



SOCIOLOGY HONOURS UNDER CBCS Program Outcomes (Honours course)

Sociology seeks to understand all aspects of human social behaviour, including the behaviour of individuals as well as the social dynamics of small groups, large organizations, communities, institutions, and entire societies. Sociologists are typically motivated both by the desire to better understand the principles of social life and by the conviction that understanding these principles may aid in the formulation of enlightened and effective social policy. Sociology provides an intellectual background for students considering careers in the professions or business. An Honours Graduate student of Sociology should be able to develop:

- ❖ **Critical Thinking:** The programme seeks to develop in students the sociological knowledge and skills that will enable them to think critically and imaginatively about society and social issues. **Sociological Understanding:**
- ❖ The ability to demonstrate sociological understandings of phenomena, for example, how individual biographies are shaped by social structures, social institutions, cultural practices, and multiple axes of difference and inequality.
- ❖ **Written and Oral Communication:** The ability to formulate effective and convincing Written and oral arguments.
- ❖ **Better understanding of real life situation:** The ability to apply sociological concepts and theories to the real world and ultimately their everyday lives.
- ❖ **Analytical thinking:** Field survey and preparation of dissertation paper is an inseparable part of Sociology Honours/ Programme. Students have to collect primary data for census as well as his/her research topic and analyse the data to draw conclusions. So, qualitative and quantitative analytical skills are enhanced.
- ❖ **Observation power:** a sensible observation power is necessary to identify the research problems in field study. So a perception about human society slowly grows up.
- ❖ **Communication skills and Social interaction power:** Students of Sociology stream have to work beyond the class room boundary at the time of field study activities. As a result good communication skill develops while interacting with local people.
- ❖ **Ethical and Social Responsibility:** Students have to learn about institutions, folkways, mores, culture, social control, social inequality, population composition, population policy, society and culture of India. All these help to instil among the students of Sociology a sense of ethical and social responsibility.
- ❖ **Professional and Career Opportunities:** Students will have the opportunity to join professional careers in Sociology and allied fields. Sociology provides an intellectual background for students considering careers in business, social services, public policy, government service, nongovernmental organizations, foundations, or academia. This programme lays foundation for further study in Sociology, Social work, Rural Development, Social Welfare and in other allied subjects.


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CORE COURSE -01 INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Objectives

- To examine the development of sociology as a discipline.
- To see the relationship of Sociology with other social sciences.
- To see the significance of culture in society.

Course Outcome

- Intended to introduce the students to a sociological way of thinking.
- To provide a foundation for the other more detailed and specialized courses in sociology.
- To locate the agencies of social control and change in the society.



CORE COURSE- 02 INDIAN SOCIETY-I

Objectives

- Introduces the processes and modes of construction of knowledge of India.
- Aims to draw attention to the key concepts and institutions such as Marriage and Family in India and Tribes in India.
- To look at the changes in Hindu and Muslim Social Organisations which are useful for the understanding of Indian society.

Course Outcome

- Looks at the construction of knowledge through colonial and nationalist discourses.
- Examines the dimension of changes through westernization, modernisation and globalization.
- Brief understanding of tribes in India.

CORE COURSE- 03 INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY-II

Objectives

- Aims to provide a general introduction to sociological thought.
- The focus is on studying from the original texts to give the students a flavour of how over a period of time thinkers have conceptualized various aspects of society.
- This paper also provides a foundation for thinkers in the other papers.

Course Outcome

- Leads to conceptualization of society by different sociological thinkers.
- A brief introduction to the sociological thought by thinkers like Durkheim, Marx and Weber.
- Provides a foundational understanding to the work of the sociological thinkers in other work-related concepts.


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CORE COURSE- 04 INDIAN SOCIETY-II

Objectives

- This paper aims to draw attention to the variety of ideas and debates about India.
- It critically engages with the multiple socio-political forces and ideologies which shape the terrain of the nation.

Course Outcome

- Traces Ideas of India through the work of Gandhi, Tagore, Ghurye and Ambedkar.
- Looks at resistance through movements of peasants, women and politics.
- Examines challenges that the Indian society may encounter through communalism, problems of nationalism and caste atrocities against women.

CORE COURSE- 05 RETHINKING DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

- This paper examines the ideas of development from a sociological perspective.
- Traces the trajectory of Indian experience with development from an interdisciplinary prospect.
- Discuss the issues in development praxis.

