

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

COURSE OUTCOME

CORE COURSE- 01

PAPER- INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY -I

FULL MARKS: 75

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

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.

Course content:

UNIT -1

Development of sociology as a discipline :

This topic is an introduction to sociology as a subject matter, its nature,scope and factors leading to its emergence as a scientific study of society.

UNIT -2

Sociology and other social sciences:

This topic explains the relationship of sociology with various other social sciences

UNIT -3

Basic concept:

This topic explains the various basic concepts of society,associations ,status and role, social groups.

UNIT -4

Culture and society:

This topic focusses on the feature and significance of culture and related sub topics – folkways and mores , norms and values .

UNIT – 5

Social control:

This topic explains the meaning, characteristic, types and agencies of social control.

UNIT – 6

Social change and social mobility

This topic explains the meaning, characteristics, types and agencies of social change.

COURSE OUTCOME

CORE COURSE- 02

PAPER- INDIAN SOCIETY-I

FULL MARKS: 75

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

This 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.

COURSE OUTCOME:

UNIT-1: India: An Object of Knowledge:

This unit will help students understand the different discourses be it colonial , nationalist and subaltern which has helped to construct the idea of India.

UNIT-2: Social Organisation: Structure, Process and Change – Hindu and Muslim Social Organisations:

This unit helps the students to understand the concepts useful for understanding the Indian Society.

UNIT-3: Marriage and Family in India:

This unit will enable the students to know more about the different institutions of the society which would further help them understand the Indian society better.

UNIT-4: Tribes in India:

It is expected that this unit helps the students to understand about the different tribes in India and their Profile, Location, features and economy

CORE COURSE – 03

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY – II

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 flavour of how over a period of time thinkers have conceptualized various aspects of society and provides a foundation for thinkers in the other papers.

Course content:

UNIT – 1

Sociological perspective:

This paper focusses on theoretical perspectives of various thinkers – functionalist perspective by E. Durkheim , R.K Merton and B. Malinowski . Interpretative perspective by Max Weber and feminist perspective of various feminist thinkers.

UNIT – 2

Social change : concept and factors

This paper examines various theories of change- unilinear, multilinear and cyclical and evolutionary perspectives by Herbert spencer, Auguste Comte and L.H Morgan .

UNIT – 3

Conflict perspectives:

This paper examines conflict perspectives of various thinkers – Karl Marx, Louis Coser and Ralf Dahrendorf.

CORE COURSE- 04

PAPER- INDIAN SOCIETY-II

FULL MARKS: 75

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.

COURSE OUTCOME:

Unit- 1: Ideas of India:

This unit helps the students to get more knowledge about the ideas and debates about India through the works of various eminent personalities like Gandhi, Ambedkar, Tagore and Ghurye.

Unit- 2: Resistance:

This unit would enable students understand different resistance movements in the form of Dalit Movement, Peasant Movement etc. which has a crucial role to play in the formation of the Idea of India.

Unit -3: Mobilization and Change:

This unit would make students understand about the different socio-political forces which has contributed in shaping the idea of India.

Unit- 4: Challenges to Indian Society

This unit would enable students to critically understand the different problems and challenges that is acting as a weakening force as far as the unity of India is concerned.

CORE COURSE- 05

PAPER- RETHINKING DEVELOPMENT

FULL MARKS: 75

COURSE 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.

COURSE OUTCOME:

Unit-1: Unpacking Development:

This unit helps the students to understand the concept of Development, types and its features.

Unit-2: Theorizing Development.

This unit would help students understand different approaches in understanding Development by enabling them to understand theories of development like the Modernization Theory and the Dependency Theory.

Unit-3: Developmental Regimes in India.

This unit enables students to understand the different developmental regimes followed in India.

Unit-4: Issues in Developmental Praxis.

This unit helps the students to understand the different trajectories and issues related to development from an interdisciplinary perspective.

COURE COURSE – 06

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

Course objective: this course lays primacy to the understanding of religion in society. Drawing heavily from classical writings on the subject it reinforces importance of positions developed in these texts. Implicitly numerous connections can be attempted between various themes, manifestly the overarching concerns of the paper is to follow up the linkage between social and religious issues through different registers mentioned in the outline.

