**COURSE SPECIFIC OUTCOME (CSO'S)**
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

Sociology as a branch of social science seeks to understand about all aspects of social life i. e. social behaviour, group dynamics, socialisation, social control, communities, institutions and entire societies. Sociology prepares an individual become a useful member of the society. Apart from this, through the subject of Sociology, many sociologists are strongly motivated the students as established themselves as a social being of the nation, motivated them to tackle any situation faced by them. It also provides among the students about professional careers or business. The Honours and Generic Courses (Previously Pass Course in Non CBCS Course) of Sociology are able to develop the students in the following ways-

1. **Critical thinking about society and social issue:** Sociology seeks to provide some sociological knowledge and skills which enable them to think scientifically about society and social issue of a particular society.
2. **Sociological understanding:** Various Contemporary theoretical knowledge have to acquired through the subject of Sociology. Through this knowledge, it helps the students to understand about various sociological facts and issues.
3. **Methodological and practical Knowledge about social research:** Research is basically an important part of the study of Sociology. Field study is important part of Sociology Honours programme. After completion of field study, the students have to prepare a research report through the theoretical knowledge which is possible through research related books. So in this process, qualitative and quantitative analytical skills are respectively enhanced.
4. **Societal knowledge and application**: The subject matter of Sociology is to understand about the different types of society and its features i\e Indian society. Such types of studies help in attainment of theoretical and practical knowledge of the societies with different characters.
5. **Provide Observational Power:** For this type of character found in sociological studies, one can choose a research problem during field work with his full confidence. So, a perception about human society slowly grows up. Besides from this, through the practical and theoretical knowledge of sociology, the students can enhance the observing capacity of real life situation.
6. **Provides Social Responsibility:** Students of the sociology have to learn about social values, mores, folkways, customs, traditions, culture, policy, social inequality, stratified system, social processes and various cultural activities of the society. By learning all of these, one can make himself a perfect human being.
7. **Personality and behavioural development**: As a subject, Sociology studies cultures, socialisation, social control, Social Group, personality etc. For such type of studies, one can develop his personality and social behavioural pattern.
8. **Professional and Career Opportunities**: Students of Sociology have the opportunity to join the different Professional careers and allied fields. Basically Sociology provides different careers in Business, social services, Non-government organizations, different government services, Human Resources manager etc. The

study of Sociology provides foundation for further studies in Social Work, Rural Development, Social Welfare (Labour welfare, Child welfare, women welfare, family welfare etc) and in other allied activities.

## Course Outcomes (CO's)

## Department of Sociology

## (FYUGP)

### 1.Course I: Introduction to Sociology-I

**Course Outcome:** After completion of this course, the students will be able to (a) describe Sociology as a discipline by connecting it with various perspectives and its relations with Social Anthropology, (b) Comprehend Sociology and its relations with other social sciences, (c) They can apply their knowledge to understand some of the basic concepts and (d) They will be able to evaluate and assess the importance, meaning and role of Social change as a process in Society by highlighting its direction and dimensions.

### 2. Minor I: Sociological Perspectives

**Course Outcome:** After completion of this course, the students will be able to (a) Understand functionalism as a theoretical perspective to describe society, (b) comprehend the idea of Interpretative Sociology, (c) analyse conflict perspective to understand society and (b) explain symbolic interactionism as a sociological perspective to understand society.

### 3. GEC I: Introduction to Sociology

**Course Outcome**: After completion of this course, the learners will be able (a) to comprehend the development process of the discipline and its relation to others (b) to apply sociological way of thinking relating to different concepts and (c) to analyse the importance of social stratification and social mobility to explain social behaviour and human relation in society.

### 4. SOCC 2: Introduction to Sociology II

**Course Outcome:** After completion of this course, the students will be able (a) analyse the meaning of sociological perspective and how they are related to the explanation of society, (b) students will be able to assess social interaction from the perspectives of Weberian interpretative Sociology, (c) students will be able to examine the core ideas in conflict perspective for understanding social reality and (d) examine the importance of interactionism as a theoretical perspective in understanding social reality.

### 5. MINSOC 2: Sociology of India

**Course Outcome:** After completion of this course, the students will be able to (a) evaluate the institutions and processes of Indian Society, (b) apply sociological lens to view Indian

realities, (c) analyse different social movements and recognize that these movements have been a response to the historical discrimination, marginalization, and neglect faced by different ethnic and linguistic groups in India and (d) analyse the evolution and contemporary challenges of state institutions and the role of the state in addressing the challenges of growth, modernization and globalization.

