



ANDHRA CHRISTIAN COLLEGE: GUNTUR
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Estd. 1885

Program Outcomes Sociology

Learning outcomes for the Sociology Under-graduate Program.

- Student will demonstrate knowledge of core sociology concepts.
- Student will demonstrate knowledge of how to use theory to conceptualize a sociological problem.
- Student will demonstrate the ability to communicate sociological knowledge to others.
- Student will develop an ability to use social scientific research methods to address sociological questions.
- Student will develop the knowledge, skill and attitude necessary to be engaged member of the community.
- Student will possess analytical skills in areas such as policy analysis, administration analysis and problem solving.

Sociology is the study of how we live together and how our lives are structure by social institutes, cultures and history. You will find sociologist studying people in their naturel habits in schools, medical facilities, sporting event, parties, wedding, during disaster and many more.

Sociology helps you to understand and improve you and your interaction, organizations, social institutions.

Our program student learning outcomes are that student recall information about demonstrate understanding of apply and evaluate information in these key areas:-

1. Sociology Research Methods and Statistics.
2. Critical Thinking
3. Social Institutions
4. Social Theory
5. Race, Class and gender
6. Industrial Sociology
7. Social Anthropology
8. Labour legislation and social welfare
9. Social psychology
10. Social movements
11. Globalization

Learning goals and Outcomes

The following learning goal and outcomes identify the means by which the preceding general statements of purpose are to be accomplished.

- Identify and apply sociological concepts and theories to understand social phenomena.
- Critically evaluate explanations of human behaviors, social phenomena and social processes locally and globally.
- Apply social scientific Principles to understand the social world.
- Evaluate the quality of social scientific data.
- Rigorously analyze social scientific data Demonstrate the ability to understand, interpret and analyze qualitative and quantitative data.
- Communicate in a clear and coherent manner in both written and oral communication.
- Use sociological knowledge to inform public understanding and policy debates.

Our degree programs are designed to produce graduates who can engage the world thoughtfully, critically and creatively. Our hope is that the coursework we require will not only provide solid base of sociology knowledge and a set of skills to collect and evaluate information , but also that our assignments reading and classroom discussions will foster a sense of engagement as citizens committers to making the world more humane and livable.

More specifically, each of our programs has articulated a set of learning outcomes for basis for our ongoing assessment of the effeteness of our course and our curricula.

COURSE OUTCOMES

SEMESTER – I

Introduction of Sociology (CC-01)

Learning Outcomes-

- Student will be able to explain social facts and society relates concepts.
- Student will be able to define and explain social concepts, social facts and student will be able to express empirical observations with sociology concepts.
- Student will be able to define and explain main characteristics of social institutions.
- Student will be able to convey the historical development of sociology.
- It also provides a foundation for the other more derailed and specialized course in sociology.

Indian Society and change (CC-02)

- The mandate of the course is to introduce the society and culture of India.
- This paper is expected to bring familiarity in a student about Indian Society
- It will present a comprehensive, integrated and empirically – based profile of Indian society.
- This paper focuses on the culture, personality, joint family, Varna system, Vaste system & Panchayti Raj.

SEMESTER – II

Introduction of Sociology (CC-03)

The course introduces the general Principles of research methodology.

- Differentiate between four kinds of research methods, surveys, field research, experiments and secondary data analysis.
- Understand why different topics are better suited to different research approaches.
- The course aims to build scientific perspective attitude and skill for systematic enquiry by developing understand of philosophical foundations of research, various element of research design and methods and tool for data collection and analysis.
- Student would be able to carry out independent research pertaining to any specific issue.
- Design a research, justifying use of various methods / tool to carry out the same.
- Collect analyze and interpret both quantitative and qualitative data.

Pioneers of social thinkers (CC-04)

The mandate of the course is to introduce the through of pioneers sociologist.

- Asses social and sociological theories, Phenomenon and perspectives, Influence of industrial and French revolution on sociological through and contributions of August Comte.
- Analyse life & Major works of Karl Mark.
- Explain contributions of Emile Durkheim.
- Describe the contribution of Herbert Spence Vilfredo Pareto.
- Elaborate on contributions of Max Waber.

Social Problem In India (CC-05)

The Course introduces the student to some major theoretical debates and concept in social problem in contemporary India. A key thrust of the paper is towards developing a comparative understanding of different contemporary social problems in India.

