

PANDAVESWAR COLLEGE

Department of Sociology

Programme Specific Outcome (PSO) and Course Outcome (CO) Programme Specific Outcome (PSO):

The programme enables the students

PSO1: To acquire basic knowledge of sociological terminology and relations with other social sciences.

PSO2: To get basic understanding of social institution, social process and social structure.

PSO3: To develop skill for better understands of social problems.

PSO4: To prepare themselves for conducting field work.

COURSE OUTCOME

| SEMESTER | COURSE NAME AND CODE | MODULE AND TOPIC MODULE SPECIFIC | COURSE OUTCOME |
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| SEM- 1 | Course : INTRODUCTORY SOCIOLOGY – MAJOR COURSE CODE: BASOCMJ101 | Sociology as a Discipline a) What is Sociology? Nature and scope of Sociology, Relation with other social sciences b) Micro and Macro Sociology c) Society community, Association, Institutions, Civilization, Custom, Folkways and Mores, Values and Norms d) Social Institution : Concept, Types, Functions of Social Institutions e) Social Process: Definition, Competition, Cooperation, Conflict, Assimilation, Amalgamation f) Definition and components of culture,concept of cultural lag,cultural variability, | CO1.Students can learn about the basic ideas of sociology. CO2.They will be able to grasp the values and bases of Indian society in context of socialization. |

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| | | cultural relativism and ethnocentrism | |
| SEM- 1 | INTRODUCTORY SOCIOLOGY (MINOR) COURSE CODE: BAPSOCMIE101 | Concept of sociology: a) Nature and scope of Sociology, Relation with other social sciences | CO1. The students learn the basic nature of sociology CO2. The under graduate students are led to interrogate b) Some basic concepts c) Culture, Society and Socialization d) social change and Mobility e) Social Control, Crime and Deviance possible causes and remedies of problems that dismantle social lives. |
| SEM - 1 | GENDER SENSITIZATION (SEC 1) COURSE CODE : BASOCSEC101 | Understanding Gender and related concepts: a) Sex Vs Gender, Social Construction of gender ,patriarchy b) Gender Sensitization g) Gender Violence- Impact of gender violence on society h) Constitutional provisions, laws and Acts to ensure gender equality. | CO1. The students learn various issues of gender sensitization. CO2. Crime against and existing law to protect women's position in society. CO3. Analyze how the social construction of gender across cultures is fundamental to several experiences of violence. C4. Analyze how the social construction of gender across cultures is fundamental |

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| | | | to several experiences of violence. Social construction of gender across cultures is fundamental to several experiences of violence. |
| SEM-1 | INDIAN SOCIETY (MDC- 1) COURSE CODE : MDC114 | Uniqueness of Indian Society: a)Unity in Diversity: India as Plural Society, b) Marriage and Family in India c) Caste System in India d)Social Changes in Modern India e)Sanskritization, Westernization modernization and globalization | CO1. Students can learn about India's unity in diversity. |
| SEM- II | Course : Classical Sociological Thinkers SOCIOLOGY – MAJOR COURSE CODE: BASOCMJ201 | Emergence of Sociology and contribution by classical thinkers: i) Origin and development of sociology, Role of French revolution, Industrial Revolution j) Auguste Comte: Social & Intellectual Background-Law of Three Stages-Concept of Positivism Hierarchy of Sciences- Statics & Dynamics. k) Herbert Spencer: Social & Intellectual Background-Theory of | CO1. Understanding the grand foundational themes of sociology. CO2.Application of theories and concepts from classical sociological theories to develop intellectual openness and curiosity. CO3.Appreciation of the classical concepts and theories to develop awareness of the limits of current knowledge. struggle, Religion, |