**6. GECSOC 2: Indian Society: Images and Realities**

**Course Outcome:** After completion of this course, the students will be able to (a) describe the sociological explanation about Indian society and its ideas, (b) to explain the major social institutions of Indian and the processes of functioning of these institutions, (c) to critically analyse the concepts of civilization, colony and nation in Indian context.

**7.SOCC 3: Sociology of India I**

**Course Outcome:** After completion of this course, the students will be able (a) to assess the processes and modes of construction of knowledge of India, (b) to evaluate key concepts and institutions which are useful for them understanding of the Indian society, (c) to analyse the model of agrarian classes and industrial classes in India and (d) to evaluate kinship principles and patterns of Indian social life.

**8. SOCC 4: Sociological Thinkers I**

**Course Outcome:** After completion of this course, the students will be able (a) to appraise the contribution of Auguste Comte in formulating Sociology as a social science, (b) to evaluate the significance of the work of Karl Marx in understanding social dialectics, (c) to analyse Max Weber's contribution to the interpretation of social phenomenon and (d) to examine Emile Durkheim's understanding of social phenomenon as social fact.

**9.MINSOC 3: Methods of Sociological Enquiry**

**Course Outcome:** After completion of this course, the students will be able (a) to explain the complexity and philosophical underpinnings of social research, (b) to apply methodological perspectives through different modes of enquiry to do sociological research, (c) to assess the dynamics of quantitative and qualitative research methods

**10. GECSOC 3: Marriage, Family and Kinship**

**Course Outcome**: After completion of this course, the students will be able (a) to apply sociological perspectives in understanding Kinship, (b) to apprise the determinants and components of Kinship, (c) examine the nature and change in family as a social institution and (d) to critically examine the contemporary issues in the field of marriage, family and kinship

**11. SOCC 5: Sociology of India II**

**Course Outcome**: After completion of this course, the students will be able (a) to critically analyse the multiple socio-political forces and ideologies which shape the terrain of the nation (b) to evaluate the history of the country and the plurality of culture, diversities of caste, tribe, region, religion and ethnicity of the people of India (c) to analyse different social movements in contemporary India and focus on specific political or social issues relevant to these movements and (d) to analyse the evolution and contemporary challenges faced by civilization, state and society due to several societal forces such as modernization, globalization and development.

**12. SOCC 6: Sociological Thinkers II**

**Course Outcome**: After completion of this course, the students will be able (a) to evalutate the ideas of Talcott Parsons and Clude Levi Strauss, (b) to evaluate the ideas of G.H.mead, Peter Berger and Thomas Luckman, (c) to evaluate the the ideas of Max Horkheimer and T.W.Adorno and (d) to evaluate the ideas of Pierre Bourdeau.

**13. SOCC 7: Sociological Research Methods I**

**Course Objective**: After completion of this course, the students will be able (a) Students will be able to analyse the logic of social research, (b) students will be able to debate on the question of objectivity in social research, (c) students will be able to assess 'reflexivity' as a critique to conventional Sociology and (d) students will be able to examine illustrate the importance of theory in social research and (e) to able to distinguish quantitative and qualitative research.

**14 SOCC 8: Social Stratification**

Course Outcome: After completion of this course, the students will be able to (a) interpret the idea of social inequality from sociological perspective, (b) apply sociological perspectives to understand social inequality, (c) apprise the sources and causes of different types of social inequality and (d) apprise the social factor of social mobility and its challenges.

**15 MINSOC 4: Economy and Society**

**Course Objective**: After completion of this course, the students will be able to (a) understand the complex ways in which economic activity in social relations from a sociological view point, (b) describe and identify the two major schools of thoughts in economic Sociology, (c) explain how different modes of production are related to social life and shapes our identity throughout the history of mankind and (d) analyse the contemporary issues related to the field of changing economic environment in economy.

**16. SOCC 9: Sociology of Kinship**

**Course Outcome**: After completion of this course, the students will be able to (a) apply the understanding of kinship terminologies, kinship usages and behaviour, in studying the kinship organisation of different societies, (b) interpret the approaches associated with the

study of kinship, (c) analyse the perspectives on family, household and marriage and (d) analyse the changing nature of kinship.

