

## Graduate Programme

### 1) B A Programme in Sociology (Honors and Subsidiary)

The programme module is crafted in a manner so as to orient students towards sociological imagination and to initiate them into a tradition of critically assessing and analyzing social processes through a sociological lens. The core papers that are taught in this programme are:

i) Principles of Sociology

The paper provides solid grounding in the fundamentals of the discipline and explains the distinctiveness of Sociology vis-à-vis other social disciplines such as Anthropology, Psychology, Political Science, etc. Basic concepts are taught so that students are able to understand the inter-linkage between conceptual framework and theoretical underpinnings with clarity.

ii) Sociological Theories

Through this paper students are trained to develop an understanding of sociological theories and concepts that would help them understand the applicability of these theories in real life situations. The key objectives are to:

- Define theory and describe its role in building sociological knowledge.
- Compare and contrast basic theoretical orientations.
- Describe how sociology differs from and is similar to other social sciences, and give examples of these differences.
- Help understand the historical/cultural context in which theories were developed.
- Apply basic theories or theoretical approaches in at least one area of social reality.

iii) Research Methods

The applicability of theories in discovering truth and in explaining social reality through empirical study is the key objective of this paper.

Students learn to demonstrate an understanding of data collection and analysis techniques that sociologists use to gather and evaluate empirical data. Students also develop the ability to critically evaluate sociological research. It helps:

- Identify basic methodological approaches and to describe the general role of methods in building sociological knowledge.

- Demonstrate an understanding of the differences among the basic methodological approaches for gathering data.
- Design a research study in an area of choice and explain why various decisions were made.
- Critically assess published research reports and explain how the study could have been improved.

#### iv) Social Stratification

This paper aims at making students recognize the various forms of social inequalities and their manifestations present in societies since antiquity.

- Students demonstrate knowledge and comprehension of: culture, social change, socialization, stratification, social structure, institutions, and differentiation by and the intersections of race/ethnicity, gender, age, and class.
- Students are able to define and explain the relevance of each concept.

#### v) Social Structures and Processes

Students will develop understanding of the social and cultural processes and structures that inform social interaction. Students can articulate an understanding of how culture and social structure operate.

- Describe the inter-linkage of institutions and their effects on individuals.
- Explain how social change factors affect social structures and individuals.
- Describe how culture and social structure vary across time and place and with what effect.
- Identify examples of specific social policy implications using reasoning about social structural effects.

#### vi) Indian Sociology

Designed to understand the Indian society, its distinctiveness, caste, class, social processes such as marriage, dowry, inter faith relationship, Sanskritization, Islamization.

#### vii) Urban and Rural Sociology

The inherent differences between urban and rural societies are taught under this rubric

Sociology of contemporary times such as globalization-focuses primarily on the juggernaut of modernity, the rapid social transformations induced by globalization, communication revolution, etc.