

BUNIADPUR MAHAVIDYALAYA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

B.A. GENERAL IN SOCIOLOGY

PROGRAM OUTCOME:

Sociology learning provides initial knowledge about society, social life and social interactions. It prepares an individual to social life by inculcating values, morals, and manners. It gives knowledge about communities in which he interacts like rural and urban communities.

Sociology seeks to understand all aspects of human social behaviour, including the behaviour of individuals as well as the social dynamics of small groups, large organizations, communities, institutions, and entire societies. Sociologists are typically motivated both by the desire to better understand the principles of social life and by the conviction that understanding these principles may aid in the formulation of enlightened and effective social policy. Sociology provides an intellectual background for students considering careers in the professions or business.

A general Arts Graduate student of Sociology should be able to develop.

- 1. Disciplinary knowledge:** Capable of demonstrating comprehensive knowledge and understanding of one or more disciplines.
- 2. Research-related skills:** A sense of inquiry and capability for asking relevant/appropriate questions, problematising, synthesising and articulating.
- 3. Analytical Reasoning :** Analytical thinking is developed with qualitative and quantitative analytical skills are enhanced. Ability to evaluate the reliability and relevance of evidence; identify logical flaws and holes in the arguments of others .
- 4. Critical thinking:** Capability to apply analytic thought to a body of knowledge .
- 5. Problem solving:** Capacity to extrapolate from what one has learned and apply their competencies to solve different kinds of non-familiar problems.
- 6. Communication Skills:** Ability to express thoughts and ideas effectively in writing and orally .
- 7. Information/digital literacy:** Capability to use ICT in a variety of learning situations; demonstrate an ability to access, evaluate, and use a variety of relevant information sources; and use appropriate software for analysis of data.
- 8. Self-directed learning:** Ability to work independently, identify appropriate resources required for a project, and manage a project through to completion.
- 9. Cooperation/Teamwork:** Ability to work effectively and respectfully with diverse teams.

10. Scientific reasoning: Ability to analyse, interpret and draw conclusions from quantitative/qualitative data; and critically evaluate ideas, evidence and experiences from an open-minded and reasoned perspective .

11. Reflective thinking: Critical sensibility to lived experiences, with self-awareness and reflexivity of both self and society.

12. Multicultural competence: Possess knowledge of the values and beliefs of multiple cultures and a global perspective.

13. Moral and ethical awareness/reasoning: Ability to embrace moral/ethical values in conducting one's life, formulate a position/argument about an ethical issue from multiple perspectives, and use ethical practices in all work .

14. Leadership readiness/qualities: Capability for mapping out the tasks of a team or an organization, setting direction, formulating an inspiring vision, building a team who can help achieve the vision, motivating and inspiring team members to engage with that vision, and using management skills to guide people to the right destination, smoothly and efficiently.

15. Lifelong learning: Ability to acquire knowledge and skills, including 'learning how to learn', that are necessary for participating in learning activities throughout life, through self-paced and self-directed learning aimed at personal development, meeting economic, social and cultural objectives, and adapting to changing trades and demands of the work place through knowledge/skill development/reskilling.

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs) in Sociology :

Programme specific outcomes include subject-specific skills and generic skills, including transferable global skills and competencies, the achievement of which the students of a specific programme of study should be able to demonstrate for the award of the degree. The programme specific outcomes would also focus on knowledge and skills that prepare students for further study, employment, and citizenship.

They help ensure comparability of learning levels and academic standards across universities and provide a broad picture of the level of competence of graduates of a given programme of study. The attainment of PSOs for a programme is computed by accumulating PSO attainment in all the courses comprising the programme.

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Students completing the requirements for a B.A. degree in Sociology will be able to:

1. Basic Concepts: Ability to interpret and analyze various concepts and theories of Sociology.

2. 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.

3. Written and Oral Communication: The ability to formulate effective and convincing written and oral arguments. Develop communication skills and Social interaction power.

Better understanding of real life situation: The ability to apply sociological concepts and theories to the real world and ultimately their everyday lives.

