

SUBJECT WISE PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES & OUTCOMES

Sociology old syllabus (1+1+1 system)

Programme objectives & outcome

B.A.(Honours) objective: It intended to introduce the students to a sociological way of thinking. The introductory papers offers a more detailed perception of the society as a whole. It also gives a clear concept about the institutions which are useful for the understanding of Indian society and also to the variety of ideas and debates about India. The theory paper provides a general introduction to sociological thought and how the thinkers tried to give new approaches to the understanding of macro and micro details of society. It introduces students to classical sociological thinking. Rural sociology is a special 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. Sociology of tribes, minorities and other weaker sections offers them the details of tribes and tribal society like their demographic profile, economy, social life, their problems, developmental policies and programmes designed to help them, and also some ideas about minorities and other weaker sections. Urban sociology course 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. Industrial sociology makes an understanding about the key concepts of industrial sociology, and social demography is intended to give students some insight about what social demography is, demographic processes, population analysis method and vital statistics and the second part of the syllabus offers the knowledge about various social problems like poverty, problems related to women, problems of youth, juvenile delinquency, old age problem, mass illiteracy, corruption, communalism and secularism. Social research method, field work and viva voce provides knowledge of social research. Research design, methods of research, data collection, data analysis etc. are included with the syllabus.

B.A.(Honours) outcome: at the end of the course the students will be able to understand the emergence of the discipline, which is the most important part of understanding a particular subject. Before delving into the other arenas of the subject one should learn the base properly. Then comes the basic concepts like social institutions, social groups, culture and society, which also will help the students to build the foundation of their cognitive understanding of the subject and society as a whole. The Indian society course will help the students to develop a clear idea about different approaches to study Indian society, Hindu and Muslim social organization, the concepts of sanskritization, westernization, modernization and globalization, different topics of caste, marriage, family in Indian society and also various challenges to Indian society. Theory papers will enhance their knowledge about different perspectives of classical theories. Rural sociology will enhance their knowledge about this special branch of sociology and also introduce them to the various aspects of rural life in India. Research methods paper will help them to conduct a fruitful social research successfully. Chapter on tribal life and weaker section will offer them some knowledge about the meaning of the word tribe, demographic profile of different tribes of India, their economy, social life, problems of tribe, and other issues related to minority and weaker section. Urban sociology will help them realize the urban way of life. Industrial sociology will help them to grasp the details of some key issues and themes of Industrial society and Industrial policies. Social demography and social problems will make them aware about the demographical insights of our society. Social problems will make them mindful about various social problems that are affecting our Indian society and creating impediments in the course of country's development. After the completion of field work the students will understand how actually a social research is done.

B.A.(Programme) objective: It intended to introduce the students to a sociological way of thinking. The introductory paper offers a more detailed perception of the society as a whole. It also gives a clear concept about the institutions, culture etc. Paper on Indian society offers a deep knowledge about society of British period and basic social institution of India. Indian social issues and problem offers ideas about inequality, problems of nation building, globalization and problems of poverty, child labor, old age etc. Introduction to Sociology part I B will introduce the students with the detailed understanding about family, marriage, kinship and unilineal descent, social stratification and social change. Indian society: structure and change offers knowledge about basic social institution, tribes in India, social change. Social research method aims to provide knowledge about the details of conducting a successful social

research. Sociological theory introduces the students with the various perspective of theoretical understanding of Sociology.

B.A.(Programme) outcome: at the end of the course the students will be able to understand the emergence of the discipline, which is the most important part of understanding a particular subject. Before delving into the other arenas of the subject one should learn the base properly. Then comes the basic concepts like social institutions, social groups, culture and society, which also will help the students to build the foundation of their cognitive understanding of the subject and society as a whole. The Indian society course will help the students to develop a clear idea about unity and diversity of India, different topics of caste, marriage, jajmani system, class, family, kinship, marriage, Dalit's and women's movement in Indian society and also various challenges to Indian society. It will also give an idea about tribes in India. Theory papers will enhance their knowledge about different perspectives of classical theories and how the topics are actually discussed in the original books. Social stratification paper will give them a clear insight about stratification and inequality, race, ethnicity, theories of stratification etc. Research methods paper will help them to conduct a fruitful social research successfully.