**17.SOCC 10: Political Sociology**

**Course Outcome**: After completion of this course, the students will be able to (a) understand some major theoretical debates and concepts in political Sociology, (b) comprehend and identify various concepts of Political Sociology related to contemporary political issues, (c) analyse political

**1.4 Course IV: Sociology of India - II**

Course 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.

**1.5 Course V: Political Sociology**

Course Objective: To introduce the students to some major theoretical debates and concepts in Political Sociology. To develop a comparative understanding of political relationship through themes such as power, governance, state and social relationships.

**1.6 Course VI: Sociology of Religion**

Course Objective: The course lays primacy to the understanding of religious over individual religions. 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 through different registers mentioned in the outline.

**1.7 Course VII: Sociology of Gender**

Course Objective: The course to provide a multi-dimensional understanding of North East India with respect to social, historical, political and economic dimensions.

**1.8 Course VIII: Economic Sociology**

Course Objective: To provide an understanding of the social and cultural bases of economic activity. It highlights the significance of sociological analysis for the study of economic processes in local and global contexts. 1.9 Course IX: 1.9. **Course IX: Sociology of Kinship**

Course 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.

**1.10 Course X: Social Stratification**

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

**1.11 Course XI: Sociological Thinkers - I**

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

**1.12 Course XII: Sociological Research Methods - I**

Course Objective: The 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.

**1.13 Course XIII: Sociological Thinkers - II**

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

**1.14 Course XIV: Research methods - II**

Course 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.

**1.15 Course XV: Urban Sociology**

Course 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.

**1.16 Course XVI: Agrarian Sociology**

Course 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.

**1.17 Course XVII: Environmental Sociology**

Course Objective: This course is designed to introduce students to the core debates of environmental sociology, different approaches within the sub-discipline and how these approaches may be used to understand environmental issues and movements in India.

### 1.18 Course XVIII: Sociology of Work

Course Objective: The course introduces the idea that though work and production have been integral to societies through time, the origin and spread of industrialization 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. Based on this premise the paper goes on to provide an outline as to how values and ideals of pluralized industrialism(s) have caused an absorbed multiple transformative shifts to the local and global social networks of the contemporary world.

### 1.19 Course XIX: Sociology of Health and Medicine

Course Objective: The course introduces students to the sociology of health, illness and medical practice by highlighting the significance of socio-cultural dimensions in the construction of illness and medical knowledge. Theoretical perspectives examine the dynamics shaping these constructions. Negotiations of health and illness are explored through ethnographies.

### 1.20 Course XX: Indian Sociological Tradition

Course 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 a ―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 of indigenization etc., sociologist in India have primarily been engaged with issues of tradition and modernity, caste, tribe and gender. This paper primarily provides perspectives of key Indian sociologists on some of these issues. 1.21 Course

### XXI: Visual Culture

Course Objective: This paper introduces the students to the construction of ‘seeing’ as a social process. Through case studies covering various visual environments, the paper allows a scope to contextualize everyday visual culture within larger social debates around power, politics, identity and resistance.

### 1.22 Course XXII: Reading Ethnographies

Course Objective: This course encourages the student to read ethnographic texts in their entirety. Any one set of texts from the four pairs are to be chosen. Readers are relatively free to interpret the texts within the parameters mentioned below. Suggested readings can be utilized to frame specific questions while reading the ethnographic texts and writing about them. The examination, however, will be patterned on the parameters mentioned in the outline.

### 1.23 Course XXIII: Societies in North East India

Course Objective: The course aims at providing a sociological understanding of Societies in North East India. It seeks to provide a multi-dimensional understanding of North East India

with respect to social, historical, political and economic dimensions. Further, this course aims to provide a sociological understanding of the specificity of world views of diverse communities along with the socio-economic processes of the region.

**Programme Specific Outcome (PSO)**

**Department of Sociology**

**NAME OF THE PROGRAMME: B. A. SOCIOLOGY (CBCS)**

The Department of Sociology of Marangi Mahavidyalaya is a significant department of the collage with a large number of students. The department has been providing a good and well-timed academic programme for the students including both theoretical and practical perspectives. This programme may make the students an actual human resource for the society. So, the teachers of the department has been conducting some programmes like seminar, workshop, field project, group discussion etc aiming to the prosperity of the students.

