

BIRSA MUNDA COLLEGE, HATIGHISA

Department of Sociology

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

The goal of sociology is to comprehend human social behaviour in all of its manifestations, including individual behaviour as well as the social dynamics of small and large groups, communities, institutions, and entire societies. Typically, sociologists are driven by the desire to comprehend social life's guiding principles more fully as well as the belief that doing so may help formulate wise and useful social policies. Sociology gives students thinking about a career in business or the professions a solid intellectual foundation. A sociology graduate student with honours ought to be able to cultivate:

1. The curriculum aims to provide students with the sociological information and abilities necessary to think creatively and critically about society and social issues.
2. Sociological Understanding: The capacity to present knowledge of many sociological phenomena, such as how cultural practices, social structures, institutions, and various axes of inequality and difference influence each person's biography.
2. Effective and persuasive writing and oral argumentation skills are essential for written and oral communication. Enhanced comprehension of actual situations: The capacity to integrate sociological ideas and concepts into actual situations and, eventually, daily life.
3. Analytical thinking: A field survey and dissertation paper writing are essential components of the Sociology Honours Programme. For the census, students must also gather primary data. Pupils must gather primary data for both their study topic and the census, assess the data, and develop conclusions. Thus, analytical abilities, both qualitative and quantitative, are improved.
4. Observation power: To discover research difficulties in field studies, a reasonable level of observation power is required. Thus, a perception of human civilization develops gradually. During field study activities, students in the Sociology stream are required to work outside of the classroom. This requires them to have strong communication and social interaction skills. As a result, when engaging with locals, effective communication skills emerge.
5. Ethical and Social Responsibility: Folkways, mores, culture, social control, social inequality, demographic composition, population policy, Indian society, and culture must all be taught to students.

Course Outcome

COURSE-I: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY I

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 1	CC1	INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY	This module will invite the students to the world of sociological reasoning, understanding of concepts, and fundamental theorization. This will enable the learners to delineate areas of similarities and dissimilarities between sociology and other social sciences and will equip the students with ideas on social institutions, social processes, social control, deviance and conformity, and social change. This module acquaints students with basic social institutions like family, marriage, kinship in a scientific way.

COURSE-II: INDIAN SOCIETY I

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 1	CC2	INDIAN SOCIETY	<p>The goal of this course is to familiarise students with fundamental social structures in order to explain Indian society and culture throughout a range of historical periods, from prehistory to the present. Additionally, it imparts knowledge on a range of social processes that are crucial in transforming Indian society and culture. Through the course, students will get the opportunity to investigate the origins of Indian culture. Understand Indian civilization, politics, and economy from antiquity to the present. Also to understand the Indian economy, governance, and society from antiquity to the present.</p> <p>□ Comprehend and evaluate the core ideas of Islam, Buddhism, Jainism, and Hinduism, as well as the social effects of these religions.</p> <p>Comprehend and evaluate the domains of mutual influence between South Asia and India.</p> <p>Explain how colonial rule transformed Indian</p>

			<p>society on a social, economic, and political level. To recognise the fundamental concerns of Indian society, such as unity amidst diversity, nationalism's challenges, and the Indian Constitution's tenets.</p> <p>Describe globalisation and examine how it affects the political, social, economic, and cultural domains. The goal of this course is to familiarise students with fundamental social structures in order to explain Indian society and culture throughout a range of historical periods, from prehistory to the present.</p>
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COURSE-III: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY II

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 2	CC3	INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY	This subject aims to introduce students to the fields of social reasoning, conceptual comprehension, and basic theorization. Students will gain knowledge of social institutions, social processes, social control, deviance and compliance, and social change as well as the ability to identify areas of similarity and difference between sociology and other social sciences.