4. Critical Thinking: The programme seeks to develop in students the sociological knowledge and skills that will enable them to think critically and imaginatively about society and social issues.

5. 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.

6. 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 help to communicate among the students of sociology a sense of ethical and social responsibility.

7. 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 (NGOs), foundations, or academia.

This programme lays foundation for further study in Sociology, Social work, Women Studies, Rural Development, Social Welfare and in other allied subjects.

8. Application of Conceptual Framework: Sociological concepts are applied in understanding the social reality.

9. Field knowledge and Case study-based analysis: Sociological concepts enable to study society as a field of knowledge.

10. Understanding research methods of data collection: Conducting field work to understand the issues and challenges of society. Use of statistical tools and techniques for sociological analysis and interpretation of complex social phenomena.

11. Research and innovations: Use of sociological knowledge to identify a wide range of contemporary issues and to acquire research skills.

12. Public policy: Understand existing public policies of the state and apply and evaluate in specific study context.

13. Communication Skills: Communicate sociological imagination, concepts and theories effectively using oral and written sources.

14. Engagement of Individual with Society: It enables to understand the relationship between individual and society.

15. Understanding societal-environmental interactions: It looks into the interface between the human society and environmental issues.

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
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COURSE OUTCOME
PART – I**

PART	COURSE TYPE	COURSE NAME	COURSE OUTCOME
PART-I	PAPER-I	Introduction to Sociology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Describes basic concepts from where students come to relate the subject with real life .❖ Students understand discipline and basic concept in Sociology .❖ They can realized the Institutions like Family , Marriage , Kinships , Religion ,Education , Politics ,Economy,etc which are the building blocks of Society .❖ They start to build their Sociological Imagination or think society Sociologically .❖ This paper provides the students knowledge about Indian Society .

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In our daily life , we go through some processes like – Cooperation ,Completion, Conflict , Accomodation , Assimilation etc known as social process that students know from this paper. ❖ The course is intended to introduce the students to a sociological way of thinking. ❖ It provides an understanding of the discipline of Sociology and sociological perspective. ❖ It also provides foundation for other more detailed and specialized courses in sociology. ❖ The students will be able to Define Sociology and demonstrate nature, scope and subject-matter of Sociology. ❖ The students will be able to demonstrate how Sociology differ from and similar to other social sciences and their areas of interdependence. ❖ The students will be able to acquaint themselves with the basic concepts of Sociology like Society, community, institutions, Association, Group, Social Structure and function, Status and role . ❖ The students will be able to know the basic Social progresses: cooperation,
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			<p>competition, conflict, accommodation, assimilation .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Learn themselves with the basic Social institutions: Marriage, family, kinship, religion, social stratification. ❖ The students will be able to understand the individual and society: Society, culture and socialization, relation between Individual and society, social control, norms, values, and sanctions etc.
	PAPER -II	Social Structure and Social Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To Provide an Introduction of to Social Structure & Social Change. To Provide the Student the basic knowledge of Social Structure & Change of Society. ❖ To Familiarize the Students about the Major Segment in Social life ❖ Students understood basic knowledge of Social Structure & Change of Society and major Segment in Social life. ❖ Students are able to provide an Introduction of Indian Social structure : Family , marriage , kinship, social stratification ,social progress and social changes . ❖ To provide basic understanding of the social structure of society . ❖ The course will help the students to identify the key concepts of kinship, family and marriage.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It will enable students to think and analyse how relationships are moulded from biological bond to cultural affiliations. ❖ Besides, the knowledge on kinship theories, the course will help in understanding the contemporary views on different kinship relations. ❖ The course will help in course laying the foundation on understanding religion and religious plurality through a sociological lens. ❖ Students will be able to develop a critique of religion and use them in different contexts. ❖ It will help students to identify multiple theories and approaches to religion and institutionalisation of religious practices in society and how they define the everyday lives. ❖ Use the sociological imagination to apply sociological perspectives to the study of religion and spirituality. ❖ Describe cross-cultural differences in religious organizations. ❖ Explain religion as a form of social identity for individuals and groups.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Describe impacts of religions in terms of social class, & power, race, gender, sexuality, and age.
	PAPER - III	Rural, Urban & Industrial Sociology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The students will read rural and Urban society of India . ❖ Rural and Urban social Structure and Function of society will help them to understand the recent transformation of rural and Urban Indian society . ❖ It will help them to differentiate society in India in different times . ❖ From this paper , they will know the changes in rural society : Caste , Varna , Jati , Jajmani system and Class . ❖ This paper describes the process of Urbanization and Urbanism in India . ❖ They will know the Rurbanization , Fringes Sunurbs , Towns ,Cities Border areas and Towns and Urban centers in Colonial India etc . ❖ They will able to describes the Impact of Globalization on Rural and Urban societies in India . ❖ The course will help students look into industries from a socio-economic outlook. ❖ The theories will make students engage in the problems that occur inside the industrial work sector. Students will learn about the complexities and unequal

