

P.R.Thakur Govt. College
Department of Sociology
Course Objective and Outcome
New syllabus, CBCS (SOCA)

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

Introduction

Sociology is the most contemporary and versatile of the Social Sciences. It trains students to grasp social structures, understand social processes, map the dynamics of social change, decipher social interactions and make sense of individual and collective experiences in their social, historical and cultural context. Sociology is at once critical and constructive; conceptual and applied; theoretical and empirical. It is a science that cohabits comfortably with literary flair, speculative sensibility, historical imagination and statistical rigour. It is incessantly reflexive about its methods, exacting about its research techniques and standards of evidence. Sociology is ever so subtle about the conceptual distinctions it draws and ardent about its disciplinary boundaries and identity. At the same time, Sociology is the most open and interdisciplinary of social sciences. The pursuit of Sociology is a systematic effort at recovering, mapping and making sense of our kaleidoscopic collective self under the sign of modernity. It is both historical and comparative. Sociology as an academic discipline is committed to the ideal of generating public knowledge and fostering public reason. It embodies the best of enlightenment virtues: scientific reason, tolerance of diversity, humanistic empathy and celebration of democratic ideals. It is the science of our times.

Sociology is a deeply self-reflexive discipline with an inter-disciplinary orientation. A graduate would be capable of describing and embodying the mandate and perspective of Sociology as a discipline, how it differs from cognate social sciences and be able to engage productively with them without losing disciplinary perspective.

A Sociology graduate is exposed to a significant quantum of concepts, conceptual writing, theories and theoretical reasoning throughout the three years across all the courses.

Hence she/ he has an ability to grasp and generate a conceptual conversation in general and within the discipline of Sociology in particular. She/he is also familiar with well-defined, critical and evolving multiplicity of theoretical perspectives.

A Sociology graduate would be well versed with the basic tenets of these perspectives and capable of generating versions of social world from these perspectives.

Sociology is a worldly science that incessantly draws students beyond class rooms and harnesses the productive tension between library work, field work and a call to interventionist action.

A Sociology graduate is ideal for employment needs where a graduate from liberal arts would fit in for this rare blend. They are a perfect fit for the areas (but not limited to them alone) such as law, development studies, development practice, social work, bureaucracy and

public institutions, women's studies, gender studies, area studies, international relations, policy studies, policy implementation, advocacy, management, marketing, social psychology, v industrial organization, election studies, data sciences, journalism, criminology, and careers in fine and performing arts.

Sociology is both a profession and a vocation. A lifelong commitment to learning, critical thinking and to the cause of the collective well-being rather than narcissistic self-indulgence. It is a cosmopolitan science that is positive and normative at once. A Sociology graduate would make an enlightened leader and an informed follower.

Structure, and Programme of BA (Hons.) Sociology

To graduate with Honours in Sociology student has to successfully complete fourteen Core Courses (CC), four Discipline Specific Electives (DSE), two Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC), two Ability Enhancement Courses and four Generic Elective courses (GE) spread across six semesters.

Course Learning Outcomes

B.A. (Honours) Sociology Introduction to Sociology – I Core Course 01

Course Objectives 1. The mandate of the course is to introduce the discipline to students from diverse academic and social backgrounds, trainings and capabilities. The course is intended to introduce the students to a sociological way of thinking. They learn how to apply sociological concepts to the everyday life.

2. Illustrations through popular stories for instance help students understand more cogently how even children's literature and fiction is a reflection of the times. The student by the end of the course realises that the individual choices are impacted by the social structure of which we are a part. A person's individual biography is a reflection of the times in which they live. They develop reflective thinking skills of both self and society. They develop a sense of how common sense is actually limited to those who share the same spatial- geographical, social and cultural location.

3. The students are able to demonstrate the ability to apply the theoretical concepts learned to all kinds of societies whether simple or complex. They understand various aspects of society and how these are interlinked with each other. These include understanding the relationship of individuals with groups. By understanding these relationships, the student develops a sense of how closely the lives of individuals are intertwined and impact each other.

4. The course also introduces the students to the emergence of Sociology as a systematic and scientific field of study. The emergence of sociology as a science also helps them understand the changing conceptualisation of what it means to be scientific. They are also for the first time exposed to the interdisciplinary nature of the social sciences like social anthropology, history and psychology. They learn how these relate to each other while maintain their disciplinary boundaries.