Honours Course

Part 1: paper I: Introducing Sociology

Objective:- The course is intended to introduce the students to a sociological way of thinking. It also provides a foundation for the other more detailed and specialized courses in sociology.

Outcome:- at the end of the course the students will be able to understand the emergence of the discipline, which is the most important part of understanding a particular subject. Before delving into the other arenas of the subject one should learn the base properly. Then comes the basic concepts like social institutions, social groups, culture and society, which also will help the students to build the foundation of their cognitive understanding of the subject and society as a whole. The basic concepts of this paper offers a full insight into the small details of their outside social world which will ultimately help them to develop a clear concept of both the society and the subject.

Part 1: Paper II: Rural Sociology in India

Objective:- 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.

Outcome:- At the end of the course the students will have a clear concept of what rural sociology is and why it is considered as a special branch of Sociology. They will also get to know the rural social structure, the problems of rural society, various land reform programmes and its impact on Indian society, details about the panchayati raj, agrarian classes and their relations, and how the government is trying to develop the rural life through different developmental programmes.

Part 2: Paper III: Society and culture in India

Objective:- The paper introduces the processes and modes of construction of knowledge of India. Further, it aims to draw attention to the key concepts and institutions which are useful for the understanding of Indian society.

Outcome: At the end of the course it will make students understand different discourses to study Indian society, Indian society before and after independence, Hindu and Muslim social organization, concepts of Sanskritization, westernization, modernization, globalization.

Part 2: Paper IV: Sociological Theory

Objective:- This course is 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. To introduce students to post-classical sociological thinking through some original texts.

Outcome:- It will give them the ideas about meaning, characteristics, types and role of theory in research, different perspectives of theoretical understanding like Evolutionary, Neo- Evolutionary, Functionalist and Conflict. This course

will give them the details of the theories that was propounded by the major classical theorists of sociology, like- Auguste Comte's positivism, Emile Durkheim's concept of Social Fact, mechanical and organic solidarity, theory of suicide, Karl Marx's theory of materialistic conception of History, theory of capitalistic development, class and class struggle, alienation and lastly Max weber's theory of social action, ideal type, religion and economy, authority and power and also introduce them with some of major Indian Sociological thinkers and their ideas about Indian Society.

Part 3: Paper V: Sociology of Tribes, Minorities and other weaker section

Objective:- This course aims to provide ideas about tribes, their different types of profile and clear understanding about the problems of tribes, minorities and other weaker section.

Outcome:- At the very end this course will help them realize the actual life-course of the tribes, their demographic, economic, social profile, problems of tribe, minorities and other weaker section.

Part 3: Paper VI: Urban and Industrial society in India

Objective:- This course 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. This course also aims to make students Industrial social structure and changes, industrial policy etc.

Outcome:- This course will make them aware of the tricky concepts of urbanism, city, urban community, migration, politics of urban space, various urban policies that helped the urban areas develop, and some universal urban problems. This course will also teach them the process of Industrialization, nature, scope and development of Industrial Sociology, how industry and society are related, Industrial labour and industrial policy.

Part 3: Paper VII: Social Demography and social problems in India

Objective:- : This course 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. The course addresses the issue of domestic and international population movements and their economic, political and social implications and also the root causes and effects of various social problems in India.

Outcome:- After the completion of the course the students will get to know the topics of demography, age and sex structure of population, population size and growth, Fertility, Mortality, different theories of population, population as a resource and constraint of development and different public policies regarding population. This course will also teach them about the growing social problems in India and also their causes and implications in Indian Society.

Part 3: Paper VIII: Social Research Method, Field Work and Viva-Voce

Objective:- The course is 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. This paper also 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.

Outcome:- : At the end of the course the students will have a better understanding about hypothesis, different types of social research, quantitative and qualitative method of data collection, and statistical methods of

representation of data. At the end of the field work the students will learn how to gather primary data from natural environment. The students will gain a deep understanding into the research subjects due to the proximity to them.