Course Outcome

- It introduces students to different approaches to understanding development.
- Looks at the developmental regimes of India.
- Theorises development by dependency and modernization theory.

CORE COURSE- 06 SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

Objective

- Lays primacy to the understanding of the importance of religion in society.
- Drawing heavily from classical writings on the subject it reinforces importance of the positions developed in these texts.
- Implicitly numerous interconnections can be attempted between various themes, manifestly the overarching concern of the paper is to follow up the linkage between social and religious issues.

Course Outcome

- Examine man's thinking through religion.
- Looks at the socio historical and socio-cultural impact of different religions like Hinduism, Islam, Christianity found in India.
- Some aspect of religion in Contemporary society such as fundamentalism, communalism and secularism.

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CORE COURSE- 07 SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER



Objective

- This course introduces gender as a critical sociological lens of enquiry in relation to various social fields.
- It also interrogates the categories of gender, sex, sexuality, gender role, inequalities, theories of feminism and initiatives taken for development.

Course Outcome

- To understand Gender as a social construct.
- Look at the perspectives and dimension of women empowerment.
- Examine the relationship between gender power and patriarchy.
- Role of feminism.

CORE COURSE- 08 RURAL SOCIOLOGY IN INDIA

Objectives

- Rural sociology is a specialised branch of sociology. It analyses the nature and dynamics of village society and rural areas.
- In the context of India rural sociology occupies a unique position. This paper is designed to bring out the distinctive features, their structures, changing features, rural problems and development programmes in rural society in India.

Course Outcome

- Examine the nature and significance of rural sociology.
- Elaborate discussion on the rural social problems.
- Look at the rural development programs and agrarian structure dominant in a rural setup.

CORE COURSE- 09 SOCIOLOGY OF KINSHIP

Objective:

- Aims to introduce general principles of kinship and marriage by reference to key terms and theoretical statements substantiated by ethnographies.
- Looks at the trajectories and new directions in kinship studies.

Course Outcome

- Looks at regional variation of kinship organization.
- Recasting kinship through modern India.
- Examines the various kinship terminologies.


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CORE COURSE- 10 SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

Objectives:

- Introduces students to sociological study of social inequalities.
- It acquaints students with principal theoretical perspectives on and diverse forms of social inequalities in articulation with each other.
- It introduces the students with concepts of social stratification, social inequality, with an emphasis on the major dimensions and forms of stratification in India and global society.

Outcome:

- Discusses major sociological approaches to the study of social stratification and inequality.
- Examines identities and inequalities through caste, race and ethnicity.
- Looks at the social and cultural aspects of reproduction and mobility.

CORE COURSE- 11: SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS

Objective

- Introduces the students to the classics in the making of the discipline of sociology through selected texts by the major thinkers like Comte, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx and Max Weber.

Course Outcome

- Looks at the contribution of the classical thinkers through their works to laying the foundation of sociology as a discipline.
- Auguste Comte's role in understanding positivism.
- Karl Marx and his materialistic conception of history along with class struggle.
- Max weber view on authority, social action and inter relationship between religion and economy.


CORE COURSE- 12 SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS

Objective

- A general introduction to the methodologies of sociological research methods.
- It will provide the student with some elementary knowledge of the complexities and philosophical underpinnings of research.

Course Outcome

- Examines the logic of social research.
- Looks at the various theoretical perspectives such as feminist, comparative and ethnographic.
- Analyses data through content, presentation and types of data.


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CORE COURSE- 13 SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS-II

Objective

- To introduce students to post-classical sociological thinking through some original texts like Talcott Parsons, Claude Levi-Strauss, H. Mead and Erving Goffman, C. Wright Mills.

Course Outcome

- Examines the work of post classical thinkers on Talcott Parson (Social system), Levi Strauss (Structuralism), Mead (Interaction self) and Wright Mills (Sociological imagination).
- This facilitates better sociological understanding of concepts.

CORE COURSE- 14: SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS-II

Objective

- An introductory course on how research is actually done.
- With emphasis on formulating research design, methods of data collection, and data analysis.
- It will provide students with some elementary knowledge on how to conduct both, quantitative and qualitative research.

Course Outcome

- Basic and introductory understanding of what is the types of research and how research is carried out.
- Examines the various methods such as qualitative, quantitative and statistical methods required to carry out research.