COURSE OUTCOME

UNIT – 1:

Thinking through religion

This topic is an introduction to sociology of religion and highlights its meaning , feature and scope and relevant subtopics – sacred ,profane , magic , cult, ritual.

UNIT – 2:

Sociological interpretations of religion

This topic focusses on religious perspectives or studies conducted by various thinkers on any aspect of religion. The important thinkers for study in this unit– Durkheim, Weber and Marx.

UNIT – 3

Religions in India

This unit examines various religions of India with focus 7 on its historical perspective,demographic profile and sociocultural impacts.

UNIT – 4

Some aspects of religion in contemporary India:

This topics highlights various emerging concepts relevant in contemporary Indian society- fundamentalism, communalism, secularism and proselytism.

CORE COURSE- 07

PAPER- SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER

FULL MARKS: 75

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

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

COURSE OUTCOME:

UNIT -1: Gender as Social Construct:

This unit helps the students to understand how Gender is different from Sex and how it is constructed Socially.

UNIT-2: Gender Differences and Inequalities:

This enables students know about the different gender inequalities that are there in the society and how Gender stratification is influencing the lives of the individual in a day to day basis.

UNIT-3: Gender, Power and Resistance: ♣ Patriarchy

This unit helps the students understand the unequal power relation in the society based on Gender and also its resistance and the Feminist Movements.

UNIT-4: Theories of Feminism:

This unit helps students understand the different theories of Feminism.

8

UNIT-5: Empowerment of Women:

This unit enables the students to know the different concerns about addressing the gender inequality in the society and also on the steps taken in order to empower women in the society.

CORE COURSE- 08

PAPER- RURAL SOCIOLOGY IN INDIA

FULL MARKS: 75

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

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

COURSE OUTCOME:

UNIT -1: Rural Sociology:

This unit helps students understand the concept of Rural Sociology and its importance.

UNIT-2: Rural Social Structure:

This unit helps students understand the dynamics of the rural social structure.

UNIT-3: Rural Social Problems:

This unit enables students understand the different rural social problems concerning especially the rural Indian society.

UNIT-4: Agrarian Reform and Change:

This unit will help the students understand the different Agrarian reforms especially Land Reforms and its impact in the rural Indian society.

UNIT-5: Local Self Government:

This unit would enable students understand the real meaning of Decentralisation of Power in the rural Indian society with the help of the Panchayati Raj System.

UNIT-6: Rural Development.

This unit would enable the students to understand about different rural development programmes carried out in the rural Indian scenario.

COURE COURSE – 09

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 trajectories and new directions in kinship studies.

COURSE OUTCOME

UNIT – 1:

Introduction

This unit introduces the concept, meaning and features of kinship system. Various key terms are discussed – descent, consanguinity, affinity, incest taboo, filiations.

UNIT – 2:

Kinship and clan system:

This unit highlights the clan system , an important term in kinship organization. Significance of clan and its features and various kinship terminologies are studied.

UNIT – 3:

Kinship organization in India: regional variation of kinship organization

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This unit examines the different types of kinship pattern existing in various regions of India- north, south, east and west.

UNIT – 4:

Re- casting kinship

This unit examines kinship system in modern India: change, continuity and new dimensions and also emerging family pattern in India.

CORE COURSE- 10

PAPER- SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

FULL MARKS: 75

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 inequalities in articulation with each other.

COURSE OUTCOME:

Unit-1: Introducing Stratification

This unit introduces Social Stratification to the students and makes them understand about the different dimensions of Stratification in the society.

Unit-2: Theories of Stratification

This unit enables students to know about the different theories of Stratification.

Unit-3: Functionalist Perspectives:

This unit helps students to know about the functionalist perspective of Stratification.

UNIT-4: Identities and Inequalities:

This unit would enable students know how caste, race, ethnicity and gender facilitates stratification in the society.

UNIT- 5: Mobility and Reproduction:

1

This unit helps students know how stratification is reproduced in the society.

CORE COURSE -11

SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS -1

COURSE OUTCOME

UNIT – 1

Auguste comte:

This unit studies the concept of positivism and law of three stages by Auguste comte.