Programme Course

Part 1: Paper I A: Introducing Sociology

Objective:- The course is intended to introduce the students to a sociological way of thinking. It also provides a foundation for the other more detailed and specialized courses in sociology.

Outcome:- at the end of the course the students will be able to understand the emergence of the discipline, which is the most important part of understanding a particular subject. Before delving into the other arenas of the subject one should learn the base properly. Then comes the basic concepts like social institutions, social groups, culture and society, which also will help the students to build the foundation of their cognitive understanding of the subject and society as a whole. The basic concepts of this paper offers a full insight into the small details of their outside social world which will ultimately help them to develop a clear concept of both the society and the subject.

Part 1: Paper II A: Indian Society: Structure and Change

Objective:- The paper introduces the processes and modes of construction of knowledge of India. Further, it aims to draw attention to the key concepts and institutions which are useful for the understanding of Indian society. It also aims to analyze the impact of British rule on India society.

Outcome:- At the end of the course the students will get to know the concept of Unity in diversity, society in British India, the impact of British rule in India, and the basic social institutions like land tenure system, land reform programmes, agrarian class relations etc.

Part 1: Paper III A: Indian Social Issues and Problems

Objective:- The Issues and Problems in Indian society are very consistent situations, some of which can be traced before the advent of British. This paper aims to address some of those problems and find their root causes and impact on India society.

Outcome:- This course will also teach them about the growing social problems in India and also their causes and implications in Indian Society.

Part 2: paper IB: Introduction to Sociology

Objective:- This course aims to introduce general principles of Family, kinship and marriage. It also offers insights about the details of social stratification and social change.

Outcome:- At the end of the course the students will have a detailed understanding about the Social Institutions of Family, marriage and kinship, different aspects of social stratification, and social change.

Part 2: Paper II B: Indian Society: Structure and Change

Objective:- This paper allows the students to learn the basic social institutions of India, some facts about the Tribes and some forces of social change in Indian society.

Outcome:- After the completion of the course the students will develop a sociological understanding Caste, rural family, institution of Panchayati Raj and traditional village council. It will also make them insightful about the tribal society and the forces which are responsible for the major social changes I Indian Society.

Part 2: Paper III B: Social Research Methods

Objective: The course is 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.

Outcome:- At the end of the course the students will have a better understanding about hypothesis, different types of social research, quantitative and qualitative method of data collection, and statistical methods of representation of data.

Part 3: Paper IV: Sociological Theory

Objective:- This course is 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.

Outcome:- It will give them the ideas about meaning, characteristics, types and role of theory in research, different perspectives of theoretical understanding like Evolutionary, Neo- Evolutionary, Functionalist and Conflict. This course will give them the details of the theories that was propounded by the major classical theorists of sociology, like- Auguste Comte's positivism, Emile Durkheim's concept of Social Fact, mechanical and organic solidarity, theory of suicide, Karl Marx's theory of materialistic conception of History, theory of capitalistic development, class and class struggle, alienation and lastly Max weber's theory of social action, ideal type, religion and economy, authority and power and also introduce them with some of major Indian Sociological thinkers and their ideas about Indian Society.

Sociology CBCS System Program

CBCS B.A.(Honours) Objectives: The subject intended to introduce the students to a sociological way of thinking. The introductory papers offer a more detailed perception of the society as a whole. It also gives a clear concept about the institutions which are useful for the understanding of Indian society and also to the variety of ideas and debates about India. The theory paper provides a general introduction to sociological thought and how the thinkers tried to give new approaches to the understanding of macro and micro details of society. It introduces students to classical and post-classical sociological thinking. It also examines the ideas of development from the sociological perspective. The religion paper focuses on the understanding of the importance of religion in society. Sociology of gender course interrogates the categories of gender, sex, sexuality, gender role, inequalities, theories of feminism and initiatives taken for development. Rural sociology is a specialized branch of sociology. This paper brings out the distinctive features, their structures, changing features, rural problems and development programmes in rural society in India. The Sociology of kinship course introduce general principles of kinship and marriage by reference to key terms and theoretical statements. The social stratification course introduces students to sociological study of social inequalities. The course of Sociological research methods gives a general introduction to the methodologies of sociological research methods and how research is actually done. The sociology of media course introduce the students to certain major themes of outlining the interconnections between media and society. The visual sociology course offers a visual dimension of social life. Urban sociology provides an exposure to key theoretical perspectives for understanding urban life in historical and contemporary contexts. Agrarian sociology course explores the traditions of enquiry and key substantive issues in agrarian sociology. Field work aims to equip students with empirical field data collection. Indian sociological traditions introduce the students with the ideas of different sociological prodigies of India. Gender and violence course attempts to provide an understanding of gendered violence. Population and society course provides a critical understanding of the interface between population and society.