DSE-01: URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Objective

- Provides an exposure to key theoretical perspectives for understanding urban life in historical and contemporary contexts.
- It also reflects on some concerns of urban living while narrating the subjective experiences of urban communities.
- With case studies from India and other parts of the world this course will help students relate to the complexities of urban living.

Course Outcome

- Examines the nature and scope of urban sociology.
- Looks at politics of urban space.
- Deals with urban development policies and development over a period of time.


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DSE-02 AGRARIAN SOCIOLOGY

Objective

- Explores the traditions of enquiry and key substantive issues in agrarian sociology. It is comparative in nature but pays attention to Indian Themes.
- It also introduces emerging global agrarian concerns.

Course Outcome

- Examine the subject matter and scope of agrarian sociology.
- Look at key agrarian issues such as moral economy and agrarian commodity system.
- Discuss agrarian future through movements, crisis and global agrarian order.

DSE-04: FIELD WORK

Objective

- Aims to equip students with empirical field data collection, analysis and writing analytical and standard dissertation or research report writing in sociology.
- For the purpose of data collection students require to undertake a field visit of neighbouring /area/ village/ town individually or in a group for 10 days. Students must conduct survey of at least 30 households (for individual independent research) and adequate sample of households in case of survey in a group (Household Census to be provided by the provided by the Department).
- The interview schedule (Interview Schedule to be attached in the appendix) be prepared under the supervision of departmental faculty. The dissertation would be approximately 30 pages. The same pattern of dissertation be followed in every college.

Course Outcome

- Student will choose a research topic of their choice and conduct a field visit.
- This will equip students with empirical field data collection, analysis and writing analytical and standard dissertation or research report.

DSE-06: INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITIONS

Objective

- Traditions in Indian Sociology can be traced with the formal teaching of sociology as a subject in Bombay University way back in 1914 while the existence of sociology in India and "Sociology of India" have been largely debated in terms of whether it has been influenced by western philosophy, is there a need for indigenization etc. sociologists in India primarily been engaged with issue of tradition and modernity, caste, tribe, and gender. This paper primarily provides perspectives of key Indian Sociologists on some of these issues.

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Course Outcome

- Provides perspectives of key Indian Sociologists on some of the issues such as D Mukerji on Tradition and Modernity and Middle Class, Radha Kamal Mukerjee, Personality, Society, Values, Social Ecology. G.S. Ghurye - Caste and Race, Irawati Karve - Gender and Kinship, A R Desai: Ideas of Nationalism: M.N. Srinivas Social Change.
- Traces the Sociology of India through the perspectives of the various sociologists as discussed.

ELECTIVE GE-01 A. GENDER AND VIOLENCE (for B.A. honours 1st semester and BA programme 5th semester -same syllabus).

Objective

- Attempts to provide an understanding of the logic of that violence, awareness of its most common and tries to equip the students with a sociologically informed basis for making pragmatic, ethical and effective choices while resisting or intervening in the context of gendered violence.

Course Outcome

- Examines that violence is routine and spectacular, structural as well as situated.
- Looks at situated violence in terms of domestic and familial violence and work place violence.
- Addresses gendered violence through public policy and politics.

G E -02 a. POPULATION AND SOCIETY (for B.A. honours 1st semester and BA programme 5th semester -same syllabus).

Objective

- Provides a critical understanding of the interface between population and society.
- It analyses the role of fertility, mortality and migration on the composition, size, and structure of population.
- Addresses the issue of domestic and international population movements and their economic, political and social implications.

Course Outcome

- Introduces population studies with regard to demography.
- Examines population as constraint and resources for development.
- Looks at the population social structure and process in relation to fertility, mortality, age, and sex structure.


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SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE- SEC-01 SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA (3rd semester Hons /B.A.Prog).

Objective

- To introduce the students to certain major themes of outlining the interconnections between media and society.
- The focus specifically is on the transmission and reception of media content and thus the various sections in this paper study the production, control and reception of media and its representations.

Course Outcome

- Examines theoretical approaches to media.
- Differentiates between old and new media through production, control and audience reception.
- Discusses the challenges of new media.

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE- SEC-02: VISUAL SOCIOLOGY (4th semester Hons/ B.A.Prog).