| Sl,No | Course Name | Course Code | Issue Addressed/ Course Outcomes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1.Introductory Sociology-I | SOCHC-1 | • Provide theoretical knowledge about sociology<br>• To introduce the students to a sociological way of thinking. |
| 2 | Sociology of India-I | SOCHC-2 | • To introduce the processes and modes of construction of knowledge of India.<br>• To draw attention to the key concepts and institutions which are useful for the understanding of Indian society. |
| 3 | Indian Society: Images & Realities | SOCGE-1 | • To provide basic knowledge about Indian society i.e. caste, nation, civilization, ethnicity, family etc. |
| 4 | Introductory Sociology-II | SOCHC-3 | To provide a general introduction to sociological thought |
| 5 | Sociology of India-II | SOCHC-4 | • To draw attention to the variety of ideas and debates about India.<br>• To engage with the multiple socio-political forces and ideologies which shape the terrain of the nation. |
| 6 | Family and Intimacy | SOCGE-2 | • To introduce students to a range of contemporary concerns pertaining to this institution from a sociological perspective and with |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | an interdisciplinary orientation. |
| 7 | Political Sociology | SOCHC-5 | • To introduce the students to some major theoretical debates and concepts in Political Sociology.<br>• To develop a comparative understanding of political relationships through themes such as power, governance and state and society relationships. |
| 8 | Sociology of Religion | SOCHC-6 | • To follow up the linkage between social and religious through different registers mentioned in the outline. |
| 9 | Sociology of Gender | SOCHC-7 | • To introduce gender as a critical sociological lens of enquiry in relation to various social fields. |
| 10 | Rethinking Development | SOCGE-3 | * To provide an understanding of the social and cultural bases of economic activity.<br>* To highlight the significance of sociological analysis for the study of economic processes in local and global contexts |
| 11 | Economic Sociology | SOCHC-8 | • To provide an understanding of the social and cultural bases of economic activity. |
| 12 | Sociology of Kinship | SOCHC-9 | • To introduce general principles of kinship and marriage by reference to key terms and theoretical statements substantiated by ethnographies. |
| 13 | Social Stratification | SOCHC-10 | • To introduce students to Sociological Study of Social Inequalities<br>• To acquaints students with principal theoretical perspectives on and diverse forms of Social inequality in articulation with each other |
| 14 | Gender and Violence | SOCGE-4 | • To provide an understanding of the logic of that violence, awareness of its most common forms and tries to equip the students with a sociologically |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Sociological Thinkers - I | SOCHC-11 | • To introduces the students to the classics in the making of the discipline of sociology |
| 16 | Sociological Research Methods - I | SOCHC-12 | • To provide the student with some elementary knowledge of the complexities and philosophical underpinnings of research |
| 17 | Urban Sociology | DSE01 | • To provide an exposure to key theoretical perspectives for understanding urban life in historical and contemporary contexts |
| 18 | Agrarian Sociology | DSE02 | • To explores the traditions of enquiry and key substantive issues in agrarian sociology |
| 19 | Environmental Sociology | DSE03 | • To introduce students to the core debates of environmental sociology, different approaches within the sub-discipline |
| 20 | Sociology of Work | DSE04 | • To introduces the idea that though work and production have been integral to societies through time, the origin and spread of industrialization made a distinct rupture to that link. |
| 21 | Sociological Thinkers - II | SOCHC-13 | • To introduce students to post-classical sociological thinking through some modern sociological theory. |
| 22 | Research methods - II | SOCHC-14 | • To emphasis on formulating research design, methods of data collection, and data analysis<br>• To provide students with some elementary knowledge on how to conduct both, quantitative and qualitative research. |
| 23 | Sociology of Health and Medicine | DSE05 | • To introduce students to the sociology of health, illness and medical practice by highlighting the significance of socio-cultural dimensions in the construction of illness and medical knowledge. |
| 24 | Indian Sociological Tradition | DSE06 | • To provides perspectives of key Indian sociologists on some of these issue<br>• To provide knowledge about tradition and modernity, caste, tribe and gender |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Visual Culture | DSE07 | • To introduce the students to the construction of 'seeing' as a social process.<br>• To introduce everyday visual culture within larger social debates around power, politics, identity and resistance. |
| 26 | Reading Ethnographies | DSE08 | • To encourages the student to read ethnographic texts in their entirety |
| 27 | Societies in North East India | DSE09 | • To provide a sociological understanding of Societies in North East India<br>• To provide a multi-dimensional understanding of North East India with respect to social, historical, political and economic dimensions. |

.