. Types of Social Mobility
- 3. Factors of Social Mobility'
- 4. Emerging Trends of Caste Mobility

No. of Lectures: 10

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

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Lesson Plan: Rise of Sociology (Unit I)

Name of Faculty: Joel Lalengliana Darlong

Course Title: Sociological Thought (Paper 2)

Course Code: SC 201M (Minor)

Lesson Title: Rise of Sociology (Unit I)

Learning Objective:

Students will understand the emergence of sociology and the role of the Enlightenment in shaping its foundations.

- Students will explore how the Industrial Revolution contributed to the development of sociology.
- Students will learn about the impact of the French Revolution on the evolution of sociological thought.
- Students will study Auguste Comte's contributions to sociology, focusing on his Laws of Three Stages, and the concepts of social statics and dynamics.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to explain how the Enlightenment influenced the emergence of sociology as a distinct discipline.
- Students will describe the ways in which the Industrial Revolution spurred the development of sociological theories and concepts.
- Students will analyze the significance of the French Revolution in the development of sociology and its emphasis on social change.
- Students will understand and explain Auguste Comte's Laws of Three Stages and differentiate between his concepts of social statics and social dynamics.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Emergence of Sociology Role of Enlightenment
- 2. Industrial Revolution in the development of Sociology
- 3. French Revolution in the development of Sociology
- 4. Auguste Comte: Laws of Three stages, Social statics and dynamics

No. of Lectures: 10

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

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Lesson Plan: Emile Durkheim (Unit II)

Name of Faculty: Joel Lalengliana Darlong

Course Title: Sociological Thought (Paper 2)

Course Code: SC 201M (Minor)

Lesson Title: Emile Durkheim (Unit II)

Learning Objective:

- Students will understand the concept of the division of labor and its role in forming different types of social solidarity.
- Students will explore the relationship between religion and society, and how religion influences social structures.
- Students will learn about the concept of social fact and its importance in sociological analysis.
- Students will study Émile Durkheim's typology of suicide, understanding the different types and their social causes.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to explain the division of labor and distinguish between mechanical and organic solidarity.
- Students will analyze the role of religion in shaping societal norms and values, and understand its impact on social cohesion.
- Students will define social facts and recognize their significance in understanding societal behavior and structure.
- Students will describe Durkheim's typology of suicide, identifying the four types (egoistic, altruistic, anomic, and fatalistic) and the social factors contributing to each.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Division of Labour & forms of solidarity
- 2. Religion and Society
- 3. Social fact
- 4. Typology of Suicide

No. of Lectures: 9

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

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HEAD DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, TALA

Lesson Plan: Karl Marx (Unit III)

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Sociological Thought (Paper 2)

Course Code: SC 201M (Minor)

Lesson Title: Karl Marx (Unit III)

Learning Objective:

Understand Karl Marx's concept of the base and superstructure within society.

- Explore how historical materialism explains the development of societies through modes of production.
- Analyze the role of class struggle in the historical process according to Marx.
- Understand Marx's concept of alienation and its relevance to the capitalist mode of production.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to define and explain the concepts of base and superstructure as proposed by Marx.
- Students will be able to apply the concept of historical materialism to understand the evolution of different modes of production.
- Students will be able to identify the key classes involved in class struggle and their roles in capitalist society.
- Students will be able to define and explain the concept of alienation in Marx's critique of capitalism.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Base and Superstructure
- 2. Historical Materialism
- 3. Class Conflict
- 4. Alienation

No. of Lectures: 7

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Jewin Dillama

Lesson Plan: Max Weber (Unit IV)

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Sociological Thought (Paper 2)

Course Code: SC 201M (Minor)

Lesson Title: Max Weber (Unit IV)

Learning Objective:

Students will learn about Weber's Ideal Type as a methodological tool for sociological analysis, its purpose, and how it's used to understand complex social phenomena.

Students will explore the characteristics, functions, and implications of bureaucracy as conceptualized by Weber

Students will study Weber's typology of authority—traditional, charismatic, and rational-legal—and understand how these forms influence societal structures

Students will delve into Weber's analysis of the relationship between Protestant ethics and the rise of capitalism, understanding its foundational role in shaping modern economic systems

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can demonstrate the application of the Ideal Type in analyzing social behaviors and institutions, illustrating its utility in theoretical frameworks.
- Students can critically discuss the evolution of bureaucracy, its effects on organizational efficiency and individual autonomy, and its relevance in contemporary society.
- Students can identify and exemplify the three forms of authority, discussing their impact on historical and modern governance.
- Students can articulate the key arguments of Weber's Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism, evaluate its historical context, and debate its relevance to modern capitalist societies.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Ideal Type
- 2. Bureaucracy
- 3. Authority
- 4. Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

No. of Lectures: 8

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Genera Dellasuma

Lesson Plan: Basic Institutions of Indian Society-I-Family, Marriage and Kinship (Unit I)

Name of Faculty: Sentienla

Course Code: UG 301 Honours

Course Title: Society in India (Paper 3)

Lesson Title: Basic Institutions of Indian Society-I-Family, Marriage and Kinship (Unit I)

Learning Objective:

Students will explore the diversity and variability of family forms, marriage arrangements, and kinship patterns across different regions, religions, and ethnic groups in India

Students will analyze how modernization, globalization, and legal changes affect traditional practices related to family, marriage, and kinship in India

Students will examine how labor is divided along gender lines within families and society, considering both traditional roles and contemporary shifts

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can describe and discuss the various forms of family, marriage, and kinship in Indian society, recognizing the influence of cultural, economic, and historical factors
- Students can critically analyze the impact of contemporary societal changes on traditional practices, providing examples of how family, marriage, and kinship have evolved in recent times
- Students can apply their understanding of family, marriage, and kinship to assess real-world issues in Indian society, such as debates over marriage laws, family planning policies, and the role of kinship in politics and business
- Students can evaluate the role and impact of gender expectations in shaping the social and economic roles of individuals in Indian society, considering both historical contexts and current challenges

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Family and Household: Types, Functions and changes
- 2. Kinship and Descent: Types, Importance, Changes and Regional variations
- 3. Marriage: Types, Rules and changes
- 4. Patriarchy and Sexual Division of Labour

No. of Lectures: 24

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Lesson Plan: Tribe (Unit II)

Name of Faculty: Dr. Sharmistha Chakraborthy

Course Title: Society in India (Paper 3)

Lesson Title: Basic Institutions of Indian Society-II-Tribe and Religion (Unit II)

Course Code: UG 301 Honours

Learning Objective:

- Students can analyze the concept of the tribe-caste continuum and how tribal and caste systems interact and overlap in India.
- Students will understand the geographical distribution and classification of tribes in India, including groups, sub-tribes, moieties, phratries, and families.
- Students can explore the specific problems faced by Indian tribes, such as marginalization, loss of land, and cultural erosion.
- Students can examine the impact of colonial policies on tribal communities in India, including changes in land ownership, administration, and social structures.
- Students can analyze issues related to integration and autonomy in tribal life, including struggles for self-governance and preservation of cultural identity.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to identify and discuss the key challenges in defining and classifying tribes in India. Students will be able to understand the interplay between tribal and caste systems and analyze how they affect social hierarchies and identities.
- Students will be able to describe the geographical spread and classification of tribes in India, including the concepts of group, sub-tribe, moiety, phratries, and family structures.
- Students will be able to analyze the impact of colonial policies on tribal communities and their socio-political changes.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Problems in defining a Tribe in India; Tribe Caste Continuum
- 2. Geographical Spread: Group of Tribes, Sub-Tribe, Moiety, Phratry, Family, Problems of Indian Tribes;
- 3. Colonial Policies and Issues of Integration and Autonomy in Tribal Life

No. of Lectures: 16

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Department of Sociology, TALA Department of Sociology, TALA

Lesson Plan: Religion (Unit II)

Name of Faculty: Sara Debbarma

Course Title: Society in India (Paper 3)

Course Code: UG 301 Honours

Lesson Title: Basic Institutions of Indian Society-II- Tribe and Religion (Unit II)

Learning Objective:

Students will learn the definition of religion and will explore the significance and function of religious beliefs, rituals, and practices.

