

## Department of Sociology

### Course Outcome- Honours course

Sociology as an interdisciplinary, analytical social science is offered both as UG Honours and General subject under the CBCS curriculum of West Bengal State University since 2018. Previously the discipline was offered as honours and general course under the 1+1+1 system also. Presently, the entire undergraduate course of three (3) years is divided into six semesters. For the honours students in semester 1 and 2 two core course (CC-1, 2 and CC- 3, 4) papers are offered, whereas for semester 3 and 4 there are three core course papers (CC- 5, 6, 7 and CC- 8, 9, 10) as well as one Skill Enhancement Course (SEC- 1 and SEC-2) for each semester respectively. In semester 5 and 6 two core course papers (CC-11, 12 and CC- 13, 14) along with 2 Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) papers are offered. Similarly, in the general course Sociology is offered as one Discipline Specific Core (DSC) or Generic Elective (GE) subject for each semester. The detailed format along with the course outcome is given in the following table.

Sl. No.	Semester	Paper Name	Paper Code	Course Outcome
1.	1 <sup>st</sup>	Introduction to Sociology- I	SOCACOR01T	Being the introductory paper, this paper aims to develop in students sociological imagination by distinguishing between sociology and common-sense. It also aims to highlight the emergence of the discipline as well as its development and at the same time attempts to focus on various basic social concepts e.g. society, community, association, institution, culture, socialization, social processes and change etc., without studying which one cannot develop a sociological perspective.
2	1 <sup>st</sup>	Sociology of India-I	SOCACOR02T	This paper is the beginning part of the Sociology of India, which aims to inculcate in students India's different object of knowledge through the lens of different discourses. It also highlights Indian Society related different concepts and institutions e.g.

				caste, class, tribe, village, kinship and religion, which develop a holistic approach about India's traditional culture and lifestyles.
3	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Introduction to Sociology II	SOCACOR03T	This introductory part takes students to the next level of learning and knowledge building, where the primary focus is on developing a detailed understanding about sociological theory in general and particularly to classical sociological theories i.e. Functionalism, Interpretative theories, Conflict and Feminist perspectives etc.
4	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Sociology of India II	SOCACOR04T	This second part of the Sociology of India, aims to develop an idea on Indian society through the eyes of different sociological thinkers like Rabindranath, Gandhi, Ambedkar, Ghurye, D.P.Mukherji, Benoy Kumar Sarkar, Srinivas. This paper also focuses on different movements (Dalit, Women's, Peasants and Ethnic etc.) and challenges of society, which is very much essential to develop an all pervasive approach about Indian Society.
5	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Political Sociology	SOCACOR05T	This paper follows an interdisciplinary approach by combining theories and dimensions of both Sociology and Political Science. It is designed in a way that instils in students the basic facts of polity and society. Ideas about political culture and political socialization, state and democracy, governments, democratic decentralization etc. are taught in this course so that students can enrich

				their knowledge about the structure and functioning of the society, its rules and regulations, policies etc. and be good citizens.
6	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Sociology of Religion	SOCACOR06T	In this paper sociological analysis and interpretation of religion and religious ideas is being taught. Its focus on ancient religions as well as the development of this new field in different regions of the world makes students aware of the theoretical and practical approaches to study religion sociologically. Moreover, this specific paper also brings into light concepts and issues pertinent to modern society e.g. communalism, secularism, religious fundamentalism etc.
7	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Sociology of Gender	SOCACOR07T	Sociology of gender has burgeoned as a vibrant area of productive and fruitful research since the last 70 years or so. Its growing popularity in the West helped in its initial introduction and establishment in Indian academic discourses. Sociology of gender aims to discuss about 'social'-gender issues and not just 'biological'- sex. The focus on discussion about patriarchy, gender, sexuality, transgender identities and their movements, intersectional differences between men and women like gender and caste, gender and class, violence against women etc. are taught in this course in order to unearth women's subjective experiences of discrimination and

				exploitation as well as for making their unheard voices heard.
8	4 <sup>th</sup>	Economic Sociology	SOCACOR08T	Economic Sociology is that specific branch of Sociology that applies a sociological perspective to economic phenomena. Through this paper the students are motivated to learn about the various economic-sociological approaches like Formalism, Substantivism etc. Besides, the different modes of production like hunting and gathering, capitalism, socialism etc. are also taught in order to trace the chronological development of the subject as well as the economic sectors. Besides, the different forms of gift, exchange and money etc. and their link with globalization is also taught in this course.
9	4 <sup>th</sup>	Sociology of Kinship	SOCACOR09T	In the fourth semester the students will come to know about marriage, family and kinship sociologically. This paper focuses not only on types of marriage and family but the origin and development of various kinship patterns as well as their recent equivalents are being taught here. Descent, lineage along with their respective approaches, breakdown of joint family, new reproductive technology, alternative sexualities and their recent status are among the majorly discussed areas here.
10	4 <sup>th</sup>	Social Stratification	SOCACOR10T	This specific paper aims to throw light on different aspects of stratification and inequality present in our

				<p>society. Through this paper students come to know about the basic causes and forms of inequality followed by different sociological approaches that view stratification from diverse dimensions. Functionalist theory, Marxian theory, feminist theory of patriarchy and post-modernist theory of Bourdieu envision stratification from different angles. Moreover this paper teaches the students about how a society experiences several forms of stratification on the basis of caste, class, ethnicity, gender etc. Development and globalization issues are also dealt with in order to develop a holistic approach towards present society.</p>
11	5 <sup>th</sup>	Sociological Thinkers-I	SOCACOR11T	<p>This paper is perhaps one of the most important papers as it deals with classical school of thought. Detailed theories of Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx and Max Weber are taught here, which provide the students with the rich knowledge base of classical sociological theory. Starting from social fact to suicide, from class struggle to revolutions and historical materialism and Weber's typology of social actions, rationality, relation between economy and religion are taught so that the students can have an idea about the development of sociological theories since inception to the dynamic nature of society at the onset of industrialization and rise of capitalism.</p>
12	5 <sup>th</sup>	Sociological	SOCACOR12T	Sociology encourages

