

# DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

## COURSE OUTCOMES (COs)

### Course -I INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

**CO: 1.1.** To analyze development of Sociology at global level

**CO: 1. 2.** To analyze development of Sociology in India

**CO: 1. 3.** Skill to interpret Indian culture

**CO: 1. 4.** Interpretation of social institutions

### Course –II APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

**CO: 2. 1.** Developing participative perspective of students regarding social Movements

**CO: 2. 2.** Social Policy and Advocacy: Applied sociologists can contribute to the development and evaluation of social policies aimed at addressing various societal challenges, such as poverty, inequality and education.

**CO: 2. 3.** Various skills necessary for working in media.

**CO: 2. 4.** Skills required for working in social sector and NGO

### Course –III SOCIAL ISSUES IN INDIA

**CO: 3.1.** This Course introduces students to Sociological study of Social Issues.

**CO: 3. 2.** This paper aim to draw attention of the students for to need to study ‘Socio-Cultural, Economic and legal issues in India.

**CO: 3. 3.** Poverty and Income Inequality: Examine the causes and consequences of poverty in India, the role of government policies and welfare programs and initiatives aimed at reducing income inequality.

**CO: 3. 4.** Religious Pluralism and Communalism: Explore religious diversity in India, instances of communal tension, and efforts to promote religious tolerance, harmony and interfaith dialogue.

### Course –IV SOCIAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA

**CO: 4. 1.** This paper aims to draw attention to the variety of ideas and debates about India.

**CO: 4. 2.** Further, it critically engages with the multiple socio-political forces and ideologies which shape the terrain of the nation.

**CO: 4. 3. Dalit and Caste Movements:** Study movements led by Dalits (formerly known as "untouchables") to challenge caste-based discrimination, promote social equality and advocate for their rights.

**CO: 4. 4. Farmers' Movements:** Study the history and recent developments in farmers' movements, focusing on agrarian distress, land rights and demands for fair pricing and policies.

#### **Course –V GENDER AND VIOLENCE**

**CO: 5. 1. Types of Gender-Based Violence:** Analyze different forms of gender-based violence, including domestic violence, sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, human trafficking and female genital mutilation and honor killings.

**CO: 5. 2. Root Causes and Factors:** Investigate the underlying causes and contributing factors of gender-based violence, including patriarchal norms, unequal power dynamics, socialization, economic disparities and cultural influences.

**CO: 5. 3. Impact on Victims:** Examine the physical, psychological, and emotional impact of gender-based violence on victims, survivors and their families. Discuss the long-term consequences and trauma associated with such violence.

**CO: 5. 4. Legal Framework and Policies:** Study the legal responses and policies in place to address gender-based violence, including domestic violence laws, sexual harassment regulations, and international agreements.

#### **Course –VI SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH**

**CO: 5. 1. Social Determinants of Health:** Analyze how social factors such as income, education, employment and access to resources influence health outcomes and contribute to health disparities.

**CO: 5. 2. Health Inequalities:** Investigate the disparities in health outcomes based on factors like race, ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic status and geographic location. Explore the reasons behind these inequalities.

**CO: 5. 3. Global Health and Inequities:** Analyze health disparities on a global scale, focusing on how socioeconomic and political factors contribute to differences in health outcomes between countries and regions.

**CO: 5. 4. Health Behavior and Lifestyle:** Investigate how social norms, cultural practices, and peer influences shape health behaviors such as diet, exercise, substance use and sexual practices.

### **Course- VII WESTERN SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS**

**CO: 7. 1.** Understanding the grand foundational themes of sociology.

**CO: 7. 2.** Application of theories and concepts from classical sociological theories to develop intellectual openness and curiosity.

**CO: 7. 3.** Critical Thinking: Develop critical thinking skills by evaluating and comparing the theories of different sociological thinkers, assessing their strengths, weaknesses and relevance in contemporary society.

**CO: 7. 4.** Appreciation of the classical concepts and theories to develop awareness of the limits of current knowledge.

### **Course – VIII METHODS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH (Part-I)**

**CO: 8. 1.** Students are introduced to the concept of conducting research, which is inclusive of formulating research designs, methods and analysis of data. Some knowledge of elementary statistics is also provided to the students to acquaint them with quantification of data.

**CO: 8. 2.** The thrust of the course is on empirical reasoning, understanding and analysis of social reality, which is integral to the concepts of quantitative research. Students learn to differentiate between qualitative and quantitative aspects of research in terms of collection and subsequent analysis of data.

**CO: 8. 3.** Through the competing theoretical perspectives and methodologies, students are able to understand that social reality is multi-faceted, heterogeneous and dynamic in nature.

**CO: 8. 4.** By imparting the knowledge of theory and praxis of research, students are prepared to arrive at a critical understanding of the course. It also equips them with necessary skills for employment in any social research organization.

### **Course – IX POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY**

**CO: 9. 1.** Develops an ability to comprehend the embeddedness of political and the social in each other.

**CO: 9. 2.** Familiarity with different theoretical and conceptual issues in political sociology and a capacity to use them to grasp political phenomena in a cross-cultural and comparative perspective.