Objective

- Focuses on doing sociology through forms other than the written in particular Visual object; Visual sociology is an area of sociology concerned with the visual dimensions of social life.
- It is the use of sociological imagination to tell a story visually about social phenomena such as gender, social status, cultural forms and other social interactions in spatial contexts.
- Students learn to create sociological portraits, to study sociological landscapes, to do studies on social traumas and to study signs and representations. Students utilize digital cameras and other recording technology to collect data.

Course Outcome

- Examines Visual Sociology as Method of Sociological Enquiry.
- Looks at the various Methodological tools such as Site, Production, Image, Photography, Audience, Modalities.
- Discourse and visual culture are seen through inter textuality, Discursive formation and Power/knowledge.

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BA PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY UNDER CBCS
Program Outcomes (Programme course):

Student will define and explain social concepts, social facts and student will be able to express empirical observations with sociology concepts. Student will be able to define and explain main characteristics of social institutions. Student will be able to convey the historical development of sociology.

Upon successful completion of the program the graduate students would be able to:

- ❖ Understand basic concepts and theoretical perspectives in Sociology and how they are used in sociological explanation of social behaviour.
- ❖ Understand how to collect, analyze and interpret empirical evidence in sociological research.
- ❖ Gain familiarity with and develop an understanding of core substantive areas of sociological inquiry.
- ❖ Express sociological ideas clearly and coherently both in writing and in oral presentations.
- ❖ Examine the roles and responsibilities of individuals, groups, and Institutions in larger society, displaying understanding of the complex relationships between human behaviour and the social context.
- ❖ Propose a plan of research for a sociological problem or issue, including conceptualization of the problem, review of pertinent literature, design of a research study, and identification of methods appropriate for exploring the problem or issue.
- ❖ Apply various theoretical perspectives to issues in society, showing how a perspective frames each issue, that is, how we understand the issue, the kinds of questions we can ask about it, and the kinds of research methods we can apply to answering the questions.

CORE-01 Introduction to Sociology

Objective

- Broad introduction to the discipline of sociology.
- It familiarizes the students with the origin and history, fundamental concepts and concerns of the disciplines.

Course Outcome

- Looks at sociology as discipline in terms of nature, scope and emergence.
- Examines the relationship of sociology with other social sciences.
- Deals with sociological concepts such as culture, community, status, role and social change.

CORE-02: Sociology of India

Objectives

- Aims to provide an outline of the institutions and process of Indian society.


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- The central objective is to encourage students to view the Indian reality through a sociological lens.

Course Outcome

- Examines India as a plural society.
- Deals with the institution of family, kinship and marriage.
- Looks at the inter relationship between state and society.

CORE-03: Sociological Theories

Objectives

- Introduces the students to the classical sociological thinkers whose theories, thought, work has shaped the discipline of sociology.

Course Outcome

- Looks at the contribution of the classical thinkers through their works to laying the foundation of sociology as a discipline.
- Auguste Comte's role in understanding evolutionary scheme and Spencer theory of social evolution.
- Karl Marx and his materialistic conception of history along with class struggle.
- Max weber view on authority, social action and inter relationship between religion and economy.

CORE - 04: Techniques of Social Research-

Objective

- Aims to enhance the skills of students to understand and use techniques employed by social scientists to investigate social phenomena.
- With emphasis on formulating research design, methods of data collection, and data analysis, it will provide students with some elementary knowledge on how to conduct both, quantitative and qualitative research. The focus is on understanding through suggested exercises.

Course Outcome

- A brief understanding to the research designs.
- Emphasis on the various kinds of data collection methods.
- Look at data analysis through content, narrative and statistical analyses.

Discipline Specific Elective:(DSE) DSE -01a Religion and Society

Objective

- Acquaints the student with a sociological understanding of religion.
- It examines some forms of religions in India and its role in modern society.


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Course Outcome

- Looks at the nature of religion through concepts like sacred, profane, rites.
- Understanding religion in India through doctrine, feature and influence.
- Examines nature of secularism and growth of communalism in India.

Discipline Specific Elective DSE-02a Social Stratification Course

Objectives

- Introduces the students the various ideas of social inequality and their sociological study.
- The different forms and institutional manifestations of social stratification are explored here both theoretically and through case studies.

Course Outcome

- Examines the forms of social stratification such as race, caste and ethnicity.
- Looks at gender and exclusion.
- Deals with type and barriers of mobility and change.
- Elaborates on nature, factors and forces of poverty in India.


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