5. The students also learn about the basics of doing field work. This is important since field work based projects are often assigned in various papers across the semesters. By doing projects the students learn to apply sociological concepts to understand various aspects of society.

6. The course is designed in a manner that for each topic there are multiple readings. The students learn how to read complex texts and to express thoughts and ideas effectively in writing. They also learn how to frame arguments cogently. The course also provides a foundation for the other more detailed and specialized courses in sociology.

Course Learning Outcomes

1. The students learn to apply the sociological perspective in understanding how society shapes our individual lives.
2. It also provides a foundation for the other more detailed and specialized courses in sociology.
3. Classifying social process, Social Control, Social Change and Mobility.
4. The students learn how to read and interpret complex ideas and texts and to present them in a cogent manner.

Core Course 02 Sociology of India I

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the modes of knowledge-construction of Indian history, society, Culture and politics.
2. To examine how multiple social processes, forces and ideologies shaped the terrain of the nation.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. The course adds to the sociological interpretation of Indian history and society. The India-specific themes of the course – discourse/knowledge-making, mobilization, transformation, ideology, identity and politics, for example – are treated, moreover, by drawing from sociological concepts and theories. The course connects the practical and conceptual in terms of both substance and relevance.
2. By focusing on the nuanced character of historical and social ideas and processes, the course sharpens the faculties of critical and analytical thinking and doing.
3. The adoption of an inter-disciplinary framework, without losing sight of the sociological, makes the course wider in scope and scale. It broadens viewpoints and encourages students to reflect deeply on the multicultural reality which is the defining feature of India.
4. The course, in terms of both high quality syllabus-content and innovative teaching/learning techniques, matches global standards. Consequently, it adequately trains students to compete in global academia

B.A. (Honours) Sociology Introduction to Sociology II Core Course 03

Course Objectives

1. The course 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. The course teaches the students how to read the original works by the various thinkers. 2. The course is designed in a manner that for each topic there are multiple readings. The students learn how to read original works of various thinkers and to understand the central argument. They also learn how to present complex ideas of a particular thinker effectively in writing. They also learn how to frame arguments cogently.

3. The sequence in which the theoretical perspectives are introduced to the students reflects the way in which sociological thought has evolved and emerged. The focus is also on understanding how the development of theory is not in vacuum but is an outcome of the changing times. For example, the theories of Marx, Weber and Durkheim are all in some ways related to the Industrial Revolution and the emergence of capitalism. Their theories also reflect the impact of large-scale urbanization and industrialization on the lives of individuals. The impact is not just limited to individuals but is also reflected in the emergence of a new way of life and new institutions. They also learn about industrialization as a social phenomenon and the emergence of modern society as an outcome of industrialization.

4. The students will be able to understand since theories are a reflection of changes taking place in society thus each subsequent set of theoretical approaches will either support, critique identify logical flaws and gaps in the preceding arguments.

5. A student learns that social theories are inherently multicultural in nature. They cannot be limited by the boundaries of any one society or culture. They learn how to use theory for the other courses that they will be doing in the subsequent semesters. The course intends to equip students with tools to understand and appreciate the impact of globalization in an overall perspective instead of specific instances. The study of theory helps the students realize the impact of social, political, economic and technological processes on the world as a whole and their responsibility as global citizens.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. The students are introduced to the relationship between theory and perspectives.
2. The students are introduced to sociological theories which they learn in greater detail during the later semesters.
3. This paper also provides a foundation for sociological theories that are a part of papers in the subsequent semesters.
4. The students learn critical thinking skills. They learn how to read, interpret and critique original works of various thinkers.

BA (H) Sociology Core Course 04 Sociology of India II

Course Objectives:

1. Introduction to images and ideas of India.
2. Understanding key concepts and institutions of Indian society.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. The course lays the foundation of viewing images and ideas of India through a sociological lens. It further investigates sociological concepts and institutions in the Indian context.
2. Through informed interrogation of images, ideas, concepts and institutions of India, the course contributes to the development of critical and analytical thinking.
3. The course, supported by an inter-disciplinary approach, facilitates learning and reflecting about the multiple – and contextual – socio-cultural registers of Indian society.
4. Given the high standard/quality of the syllabus and use of innovative teaching-learning methods, the course prepares students to successfully compete in global academia.