CBCS B.A.(Honours) Outcomes: at the end of the course the students will be able to understand the emergence of the discipline, which is the most important part of understanding a particular subject. Before delving into the other arenas of the subject one should learn the base properly. Then comes the

basic concepts like social institutions, social groups, culture and society, which also will help the students to build the foundation of their cognitive understanding of the subject and society as a whole. The Indian society course will help the students to develop a clear idea about different approaches to study Indian society, Hindu and Muslim social organization, the concepts of sanskritization, westernization, modernization and globalization, different topics of caste, marriage, family in Indian society and also various challenges to Indian society. It will also give an idea about tribes in India. Theory papers will enhance their knowledge about different perspectives of classical and post-classical theories. The development paper will make them realize what development actually is, different theories of development, mixed economy, liberalization, various issues of development. The religion paper will give them a clear picture of ideas of religion, different religious organizations, different theories of religion, and various religions in India etc. gender paper will give them the ideas of difference between sex and gender, gender stereotyping, patriarchy, feminism and many more important topics which are relevant to contemporary time. Rural sociology will enhance their knowledge about this special branch of sociology and also introduce them to the various aspects of rural life in India. The kinship paper will give them the clear ideas about descent, consanguinity, incest taboo, totemism, clan, lineage and other various topics and theories of kinship. Social stratification paper will give them a clear insight about stratification and inequality, race, ethnicity, theories of stratification etc. Research methods paper will help them to conduct a fruitful social research successfully. Sociology of media paper will help them realize how media is affecting our society. After learning visual sociology the students will understand how our vision affects our perception of the society. Urban sociology will help them realize the urban way of life. Agrarian sociology will help them to grasp the details of some key issues and themes of agrarian society and agrarian future. After the completion of field work the students will understand how actually a social research is done. Indian sociological traditions will give them a clear picture about how different Indian sociological thinkers tried to define Indian social reality. After completing the gender and violence paper students will have the ideas of how violence is socially, mentally, sexually and financially affecting our women. Population and society paper will give them the ideas of how population is affecting our world, both under and over-population, and also some key concepts of population.

CBCS B.A.(programme) objective: It intended to introduce the students to a sociological way of thinking. The introductory papers offers a

more detailed perception of the society as a whole. It also gives a clear concept about the institutions which are useful for the understanding of Indian society and also to the variety of ideas and debates about India. The theory paper provides a general introduction to sociological thought and how the thinkers tried to give new approaches to the understanding of macro and micro details of society. The religion paper focuses on the understanding of the importance of religion in society. The Sociology of kinship course introduce general principles of kinship and marriage by reference to key terms and theoretical statements. The social stratification course introduces students to sociological study of social inequalities. The course of Sociological research methods gives a general introduction to the methodologies of sociological research methods and how research is actually done. The sociology of media course introduce the students to certain major themes of outlining the interconnections between media and society. The visual sociology course offers a visual dimension of social life. Urban sociology provides an exposure to key theoretical perspectives for understanding urban life in historical and contemporary contexts. Agrarian sociology course explores the traditions of enquiry and key substantive issues in agrarian sociology. Gender and violence course attempts to provide an understanding of gendered violence. Population and society course provides a critical understanding of the interface between population and society.

