

**SESSION 2019-2020**  
**U.G. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

**Programme Outcome (P.O.):U.G. (Sociology)** The primary aim of sociology is to provide students depth knowledge and analytic skills necessary to understand social life in modern and complex world. Students explore aspects of social relationships, processes and structures; as a result, they develop a greater understanding of human societies and the role of continuity and change in social life. Students are encouraged to evaluate critically a variety of different social, economic and political structures, thereby learning more about the sociological method, and developing an ability to assess different forms of information and evidence. By relating the syllabus to the local context, professors can help learners apply their developing sociological knowledge and understanding to the analysis of their own lives and their participation in society.

**CO 1: FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY – I**

Upon successful completion students will be able to:

- ) Understand the nature of sociology.
- ) Get depth knowledge about basic concepts of society i.e. Social Structure, Society, Social Organization, Community, Association, Norms, Values, Status and Role.
- ) Understand how the process of socialization happens in society and get the knowledge about cultural aspects.

**CO 2: FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY –II**

Upon successful completion students will be able to:

- ) Understand how the social processes work in social life.
- ) Get the detailed knowledge about social groups, in which they participate whole life.
- ) Get the broader look how the great institution like marriage , family, kinship and religion influence and mould individuals.
- ) 4 Explain how social control and social deviance happens in society

**CO 3: SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF INDIAN SOCIETY**

Upon successful completion students will be able to:

- ) Have a deeper insight about social stratification and social differentiation.
- ) Know how the types of social stratification i.e. class and caste exists in India.
- ) Understand changing pattern of marriage and family in India. They also can identify gender discrimination and changing sex ratio existing in India

- ) Develop understanding regarding societal organization in India i.e. tribal, rural and urban

#### **CO 4: SOCIAL CHANGE IN INDIA**

Upon successful completion students will be able to:

- ) Develop understanding about social change its types (Evolution, Progress, Development and Revolution), factors (Demographic and Economic, Technological and Cultural) and processes (Sanskritization, Westernization, Secularization, Urbanization, Modernization and Globalization).
- ) Explain Planned Social Change in India through Community Development, Panchayati Raj Institution, MGNREGA and Swarn Jyanti Gram Swai Rojgar Yojna.

#### **CO 5: SOCIAL THOUGHT**

Upon successful completion students will be able to:

- ) Demonstrate an understanding of, and the ability to use, several of the major perspectives in social theory given by August Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Emile Durkheim and Mahatma Gandhi.

#### **CO 6: SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH METHODS**

Upon successful completion students will be able to:

- ) Demonstrate an understanding of several of the major processes in social science research methodology. It includes social research, scientific methods, hypothesis, techniques of data collection, sampling, analysis of data, statistics and measures of central tendency.

### **B.A. (HONOURS) SOCIAL SCIENCES**

#### **CO 1: BHSOS-110: SOCIOLOGY (BASIC CONCEPTS OF SOCIOLOGY- I**

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

- ) Get an insight into the emergence of the subject, its nature and utilization, the relationship and difference of sociology with other social sciences.
- ) Understand concepts like society, Community, association, marriage, family and kinship, culture and social groups, their related terms, their derivations functions and importance.
- ) Understand what are social system and social structure, how do they work in society and for the individuals.

## **CO 2: BHSOS-209: SOCIOLOGY (BASIC CONCEPTS OF SOCIOLOGY II)**

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

- ) Understand different types of social processes, their nature and role in society that whether they are integrated or disintegrated.
- ) How does socialization occurs, its definition, agencies, importance and theories given by eminent sociologists like Cooley, Mead, Freud and Jean Piaget.
- ) Meaning of social control, norms, values, laws and customs.
- ) Get broad knowledge of the processes of social stratification. its merits and demerits, how society controls deviant behaviour and theories that can help in this process.
- ) Understand individual and society's role and statuses respectively and their importance.

## **CO 3: BHSOS-309: SOCIOLOGY (SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF INDIAN SOCIETY)**

Upon the successful completion of the syllabus, students will be able to:

- ) To know about traditional, ideological, structural and ideological basis of Indian society.
- ) To have knowledge regarding caste system, how does it prevail, its functions and dysfunctions.
- ) Understand caste politics, its merits, demerits and changing patterns of caste system and influence of caste on politics and vice versa.
- ) Understand social institutions of society like marriage and family in India and their changing patterns.
- ) Look for the social problems like domestic violence, female foeticide, changing sex ratio:-causes and consequences.
- ) Have knowledge of changes and features of societal organization in India: Tribal, Rural and Urban.

## **CO 4: BHSOS-409: SOCIOLOGY (SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA)**

Upon the successful completion of the syllabus, students will be able to:

- ) Understand meaning of social change, its meaning, types, evolution, progress, revolution, development.

- ) 2. Get an insight into different types of social changes including demographic, industrialization, technological, legislative, education, social movements, Sankritization, Westernization, Modernization and Secularization, planned social change like integrated rural development programme, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Land Reforms and Green Revolution.
  
- ) 3. Know about social problems like population problems, poverty, unemployment, problems of the aged, youth unrest, agitation, crime and juvenile delinquency by understanding different theories i.e. social disorganization approach, Value Conflict Approach, Cultural Lag Approach.