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| | | <p>Organic Analogy- Evolution-Types of Society-Concept of State& theory of laissez faire.</p> <p>l) Emile Durkheim: Social & Intellectual Background-Theories of: Social Fact- Division of Labor – Mechanical & Organic Solidarity-Suicide-Religion</p> <p>m) Max Weber: Concept of Sociology and Social Action, Methodology</p> <p>n) Karl Marx: Dialectical and Historical Materialism, Base and superstructure, Concept of alienation, class and class</p> | <p>Revolution.</p> <p>o) George Simmel:Formal sociology, Social types, Dialectical Methodview on modern culture</p> <p>p) Vilfredo Pareto : Logical and Nonlogical Action, Residues & derivations, Elites & their circulation</p> |
| SEM- II | <p>SOCIOLOGY (MINOR) Course : Classical Sociological Thinkers COURSE CODE: BAPSOCMIE201</p> | <p>Contribution of classical thinkers for emergence of sociology</p> <p>a) Auguste Comte b) Emile Durkheim c) Max Weber d) Karl Marx e) Vilfredo Pareto f) George Simmel</p> | <p>CO1: Students can understand the grand foundational themes of sociology.</p> <p>CO2: Application of theories and concepts from classical sociological theories to develop intellectual openness and curiosity.</p> <p>CO3: Appreciation of the classical concepts and theories to develop awareness of the limits of current knowledge</p> |
| SEM - II | <p>Introduction to Social Work</p> | <p>Basic aspect of social</p> | <p>CO1. Understand the basic</p> |

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| | (SEC 1) COURSE CODE : BASOCSEC201 | work: c) Social service and social reform d) History of social work in India q) Social work as a | concepts of social work. CO2. Give an overview of history of social work. CO3. Provide orientation about professional social work. CO4. Field work in social profession r) Approaches work educational programme involves multiple learning pedagogies and activities. |
| SEM III CC-5 | Course Name: Research Methodology and Statistics-I Course Code: BAHSOCC301 (HONS.) | 1. Logic of Social research: What Is Sociological Research? Objectives in social science; ethical issues. 2. Methodological Perspectives: Comparative Method, Feminist Method. 3. Modes of Enquiry: Theory and Research. 4. Importance of Statistics in Social Research. | CO1. The students come to know about a variety of methods and techniques that could be applied in empirical research. CO2. It also provides guide of the most important principles of sociological research and the most widely used research procedures and techniques. |
| SEM III CC6 | Course Name: Indian Society-I Course Code: BAHSOCC302 (HONS.) | 1. Society and Culture in Pre-British and British India: Land ownership pattern and Class Structure in Pre-British India, Concept of Self Sufficient Village | CO1. The students learn to relate the contemporary Indian society back to the stage of its early modernization. CO2. It also provides an analytical tool to |

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| | | <p>Economy, Impact of British Rule on Indian Society, Commercialization of Agriculture and Rise of New Social Classes.</p> <p>2. India as Plural Society: Religions, Linguistics and Cultural Diversity, Significance of Pluralism for Indian</p> | <p>interrogate the categories of tradition and modernity Culture and Unity in Diversity.</p> <p>3. Family, Kinship and Marriage in India: Forms of Family, Kinship and Marriage, Types and Features of Joint Family, its advantages and disadvantages and Changing functions of family.</p> <p>4. Caste in India: Nature and Features, Varna and Jati, Jajmani system, Changing Nature of Caste, Caste and Class relationship and Issues of Divergence and Contradiction.</p> <p>5. Modernization of Indian Tradition: Sanskritization, Westernization, modernization and their impact on Indian society.</p> |
| SEM III CC-7 | <p>Course Name: Sociological Theory- I Course Code: BAHSOCC303 (HONS.)</p> | <p>1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Sociological Theory: Basic elements of Sociological Theory</p> <p>2. Functional Theory: Meaning and Definition, Anthropological</p> | <p>CO1. The students learn to analyze society from a variety of perspectives involved in sociological thought.</p> <p>CO2. It also provides an</p> |

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| | | <p>Tradition of Functionalism: Malinowski and Radcliffe-Brown</p> <p>3. Conflict Theory: Introduction, Ralf Dahrendorf: Role of CA, Social Change,</p> | <p>overall understanding of the variety of sociological approaches. Differences from Marxism, and Functions of Social Conflict.</p> <p>4. Feminist Theory: Introduction and Different types of Feminism.</p> |
| <p>SEM III GEC-3</p> | <p>Course Name- Sociological Thinkers- I Course Code: BAHSOCGE301</p> | <p>1. Auguste Comte: Positivism, Law of Three Stages, Social Statics, and Social Dynamics</p> <p>2. Emile Durkheim: Methodology, Social Facts, Division of Labour and Religion and Suicide</p> <p>3. Max Weber: Ideal Type, Concept of Power and Authority, Bureaucracy and Social Action</p> | <p>CO1. Understanding the grand foundational themes of sociology.</p> <p>CO2. Application of theories and concepts from classical sociological theories to develop intellectual openness and curiosity.</p> <p>CO3. Appreciation of the classical concepts and theories to develop awareness of the limits of current knowledge.</p> |
| <p>SEM III SEC 1</p> | <p>Course Name: Ethnography and Field Research: Dissertation and Viva Course Code: BAHSOCSE301</p> | | <p>CO1. The students are introduced to the field of social research and the relation between the theory and the field data.</p> <p>CO2. The course develops a scientific outlook in understanding the social relations and forces, as parts of living</p> |