CBCS B.A.(honours) outcome: at the end of the course the students will be able to understand the emergence of the discipline, which is the most important part of understanding a particular subject. Before delving into the other arenas of the subject one should learn the base properly. Then comes the basic concepts like social institutions, social groups, culture and society, which also will help the students to build the foundation of their cognitive understanding of the subject and society as a whole. The Indian society course will help the students to develop a clear idea about unity and diversity of India, different topics of caste, marriage, jajmani system, class, family, kinship, marriage, Dalit's and women's movement in Indian society and also various challenges to Indian society. It will also give an idea about tribes in India. Theory papers will enhance their knowledge about different perspectives of classical theories and how the topics are actually discussed in the original books. The religion paper will give them a clear picture of ideas of religion, different religious organizations, different theories of religion, and various religions in India etc. Social stratification paper will give them a clear insight about stratification and inequality, race, ethnicity, theories of stratification etc. Research methods paper will help them to conduct a fruitful social research

successfully. Sociology of media paper will them realize how media is affecting our society. After learning visual sociology the students will understand how our vision affects our perception of the society. After completing the gender and violence paper students will have the ideas of how violence is socially, mentally, sexually and financially affecting our women. Population and society paper will give them the ideas of how population is affecting our world, both under and over-population, and also some key concepts of population.

Honours Course

Core course-01 :Introduction to Sociology-I:

Objective: The course is intended to introduce the students to a sociological way of thinking. It also provides a foundation for the other more detailed and specialized courses in sociology.

Outcome: at the end of the course the students will be able to understand the emergence of the discipline, which is the most important part of understanding a particular subject. Before delving into the other arenas of the subject one should learn the base properly. Then comes the basic concepts like social institutions, social groups, culture and society, which also will help the students to build the foundation of their cognitive understanding of the subject and society as a whole. The basic concepts of this paper offers a full insight into the small details of their outside social world which will ultimately help them to develop a clear concept of both the society and the subject.

Core course- 02: Indian Society-I

Objective: The paper introduces the processes and modes of construction of knowledge of India. Further, it aims to draw attention to the key concepts and institutions which are useful for the understanding of Indian society.

Outcome: At the end of the course it will make students understand different discourses to study Indian society, Hindu and Muslim social organization,

concepts of Sanskritization, westernization, modernization, globalization, marriage and family system in India and tribes in India.

Core course-03: Introduction to sociology-II

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

Outcome: It will help them to create an idea about different sociological perspective like functionalism, conflict perspective, interpretative perspective and feminist perspective. Students will also get to know different theories of social change.

Core course-04: Indian Society II

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

Outcome: This paper will enrich them about the ideas of Gandhi's and Tagore's ideas about Indian village, Ambedkar's critique on caste and G S Ghurye's indological approach, different types of resistance movements, mobilization and change and also some challenges to Indian society.

Core course-05: Rethinking Development

Objective: This paper examines the ideas of development from a sociological perspective. It introduces students to different approaches to understanding development and traces the trajectory of Indian experience with development from an interdisciplinary perspective.

Outcome: This paper will help them to have some clear ideas about the ideas and dimensions of development, different theories of development, development regimes in India and issues associated with development.

Core course-06: Sociology of Religion

Objective: The course 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 through different registers mentioned in the outline.

Outcome: This course will offer them deep insights about the nature and scope of sociology of religion, different religious organizations, sociological interpretations of various thinkers about ideas of religion, different religions and their small details, and the issues that are related with religion in contemporary India.

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.

Outcome: At the end of the course the students will understand the ideas of sex and gender, gender stereotyping, masculinity and femininity, gender differences and inequalities in class, caste, family and work, different theories of feminism and empowerment of women.

Core course-08: Rural Sociology

Objective: 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.

Outcome: At the end of the course the students will have a clear concept of what rural sociology is and why it is considered as a special branch of Sociology. They will also get to know the rural social structure, the problems of rural society, various land reform programmes and its impact on Indian society, details about the panchayati raj, and how the government is trying to develop the rural life through different developmental programmes.

Core course-09: Sociology of Kinship

Objective: This course aims to introduce general principles of kinship and marriage by reference to key terms and theoretical statements substantiated by ethnographies. The course looks at the trajectories and new directions in kinship studies.

Outcome: This course will help them realize the meaning, significance, types, degree and usages of kinship, the key terms and approaches of kinship, the meaning of clan, lineage, totem and taboos, regional variations of kinship organization of India and changing dimensions of kinship pattern of India.

