

# Department of Sociology

## Bhairab Ganguly College

### Program Outcomes and Course outcomes of B.A. General in Sociology

#### Program Outcomes:

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

**Sociological Understanding:** The ability to demonstrate sociological understandings of phenomena, for example, how individual biographies are shaped by social structures, social institutions, cultural practices, and multiple axes of difference and inequality.

- **Written and Oral Communication:** The ability to formulate effective and convincing written and oral arguments.
- **Better understanding of real-life situation:** The ability to apply sociological concepts and theories to the real world and ultimately their everyday lives.
- **Analytical thinking:** Field survey and preparation of dissertation paper is an inseparable part of Sociology Hons Programme. Students have to collect primary data for census as well as his/her research topic and analyse the data to draw conclusions. So, qualitative and quantitative analytical skills are enhanced.
- **Observation power:** a sensible observation power is necessary to identify the research problems in field study. So a perception about human society slowly grows up.
- **Communication skills and Social interaction power:** Students of Sociology stream have to work beyond the class room boundary at the time of field study activities. As a result, good communication skill develops while interacting with local people.
- **Ethical and Social Responsibility:** Students have to learn about institutions, folkways, mores, culture, social control, social inequality, population composition, population policy, society and culture of India. All these helps to instill among the students of Sociology a sense of ethical and social responsibility.
- **Professional and Career Opportunities:** Students will have the opportunity to join professional careers in Sociology and allied fields. Sociology provides an intellectual background for students considering careers in business, social services, public policy, government service, nongovernmental organizations, foundations, or academia. This programme lays foundation for further study in Sociology, Social work, Rural Development, Social Welfare and in other allied subjects.

## **Course Specific Outcomes – B.A SOCIOLOGY (GENERAL)**

### Semester I

#### CC01-INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY. (SOCGCOR01T)

Sociology is a social science, Sociology creates an idea about our society, can conduct special examination methods on all aspects of society, As a result, sociology students have a different outlook on life. In terms of the discussion of sociology, one can understand the different types of relationships between individuals and society.

Know the basic social institutions like family, marriage, kinship in a scientific way.

Understand and demonstrate how self develops through various process of interaction.

Demonstrate how societal and structural factors influence individual behaviour.

Explain social change and the factors affecting social change.

Realize the importance of cultural lag to understand social change.

### Semester II

#### CC02- SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA. (SOCGCOR02T)

It is known about the society of India. One can make a comparative study of the different images of different sectors of society and all the different rules and regulations of one society in terms of another society. Seeks to gain knowledge about the overall picture of Indian society. People from different walks of life in India can understand different things.

Realize the basic issues of Indian society like unity in diversity, problems of nationalism and principles of Indian Constitution. Specialized sociologists are seen to be working on the needs of different aspects of society.

### Semester III

#### CC03-SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY. (SOCGCOR03T)

As a result of discussing sociological theories, use comparative methods for different aspects of society Through the emergence of various new things in society. Sociological theories evoke new directions by discussing new types of good and bad aspects within the continuity of the structure of society. As a result, sociological repentance can be applied in various studies of society. After this paper students understand basic roots of sociology Students understand that changing nature of sociological theories Students understand that what are the importance of sociological theories.

### Semester-IV

#### CC04-METHODS OF SOCIOLOGICAL ENQUIRY(SOCGCOR04T)

The role of sociology is considered differently in relation to the various research topics in society. There are certain rules for the use of social research methods in the field of comparative research on social issues, which leads to the use of this method in the study of social issues. It is through this methodology that the qualitative and quantitative aspects of various aspects of society can be discussed. This method can be used differently in terms of the whole world. The market demand of this paper will be very high as the students

well versed with this paper will be highly demanded in academics, fundamental research, and policy research undertaken both by Government and Non- Government agencies.

## Semester-V

### DSE01-GENDER AND SEXUALITY (SOCGDSE01T)

The biological basis to the differences between the sexes does not explain the inequalities faced by the sex groups in the society. In the society variations are marked in the roles, responsibilities, rights of and relations between sex groups depending on the social prescriptions relating to sex affiliations. The differences, inequalities and the division of labour between men and women are often simply treated as consequences of 'natural' differences between male and female humans. But, in reality the social norms, institutions, societal expectations play a significant role in deciding and dictating the behaviour of each sex group. This is the fundamental of the study of Gender and Sexuality.

### DSE02-MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND KINSHIP(SOCGDSE02T)

The overall situation of the society in terms of past, present, future is explained in terms of this institution. It exposes the students to the distinct aspects of these three interrelated institutions in the Indian context. Finally, it discusses some contemporary issues that pose a challenge to the normative model of these institutions.

### SEC01- THEORY AND PRACTICE OF DEVELOPMENT (SOCSSSEC01M)

In order to continue the development of the society in a universal way, it can identify any problem and find a way to solve it. As a result, the demand for this subject is increasing day by day in the future.

### GE01-POLITY AND SOCIETY IN INDIA (SOCGGEC01T)

This course aims to In the case of contemporary society in the whole of India, it presents the correct chi of the continuity of society with politics. It seeks to prepare the students to apply these concepts and approaches to the understanding of the nature of the political processes and institutions in India.

## Semester - VI

### DSE03-SOCIAL STRATIFICATION (SOCGDSE03T)

Analyzes society through the class arrangement of all levels of society.

Can discuss in detail the abstract variations within society.

Which can distinguish one society from another. Which is useful for the development of a society. 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.

### DSE04-RELIGION AND SOCIETY (SOCGDSE04T)

This course will sensitise students to issues related to gender and equality among all sexes. It will provide them with the tools and skills to develop and integrate a gendered perspective in work and life. In particular, students

will be acquainted with laws that have an immediate bearing on gender relations.

GE02-Economy and Society(SOCGGEC02T)

Discuss the historical development of the types of economic systems and describe modern economies and globalization.

Differentiate between economic systems and discuss theoretical views of economics.

Define globalization and describe its manifestation in modern society.

Describe working conditions in the United States.