Students will learn about the diversity of Indian Religious Communities and how religious minorities faced challenges.

Learning Outcomes:

Students will be able to define religion and identify the cultural, social and ethical significance of religion. Students can critically analyze the functions, role and impact of religion in society.

Students will be able to identify and describe the major and minor religious Communities of India including their historical background, beliefs and practices. Students will be able to critically analyze the social, economic and political challenges faced by religious minorities in India.

Topics to be covered:

1. Religion: Concept, Significance and Functions

2. Indian Religious Communities and Problems of Religious Minorities

No. of Lectures: 6

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Good Dephoonie

Lesson Plan: Social Stratification in India (Unit III)

Name of Faculty: Joel Lalengliana Darlong

Course Title: Society in India (Paper 3)

Course Code: UG 301 Honours

Lesson Title: Social Stratification in India (Unit III)

Learning Objective:

Students will understand the origins and nature of the concepts of 'Varna' and 'Jati' and explore the distinctions between caste and class.

Students will learn about the key features of the caste system, including the Jajmani system and

the ideology of purity and pollution.

- Students will explore the changing nature of the caste system, focusing on concepts like dominant caste, Sanskritization, Westernization, and the roles of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.
- Students will examine the relationships between caste, class, and power in India.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to explain the origins and nature of 'Varna' and 'Jati' and distinguish between caste and class systems.
- Students will describe the features of the caste system, including the Jajmani system and the ideology of purity and pollution, and understand their societal implications.
- Students will analyze how the caste system has evolved over time, discussing the roles of dominant castes, Sanskritization, Westernization, and the significance of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.
- Students will understand and explain the interconnections between caste, class, and power in the context of Indian society.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. 'Varna' and 'Jati': Origin and Nature, Caste and Class
- 2. Features of Caste system: Jajmani system and the Ideology of Purity and Pollution
- 3. Changing Nature of Caste system: Dominant Caste, Sanskritization, Westernization, Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Classes
- 4. Caste, Class and Power in India

No. of Lectures: 20

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment



Lesson Plan: Social Change in India (Unit IV)

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Society in India (Paper 3)

Course Code: UG 301 Honours

Lesson Title: Social Change in India (Unit IV)

Learning Objective:

- Analyze the impact of British colonial rule on Indian society, including changes in social, economic, and political structures.
- Understand the concepts of Great Tradition and Little Tradition in the context of Indian society.
- Understand the concepts of Westernization, modernization, and globalization and their relevance to social change in India.
- * Explore the role of globalization in shaping contemporary Indian society, including its impact on identity, economy, and cultural practices.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to analyze the transformative effects of British colonization on Indian society.
- Students will be able to analyze the interaction between different cultural traditions and their impact on Indian social life.
- Students will be able to analyze the impact of Westernization and modernization on traditional Indian society and culture.
- Students will be able to critically assess the influence of globalization on various aspects of Indian social life, including economic development, cultural exchange, and identity formation.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Social Change in Pre-British and British India
- 2. Pluralism and Diversity: Great Tradition and Little Tradition, Reconciling Traditional and Modern Values
- 3. Westernization, Modernization and Globalization

No. of Lectures: 15

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Jewin Dellerung

Department of Sociology, TALA

Lesson Plan: Nature and Feature of Indian Society (Unit I)

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Society in India (Paper 3)

Course Code: UG 301 Elective

Lesson Title: Nature and Feature of Indian Society (Unit I)

Learning Objective:

- Understand the structure of landownership and the functioning of the self-sufficient village economy in pre-British India and the changes in landownership patterns and economic structures under British rule
- Understand the cultural, linguistic, and religious diversity of India and how it contributes to the country's identity as a symbol of unity in diversity.
- Understand the distinct features of villages, towns, and cities in India, including their socio-economic and cultural characteristics.
- Analyze the historical and contemporary factors that have influenced the growth and development of villages, towns, and cities in India.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to describe the traditional landownership patterns and the self-sufficient village economy in pre-British India.
- Students will be able to analyze the impact of British colonial policies on landownership, rural poverty, and social stratification.
- Students will be able to identify and analyze the key challenges to national integration in India.
- Students will be able to describe the key features of villages, towns, and cities in India and how they differ from one another.
- Students will be able to analyze the factors that have contributed to the growth and transformation of villages, towns, and cities in India.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Society in pre-British and British India: Landownership pattern, Self-sufficient village economy. Growth of rural poverty and indebtedness and rise of new social classes
- 2. Modern India: Symbol of unity and diversity; Problems of national integration
- 3. Concept of Village, Towns and cities: Features and Growth

No. of Lectures: 17

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

General Tulbania

Lesson Plan: Composition of Indian Society (Unit II)

Name of Faculty: Dr. Sharmistha Chakraborthy

Course Title: Society in India (Paper 3)

Course Code: UG 301 Elective

Lesson Title: Composition of Indian Society (Unit II)

Learning Objective:

- Students will study the changing status of women, their problems and about women empowerment
- Students will understand the challenges and complexities involved in defining a tribe in the Indian context.
- Students can analyze the concept of the tribe-caste continuum and how tribal and caste systems interact and overlap in India.
- Students can explore the specific problems faced by Indian tribes, such as marginalization, loss of land, and cultural erosion.
- Students can examine the impact of colonial policies on tribal communities in India, including changes in land ownership, administration, and social structures.
- Students can analyze issues related to integration and autonomy in tribal life, including struggles for self-governance and preservation of cultural identity.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will develop a clear understanding of the general features and social structure of tribal societies in India.
- Ability to critically analyze the issues related to defining tribes and understanding the tribe-caste continuum.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Changing status of women, Problems and Empowerment
- 2. Tribes in India: General Features of Tribal Society; Problems in Defining a Tribe in India, Tribe-Caste Continuum; Group of Tribes, Tribe, Sub Tribe, Moiety, Phratary
- 3. Schedule Caste and Other Backwards Class Problems and upliftment measures

No. of Lectures: 12

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

J. Jano

Lesson Plan: Caste System (Unit III)

Name of Faculty: Dr. Sharmistha Chakraborthy

Course Title: Society in India (Paper 3)

Course Code: UG 301 Elective

Lesson Title: Basic Institutions of Indian Society (UNIT III)

Learning Objective:

- Students can explore the historical and cultural origins of the caste system and its influence on Indian society.
- Investigate the concept of social mobility within the caste system, including upward and downward mobility.
- Understand the Jajmani system as a traditional economic arrangement within the caste system.
- Explore the concept of Sanskritization as a process of social mobility within the caste system.
- Investigate the interplay between caste and class in Indian society.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students develop a comprehensive understanding of the caste system, its structure, and its enduring influence on Indian society.
- Students' ability to critically analyze the possibilities and limitations of social mobility within the caste system, including through mechanisms like the Jajmani system and Sanskritization.
- Students gain an in-depth understanding of the Jajmani system and its role in maintaining social and economic relations within the caste hierarchy.
- Students' ability to explain the process of Sanskritization and how it has been used by lower castes to improve their social standing.