- Elaborate on Caste, Minorities, and Problems in Modern India.
- Discuss Dowry death and legislation.
- Elaborate Poverty and poverty elevation programmers.
- Explain unemployment, types and remedies.
- Describe child and woman labour problem and legislation.
- Understand violence against women, meaning and provision for remedies.

Urban Sociology (CC-06)

The objective of this course is to understand about the urban scenario.

- Explain nature, scope, importance of urban sociology.
- Describe town and characteristic.
- Understand relation between Rural – urban continuum.
- Explain Migration and Urbanization. Emigration trends, factors.
- Analyse the Urban ecology and its theories.
- Understanding the Urban community meaning and characteristics.

Rural Sociology (CC-07)

The objective of this course is to understand about the rural scenario.

- Describing Nature and Scope of rural sociology.
- Develop on understanding of Rural social system, concept of village, characteristics of rural social society.
- Elaborating on Rural family concept and types.
- Understand the caste system and its characteristics.
- Understanding Panchayati Raj System.
- Describe rural reconstruction and planning.

Sociology of Tribes (CC-08)

The objective of this course is to give clear understanding about the tribal society studying the course student will be able to.

- Introduce them with the concept of tribe.
- Develop an understanding about classification of tribal people.
- Define socio culture profile: Ethic and cultural diversity.
- Learn about tribal society, family, marriage, kinship and languages.
- Know the problems faced by the tribes and social mobility and change.
- Learn about tribal movement.

Industrial Sociology (CC-09)

The course aims to introduce industrial and society.

Describe the nature and scope of industrial sociology, growth of industrialization, industrial revolution and its impact on society.

- Understand labour meaning, problems.
- Understand impact of globalization on industry and labour.
- Describe Trade Union Movement in India.
- Worker Participation in Management and Collective Bargaining.

Social Anthropology (CC-10)

The course aims to introduce tribal society in India.

- Elaborate on meaning, nature and scope of social Anthropology.
- Explain anthropological thinkers, Evolutionary and functional thinkers.
- Analyse the social institutions in terms of types and functions.
- Understand tribal economy, Law and justices.

Indian Social Thinker (CC-11)

This course aims to introduce Indian thinkers of Sociology.

- Explain the contributions of G.S Ghurey.
- Learn about structural functional perspective of M. N. Srinivas. S. C. Dubey.
- Explain Marshiest perspective of B. R. Ambedkar, Devid Haardiman.
- Understand the concept and contributions of Mahatma Gandhi in the reform of Indian society.
- Know the contributions of K. M. Kapadia in the field work.

Sociology of Development and change (CC-12)

The objective of this course is to understand the different aspect of development and changes in sociology it also give the understanding about the meaning and types of social change factors.

- Explain the meaning and types of social change.
- Describe the forms of social changes.
- Explain linear, Cyclical, Demographic theories.
- Understand the process of social change.
- Explain human development, social development sustainable development.
- Describe capitalist, mixed economy, NGO.

Labour and social welfare (CC-13)

This course is aims to introduce labour legislation and social welfare in India.

- Define Labour and social welfare – meaning and subject matter.
- Explain Productive legislation like factory act – 1948, Minimum Act – 1948.
- Elaborated Regulative legislation like
Trade Union Act – 1926.
Industrial Dispute Act 1947
- Explain Social security, meaning and types.
- Describe social security legislation –
Maternity benefit Act 1961
Payment of gratuity Act - 1972
- Analyse the labour administration in Jharkhand.

Social Psychology (CC-14)

The objective of this course to introduce the social psychology.

- Explaining Nature, Scope and subject matter of social psychology, relationship with other social sciences.
- Describe leadership meaning and types.
- Understand definitions, formation and changes in attitude.
- Explain Public opinion and mean of public opinion.
- Describe, Crowd and deference between group and crowd.
- Discuss Rummour.

Sociology of Religion (DES 01)

This course exposes student to the distinctiveness of the sociological approach to the study of religion.

- Student 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.
- By encompassing contemporary developments the course enable student to think about linkages between religion and society at various levels.

Social Movement in India (DES 02)

The course will equip student to visualize the transition from traditional to contemporary social movements. The course envisage that studying social study movement would ultimately foster an understanding of the dynamics of power, justices and human agency in transforming societies and cultures. To that extent it is a course that has a universal relevance and appeal.