B. A. (H) Sociology Core Course 05 Political Sociology

Course Objectives:

1. Political Sociology is one of the core areas of sociology. It is a thriving subfield of sociology with important theoretical and practical consequences. The endeavor in this course is to render it compact, contemporaneous and make it contextual for Indian students, while familiarizing them with enduring conceptual and theoretical concerns. It is rigorously theoretical yet relatable.
2. The course offers a judicious mix of classical and contemporary texts in political sociology that examines the bases of social power and the relationship between politics and society both analytically as well as in specific empirical contexts. The course is an intensive introduction to the theoretical debates extant in the sub-field and equips students to learn both classical and contemporary arguments about age old questions of power, authority and resistance and their manifestations in political institutions and political systems.
3. The course equips students to grasp the essential historicity of political processes, political institutions and political change to facilitate an understanding of the dynamic nature of political phenomena. The first two sections of the course deals with theoretical and analytical aspects of examining the interface between politics and society, while the third section seeks to provide an understanding of political processes in India.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. An ability to comprehend the embeddedness of political and the social in each other.

2. Familiarity with different theoretical and conceptual issues in political sociology and a capacity to use them to grasp political phenomena in a cross-cultural and comparative perspective

3. Be able to understand and appreciate the diversity of ways in which politics operates historically and spatially to generate a more expansive notion of the realm of the political.

4. Be able to understand the relationship between state and society in shaping politics in India both historically and analytically.

5. Be able to generate hypotheses and research questions within the theoretical perspectives and ethnographic contexts in political sociology.

BA (H) SOCIOLOGY CORE COURSE -06 SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

COURSE OBJECTIVE

1. This course exposes students to the distinctiveness of the sociological approach to the study of religion.

2. The individual and the group encounter religion and/or religious phenomenon in myriad ways be it through custom, ritual, beliefs or other practices. Students will be familiarized with the basic theoretical and methodological perspectives on the study of religion and also exposed to ethnographic texts on various aspects of religious phenomenon.

3. The last section of the course touches upon some aspects of religion in contemporary times such as secularization and multiculturalism.

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES:

1. Students will be acquainted with representative texts that symbolize the development of knowledge in the field of Sociology of Religion. They will be able to identify different theories, approaches and concepts that make up the study of religion, distinguish between them and also use terms specific to the field in specific context.

2. Students will be able to make a link between texts and paraphrase their arguments and use these to communicate their ideas in research papers, projects and presentations.

3. By encompassing contemporary developments, the course enables students to think about linkages between religion and society at various levels.

B.A (H) Sociology Core Course 07 Sociology of Gender

Course Objective:

The course introduces gender as a critical sociological lens of enquiry in relation to various social fields. It also interrogates the categories of gender, sex, and sexuality.

Course Learning Outcomes: 1. An understanding of concepts such as sex and gender by problematising common-sensical notions of gender.

2. Raising key issues of power and subordination within the purview of gender and the need for and solutions resorted to as measures to initiate change through gender-based movements.

3. Understanding issues relating to gender both at a national and global level.
4. Places gender in juxtaposition with other forms of stratification and identity such as caste, class, family and work.

B.A (H) Sociology Core Course 08 ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY

Course Objective:

The linkages between the economy and its socio-cultural environment are so many and so complex that it has become almost an imperative need of the hour as to understand the ways in which the key elements of economy are situated and conditioned in a socio-cultural context. This course offers an introduction to the key concepts and theoretical foundations of Economic Sociology as a specialized branch of Sociology. Students learn socio-cultural bases of various dimensions of economy such as production, distribution, exchange, consumption and markets while emphasizing the impact of norms, social structure, and institutions on economy. It also highlights the significance of sociological analysis for the study of economic processes and institutions in local and global contexts by drawing insights from both theoretically and empirically grounded studies.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Develops familiarity with different theoretical and conceptual aspects of economic sociology as a specialized branch of knowledge.
2. Develops background knowledge about the diverse ways in which economy is interlinked with other aspects of society and culture.
3. Acquire capacities to understand and analyse the transformations of economy and its key processes in a historical and comparative perspective.
4. Develops abilities to generate research questions and arguments about the intersections of economy and society.

BA (H) Sociology Core Course 09 Sociology of Kinship

Course Objectives

1. Impart a comprehensive study of the concepts relevant for understanding kinship, marriage and family.
2. Evolve a better understanding of family, marriage and kinship both in historical and evolutionary perspective.
3. Look beyond the surface of issues to discover the "why" and "how" of kinship.
4. Explores the new possibilities and critical insights offered by reproductive technologies in revisiting kinship.