Core course-10: Social Stratification

Objective: This course 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. This course discusses major sociological approaches to the study of social stratification and inequality. 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: At the end of the course the students will understand the meaning, characteristics, dimensions of stratification, different theoretical perspectives of kinship, different types of identities and associated social inequalities with them and some ideas of social mobility.

Core course-11: Sociological Thinkers-I

Objective: The course introduces the students to the classics in the making of the discipline of sociology through selected texts by the major thinkers.

Outcome: This course will give them the details of the theories that was propounded by the major classical theorists of sociology, like- Auguste Comte's positivism, Emile Durkheim's concept of Social Fact, mechanical and organic solidarity, theory of suicide, Karl Marx's theory of materialistic conception of History, theory of capitalistic development, class and class struggle, alienation and lastly Max weber's theory of social action, ideal type, religion and economy, authority and power.

Core course-12: Sociological Research methods I

Objective: This course is 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.

Outcome: After the completion of this course the students will understand the logic of social research like- reflexivity, objectivity, the relationship of theory and research, then the methodological perspectives in which quantitative, qualitative and comparative methods are included, feminist and ethnographic perspective, how data of research is analyzed.

Core course-13: Sociological Thinkers-II

Objective: To introduce students to post-classical sociological thinking through some original texts.

Outcome: It will give them the ideas about Talcott Parsons's thoughts of Social Action, Claude Levi Strauss's Structuralism, Mead and Goffman's ideas of Interactional self, Berger and Luckman's theory of social construction of reality, C. Wright Mills's Sociological Imagination and school of critical theory.

Core course-14: Sociological Research Methods-II

Objective: The course is 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.

Outcome: At the end of the course the students will have a better understanding about hypothesis, different types of social research, quantitative and qualitative method of data collection, and statistical methods of representation of data.

SEC-01: Sociology of Media

Objective: The purpose of this paper is 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.

Outcome: After the end of the course student will have a clear insight about the meaning of media, different types of media, subject matter of sociology of media, impact or influence of media, theoretical perspectives of media and various other topics related with media.

SEC-02: Visual Sociology

Objective: This course 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.

Outcome: After the completion of the course the students will understand the subject matter, scope, methods used in Visual Sociology, Visual culture, poster, photo journalism, documentary photography and some theories of visual culture.

DSE-01: Urban Sociology

Objective: This course 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.

Outcome: This course will make them aware of the tricky concepts of urbanism, city, urban community, migration, politics of urban space, various urban policies that helped the urban areas develop, and some universal urban problems.

DSE-02: Agrarian Sociology

Objective: This course 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.

Outcome: At the end of the course the students will have a better knowledge about definition, subject matter and scope of urban sociology, jajmani system, agrarian commodity system, agrarian class structure, land reforms, caste and agrarian structure, agrarian crisis, movement, and global agrarian structure.

DSE-03: Field Work

Objective: This paper 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.

Outcome: At the end of the field work the students will learn how to gather primary data from natural environment. The students will gain a deep understanding into the research subjects due to the proximity to them.

DSE-04: 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.

Outcome: This course will help them to know about the ideas of various Indian Sociologists and their interpretations to the different aspects of Indian society. It includes D.P.Mukherjee’s ideas of Tradition and Modernity and middle class, Radhakamal Mukherjee’s perception of personality in relation with society and social ecology, G.S.Ghurye’s Caste and Race, city and civilization, Irawati Karve’s Gender and Kinship, A.R.Desai’s ideas of nationalism, M.N.Srinivas’s Social Change, Binay Kumar Sarkar’s contribution to Indian Sociology, S.C.Dube’s sociology of development.

GE-01.a: Gender and Violence

Objective: Gendered violence is routine and spectacular, structural as well as situated. This course 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.

Outcome: At the end of the course the students will realize what gender based violence is and how it is affecting the women of our society, various types of violence that forced on women in Indian society and politics and public policies to address and curve the growth of violence against women in India.

GE-02. a: Population and society

Objective: This course 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. The course addresses the issue of domestic and international population movements and their economic, political and social implications.