- At the end of the course student should be able to distinguish the central principles of different theoretical perspectives in the sociology of social movements and relate them to specific historical and empirical contexts.
- Learn to use sociological theories on social movement to identify a phenomenon as me.
- Understanding the dynamics and motivations.
- Discuss and ask questions about social movement theories and methodologies with insight and precision.

Globalization and Society (DES 03)

Globalization means the speedup of movement and exchanges (of human beings goods and services, capital, technologies or cultural practices) all over the planet.

- Describe Globalization history of Globalization and its characteristics.
- Evaluate the Role of information and communication technology.
- Globalization and Indian culture contributes to the exchange of culture value of different countries, the convergence of Globalization.
- Explain advantages and disadvantages of Globalization.
- Describe Agencies of Globalization like Media, Market, International Monetary fund, World Bank.
- For the tribal, globalization is associated with rising prices, loss of job security and lack of health care and tribal development programs.

Field Work (DES 04)

- The course is an introductory course on how research is actually done.
- Field work is an applied part of social research methods.
- This paper aims to against students with empirical field data collection, analysis and writing analytical and standard dissertation or research report in sociology.
- Student will able to learn about how to collect, analyze data and how to write a field report.

Basic Concept in Sociology (GE-1)

The course is intended to introduce the student to a sociological way of thinking. It provides an understanding of the discipline of sociology and sociology perspective student will be able to –

- Define sociology and demonstrate nature, scope and subject – matter, relationship with other social science.
- Acquaint themselves with the basic concept of sociology like society, community, association, institution, social structure, culture, status & role, Norms & values.
- Explain social groups.
- Know the basic social institution like family, Economy, Polity kinship and religion.

Sociology of Kinship, Marriage & Family (GE-2)

- Impart comprehensive study of concepts relevant for understanding kinship, marriage and family.
- Look beyond the surface of issues to discover the “why” and “how” of kinship.
- Group the historical evolution of kinship theories from a biological deterministic approach to culture of relatedness.
- Develop an analytical perspectives kinship theories from a biological deterministic approach to culture of relatedness.
- Comprehend the coexistence of multiple perspectives in the study of family, marriage and kinship.

Rural Sociology (GE-3)

The course explores substantive issues in Rural sociology. It gives attention to Indian themes. Studying the course student will be able to

- Define Rural sociology and demonstrate its origin, nature, subject matter and importance of studying rural sociology.
- Demonstrate how caste system operates and its importance in rural society.
- Understand and analyze social, economic and political aspect of rural society.
- Define and demonstrate rural political structure like traditional caste Panchayati Raj and Empowerment of peoples.

Rural Sociology (GE-3)

- Urbanization is an important aspect of modern society. This course will provide an exposure to key theoretical perspectives for understanding urban phenomena in historical and contemporary contexts.
- The course seeks to evolve critical thinking and develop a policy perspective on the urban.
- To appreciate the significance of the city and the process of urbanization and its consequence across the globe, through cross disciplinary texts and ethnographic studies.
- To learn about key urban processes such as migration, displacement and urban slums.

COURSE OUTCOMES

Faculty of Sociology

B. A (Program Course)

SEMESTER – I

Introduction of Sociology-I (DSC-1A)

The mandate of the course is to introduce the discipline to students from diverse academic and social background, trainings and capabilities.

The course is intended to introduce the student to a sociological ways of thinking. They learn how to apply sociological concepts to the everyday life.

- It also provides a foundation for the other more detailed and specialized course in sociology.
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- The students learn to apply the sociological perspective in understanding how society shapes our individual lives.

SEMESTER – II

Introduction of Sociology-II (DSC-1B)

The course aims to provide a general introduction to sociological through.

- The students are introduced to the relationship between theory and perspectives.
- The students learn critical thinking skills.
- The students will be able to understand meaning of norms, value, culture and social stratification and its theories social mobility and social structure.

SEMESTER – III

Classical Sociology thinkers (DSC-1C)

Objective of teaching sociological thinkers to undergraduate student is to enable them to apply theory to their own everyday life experiences.

- Understanding the grand foundational themes of sociology.
- Appreciation of the classical concepts and theories to develop awareness of the limits of current knowledge.
- Understanding the basic methodological approaches of the thinkers, through some original text and their role in building sociological knowledge.

SEMESTER – IV

Research Methodology and Statistics (DSC-1D)

The Course is a general introduction to the methodologies of sociological research.

- Student are introduces to sociological research both from a theoretical and methodological perspective.
- They understand the importance of research in social science.
- Student learns that research methods are universal and not bound by cultural location.