Course Learning Outcomes

1. Grasp the historical evolution of kinship theories from a biological deterministic approach to culture of relatedness
2. Develop an analytical perspectives on concepts relevant for understanding kinship
3. Comprehend the coexistence of multiple perspectives in the study of family, marriage and kinship
4. Acknowledge the significance of the emergence of new reproductive technologies on recasting kinship

BA (H) Sociology Core Course 10 Social Stratification

Course Objectives:

1. This course introduces students to Sociological Study of Social Inequalities.
2. It acquaints students with principal theoretical perspectives on and diverse forms of social inequality in articulation with each other.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will learn about the socio-historical context of stratification theoretical concerns and problems and contemporary issues related to inequalities and its forms.
2. Inculcate in them a truly inter-disciplinary approach in the study of society especially stratification in all its manifestations.
3. Understanding of stratification and theories would sensitize students to its various sociological aspects, providing ample scope for applied learning and application.
4. Examining forms of stratification, understanding the relevance of caste, race and ethnic identities in contemporary world.

B.A. (H) Sociology Core Course 11

Sociological Thinkers –

I Course Objectives Objective of teaching sociological Thinkers to undergraduate students is to enable them to apply theory to their own everyday life experiences. This requires that students develop their sociological imagination and the capacity to read each situation sociologically and then to think about it theoretically. To this end, it is imperative that sociological theory courses demonstrate the applicability of theory to students.

Course Learning Outcome

1. Understanding the grand foundational themes of sociology.
2. Application of theories and concepts from classical sociological theories to develop intellectual openness and curiosity.

3. Appreciation of the classical concepts and theories to develop awareness of the limits of current knowledge.

BA (H) Sociology Core Course 12 Sociological Research Methods-I

Course Objective: 1. The course is a general introduction to the methodologies of sociological research. It will provide the student with elementary knowledge of the complexities and philosophical underpinnings of research.

COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES 1. Students are introduced to sociological research both from a theoretical and methodological perspective. They understand the importance of research in social science.

2. Students develop the ability to evaluate the methodological validity of the claims made by theory.

3. The course enables students to evaluate a piece of research and move towards designing a simple research project.

4. Identify the difference between quantitative and qualitative methods.

5. Students will learn to identify ethical and practical issues in research. They also engage with the ideals of objectivity and reflexivity.

6. Students learn that research methods are universal and not bound by cultural location.

B.A. (H) Sociology Core Course 13 Sociological Thinkers –II

Course Objectives: Objective of teaching Sociological Thinkers to undergraduate students is to enable them to apply theory to their own everyday life experiences. This requires that students develop their sociological imagination and the capacity to read each situation sociologically and then to think about it theoretically. To this end, it is imperative that sociological theory courses demonstrate the applicability of theory to students.

Learning Outcomes: Understanding the characteristics and dynamics of the social world, and how post-classical sociologists attempt to understand the social world.

1. Appreciating the relevance and limits of the contemporary theories or theoretical approaches to make sense of social reality.

2. Understanding the basic methodological approaches of the thinkers, through some original texts and their role in building sociological knowledge.

B. A. (H) Sociology Core Course 14 RESEARCH METHODS II

Course Objectives

1. The course provides an introductory, yet comprehensive engagement with social research.
2. Through theoretical and practical knowledge students are acquainted with the different stages of the research process like creation of research design, methods of data collection and analysis.
3. The imparted knowledge and training will enable students to develop a sound understanding of both quantitative and qualitative research.

Course Learning Outcomes

1. Students are introduced to the concept of conducting research, which is inclusive of formulating research designs, methods and analysis of data. Some knowledge of elementary statistics is also provided to the students to acquaint them with quantification of data.
2. The thrust of the course is on empirical reasoning, understanding and analysis of social reality, which is integral to the concepts of quantitative research. Students learn to differentiate between qualitative and quantitative aspects of research in terms of collection and subsequent analysis of data.
3. Through the competing theoretical perspectives and methodologies, students are able to understand that social reality is multi-faceted, heterogeneous and dynamic in nature.
4. By imparting the knowledge of theory and praxis of research, students are prepared to arrive at a critical understanding of the course. It also equips them with necessary skills for employment in any social research organisation.