			<p>relationships built in the area of industrial work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To Provide the Students Sociological understanding of work and industry. ❖ To expose the PG Students with the knowledge of industrialization process and work. ❖ To acquaint the student with dynamics of industrial relation and consequences. ❖ To Understand the Problems faced by Labour in Organized and Unorganized Sector. ❖ Students are able to understand work and industry. ❖ And able to understand the Problems faced by Labour in Organized and Unorganized Sector.
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PART - II

PART	COURSE TYPE	COURSE NAME	COURSE OUTCOME
PART -II	PAPER-IV	Indian Society : Structure and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Students are able to provide an Introduction of Social Structure & Social Change. ❖ To Provide an Introduction of Social Structure & Social Change. ❖ To Provide the Student the basic knowledge of Social Structure & Change of Society. ❖ To Familiarize the Students about the Major Segment in Social life.

	PAPER -V	Indian Social Issues & Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Students are able to understand social issues and are empowered to face social problems. ❖ They learner will come to understand ❖ social problems in India like Poverty , Unemployment, Child labour , Child abuse , Problems of the Elderly , Population explosion , Illiteracy , and Violence against Women and weaker sections etc . ❖ They will also able to identify the cause and can formulate solutions for some . ❖ The course is involved with contemporary issues that are faced by diverse sections of people living in the urban environment. ❖ To Sensitive the student to the Emerging social issues in India. To Enable them to acquire sociological understanding of these issues and problems over and above their common sense understanding. To empower them to deal with these issues and problems.
	PAPER - VI	Social Research Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Students understood Scientific Method in Social Research, Nature of Social Research , Quantitative and Qualitative approach to Research . ❖ Motivated to continue higher studies in Research. ❖ In Sociology and other social sciences Research is major part . ❖ from this paper student will formulate method of data collection for field work .

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ They can understand Research Design , Sampling and Methods of Data Analysis etc . ❖ Different Statistical tools will help the students in Quantitative data analysis .
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PART - III

PART	COURSE TYPE	COURSE NAME	COURSE OUTCOME
PART -III	PAPER - VII	Sociological Theories & Thoughts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Students understood Contributions of Select Indian and Western Sociologist and Social Thinkers. Theirs thoughts and theories. ❖ Students are familiarized with social , political, economical and intellectual context`s and understand social thoughts, Thoughts of ❖ Benoy Sarkar , D.P.Mukherjee , G.S.Ghurye M.N.Srinivas, and A. Comte , Emile Durkheim ,Karl Marx , Max Weber. ❖ This paper contains Western and Indian thought and theory . ❖ The students will learn origin of Sociology and social positivism, evolution theory of H . Spencer . ❖ They can understand Conflict theory class

			<p>struggle exchange theory from it .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Students came to understand the Indian society with eyes of M .N Srinivas and Ghurye . ❖ Students understood history of social theory, Major Sociological Perspectives , social and political understanding of the society , In this theory based paper , Students will understand his or her self or personality .
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