Topics to be covered:

 Caste System - social mobility in the caste system: Jajmani System, Sanskritization; Caste and Class

No. of Lectures: 3

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

J. Jan

Lesson Plan: Family, Marriage and Kinship (UNIT III)

Name of Faculty: Sentienla

Course Title: Society in India (Paper 3)

Course Code: UG 301 Elective

Lesson Title: Basic Institutions of Indian Society (UNIT III)

Learning Objective:

Students will learn about the cultural, religious, and social foundations that influence family structures, marriage practices, and kinship systems in Indian society

- Students will explore the diversity and variability of family forms, marriage arrangements, and kinship patterns across different regions, religions, and ethnic groups in India
- Students will analyze how modernization, globalization, and legal changes affect traditional practices related to family, marriage, and kinship in India

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can describe and discuss the various forms of family, marriage, and kinship in Indian society, recognizing the influence of cultural, economic, and historical factors
- Students can critically analyze the impact of contemporary societal changes on traditional practices, providing examples of how family, marriage, and kinship have evolved in recent times
- Students can apply their understanding of family, marriage, and kinship to assess real-world issues in Indian society, such as debates over marriage laws, family planning policies, and the role of kinship in politics and business

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Family: Types, Function and changing nature of family in India
- 2. Kinship Definition, types, usage and importance in social life
- 3. Marriage Types, Rules and Changes

No. of Lectures: 15

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

HEAD SOCIOLOGY TALA
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Convergence and Ideas related to Indian Society (Unit IV)

Name of Faculty: Sara Debbarma

Course Title: Society in India (Paper 3)

Course Code: UG 301 Elective

Lesson Title: Convergence and Ideas related to Indian Society (Unit IV)

Learning Objective:

- Students will develop an understanding of the principles of decentralization in India and the role of the Panchayati Raj System with a particular focus on the state of Tripura.
- Students will learn the patterns and processes of urbanization in India along with its characteristics, features and social effects.
- Students will learn the definition and differences between Westernization, Modernization and Globalization. Will analyze how these concepts have influenced Indian society.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to define and explain the significance of decentralization in rural development in India. Students will be able to describe the structure, functions and power of the Panchayati Raj institutions and how Panchayati Raj System has been implemented in Tripura.
- Students will be able to describe the historical and contemporary patterns of urbanization in India, including growth of cities and migration trends.
- Students will know the historical and social context through which Westernization, Modernization and Globalization have impacted India.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Decentralization and Rural development in India: Role of Panchayati Raj system with special reference to Tripura
- 2. Pattern of Urbanization in India: Characteristic, Features and social effects
- 3. Westernization, Modernization and Globalization of India Society

No. of Lectures: 11

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

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Department of Sociology, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Unit I

Name of Faculty: Joel Lalengliana Darlong

Course Title: Contemporary Social Problems in India

Course Code: UG 401 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit I

Learning Objective:

- Students will understand the meaning, nature, characteristics, causes, and significance of studying social problems.
- Students will explore the different types of social disorganization, including social, personal, and familial disorganization.
- Students will learn about deviant behavior, its meaning, types, and the causes behind it.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to define social problems, explain their nature and characteristics, identify their causes, and articulate the importance of studying them.
- Students will describe the various forms of social disorganization and understand how they affect individuals and society.
- Students will define deviant behavior, identify different types of deviance, and analyze the factors that contribute to deviant behavior in society.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Social problems: Meaning, Nature, Characteristics, Causes and Significance of study
- 2. Types of Disorganization: Social, Personal and Familial
- 3. Deviant Behaviour: Meaning, Types and Causes

No. of Lectures: 20

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment



HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Unit II

Name of Faculty: Dr. Sharmistha Chakraborthy

Course Title: Contemporary Social Problems in India

Course Code: UG 401 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit II

Learning Objective:

- Students will explore the psychological, biological, and social factors contributing to alcoholism and drug addiction.
- Students can investigate the short-term and long-term effects of addiction on individuals, families, and communities. They can examine the social and economic costs associated with alcoholism and drug addiction.
- Students will learn about various prevention strategies and treatment options for alcoholism and drug addiction.
- Students will understand the sociological theories related to substance abuse, including the role of social environment, peer pressure, and socioeconomic status.

Learning Outcomes:

- Acquire a comprehensive understanding of HIV/AIDS, including prevention and treatment strategies.
- Students Learn about strategies and measures for controlling and resolving ethnic conflicts.
- Students analyze case studies of successful and unsuccessful efforts to manage ethnic violence.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Alcoholism: Drug addiction
- 2. AIDS: Ageism
- 3. Violence against women: Girl Children & Child Labour
- 4. Ethnic Problems and Violence: Causes, Effects, Measures of Control

No. of Lectures: 21

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

J. J.

Department of Sociology,
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Poverty, Unemployment, Population and Migration (Unit III)

Name of Faculty: Sentienla

Course Title: Contemporary Social Problems in India

Course Code: UG 401 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit III

Learning Objective:

- Students will gain an in-depth understanding of major contemporary social problems in India including poverty, unemployment, population dynamics, and migration
- Students will explore the causes, implications, and consequences of these social issues on both individual and societal levels
- Students will study various policy responses and interventions aimed at addressing these problems in the Indian context
- Students will develop critical thinking skills to analyze how these social problems interlink and impact the overall development and stability of the nation

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can articulate the complexities of poverty, unemployment, population growth, and migration in India, outlining their causes and effects
- Students can apply analytical skills to assess the effectiveness of existing policies and suggest possible solutions or improvements
- Students can critically evaluate the impact of these social problems on different demographics and sectors of Indian society, such as rural vs. urban populations, gender differences, and economic sectors
- Students can synthesize information from various sources to present cohesive arguments and discussions on potential future challenges and opportunities related to these social issues

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Poverty and Unemployment: Concept and Magnitude; Causes & Consequences; Strategies for alleviating poverty
- 2. Population- Trends and Policies in India; Migration- Causes & Consequences; Population Explosion- Causes and Consequences

No. of Lectures: 21

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Department of Sociology, HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Communalism and Casteism (Unit III)

Name of Faculty: Sara Debbarma

Course Title: Contemporary Social Problems in India

Course Code: UG 401 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit III

Learning Objective:

- Students will learn to understand the concept of communalism and the challenges it presents to society.
- To understand the concept of casteism and how it impacts Indian society. To analyze the causes and consequences of caste-related violence.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to identify various forms of communalism and analyze the historical, social and political contexts that give rise to communalism in different societies.
- Students will be able to identify the various forms of Caste-based discrimination which have an impact on social cohesion, individual opportunity and access to resources. Students will have the ability to propose strategies to reduce caste based discrimination.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Communalism: Concept & varieties, Problems
- 2. Casteism: Meaning & Caste related violence

No. of Lectures: 8

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Gove Deblacana

Lesson Plan: Unit IV

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Contemporary Social Problems in India

Course Code: UG 401 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit IV

Learning Objective:

Understand the concept of crime, including its definitions and classifications.