COURSE-IV: INDIAN SOCIETY II

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 2	CC4	INDIAN SOCIETY	The goal of this course is to familiarise students with fundamental social structures in order to explain Indian society and culture throughout a range of historical periods, from prehistory to the present. Additionally, it imparts knowledge on a range of social processes that are crucial in transforming Indian society and culture. Through the course, students will get the opportunity to investigate the origins of Indian

			<p>culture. Understand Indian civilization, politics, and economy from antiquity to the present. Also to understand the Indian economy, governance, and society from antiquity to the present.</p> <p>□ Comprehend and evaluate the core ideas of Islam, Buddhism, Jainism, and Hinduism, as well as the social effects of these religions.</p> <p>Comprehend and evaluate the domains of mutual influence between South Asia and India. Explain how colonial rule transformed Indian society on a social, economic, and political level. To recognise the fundamental concerns of Indian society, such as unity amidst diversity, nationalism's challenges, and the Indian Constitution's tenets.</p> <p>Describe globalisation and examine how it affects the political, social, economic, and cultural domains. The goal of this course is to familiarise students with fundamental social structures in order to explain Indian society and culture throughout a range of historical periods, from prehistory to the present.</p>
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COURSE-V: RETHINKING DEVELOPMENT

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 3	CC5	RETHINKING DEVELOPMENT	<p>The goal of the "Rethinking Development" course is to investigate from a sociological perspective the intricacies of the development process as it transpired in emerging countries. Along with more current topics like capacity, decentralisation, displacement, gender, participation, and sustainable development, it delves into specific development difficulties like modernization, poverty, inequality, and underdevelopment. The modernization theory and the dependency theory, two significant theoretical stances, are used in this course to</p>

			review the main development debates. It also emphasises the viewpoints on development from the world system and post-development angles.
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COURSE-VI: SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 3	CC6	SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION	The course examines the socio-cultural and socio-historical effects of many religions practiced in India, including Islam, Buddhism, Christianity, and Hinduism. Some Aspects of religion in modern-day India, including communism, secularism, and fundamentalism, are also discussed.

COURSE-VII: SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 3	CC7	SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER	Students who complete this module will have a better understanding of the fundamental ideas in gender sociology. The learners will be able to investigate how gender is constructed in society through this programme. The principles of gender discrimination and its effects on society will be taught to the students, along with the ideas underlying gender disparities, discrimination, segregation, and other forms of exclusion.

COURSE VIII:- RURAL SOCIOLOGY IN INDIA

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 4	CC8	RURAL SOCIOLOGY IN INDIA	<p>The course looks at important topics in rural sociology. It highlights subjects related to India. Students who complete the course will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. Define rural sociology and explain its nature, subject content, and significance.ii. Recognise and assess rural society's social, political, and economic facets.iii. Explain the workings of the caste system and its significance in rural communities.iv. Describe and illustrate the democratic decentralisation of power and the role played by the Panchayati Raj Institution in transforming rural society.v. Recognise how agrarian reforms and rural development initiatives are affecting the way that rural society is changing.

COURSE-IX: SOCIOLOGY OF KINSHIP

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 4	CC9	SOCIOLOGY OF KINSHIP	<p>The course examines the variations in kinship organisations among various regions. The course redefines family in contemporary India and also discusses the numerous terms used in kinship.</p>

COURSE-X: SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 4	CC10	SOCOAL STRATIFICATION	<p>It explains the main sociological theories used to investigate social inequality and stratification.</p> <p>It looks at the length and breath of racial, ethnic, and caste disparities. The course also examines the components of mobility and reproduction that are social and cultural.</p>

COURSE-XI: SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS I

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 5	CC 11	SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS	<p>The goal of the course is to give a broad overview of sociological theory and ideas. The paper recognises the contributions made to the field of sociology by scholars from both the West and India. It gives the students the chance to define sociological theory, comprehend its characteristics, and explain and demonstrate how theory contributes to the development of sociological knowledge. Acquaint themselves with the traditional theories of sociology and the many contributions made by various scholars in this field.</p> <p>Recognise the role that the founding fathers of sociology played in the growth of the field as an academic discipline.</p> <p>Recognise the ideas and contributions Indian social thinkers made to improving understanding about society and to the reform of Indian society. Know the contributions Indian sociologists made to the advancement of sociological theory.</p>

COURSE-XII SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS I

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 5	CC12	SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS I	Understanding social research, its goals and typology, the connections between theory and study, the notion of hypothesis, and the concepts of objectivity and reflexivity will all be made easier with the aid of this module. A deeper comprehension of the many methodological vantage points required for social research will be facilitated by this programme. The students will be able to explore the universe of sociological methods used in research activities with the aid of this module.