		Research Methods- I		<p>empirical research on various social issues and events. For this it also focuses on the research methods that are to be followed to conduct and complete a research. In this paper the basics of research methodology like the historical background of conducting research, the various approaches to research methods such as positivism, empiricism, interpretivism etc. are taught in order to enable students to conceptualize various aspects through the lens of different perspectives. Moreover, logical reasoning behind the conduct of research (deductive or inductive), hypothesis, objectivity, reflexivity, distinction between different types of research such as qualitative and quantitative etc. are also taught to guide students practically when they are going to conduct research.</p>
13	5 <sup>th</sup>	Urban Sociology	SOCADSE01T	<p>This is an elective paper offered at 5<sup>th</sup> semester. In this paper the focus is on the various dimensions and nuances of Urban sociology starting from urbanism to the development of different approaches of viewing society. Ecological, political economical and other approaches related to the emergence and development of city (e.g. Weber, Simmel's and Catell's approaches) are being taught here. Moreover, recent trends in urban sociology like culture and leisure, urban space in relation to</p>

				caste, class and gender also get attention here and inculcate in students the ability to develop critical understanding of various aspects of urban sociology.
14	5 <sup>th</sup>	Agrarian Sociology	SOCADSE02T	In comparison with DSE-1, this course is taught to the 5 <sup>th</sup> semester students that deals with development of agrarian societies and studies, the key issues in agrarian sociology such as agrarian question, moral economy, agrarian commodity systems etc. Here special reference of India is given also in order to make students aware of the past and recent developments in agrarian structure and studies. Labour and class structure, markets, land reforms, green revolution, agrarian movements, relation between caste, gender and agrarian realities are focussed here. Some global aspects are also being taught to enable students to develop analytical understanding about agrarian crisis and global order. It actually helps in expansion of knowledge about agrarian realities.
15	6 <sup>th</sup>	Sociological Thinkers-II	SOCACOR13T	This paper is also very significant as it traces the roots and development of sociological theory as well as the contributions of thinkers from the onset of modernity to postmodernity. Beginning with Talcott Parsons' functionalism to Levi Strauss's structuralism, from Mead and Goffman's symbolic interactionism to Berger and Luckman's social constructionism this paper

				deals with the chronological development of different schools of thought. Similarly, Frankfurt school of critical theory is being taught as a product of late modernity and Bourdieu's capital as a reflection of post-structural and post-modern thinking. The entire paper is like a journey from modern sociological theorizing to so called post-modern one, that aims to teach students about the rich theoretical base of the discipline.
16	6 <sup>th</sup>	Sociological Research Methods-II	SOCACOR14T	This paper offers a more advanced course in terms of research methodology. Different types of research like qualitative and quantitative are focussed while also emphasizing the types of sampling, data collection and data analysis techniques. More significantly this paper also teaches students basic statistical skills like preparing frequency distribution, graphical representation, measures of central tendency and dispersion etc. to enable students to make inferences from their research data.
17	6 <sup>th</sup>	Sociology of Work (DSE-3)	SOCADSE04T	This paper is also a DSE (discipline specific elective), which teaches students how to link work and industry sociologically. The course also imparts knowledge about industrial culture and organization like industrialism, post-industrialism and information society. Dimensions of work focus on aspects such as alienation,



				gender and unpaid work and forced labour. Work in the informal sector is also highlighted while in the last module issues related to risk, hazards and disaster are taught in order to enable students to have proper knowledge about work and different sectors that help bind the economy with the society.
18	6 <sup>th</sup>	Indian Sociological Traditions (DSE-4)	SOCADSE06T	This is another most important paper in sociology course as it focuses on the Indian sociological traditions. The focus here is on the emergence and development of theoretical traditions in India with reference to the contributions of several scholars whose academic acumen has enriched sociology as a discipline. Ghurye, Radhakamal Mukherjee, D.P. Mukerji, Verier Elwin, M. N. Srinivas, Irawati Karve and Leela Dube are some of the pioneers in Indian sociology whose relentless academic efforts are neither forgettable nor can be avoided. They actually lay the foundation of sociological thinking in India that is being continued unabated till date. So it is essential to make students aware of this rich legacy in order to know one's own society.
19	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Skill Enhancement Course- I (SEC) Development of Social Research Skills	SOCSSSEC01M	This is a skill enhancement course offered to the honours students so as to make them aware of the practical trends in sociology or more specifically sociological research. This is also a nascent step before going to

				<p>the much detailed courses on research methods. Here the concept of social research, the different levels of measurement, some basic methodological and statistical concepts are being taught for enabling students to develop research aptitude for future.</p>
20	4 <sup>th</sup>	Skill Enhancement Course-2 (SEC)- Gender Sensitization	SOCSSEC02M	<p>The rationale behind the offering of this course is extremely relevant and significant. Gender related issues are still taken for granted in our patriarchal social set-up and thus we need to sensitize our young generation so that in future we can build up a gender-neutral environment. In this course basic concepts like sex, gender, patriarchy, sexuality and sexual identities are taught while also focussing on gender rights and law in India such as right to property, personal laws, rape, domestic violence, sexual harassment etc. and also an idea regarding International conventions and protocols e.g. CEDAW, MDGs etc. are being taught in this course. This course can sensitize students to be responsible and bias-free citizens.</p>