- Understand the concept of juvenile delinquency and its significance in the criminal justice system.
- Understand the concept of communalism and its implications for social cohesion.
- Understand the concept of casteism and its roots in social and historical contexts.
- Understand the concept of terrorism and its various forms.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to define crime and categorize it into different types.
- Students will be able to analyze the causes of various types of crime, considering individual, social, and economic influences.
- Students will be able to define juvenile delinquency and identify its characteristics.
- Students will be able to define communalism and explain its significance in social and political contexts.
- Students will be able to define casteism and explain its historical and social origins.
- Students will be able to define terrorism and identify different types and methods used by terrorist groups.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Crime: Meaning, causes
- 2. Juvenile Delinquency: Meaning, Causes-Prevention and Rehabilitation.
- 3. Cyber Crime: Corruption
- 4. Terrorism: Causes, Effects, Measures of control

No. of Lectures: 15

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Garin Dublina

Department of Sociology HEAD Department of Sociology HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Social Research: Meaning, Scope and Significance (Unit I)

Name of Faculty: Sentienla

Course Title: Social Research Methods

Course Code: UG 401 Elective

Lesson Title: Unit I

Learning Objective:

Students will learn to define social research and understand its fundamental concepts, scope and subject matter

Students will understand the importance of social research in analyzing and solving social problems, shaping public policy, and advancing academic knowledge

Learning Outcomes:

Students can clearly articulate the definition, purposes, and types of social research, demonstrating an understanding of its key components

Students can evaluate the significance of social research in contributing to societal understanding and policy-making

Topics to be covered:

1. Social Research: Meaning, Scope and Significance

No. of Lectures: 3

Materials Needed:

Projector and proper projection system

Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

HOLY CHOSSOCILLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Social Research: Concepts (Unit I)

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Social Research Methods

Course Code: UG 401 Elective

Lesson Title: Unit I

Learning Objective:

- Understand the distinction between objective and subjective approaches in social research.
- Analyze the role of objectivity and subjectivity in the collection, interpretation, and presentation of social data.
- Understand the relationship between theory and facts in the context of social research
- Understand the ethical principles that guide social research, including respect for persons, beneficence, and justice.
- Analyze the ethical challenges and dilemmas that may arise in the research process, such as informed consent, confidentiality, and the potential for harm.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to define and explain the concepts of objectivity and subjectivity in the context of social research.
- Students will be able to analyze how objective and subjective elements influence the research process and outcomes.
- Students will be able to explain the interplay between theory and facts in social research.
- Students will be able to identify and explain the key ethical principles in social research.
- Students will be able to analyze ethical challenges and dilemmas that researchers may encounter and propose solutions for addressing them.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Objective and Subjective in Social Research
- 2. Theory and Facts in Social Research
- 3. Ethics of Social Research

No. of Lectures: 8

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

General Dubruma

Department of Sociology, HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Unit II

Name of Faculty: Dr. Sharmistha Chakraborthy

Course Title: Social Research Methods

Course Code: UG 401 Elective

Lesson Title: Unit II

Learning Objective:

- Students explore the fundamental differences between quantitative and qualitative research methods.
- Learn the process of conceptualization, which involves defining and refining the research problem and key concepts.
- Understand the distinction between primary and secondary data sources.
- Explore the various types of research designs, including experimental, cross-sectional, longitudinal, case study, and comparative designs.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can gain proficiency in selecting and applying appropriate research methodologies for various social science studies.
- Students will achieve clarity in defining research problems and variables, ensuring they are conceptually sound and measurable.
- Students will gain the ability to identify and differentiate between primary and secondary data sources appropriate for different research questions.
- Students will gain proficiency in understanding and selecting appropriate research designs for different types of social research.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Methods and Types of Social Research: Quantitative and Qualitative; Descriptive, Exploratory, Explanatory and Experimental Research; Basic and Applied Research.
- 2. Conceptualization and formulation of Hypothesis.
- 3. Source of data: Primary and Secondary.
- 4. Research Design: Experimental, Cross-Section, Longitudinal, Case Study and Comparative

No. of Lectures: 13

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

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HEAD Sociology

Department of Sociology

ROSS COLLEGE, AGARTAL

Lesson Plan: Unit III

Name of Faculty: Sentienla

Course Title: Social Research Methods

Course Code: UG 401 Elective

Lesson Title: Unit III

Learning Objective:

- Students will learn the fundamental principles, procedures, and applications of each social research method including interviews, questionnaires, observations, surveys, ethnography, and case studies
- Students will develop skills in designing and conducting data collection using these methods
- Students will analyze the strengths and weaknesses of each method in different research contexts
- Students will learn to apply ethical considerations and practices in conducting research using these methods

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can explain each research method, including its appropriate usage, advantages, and limitations
- Students can design and conduct a basic study using at least one of the methods learned, such as creating a questionnaire or conducting an interview
- Students can critically evaluate the effectiveness of different research tools in gathering valid and reliable data
- Students can identify and implement ethical practices in the design and execution of social research

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Survey Methods, Questionnaire
- 2. Interview
- 3. Observation
- 4. Ethnography
- 5. Case Study

No. of Lectures: 15

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Department of Sociology, AGARTALA
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Unit IV

Name of Faculty: Sara Debbarma

Course Title: Social Research Methods

Course Code: UG 401 Elective

Lesson Title: Unit IV

Learning Objective:

- Students will learn the definition of sampling and various types of sampling methods, including probability and non-probability sampling.
- Students will learn to utilize the various types of sampling methods.
- Students will learn to understand the role of statistics in sociological research and will learn to assess which measure of central tendency is most suitable for different types of data.
- Students will study how to make a research report, how to form the section or structure of the report and to learn the purpose of report writing in a clear and structured manner.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to define sampling and explain its significance in research. Students can identify and describe sampling methods and use it in future research work.
- Students will be able to evaluate the advantages, disadvantages and appropriate contexts for using each type of sampling method in research or data collection.
- Students can accurately define the mean, median and mode and can relate their relevance in sociological research.
- Students will be able to apply the steps or procedure required for writing a research report. Students will develop the ability to analyze data or information and synthesize it into a well-argued report.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Sampling: Definition and Types
- 2. Utility of Different Types of Sampling.
- 3. Use of Statistics in sociology; Measures of Central Tendency
- 4. Report Writing

No. of Lectures: 10

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Gar Delharma

Department of Sociology, HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Unit I

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Methodology of Social Research (Paper 5)

Course Code: UG 501 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit I

Learning Objective:

- Understand the distinction between objective and subjective approaches in social research.
- Analyze the role of objectivity and subjectivity in the collection, interpretation, and presentation of social data.
- Understand the relationship between theory and facts in the context of social research
- Understand the ethical principles that guide social research, including respect for persons, beneficence, and justice.
- Analyze the ethical challenges and dilemmas that may arise in the research process, such as informed consent, confidentiality, and the potential for harm.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to define and explain the concepts of objectivity and subjectivity in the context of social research.
- Students will be able to analyze how objective and subjective elements influence the research process and outcomes.
- Students will be able to explain the interplay between theory and facts in social research.
- Students will be able to identify and explain the key ethical principles in social research.
- Students will be able to analyze ethical challenges and dilemmas that researchers may encounter and propose solutions for addressing them.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Social Research: Meaning, Scope and Significance.
- 2. Positivism and Empiricism in Sociology: A Critique
- 3. Objective and Subjective in Social Research.
- 4. Theory and Fact in Social Research.
- 5. Ethics of Social Research.