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| | | | <p>experiences.</p> <p>CO3. The under graduate students are taught how to create dissertations on different aspects of Sociology that would lead them to undertake research projects in future</p> |
| SEM III CC 1 | <p>Course Name : SOCIETY IN 1. Society and Culture in Pre-British and British India: Land Ownership CO1. The course lays the foundation of viewing images and ideas of India INDIA Course code BAPSOCC301 (PROGRAM)</p> | <p>1. Pattern and class structure in pre-British India, Concept of Self Sufficient village economy, Impact of British rule on Indian Society 2. India As Plural Society: Religions, Linguistic and Cultural Diversity and Unity in diversity 3. Family and Marriage in India: Definition, Meaning and Forms, Joint-family advantages and disadvantages and changes in family functions 4. Caste in India: Definition, Nature and Features, Verna and Jati, Jajmani relations and Role of Caste in Modern day politics through a sociological lens. It further investigates sociological concepts and institutions in the</p> | <p>CO2. Through informed interrogation of images, ideas, concepts and institutions of India, the course contributes to the development of critical and analytical thinking. CO3. The course, supported by an inter-disciplinary approach, facilitates learning and reflecting about the multiple – and contextual – socio-cultural registers of Indian society.</p> |

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| | | Indian context. | |
| SEM III SEC 1 | Course Name: Techniques of Social Research Course code BAPSOCSE301 (PROGRAM) | 1. Doing Research: Selecting a Topic for Research, Review of Literature 2. Sampling: Major types 3. Methods of Data Collection: Different types, Advantages and Disadvantages, Interviews, Observations, Questionnaire, Focused Group Discussions and Document Study | CO1. The students come to know about a variety of methods and techniques that could be applied in empirical research. CO2. It also provides guide of the most important principles of sociological research and the most widely used research procedures and techniques. |
| SEM IV CC-8 | 1. Benoy Kumar Sarkar: CO1. Ensure that students Course Name: Indian Social Thought I Course Code: BAHSOCC401 (HONS) | Notion of Positivism, Interpretation of Indian Tradition, Theory of Personality and Progress. 2. D.P. Mukerji - Methodology, Idea of Personality; Notion of Progress; Tradition and Change. 3. G.S. Ghurye – Civilizational Approach, Caste – Definition, features, caste and subcaste. Notion of tribe. 4. M.N. Srinivas – Sanskritization, Dominant caste, Westernization and Social change. | CO1 have conceptual clarity and can articulate the main debates and arguments with regard to sociology in India. CO2. Acquaint the students to the continuities and contradictions in Indian society. CO3. To ensure that students have understood the formation of the discipline in India and the challenges that it has faced. CO4. To help students understand the history of ideas related to the analysis |

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| | | | of Indian society. |
| SEM IV CC-9 | Course Name: Indian Society- II Course Code: BAHSOCC402 (HONS) | 1. Problem of illiteracy- Definition, Nature of illiteracy, Extent of illiteracy, Measures taken to eradicate illiteracy. 2. Problem of communalism- Definition, types, Secularism in India. 3. Problem of Unemployment- Definition, nature and types, Measures to eradicate unemployment. 4. Problem of women | CO1. Ideas of illiteracy problem in India CO2. Understand the communal problems CO3. Problems of unemployment CO4. students has to know about women and child related problems and children- social, political and economic status of women in modern India, Domestic Violence. |
| SEM IV CC 10 | Course Name: Sociological Theory-II Course Code: BAHSOCC403 | 1.Symbolic Interactionism – Contribution of G.H. Mend and Herbert Blumer; 2. Phenomenological and Ethnomethodological Traditions – Meaning, definition, Idea of Lifeworld, Typification, Social recipies, Basic arguments of ethnomethodology; Fundamental concept . 3. Exchange Theory – Meaning and Definition 4. Postmodernism – Meaning and definition; General arguments. | CO1. The students learn to apply the sociological theory in field based study. CO2. It also provides a foundation for the other more detailed and specialized courses in sociology. CO3. The students also learn about the basics of doing field work and relevance of existing theory. |
| SEM IV GEC 4 | Course Name: Sociological Thinkers- II Course Code: BAHSOCGE401 | 1. Karl Marx – Dialectical Nationalism, Materialistic interpretation of | CO1. Understanding the grand foundational themes of sociology. |