Outcome: After the completion of the course the students will get to know the topics of demography, age and sex structure of population, population size and growth, Fertility, Mortality, different theories of population, population as a resource and constraint of development and different public policies regarding population.

Programme Course

DSC-1 : Introduction to Sociology

Objective : This introductory paper intends to acquaint the students with basic conceptual understanding of the subject. The course aims to introduce the students to a sociological way of thinking and understanding societies. The course imparts knowledge on the emergence of discipline, basic concepts used in discipline like social institutions, social groups, culture and society. It also focuses on the interconnection of sociology with other social science disciplines.

outcome: at the end of the course the students will be able to understand the emergence of the discipline, which is the most important part of understanding a particular subject. Before delving into the other arenas of the subject one should

learn the base properly. Then comes the basic concepts like social institutions, social groups, culture and society, which also will help the students to build the foundation of their cognitive understanding of the subject and society as a whole. The basic concepts of this paper offers a full insight into the small details of their outside social world which will ultimately help them to develop a clear concept of both the society and the subject.

DSC-2 : Sociology of India

Objective: The paper introduces the processes and modes of construction of knowledge of India. Further, it aims to draw attention to the key concepts and institutions which are useful for the understanding of Indian society.

Outcome: At the end of the course it will make students understand different discourses to study Indian society, Hindu and Muslim social organization, concepts of Sanskritization, westernization, modernization, globalization, marriage and family system in India and tribes in India.

DSC-3: Sociological Theories

Objective: The course introduces the students to the classics in the making of the discipline of sociology through selected texts by the major theories.

Outcome: This course will give them the details of the theories that was propounded by the major classical theorists of sociology, like- Auguste Comte's positivism, Emile Durkheim's concept of Social Fact, mechanical and organic solidarity, theory of suicide, Karl Marx's theory of materialistic conception of History, theory of capitalistic development, class and class struggle, alienation and lastly Max weber's theory of social action, ideal type, religion and economy, authority and power.

DSC -3 : Techniques of Social Research

Objective: The course is 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.

Outcome: At the end of the course the students will have a better understanding about hypothesis, different types of social research, quantitative and qualitative method of data collection, and statistical methods of representation of data.

DSE 1 : Marriage, family and kinship

Objective: This course aims to introduce general principles of kinship and marriage by reference to key terms and theoretical statements substantiated by ethnographies. The course looks at the trajectories and new directions in kinship studies.

Outcome: This course will help them realize the meaning, significance, types, degree and usages of kinship, the key terms and approaches of kinship, the meaning of clan, lineage, totem and taboos, regional variations of kinship organization of India and changing dimensions of kinship pattern of India.

DSE 2: Social stratification

Objective: This course 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. This course discusses major sociological approaches to the study of social stratification and inequality. 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: At the end of the course the students will understand the meaning, characteristics, dimensions of stratification, different theoretical perspectives of kinship, different types of identities and associated social inequalities with them and some ideas of social mobility.

SEC-01: Sociology of Media

Objective: The purpose of this paper is 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.

Outcome: After the end of the course student will have a clear insight about the meaning of media, different types of media, subject matter of sociology of media, impact or influence of media, theoretical perspectives of media and various other topics related with media.

SEC-02: Visual Sociology

Objective: This course 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.

Outcome: After the completion of the course the students will understand the subject matter, scope, methods used in Visual Sociology, Visual culture, poster, photo journalism, documentary photography and some theories of visual culture.

GE-01.a: Gender and Violence

Objective: Gendered violence is routine and spectacular, structural as well as situated. This course 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.

Outcome: At the end of the course the students will realize what gender based violence is and how it is affecting the women of our society, various types of

violence that forced on women in Indian society and politics and public policies to address and curve the growth of violence against women in India.

GE-02. a: Population and society

Objective: This course 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. The course addresses the issue of domestic and international population movements and their economic, political and social implications.

Outcome: After the completion of the course the students will get to know the topics of demography, age and sex structure of population, population size and growth, Fertility, Mortality, different theories of population, population as a resource and constraint of development and different public policies regarding population.