No. of Lectures: 11

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- ❖ Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Genera Dellama

Department of Sociology, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Unit II

Name of Faculty: Dr. Sharmistha Chakraborthy

Course Title: Methodology of Social Research (Paper 5)

Course Code: UG 501 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit II

Learning Objective:

- Students explore the fundamental differences between quantitative and qualitative research methods.
- Learn the process of conceptualization, which involves defining and refining the research problem and key concepts.
- Understand the distinction between primary and secondary data sources.
- Explore the various types of research designs, including experimental, cross-sectional, longitudinal, case study, and comparative designs.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can gain proficiency in selecting and applying appropriate research methodologies for various social science studies.
- Students will achieve clarity in defining research problems and variables, ensuring they are conceptually sound and measurable.
- Students will gain the ability to identify and differentiate between primary and secondary data sources appropriate for different research questions.
- Students will gain proficiency in understanding and selecting appropriate research designs for different types of social research.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Types of Social Research: Quantitative and Qualitative; Descriptive, Exploratory, Explanatory and Experimental Research; Basic and Applied Research.
- 2. Methods: Comparative, Historical, & Empirical
- 3. Conceptualization and formulation of Hypothesis.
- 4. Source of data: Primary and Secondary.
- 5. Research Design: Experimental, Cross-Section, Longitudinal, Case Study and Comparative

No. of Lectures: 12

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Department of Sociology, HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Unit III

Name of Faculty: Joel Lalengliana Darlong

Course Title: Methodology of Social Research (Paper 5)

Course Code: UG 501 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit III

Learning Objective:

Students will understand the concept of breaking down the quantitative-qualitative divide and the importance of triangulation in research.

- Students will explore the survey method, including the design and use of questionnaires and interviews.
- Students will learn about observation as a research method and its application in gathering data.
- Students will study ethnography and case study methods, understanding their role in in-depth social research.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to explain the significance of bridging the quantitative-qualitative divide and apply triangulation in research to enhance reliability and validity.
- Students will design and conduct surveys, effectively using questionnaires and interviews to collect data.
- Students will describe the observation method, differentiate between types of observation, and apply it to real-world research scenarios.
- Students will understand and conduct ethnographic and case study research, using these methods to gain deeper insights into social phenomena.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Breaking down the Quantitative-Qualitative Divide: Triangulation of Research
- 2. Survey Method, Questionnaire, & Interview
- 3. Observation
- 4. Ethnography & Case Study

No. of Lectures: 12

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment



Department of Sociology, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Sampling and Statistics (Unit IV)

Name of Faculty: Sara Debbarma

Course Title: Methodology of Social Research (Paper 5)

Course Code: UG 501 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit IV

Learning Objective:

- Students will learn the definition of sampling and various types of sampling methods, including probability and non-probability sampling. Students will learn to utilize the various types of sampling methods.
- Students will learn to understand the role of statistics in sociological research and will learn to assess which measure of central tendency is most suitable for different types of data.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to define sampling and explain its significance in research. Students can identify and describe sampling methods and use it in future research work. Students will be able to evaluate the advantages, disadvantages and appropriate contexts for using each type of sampling method in research or data collection.
- Students can accurately define the mean, median and mode and can relate their relevance in sociological research and how it is used for analyzing data.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Sampling: Definition and Types, Utility of Different types of sampling
- 2. Use of Statistics in Sociology; Measures of Central Tendency

No. of Lectures: 8

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Cycle Odlinson

Department of Sociology, HOLY CRUSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Report Writing (Unit IV)

Name of Faculty: Sentienla

Course Title: Methodology of Social Research (Paper 5)

Course Code: UG 501 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit IV

Learning Objective:

- Students will learn the fundamentals of report writing, including the purpose, structure, and styles of reports
- Students will understand how to effectively present data using tables, graphs, histograms, and other visual aids
- Students will learn basic coding techniques for data analysis and manipulation that are pertinent to report preparation
- Students will develop skills in drafting, revising, and finalizing reports, with an emphasis on clarity, coherence, and appropriateness of data presentation

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can create professional, well-structured reports that effectively communicate the purpose and findings of their research or analysis
- Students can proficiently use tables, graphs, and histograms to present data clearly and attractively in reports
- Students can apply basic coding skills to analyze data and prepare it for inclusion in reports
- Students can draft, revise, and produce final reports that meet professional standards and effectively communicate the intended message or findings

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Report writing Process: Coding, tables, graphs, histograms
- 2. Report Writing

No. of Lectures: 4

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Department of Sociology, TALA

Lesson Plan: Unit I

Name of Faculty: Joel Lalengliana Darlong

Course Title: Sociological Theory

Course Code: UG 502 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit I

Learning Objective:

Students will understand the meaning, nature, and scope of sociological theory.

- Students will explore the philosophical perspectives underlying sociological theories, including positivism and hermeneutics.
- Students will learn about recent trends in sociological theory, focusing on the major arguments of structuration and post-modern theory.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to define sociological theory and explain its nature and scope within the field of sociology.
- Students will describe and compare the philosophical perspectives of positivism and hermeneutics and understand their influence on sociological thought.
- Students will analyze recent trends in sociological theory, including the key arguments of structuration theory and post-modern theory, and discuss their implications for contemporary sociology.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Sociological Theory
- 2. Philosophical Perspectives of Sociological Theories: Positivism, Hermeneutics
- 3. Recent Trends in Sociological Theory: Major arguments of Structuration and Post-Modern Theory

No. of Lectures: 15

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

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Department of Sociology, HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Unit II

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Sociological Theory

Course Code: UG 502 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit II

Learning Objective:

Understand the foundational principles and major arguments of functionalism in sociology.