BA (H) Sociology Discipline Specific Elective 01 Urban Sociology

Course Objectives:

1. Urbanisation is an important aspect of modern society. This course is will provide an exposure to key theoretical perspectives for understanding urban phenomena in historical and contemporary contexts.
2. It also reflects on vital 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 understand and relate to the complexities of urban living.
3. The course seeks to evolve critical thinking and develop a policy perspective on the urban.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. To appreciate the significance of the city and the process of urbanisation and its consequences across the globe, through cross disciplinary texts and ethnographic studies.
2. To understand the urban in the historical as well as modern contexts - the idea of urbanism and urban space and the intersections in these of institutions, processes and identities. This is to be achieved by exposing students to critical theoretical debates which help them to gain a deeper understanding of city life and urban environment which can also help them understand their own social environment better.

3. To learn about key urban processes such as migration, displacement and urban slums, as well as critical contemporary issues such as resettlement and rehabilitation and also engage in issues of public policy, urban transformation and change. Knowledge of such themes will help students pursue further studies in academic areas such as development and also engage in research on public policy, urban transformation and change.

4. To develop critical thinking and a reflective perspective through exposure to multicultural thought; to enhance disciplinary knowledge, research-related skills and develop a problem-solving competence.

BA (H) Sociology Discipline Specific Elective 02 Agrarian Sociology

Course Objectives:

1. To communicate Agriculture as the foundational material and cultural practice at the heart of the formation of social collectivities and make sense of South Asian societies agrarian formations.

2. To familiarize students with agrarian situation past and present with the help of necessary theories and categories.

3. To make sense of agrarian communities, their structure, transformation and trials and tribulations in modern world.

4. To introduce students to the rich legacy of theoretical and empirical work in agrarian sociology and its continued relevance.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. An empathy for and ability to engage agrarian communities as living societies and understand grasp they condition as human condition.

2. An appreciation of agrarian world and familiarity with the trajectory of theoretical conversation on agrarian issues and their social, political and policy implications.

3. An understating of emerging as well as enduring issues of concern in Indian agrarian scene.

4. To be ready for a range of academic and professional roles that may require a knowledge of agrarian societies.

B.A. (H) Sociology Discipline Specific Elective 04 Sociology of Work

Course Objectives:

1. The course introduces the idea that though work and production have been integral to societies through time, the origin and spread of industrialisation made a distinct rupture to that link. This rupture can also be seen mirrored in the coming of sociology as a discipline that considered work as central to the study of society.

2. Based on this premise, the paper goes on to provide an outline as to how values and ideals of pluralised industrialism(s) have caused and absorbed multiple transformative shifts to the local and global social networks of the contemporary world.

3. In this context, the course addresses various contemporary problems, issues and concerns in a historical perspective, such as formal and informal work, unpaid work, gender, alienation, forced labour and hazardous work.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. Understanding work in its social aspects such as gendered work and unpaid work, as different from its better known economic dimension.
2. Understanding work in its global dimensions, including the mutual relation between work in underdeveloped societies and that in developed ones, thus bringing out the importance of the comparative perspective in the study of work.
3. Learning about the complexities, disparities and inequalities in the area of work.
4. Learning about the socio-historical context of work, theoretical concerns and problems, and contemporary issues in the area of work and industry.

BA (H) Sociology Discipline Specific Elective 06

Indian Sociological Traditions

Course Objectives

1. Improve sociological understanding of Indian society.
2. Examine how sociologists in India have primarily been engaged with issues of tradition and modernity, caste, tribe and gender.
3. Acquaint the students to the continuities and contradictions in Indian society.
4. Help understand the history of ideas related to the analysis of Indian society.

Course Learning Outcomes

1. Ensure that students have conceptual clarity and can articulate the main debates and arguments with regard to sociology in India.
2. Acquaint the students to the continuities and contradictions in Indian society
3. To ensure that students have understood the formation of the discipline in India and the challenges that it has faced.
4. To help students understand the history of ideas related to the analysis of Indian society.

Skill Enhancement Course (SE-1)
Semester – 3
Credits – 2 (30 Hours)
DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL RESEARCH SKILLS

SEC- B(1)) Statistical Reasoning for Sociology

CO-1 Conceptualizing statistics in social research, Descriptive and inferential statistics.