UNIT – 2:

Emile Durkheim:

This unit studies the important concepts of Durkheim with focus on some of his great contribution to the understanding of key concepts of social facts, mechanical and organic solidarities and the theory of suicide.

UNIT- 3

Karl Marx:

This unit studies the key concepts of theorist Karl Marx and his contribution to understanding historical materialism and capitalism, class and class conflict, alienation.

UNIT – 4

Max Weber:

This unit examines the important concepts of weber , his analysis of social action and ideal types , study on religion and economy, authority and power. 1

CORE COURSE- 12

PAPER- SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS-I

FULL MARKS: 75

COURSE 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.

COURSE OUTCOME:

UNIT- 1: The Logic of Social Research:

This unit introduces the concept of Sociological Research to the students.

UNIT- 2: Methodological Perspectives:

This unit enables students to know about the different Methodology and perspectives in Sociological Research.

UNIT- 3: Analysis of Data:

This unit would enable the students to know about the different types of data in sociological research and the different ways in which data collected in research is to be analysed

CORE COURSE – 13

SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS – II

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

The objective is to introduce students to post – classical sociological thinking through some original texts.

COURSE OUTCOME:

UNIT – 1

Talcott Parson:

This unit studies the action system theory propounded by American sociologist Talcott parsons.

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UNIT – 2:

Claude Levi- strauss

This unit studies the theory of structuralism by French anthropologist claudelevi – strauss

UNIT- 3

G.H Mead and Erving Goffman :

This unit studies development of selftheory by George Herbert mead and the theory of dramaturgy by Erving Goffman.

UNIT – 4:

Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann

This unit studies the social construction theories of American sociologists Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann

UNIT – 5:

C. W. MILLS:

This unit studies the theory of sociological imagination by C. Wright Mills.

UNIT -6:

SCHOOL OF CRITICAL THEORY

This unit studies the critical theories of Frankfurt School and Jürgen Habermas

CORE COURSE- 14

PAPER- SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS-II

FULL MARKS: 75

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.

COURSE OUTCOME:

UNIT-1: Social Science Research

This unit gives students ample knowledge on what is sociological research and how it is to be conducted.

UNIT-2: Types of Research:

This unit enables students to understand about the different types of research.

UNIT-3: Quantitative Method:

This unit would help students know about the quantitative method of doing research and its significance.

UNIT-4: Qualitative Method:

This unit would help students know about the qualitative method of doing research and its significance.

UNIT-5: Statistical Methods

This unit would enable students to know about the different statistical methods used in sociological research and how to use statistics in research and also know about its significance.

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (DSE)

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.

COURSE OUTCOME:

UNIT – 1

INTRODUCING URBAN SOCIOLOGY:

This unit is an introduction to the concept of urban sociology, features, nature and its scope.

UNIT – 2

1

Perspectives in urban sociology:

This unit focusses on various key concepts and perspectives in urban sociology- ecological, network, city ,migration.

UNIT -3

Policies of urban space:

This unit studies different concepts relevant to urban sociology with specific focus on culture and leisure, caste, class and gender.

UNIT- 4

Urban policies an development:

This unit studies the history of urban development during colonial period and urban policies implemented post independence era and critique.

UNIT- 5

Urban problems:

This unit studies the problems caused by urbanization . the focus of study is concepts such as slums, urban poverty and policies and programmes for its development or alleviation of poverty.

SEC-01

PAPER- SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA

FULL MARKS: 75

COURSE 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.

COURSE OUTCOME:

1.Introduction

This unit helps the students understand the relationship between media and the society.

2. Theoretical Approaches

1

This unit enables the students understand the different theoretical approaches in understanding the Media.

3. Old and New Media

This Unit enables students to differentiate between old and new media and also understand the transmission and reception of media contents.

SEC-02:

PAPER- VISUAL SOCIOLOGY

FULL MARKS: 75

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

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.

COURSE OUTCOME:

Group A

1. Visual Sociology as Method of Sociological Enquiry

This unit introduces the concept of Visual Sociology and enables students to understand how sociology can be done through understanding the visual dimensions of social life.

2. Ways of seeing : John Berger

This unit helps students understand how John Berger in his book 'Ways of Seeing' has changed our ways of seeing.