- Analyze how functionalism explains the structure and function of social institutions and their role in maintaining societal stability.
- Understand the contributions of A. Radcliffe-Brown and Bronisław Malinowski to the development of functionalist theory.
- Understand the contributions of Talcott Parsons and Robert K. Merton to the development and refinement of functionalist theory.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to describe the key tenets of functionalism and its approach to understanding society.
- Students will be able to explain Radcliffe-Brown's concept of structural functionalism and its significance in anthropology.
- Students will be able to describe Malinowski's functionalist approach, particularly his focus on the role of culture in meeting human needs.
- Students will be able to explain Talcott Parsons' AGIL framework and pattern variables, and their application in analyzing social systems.
- Students will be able to describe Robert K. Merton's concepts of manifest and latent functions and their significance in sociological research.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Functionalism- Major Arguments and Critical Appraisal
- 2. Contributions of Radcliffe Brown & Malinowski
- 3. Contributions of Talcott Parsons & Robert Merton

No. of Lectures: 12

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Genera Pultremma

Department of Sociology, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Structuralism (Unit III)

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Sociological Theory

Course Code: UG 502 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit III

Learning Objective:

- Understand the foundational principles and major arguments of structuralism in anthropology and social sciences.
- Analyze how structuralism seeks to uncover the underlying structures that govern human thought, culture, and social practices.
- Understand the contributions of Claude Lévi-Strauss to the development and popularization of structuralism in anthropology.
- Analyze Lévi-Strauss's key works, such as his studies on myths and kinship, and their impact on anthropological theory.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to define and explain the core tenets of structuralism, including the emphasis on underlying structures in culture and society.
- Students will be able to analyze how structuralism interprets myths, language, and cultural systems as expressions of deeper, universal structures.
- Students will be able to explain Claude Lévi-Strauss's role in the development of structuralism and his contributions to anthropological theory.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Structuralism Major Arguments
- 2. Contribution of Claude Levi-Strauss

No. of Lectures: 8

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Jurin Dublama

Department in Sociology, HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Symbolic Interactionism (Unit III)

Name of Faculty: Dr. Sharmistha Chakraborthy

Course Title: Sociological Theory

Course Code: UG 502 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit III

Learning Objective:

- Students will understand the concept of the "Looking Glass Self" and how it explains the development of self-identity. Students will explore the process by which individuals perceive themselves based on others' perceptions and reactions.
- Students will grasp the key ideas of George Herbert Mead regarding the development of the self through social interaction. They can understand the concepts of the "I" and the "Me" in Mead's theory, and how they contribute to the formation of self-identity.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to explain the "Looking Glass Self" theory and how self-identity is formed through social interaction and the perceptions of others. They will analyze the impact of societal reactions on individual self-concept and behavior.
- Students will describe Mead's theory of the self, differentiating between the "I" and the "Me."

 They will understand the role of social interactions in the development of the mind and self, and assess how these processes contribute to the functioning of society.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Symbolic Interactionism: Major Arguments
- 2. Contribution of Charles Horton Cooley & George Herbert Mead

No. of Lectures: 12

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

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Department of Sociology, ACARTALA

Lesson Plan: Conflict & Exchange Theory (Unit IV)

Name of Faculty: Sentienla

Course Title: Sociological Theory

Course Code: UG 502 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit IV

Learning Objective:

- Students will understand the fundamental principles of the conflict perspective as theorized by Marx, Simmel, Dahrendorf, and Coser
- Students will identify the historical and social contexts that influenced the development of each theorist's ideas
- Students will learn the key principles of Exchange Theory as developed by George Homans and Peter Blau
- Students will explore the behavioral assumptions underlying Exchange Theory, focusing on how rewards and costs influence social interactions

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can critically compare and contrast the approaches of Marx, Simmel, Dahrendorf, and Coser, identifying strengths and limitations in their theories.
- Students can synthesize information from multiple conflict theorists to create a cohesive understanding of how conflict influences social structure and change
- Students can apply the principles of Exchange Theory to analyze and predict outcomes in social interactions, demonstrating an understanding of how perceived benefits and costs shape behavior
- Students can evaluate the effectiveness of Exchange Theory in explaining real-world social dynamics, using examples from case studies or current events

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Conflict Theory: Arguments of Karl Marx & Simmel
- 2. Contribution of Dahrendorf and Cosers
- 3. Exchange Theory: Major Arguments

No. of Lectures: 16

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Department of LEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology (Unit IV)

Name of Faculty: Dr. Sharmistha Chakraborthy

Course Title: Sociological Theory

Course Code: UG 502 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit IV

Learning Objective:

- Grasp the basic concepts and historical development of phenomenology and ethnomethodology in sociology.
- Explore the core arguments of phenomenology, such as the study of lived experiences and the concept of intentionality.
- Apply phenomenological and ethnomethodological concepts to analyze everyday life, social interactions, and institutional practices.
- Critically assess the strengths and limitations of phenomenology and ethnomethodology as approaches in sociological research.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to explain the foundational ideas of phenomenology and ethnomethodology, including key terms like "lifeworld" and "accountability."
- Students will develop the ability to critically analyze social situations using phenomenological and ethnomethodological perspectives.
- Students will be able to engage in informed discussions, evaluating the relevance and implications of phenomenology and ethnomethodology in contemporary sociology.

Topics to be covered:

1. Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology: Major Arguments

No. of Lectures: 4

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- * Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Lesson Plan: Unit I

Name of Faculty: Joel Lalengliana Darlong

Course Title: Social Problems in India

Course Code: UG 501 Elective

Lesson Title: Unit I

Learning Objective:

Students will understand the meaning, nature, characteristics, causes, and significance of social problems in society.

Students will explore the different types of disorganization, including social, personal, and familial disorganization.

Students will learn about deviance, its meaning, various types, and the causes behind deviant behavior.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to define social problems, explain their nature and characteristics, identify their causes, and discuss their significance in society.
- Students will describe the different types of disorganization (social, personal, and familial) and understand how they impact individuals and communities.
- Students will define deviance, categorize the different types of deviant behavior, and analyze the factors that lead to deviance in society.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Social problems: Meaning, Nature, Characteristics, Causes and Significance of Society
- 2. Types of Disorganization: Social, Personal and Familial
- 3. Deviance: Meaning, Types and Causes

No. of Lectures: 11

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

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HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Unit II

Name of Faculty: Sara Debbarma

Course Title: Social Problems in India

Course Code: UG 501 Elective

Lesson Title: Unit II

Learning Objective:

Students will learn about different social problems such as alcoholism, HIV/AIDS, child labour, violence against woman, and corruption

Students will also identify the causes and consequences of these contemporary social problems existing in India

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will analyze the short-term and long-term effects of alcohol and drug abuse on individuals health, family, social relationships and life opportunities.
- Students will be able to recognize the signs and symptoms of HIV and AIDS, and how HIV progresses to AIDS.
- Students will be able to identify the various forms of child labor, students will critically analyze the root causes of child labor and suggest some preventive measures.
- Students will critically analyze the impact of violence against women on individuals, families and society.
- Students will be able to clearly define corruption and its forms. Students will understand the root causes and the role of weak institutions in fostering corruption.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Alcoholism: Drug addiction
- 2. AIDS
- 3. Child Labour
- 4. Violence against Women
- 5. Corruption

No. of Lectures: 14

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

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Department of Sociology, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Unit III

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Social Problems in India

Course Code: UG 501 Elective

Lesson Title: Unit III

Learning Objective:

Understand the concept of poverty and its various definitions and dimensions.