CO-3 Defining the Statistics population variable.

CO-4 discussing the sampling and its type.

CO-5 analyzing the frequency distribution and graphical techniques.

CO-6 practicing mean median and mode.

Contact Hours: 2hrs/ week.

Skill Enhancement Course (SE-2)
Semester – iv
Credits - 2
GENDER SENSITIZATION

1. SEC-A-(2) Gender sensitization

CO-1 Defining Gender, sex, sexuality, masculinity and feminist.

CO-2 Discussing the gender construction and gender binary and LGBT.

CO-3 Discussing gender inequality, female infanticide, child marriage, eve-teasing, rape & domestic violence .

CO-4 Conceptualizing sexual harassment of women at work place.

Understand better and appreciate the sensitive needs of other genders relating to biological, sociological, psychological, political, economic and legal aspects. Understand Instill empathy and communicate better in an intercultural ambience. Question pre-conceived realities and identify a better response to gender discrimination. Modify behavior through raised awareness of gender equality.

Contact Hours: 2hrs/ week.

Course Outcome

New syllabus for CBCS (SOCG)

1. GE/CC-1 Introduction to Sociology

Course Objectives

- 1. The mandate of the course is to introduce the discipline to students from diverse academic and social backgrounds, trainings and capabilities. The course is intended to introduce the students to a sociological ways of thinking. They learn how to apply sociological concepts to the everyday life.**
- 2. Illustrations through popular stories for instance help students understand more cogently how even children's literature and fiction is a reflection of the times. The student by the end of the course realises that the individual choices are impacted by the social structure of which we are a part. A person's individual biography is a reflection of the times in which they live. They develop reflective thinking skills of both self and society. They develop a sense of how common sense is actually limited to those who share the same spatial- geographical, social and cultural location.**
- 3. The students are able to demonstrate the ability to apply the theoretical concepts learned to all kinds of societies whether simple or complex. They understand various aspects of society and how these are interlinked with each other. These include understanding the relationship of individuals with groups. By understanding these relationships the student develops a sense of how closely the lives of individuals are intertwined and impact each other.**
- 4. The course also introduces the students to the emergence of Sociology as a systematic and scientific field of study. The emergence of sociology as a science also helps them understand the changing conceptualisation of what it means to be scientific. They are also for the first time**

exposed to the interdisciplinary nature of the social sciences like social anthropology, history and psychology. They learn how these relate to each other while maintain their disciplinary boundaries. 5. The students also learn about the basics of doing field work. This is important since field work based projects are often assigned in various papers across the semesters. By doing projects the students learn to apply sociological concepts to understand various aspects of society. 6. The course is designed in a manner that for each topic there are multiple readings. The students learn how to read complex texts and to express thoughts and ideas effectively in writing. They also learn how to frame arguments cogently. The course also provides a foundation for the other more detailed and specialized courses in sociology. Course Learning Outcomes 1. The students learn to apply the sociological perspective in understanding how society shapes our individual lives. 1 2. It also provides a foundation for the other more detailed and specialized courses in sociology. 3. The students also learn about the basics of doing field work and use it for doing field work based projects. They also learn to write project reports. 4. The students learn how to read and interpret complex ideas and texts and to present them in a cogent manner.

CO-1 Explaining nature and scope of Sociology and perspective- functional & structural.

CO-2 Discussing the scientific nature of Sociology & common sense of Sociology.

CO-3 Evaluating the relationship between Sociology and social anthropology, Sociology and Psychology

and Sociology and history.

CO-4 Conceptualizing individual group association culture and society.

CO-5 Defining social change and it's effect.

Contact Hours: 6hrs/ week.

2) GE/CC-2 Sociology of India

Course Objectives: 1. Indian Society: Images and Realities is an interdisciplinary introductory course on Indian society. It constitutes Indian society as an object of study through delineating the historical processes and ideological tensions that tentatively constitute this object. It proceeds to familiarize the students with constituent institutions and processes of Indian society such as village, town, region, caste, class, religion family, gender and political economy. It concludes with a section that marks the ongoing conversations about Indian society. 2. This generic elective course may serve as a foundational course for any graduate of the University as the disciplinary knowledge it transmits brings reflexivity, criticality, multicultural competence and ethical awareness essential for citizenship education of all graduates. 3. It enables the capacity to invoke scientific and analytical attitude towards one's own society and its ongoing workings and evolution. It provides the cultural knowledge and research skills that would be necessary for problem solving in Indian context. 4. The course works with fine and extremely well crafted sociological writing. In doing so it contributes to augmentation of their communication skills. Finally, the course provides the ethos and categories for lifelong learning about Indian society and history and a means to appreciate aspects of its culture in its proper context. . Course Learning Outcomes: 1. A familiarity with ideas of India in their social and historical context. 2. An acquaintance with key institutions and processes of Indian society. 3. An ability to understand social institutions with sociological imagination with a critical and