3. Methodological tools for Visual Sociology.

This unit enables the students understand about different tools used for doing sociology visually.

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4. Discourse and visual culture.

This unit helps the students to study sociological landscapes, create sociological portraits and study signs.

Group B

5. Projectwork:

This unit encourages the students to utilize recording devices and other digital technology to collect data in doing Visual Sociology.

DSE-02 :

PAPER- AGRARIAN SOCIOLOGY

FULL MARKS: 75

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.

COURSE OUTCOME:

UNIT-1: Agrarian Sociology:

This unit introduces Agrarian Sociology to the students and helps them understand its scope.

UNIT-2: KEY ISSUES IN AGRARIAN SOCIOLOGY ♣ The Agrarian Question-

This unit enables students to know about the different important issues concerning the Agrarian Sociology.

UNIT-3: THEMES IN AGRARIAN SOCIOLOGY IN INDIA

This unit enables students to know more on the major issues and themes in Agrarian Sociology in India concerning Agrarian Structure and different Agrarian Reforms.

UNIT-4: AGRARIAN FUTURE:

This unit helps the students understand the emerging global agrarian concerns.

DSE-04:

PAPER- FIELD WORK

FULL MARKS: 75

COURSE OUTCOME:

This paper aims to equip students with empirical field data collection, analysis and writing analytical and standard dissertation or research report writing in sociology.

DSE-06 :

PAPER- INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITIONS

FULL MARKS: 75

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 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.

COURSE OUTCOME:

Unit-1: D P Mukerji

This unit helps students understand the ideas of D.P. Mukherji about Tradition and Modernity and the Middle Class.

Unit-2: Radhakamal Mukerjee

This unit helps the students understand the ideas about Personality, Society, Values and Social Ecology by Radhakamal Mukherjee.

UNIT-3: G S Ghurye

This unit enables students understand G.S.Ghurye’s concepts on caste and race and City and Civilisation.

Unit-4: IrawatiKarve

This unit helps students understand IrawatiKarve’s idea on Gender and Kinship.

Unit-5: A R Desai:

This unit helps the students understand A.R.Desai’s concept of Nationalism.

Unit-6: M.N. Srinivas

This unit helps the students understand M.N.Srinivas’s concept of Social Change.

Unit -7: Binay Kumar Sarkar

This unit helps students understand Binay Kumar Sarkar’s Contribution to Indian Sociology

Unit-8: S. C. Dube

This unit helps the students understand S.C.Dube's concept on Sociology of Development.

GENERIC ELECTIVE GE- 01 A.

PAPER- GENDER AND VIOLENCE

FULL MARKS: 75

COURSE 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.

COURSE OUTCOME:

UNIT-1. Gendered Violence: Meaning and Concept

This unit helps the students understand the concept of Gendered Violence.

UNIT-2: Structural and Situated Violence

This unit enables the students to understand the logic of Structural and Situated violence and enable them to be sociologically informed and make realistic and effective choices while resisting and mediating the kinds of gendered violence.

UNIT-3: Situated Violence

This unit enables the students to understand the logic of Situated violence and enable them to be sociologically informed and make realistic and effective choices while resisting and mediating the kinds of gendered violence.

UNIT- 4: Sexual Violence

This unit enables students understand the logic of Sexual Violence in the society and help them be sociologically informed about the same so that they could make pragmatic and effective choices while tackling or mediating these kinds of violence.

UNIT -5 :Addressing Gendered Violence:

This unit enables students know about the different important Public policies that the govt. have come up with to address the problem of Gendered Violence.

GE-02 A.

PAPER- POPULATION AND SOCIETY

FULL MARKS: 75

COURSE 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.

COURSE OUTCOME:

Unit-1. Introducing Population Studies:

This unit introduces the study of Social Demography to the students.

Unit-2: The Theories of population

This unit helps the students understand different theories of population.

Unit-3: Population, Social Structure and Processes:

This unit enables the students analyse the role of fertility, mortality and migration on the composition, size, and structure of population.

Unit-4: Population Dynamics and Development

This unit helps students in understanding of the interaction between population and society and also enable them to come across different Population Programmes and Policies of the Govt.