- Understand the concept of unemployment and its types (e.g., frictional, structural, cyclical).
- Understand the concept of illiteracy and its measurement.
- Understand the concept of population explosion and its demographic indicators.
- Understand the demographic and social characteristics of the elderly population.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to define and explain the concept of poverty, including its different dimensions (absolute vs. relative poverty).
- Students will be able to define and categorize different types of unemployment.
- Students will be able to define and measure illiteracy, distinguishing between various forms of literacy.
- Students will be able to define and measure population explosion and identify key indicators.
- Students will be able to analyze the causes of rapid population growth and its effects on resource availability and infrastructure.
- Students will be able to describe the demographic trends and social characteristics of the elderly population.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Poverty: concept, causes & consequences; Strategies for Alleviating Poverty.
- 2. Unemployment
- 3. Illiteracy: Causes & Consequences
- 4. Population Explosion: Causes and consequences.
- 5. Problems of Elderly Persons

No. of Lectures: 12

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

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Lesson Plan: Unit IV

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Social Problems in India

Course Code: UG 501 Elective

Lesson Title: Unit IV

Learning Objective:

Understand the concept of crime, including its definitions and classifications.

- Understand the concept of juvenile delinquency and its significance in the criminal justice system.
- Understand the concept of communalism and its implications for social cohesion.
- Understand the concept of casteism and its roots in social and historical contexts.
- Understand the concept of terrorism and its various forms.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to define crime and categorize it into different types.
- Students will be able to analyze the causes of various types of crime, considering individual, social, and economic influences.
- Students will be able to define juvenile delinquency and identify its characteristics.
- Students will be able to define communalism and explain its significance in social and political contexts.
- Students will be able to define casteism and explain its historical and social origins.
- Students will be able to define terrorism and identify different types and methods used by terrorist groups.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Crime: Meaning, Types and Causes, Cyber Crime
- 2. Juvenile Delinquency: Meaning, Causes-Prevention and Rehabilitation.
- 3. Communalism: Concept, Types & Factors
- 4. Casteism: Concept & Consequences
- 5. Terrorism: Causes & Effects

No. of Lectures: 10

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

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Sharan Santa

Lesson Plan: Rural Sociology) Unit I

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Rural and Urban Sociology (Paper 7)

Course Code: UG 601 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit I

Learning Objective:

Understand the origin and development of rural sociology as a field of study.

- Explore the scope and subject matter of rural sociology, including its focus areas and key concepts
- Analyze the agrarian class structure in India, including the roles and relationships among different social classes within agricultural communities.
- Understand the concept of the 'self-sufficient village community' and why it is considered a myth.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to trace the origins and evolution of rural sociology as a discipline.
- Students will be able to describe the scope and subject matter of rural sociology, including its primary areas of focus.
- Students will be able to identify and describe the ecological, economic, social, and cultural features that characterize rural areas.
- Students will be able to analyze the agrarian class structure in India, including the roles of landlords, tenants, and agricultural laborers.
- Students will be able to explain the myth of the 'self-sufficient village community' and the reasons why this ideal is not reflective of reality.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Origin, Scope, Subject matter & Importance of Rural Sociology
- 2. Meaning of the term 'Rural', Distinguishing features of 'Rural': Ecological, Economic, Social, Cultural
- 3. Agrarian Society and Agrarian Class Structure in India
- 4. The myth of 'self-sufficient village community'; Dynamics and Changes in Rural Society; Impact of Migration

No. of Lectures: 14

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Genum Dellauma

HEAD Sociology, TALA

Department of Sociology, AGARTALA

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Rural Sociology (Unit II)

Name of Faculty: Dr. Sharmistha Chakraborthy

Course Title: Rural and Urban Sociology (Paper 7)

Course Code: UG 601 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit II

Learning Objective:

- Students will Comprehend the social institutions and hierarchies that define rural communities. Explore the roles of family, kinship, caste, and religion in shaping rural social life.
- Students will investigate the impact of caste, class, and gender on social hierarchy in rural areas.
- Students will gain insight into the traditional economic and social systems like the Jajmani system.
- Learn about the objectives, implementation, and impact of key rural development schemes like CDP, MGNREGA, IRDP, and SGSY.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to describe the key elements of rural social structure and the factors that contribute to social stratification in rural areas.
- Students will develop the ability to analyze the complex interplay between caste, class, and gender in rural social stratification.
- Students will be able to critically evaluate the effectiveness of rural development schemes and their impact on rural communities.
- Students will engage in informed discussions about the challenges and opportunities in rural development, evaluating the success of various schemes in promoting sustainable development.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Rural Social Structure
- 2. Rural Social Stratification
- 3. Rural Economy and Polity-Jajmani System and Panchayati Raj
- 4. Evaluation of Some Rural Development Scheme: CDP, MGNREGA, IRDP & SGSY

No. of Lectures: 12

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Department of Sociology, HALA
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Urban Sociology (Unit III)

Name of Faculty: Joel Lalengliana Darlong

Course Title: Rural and Urban Sociology (Paper 7)

Course Code: UG 601 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit III

Learning Objective:

- Students will understand the origin, scope, subject matter, and importance of urban sociology.
- Students will explore the concept of urban spaces, urbanism, and the distinctive features of urban communities.
- Students will learn about the origin and growth of cities, the characteristics and types of cities, and the classification of urban centers in India.
- Students will examine the rural-urban contrast, the rural-urban continuum, and the interactions between rural and urban areas.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to explain the origin, scope, subject matter, and significance of urban sociology in understanding contemporary urban life.
- Students will describe the notion of urban spaces and urbanism and identify the distinctive features of urban communities.
- Students will analyze the origin and growth of cities, differentiate between city types, and understand how urban centers in India are classified.
- Students will compare and contrast rural and urban areas, understand the rural-urban continuum, and discuss the interactions between rural and urban communities.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Origin, Scope, Subject matter & Importance of Urban Sociology
- 2. Notion of Urban spaces & Urbanism; Urban Community and its Distinctive Features
- 3. Origin & Growth of cities, City Characteristics and Types, Classification of Urban Centres in India
- 4. Rural-Urban Contrast & Rural-Urban Continuum & Rural-Urban interactions

No. of Lectures: 24

Teaching Strategies:

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

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HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Urban Sociology (Unit IV)

Name of Faculty: Sara Debbarma

Course Title: Rural and Urban Sociology (Paper 7)

Course Code: UG 601 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit IV

Learning Objective:

Students will learn the patterns and processes of urbanization in India.

- Students will study the impact of urbanization on Indian society.
- Students will learn about the most common urban issues found in Indian society and how it is affecting India.
- To understand the concept of democratic decentralization and the various roles and functions of the local bodies in urban setup.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to describe the historical and contemporary patterns of urbanization in India, including growth of cities and migration trends.
- Students will develop an understanding towards the factors impacting and leading to urbanization in Indian society.
- Students will be able to define various urban issues and evaluate the impact of these issues on different segments of the population especially marginalized communities.
- Students will develop an in-depth understanding about the different types, roles and functions of urban local bodies in India. Students will analyze the impact of democratic decentralization on urban governance in India.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Processes and Patterns of Urbanization in India
- 2. Impact of Urbanization in Indian Society
- 3. Urban Issues Housing, Basic Amenities, Sanitation, Unemployment, Poverty, Slums and Environment
- 4. Democratic Decentralization-Role of Urban Local Bodies in India

No. of Lectures: 12

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Sain Deliberina

Department of Sociology, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Unit I

Name of Faculty: Sentienla

Course Title: Industrial Sociology

Course Code: UG 602 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit I

Learning Objective:

- Students will learn about the origin, nature, and scope of industrial sociology, including its development as a distinct field of study
- Students will explore how industries function as social systems, analyzing the roles, relationships, and norms within industrial settings
- Students will study the transformations in the nature of work due to technological advancements, globalization, and economic shifts
- Students will learn about the growth and characteristics of the informal sector, including its impact on the economy and the workforce

Learning Outcomes:

- Students can describe the foundational concepts of industrial sociology and discuss its relevance and application in contemporary industrial settings
- Students can analyze how industries operate as social systems, identifying key social dynamics and their impacts on organizational and employee behavior
- Students can evaluate the shifting paradigms of work, understanding the implications of these changes on both individuals and organizations
- Students can assess the role and significance of the informal sector, considering its benefits and challenges within the broader economic context

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Origin, Nature, Scope of Industrial Sociology
- 2. Industry as a Social System
- 3. Changing Nature of Work
- 4. Growth of Unorganized/Informal Sector

No. of Lectures: 8

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Department of Sociology,
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Unit II

Name of Faculty: Dr. Sharmistha Chakraborthy

Course Title: Industrial Sociology

Course Code: UG 602 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit II

Learning Objective:

- Students will recognize and describe the key features of industrial and post-industrial societies and understand how these features contribute to the functioning and structure of industrial and post-industrial society.
- Students will understand the principles and theories of classical approaches to studying industrial societies.
- Students will analyze the contributions of classical theorists to the understanding of industrial societies.
- Students will understand the principles of human relations theory and its focus on employee well-being and motivation.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students acquired the ability to explain what constitutes an industrial society and how it differs from pre-industrial and post-industrial societies.
- Students acquired the ability to describe the transition from industrial to post-industrial societies and the characteristics of post-industrial societies.
- Students will be understanding of the shifts in economic activities, such as the growth of the service sector and information technology.
- Students acquired the ability to describe features such as hierarchical structures, specialization, and standardized procedures.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Conceptualizing Industrial Society, Salient Features Industrial Society, Post-Industrial Society
- 2. Industrial organization-Features, Pre-requisites and Functions
- 3. Approaches to the study of Industrial Societies: The Classical Approach, Scientific Management, Human Relation Theory

No. of Lectures: 11

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Department of Sociology, AGARTAL

Lesson Plan: Unit III

Name of Faculty: Joel Lalengliana Darlong

Course Title: Industrial Sociology

Course Code: UG 602 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit III

Learning Objective:

Students will understand the key aspects of labor management relations, including conciliation, collective bargaining, and adjudication.

- Students will explore the concept of participatory management and its role in enhancing workplace collaboration.
- Students will learn about the principles and practices of human resource management (HRM) and their importance in organizations.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to explain the processes of conciliation, collective bargaining, and adjudication in labor management relations and their impact on resolving workplace disputes.
- Students will describe the concept of participatory management and discuss how it fosters employee involvement and decision-making in organizations.
- Students will understand and apply the principles of human resource management, including recruitment, training, performance management, and employee relations, to real-world organizational contexts.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Labour management Relations-Conciliation, Collective bargaining and Adjudication.
- 2. Participatory Management
- 3. Human Resource Management

No. of Lectures: 13

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

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Dapartment of Sociology, HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Unit IV

Name of Faculty: Genesis Debbarma

Course Title: Industrial Sociology

Course Code: UG 602 Honours

Lesson Title: Unit IV

Learning Objective:

Understand the origin and historical development of trade unions.

- Analyze the growth of trade unions over time, including key milestones and changes in their role and structure.
- Understand the impact of globalization on trade unions and labor markets.
- Analyze the specific challenges that trade unions face in the context of globalization, such as competition, deregulation, and changing labor practices.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will be able to trace the origin and development of trade unions, including their historical context and early formation.
- Students will be able to describe the growth of trade unions, highlighting significant events and changes in their role and organization.
- Students will be able to explain the effects of globalization on trade unions and the broader labor market.
- Students will be able to identify and analyze key challenges faced by trade unions in a globalized economy, including issues related to competition, deregulation, and shifts in labor practices.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Trade Union-Origin, Growth, its Importance
- 2. Challenges of Trade Union in the Age of Globalization

No. of Lectures: 5

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment
- Class test
- Presentation
- Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Genera Delhamma

Department of Sociology, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Gender Studies (Unit III)

Name of Faculty: Dr. Sharmistha Chakraborthy

Course Title: Human Rights and Gender Studies

Course Code: SS3

Lesson Title: Unit III

Learning Objective:

- Students will understand the definition and scope of gender studies. Students can analyse how gender studies intersect with other disciplines and areas of study.
- Students will understand the principles and key arguments of the liberal, Marxist and Radical approaches to gender studies.
- Students will understand the historical and contemporary struggles for gender rights and equality.
- Students can explore the role of various movements and organizations in advocating for gender rights.
- Students can explore the relationship between gender and the legal system, focusing on the rights and protections afforded to women.

Learning Outcomes:

- Students will learn the ability to define gender studies and explain its significance in understanding social dynamics.
- Students will go Insight into the foundational concepts and themes in gender studies, such as gender roles, identity, and intersectionality.
- Students will understand the interdisciplinary nature of gender studies and its application to various social issues.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Meaning and Concept of Gender Studies
- 2. Theoretical Approaches: Liberal, Marxist and Radical
- 3. Struggles and Movements for Gender Rights
- 4. Gender and Law, Legal Rights of Women

No. of Lectures: 14

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Department of EGE, AGARTALA

Lesson Plan: Gender Studies (Unit IV)

Name of Faculty: Dr. Sharmistha Chakraborthy

Course Title: Human Rights and Gender Studies

Course Code: SS3

Lesson Title: Unit IV

Learning Objective:

- Students will analyze how religious, caste, and ethnic identities shape gender roles and experiences.
- Students will explore the impact of these social structures on the status and rights of women and marginalized gender groups.
- Students will examine the role of gender in national identity and the political decision-making process.
- Students will analyze the representation of women and gender minorities in political and institutional structures.
- Students will understand the barriers to gender equality in governance and public policy.
- Understand the relationship between gender and economic structures, focusing on land rights and workplace issues.

Learning Outcomes:

- Understanding of the challenges faced by women and gender minorities within different religious, caste, and ethnic communities.
- Ability to describe the representation of women and gender minorities in political institutions and decision-making bodies.
- Ability to explain the gender disparities in land ownership and workplace opportunities.
- Understanding of the economic implications of gender inequality in land rights and employment.
- Ability to describe the impact of conflict situations on women, including gender-based violence and displacement.
- Understanding of the causes and consequences of the dowry problem, female feticide, infanticide, and domestic violence.

Topics to be covered:

- 1. Gender and Society: Religion, Caste and Ethnicity
- 2. Gender and the Nation: Representation in the decision making process
- 3. Gender and Economy: Land rights and workplace
- 4. Contemporary Issues: Women in conflict situation, Dowry problem, Female Feticide and Infanticide, Domestic violence

No. of Lectures: 12

Materials Needed:

- Projector and proper projection system
- Board for highlighting points of references

Assessment:

- Assignment & Class test
- Presentation & Group Discussion

Remedial Classes / Revision Classes: Based on performance of student in class assessment

Department of Sociology, TALA Department of Sociology, TALA