comparative spirit. 4. A preliminary understanding of sociological discourse on Indian society. 5. A capacity to situate contemporary public issues pertaining to Indian society in the context of these enduring institutions, processes and contentions.

CO-1 Conceptualizing unity & diversity in India and problems of national unity.

CO-2 Defining caste sanskritization and changing aspect.

CO-3 Discussing the features of tribes in India.

CO-4 Contrasting rural class and urban class.

CO-5 Conceptualizing self-sufficient village economy.

CO-6 Evaluating the family and kinship in India.

CO-7 Critically studying dailt movement and women movement.

CO-8 Describing the Communalism & secularism.

Contact Hours: 6hrs/ week.

course Objectives 1. The course 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. The course teaches the students how to read the original works by the various thinkers. 2. The course is designed in a manner that for each topic there are multiple readings. The students learn how to read original works of various thinkers and to understand the central argument. They also learn how to present complex ideas of a particular thinker effectively in writing. They also learn how to frame arguments cogently. 3. The sequence in which the theoretical perspectives are introduced to the students reflects the way in which sociological thought has evolved and emerged. The focus is also on understanding how

the development of theory is not in vacuum but is an outcome of the changing times. For example the theories of Marx, Weber and Durkheim are all in some ways related to the Industrial Revolution and the emergence of capitalism. Their theories also reflect the impact of large scale urbanization and industrialization on the lives of individuals. The impact is not just limited to individuals but is also reflected in the emergence of a new way of life and new institutions. They also learn about industrialization as a social phenomenon and the emergence of modern society as an outcome of industrialization.

4. The students will be able to understand since theories are a reflection of changes taking place in society thus each subsequent set of theoretical approaches will either support, critique identify logical flaws and gaps in the preceding arguments. 5. A student learns that social theories are inherently multicultural in nature. They cannot be limited by the boundaries of any one society or culture. They learn how to use theory for the other courses that they will be doing in the subsequent semesters. The course intends to equip students with tools to understand and appreciate the impact of globalization in an overall perspective instead of specific instances. The study of theory helps the students realize the impact of social, political, economic and technological processes on the world as a whole and their responsibility as global citizens. Course Learning Outcomes: 1. The students are introduced to the relationship between theory and perspectives. 2. The students are introduced to sociological theories which they learn in greater detail during the later semesters. 3. This paper also provides a foundation for sociological theories that are a part of papers in the subsequent semesters.

3) GE/CC-3 Sociological theories

CO-1 Conceptualizing the emergence of Sociology.

CO-2 Conceptualizing Marxist theories.

CO-3 Discussing Durkheimian theory of social fact and solidarity.

CO-4 Conceptualizing ideal type and social action of Max Weber.

4) GE/CC-4 Methods of Sociological enquiry

Course Objective: 1. The course is a general introduction to the methodologies of sociological research. It will provide the student with elementary knowledge of the complexities and philosophical underpinnings of research. **COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES** 1. Students are introduced to sociological research both from a theoretical and methodological perspective. They understand the importance of research in social science. 2. Students develop the ability to evaluate the methodological validity of the claims made by theory. 3. The course enables students to evaluate a piece of research and move towards designing a simple research project. 4. Identify the difference between quantitative and qualitative methods. 5. Students will learn to identify ethical and practical issues in research. They also engage with the ideals of objectivity and reflexivity. 6. Students learn that research methods are universal and not bound by cultural location.

CO-1 Defining concept variable and propositions.

CO-2 Formulating and verifying hypothesis.

CO-3 Classifying research design explanatory, exploratory and descriptive.

CO-4 Classifying sampling probability and non-probability.

CO-5 Evaluating perspectives-positivist, interpretative, comparative and ethnographic.

CO-6 Contrasting theory and research - quantitative and qualitative.

Contact Hours: 6hrs/ week.