COURSE-XIII: SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS II

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 6	CC13	SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS II	The course explores the writings of post-classical philosophers on C. W. Mills, Levi Strauss, Talcott Parsons, and Mead. This makes it easier to understand concepts in sociology.

COURSE-XIV: SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS II

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 6	CC14	SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS	Students will gain an understanding of the research process, various study designs, sample procedures, and a field overview by completing this lesson. The significance of statistics in social science research will be taught to the students. This lesson aims to assist students in recognising the many levels of measurement used in social science research.

COURSE-DSE 01: URBAN SOCIOLOGY

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 5	DSE	URBAN SOCIOLOGY	It is a normative branch of sociology that aims to provide insights into urban planning and policymaking by examining the environmental processes, changes, issues, and structures of metropolitan areas. Stated differently, it is the sociological investigation of cities and their significance in the evolution of society.

COURSE-DSE 02: AGRARIAN SOCIOLOGY

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 5	DSE	AGRARIAN SOCIOLOGY	Students will gain knowledge of the relationships and social structures found in rural communities by studying this topic. An more urbanised world can benefit from knowledge about rural living, which is provided by rural sociology. A practical component of rural sociology aids in the interaction of several fields with rural societies.

COURSE-DSE 04: FIELD WORK AND VIVA-VOCE

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 6	DSE	FIELD WORK AND VIVA-VOCE	This course serves as an introduction to the real process of conducting research. It will give students a basic understanding of how to perform both quantitative and qualitative research, with a focus on developing research designs and procedures for data collecting and analysis. An applied component of social research methodology is field work. The

			<p>purpose of this paper is to familiarise students with the process of gathering and analysing empirical field data as well as writing a conventional research report or analytical sociology dissertation. Students will gain knowledge about Key principles in Social Demography from this course. The purpose, range, categories, and importance of social research.</p> <p>The significance of study design in social science and its formulation.</p> <p>How to gather, examine, and compose a field report.</p>
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COURSE-DSE 06: INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITIONS

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 6	DSE	INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITIONS	Students will learn about the contributions made by a variety of Indian scholars, including Benoy Kumar Sarkar, A.R. Desai, D.N. Majumder, M.N. Srinivas, and others, as well as their perspectives on caste, race, cities, and civilization, during this module. will make it possible for students to comprehend values and individuality in society. Examine the contradiction between modernism and tradition.

COURSE-GE 01 GENDER AND VIOLENCE

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 1 SEM 5	GE	GENDER AND VIOLENCE	Students who complete this module will have a better understanding of the fundamental ideas in gender sociology. The learners will be able to investigate how gender is constructed in society through this programme. The principles of

			gender discrimination and its effects on society will be taught to the students, along with the ideas underlying gender disparities, discrimination, segregation, and other forms of exclusion.
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COURSE-GE02: POPULATION AND SOCIETY

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 1 SEM 5	GE	POPULATION AND SOCIETY	This module will help the students understand the basic ideas with reference to population studies. This module will enable the learners to get the knowledge of population serving as a conditioning factor in determining social structures and processes. This module will help to know the interrelationship between population gender and migration. This module will further help to know how population can both be a constraint and a resource of development.

COURSE-SEC 01: SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 3	SEC	SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA	The course investigates theoretical perspectives on media. It sheds light on the differences between traditional and new media in terms of control, production, and audience response. It also explores on the challenges of new media.

COURSE-SEC 02: VISUAL SOCIOLOGY

SEMESTER	COURSE	COURSE NAME (TOPIC)	COURSE OUTCOME (CO)
SEM 4	SEC	VISUAL SOCIOLOGY	<p>looks at the sociological inquiry method of visual sociology.</p> <p>examines a variety of methodological methods, including modalities, images, audience, site, production, and photography.</p> <p>Discourse and visual culture are understood in terms of power/knowledge, intertextuality, and discursive development.</p>