**CO: 9. 3.** Be able to understand and appreciate the diversity of ways in which politics operates historically and spatially to generate a more expansive notion of the realm of the political.

**CO: 9. 4.** Be able to understand the relationship between state and society in shaping politics in India both historically and analytically.

#### **Course X HUMAN RIGHTS**

**CO: 10. 1** Conceptual understanding about the Human Rights

**CO: 10. 2** Identify issues and problems relating to the realization of human rights

**CO: 10. 3** Understand the nature & role of human rights in India

**CO: 10. 4** Educate the society about the human rights and duties in order to create responsible citizenry

#### **Course XI SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION**

**CO: 11. 1.** Students will be acquainted with representative texts that symbolize the development of knowledge in the field of Sociology of Religion. They will be able to identify different theories, approaches and concepts that make up the study of religion, distinguish between them and also use terms specific to the field in specific context.

**CO: 11. 2.** Students will be able to make a link between texts and paraphrase their arguments and use these to communicate their ideas in research papers, projects and presentations.

**CO: 11. 3.** Encompassing contemporary developments the course enables students to think about linkages between religion and society at various levels.

**CO: 11. 4.** Religion and Social Change: Examine how religious beliefs and institutions influence social change, social movements, and political activism, both historically and in contemporary contexts.

#### **Course – XII INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS**

**CO: 12. 1.** Understanding the characteristics and dynamics of the social world, and how Postclassical sociologists attempt to understand the social world.

**CO: 12. 2.** Appreciating the relevance and limits of the contemporary theories or theoretical Approaches to make sense of social reality.

**CO: 12. 3.** Understanding the basic methodological approaches of the thinkers, through some Original texts and their role in building sociological knowledge.

**CO: 12. 4.** Diverse Perspectives: Familiarize yourself with a range of Indian sociological thinkers who have offered diverse viewpoints on issues such as caste, class, religion, gender, and more.

### **Course – XIII METHODS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH**

**CO: 13. 1.** Students are introduced to the concept of conducting research, which is inclusive of formulating research designs, methods and analysis of data. Some knowledge of Elementary statistics is also provided to the students to acquaint them with quantification of data.

**CO: 13. 2.** The thrust of the course is on empirical reasoning, understanding and analysis of social reality, which is integral to the concepts of quantitative research. Students learn to differentiate between qualitative and quantitative aspects of research in terms of collection and subsequent analysis of data.

**CO: 13. 3.** Through the competing theoretical perspectives and methodologies, students are able to understand that social reality is multi-faceted, heterogeneous and dynamic in nature.

**CO: 13. 4.** By imparting the knowledge of theory and praxis of research, students are prepared to arrive at a critical understanding of the course. It also equips them with necessary skills for employment in any social research organization.

### **Course – XI SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

**CO: 14. 1.** Cultural Awareness: Develop a deep appreciation for cultural diversity and an understanding of how different societies construct meaning, norms, values and practices.

**CO: 14. 2.** Holistic Perspective: Gain a holistic approach to studying human societies, which consider the interconnectedness of various aspects of culture, including economics, politics, religion, kinship and more.

**CO: 14. 3.** Comparative Analysis: Develop the capacity to analyze and compare different societies and cultures, identifying similarities, differences, and patterns that contribute to a deeper understanding of human social dynamics.

**CO: 14. 4.** Social Change and Continuity: Explore how societies adapt to changes while maintaining certain cultural continuities and how factors such as globalization, migration and technology impact traditional ways of life.

### **Course – XV RURAL SOCIOLOGY**

**CO: 15. 1.** An empathy for and ability to engage rural communities as living societies and understand grasp they condition as human condition.

**CO: 15. 2.** An appreciation of rural world and familiarity with the trajectory of theoretical Conversation on rural issues and their social, political and policy implications.

**CO: 15. 3.** An understating of emerging as well as enduring issues of concern in Indian rural society

**CO: 15. 4.** To be ready for a range of academic and professional roles that may require knowledge of rural societies.

#### **Course – XVI URBAN SOCIOLOGY**

**CO: 16. 1.** To appreciate the significance of the city and the process of urbanization and it's Consequences across the globe through cross disciplinary texts and ethnographic studies.

**CO: 16. 2.** To understand the urban in the historical as well as modern contexts - the idea of urbanism and urban space and the intersections in these of institutions, processes and Identities. This is to be achieved by exposing students to critical theoretical debates which help them to gain a deeper understanding of city life and urban environment which can also help them understand their own social environment better.

**CO: 16. 3.** To learn about key urban processes such as migration, displacement and urban slums, as well as critical contemporary issues such as resettlement and rehabilitation and also engage in issues of public policy, urban transformation and change. Knowledge of such themes will help students pursue further studies in academic areas such as development and also engage in research on public policy, urban transformation and change.

**CO: 16. 4.** To develop critical thinking and a reflective perspective through exposure to multicultural Thought; to enhance disciplinary knowledge, research-related skills and develop a problem-solving competence.