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| | | <p>History; Concept of Class and Class struggle, Alienation, religion; Marxist theory of Social change. 2. Vilfredo Pareto – Idea of logical and nonlogical action; Residues of Derivation; Theory of Elite and circulation of ethics. 3. Georg Simmel-</p> | <p>CO2. Application of theories and concepts from classical sociological theories to develop intellectual openness and curiosity. Formal Sociology, concept of Socialism; Forms of Socialism, Tragedy of Culture.</p> |
| SEM IV SEC 2 | <p>Course Name: Introduction to Social Work Course Code: BAHSOCSE401</p> | <p>1. Social work – Philosophy and Methods, Meaning, objectives, Scope and Values. 2. History of social work in India; Social Problems and fields of social work in India – problems pertaining marriage, family, caste and Deviance. 3. Social work as a profession. 4. Meanings and Principles of Case-work. 5. Social groups work – Meanings, objectives, principles, skills, processes (study, diagnosis, treatment and evaluation)</p> | <p>CO1. Field work in social work educational programme involves multiple learning pedagogies and activities.</p> |
| SEM IV CC 1(4) | <p>Course Name: Western Sociological Thought Course</p> | <p>1. August Comte: Law of three stage, Hierarchy</p> | <p>CO1. Understanding the grand foundational</p> |

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| | code BAPSOCC401 (PROGRAM) | of sciences, statics and dynamics, positivism. 2. Emile Durkheim – Social Fact, Division of labour, Religion, Suicide. 3. Max Weber – Social Action, Ideal Type, Authority, Bureaucracy, Verstehen, Protestant | themes of sociology. CO2. Application of theories and concepts from classical sociological theories to develop intellectual openness and curiosity. CO3. Appreciation of the classical concepts and Ethic and the spirit of capitalism. 4. Karl Marx – Class and class struggle, Alienation, Praxis, Religion, Theory of Social change. theories to develop awareness of the limits of current knowledge |
| SEM IV SEC 2 | Course Name: Gender Sensitization Course code BAPSOCSE401 (PROGRAM) | 1. Concept of sex and gender, concept of Patriarchy, Gender Socialization. 2. Missing Women – Sex selection and its consequences (declining sex ratio and demographic consequences). 3. Sexual Harassment and Domestic violence – Nature, extent, factors responsible. Legal measures. Women’s work – its politics and economics. 4. Women empowerment. | CO1. An understanding of concepts such as sex and gender by problematising common-sensual notions of gender. CO2. Raising key issues of power and subordination within the purview of gender and the need for and solutions resorted to as measures to initiate change through gender-based |

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| | | | <p>movements.</p> <p>CO3. Understanding issues relating to gender both at a national and global level.</p> <p>CO4. Places gender in juxtaposition with other forms of stratification and identity such as caste, class, family and work.</p> |
| SEM- V CC-11 | <p>Indian Social Thought II</p> <p>Course Code: BAHSOCC501 (HONOURS)</p> | <p>Role of Social Reformers and Religious reforms:</p> <p>s) Raja Rammohan Roy's views on Child marriage, Abolition of Sati System, etc.</p> <p>t) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar: Women's Education, Abolition of Child marriage</p> <p>u) Rabindranath Tagore: Education views on Nationalism and Internationalism</p> <p>v) Swami Vivekananda: Views on Youth, Principles of Morality and Ethics</p> | <p>CO1. Students learn about the basic ideas of Indian Social Thought through an in-depth understanding of Indian thinkers.</p> <p>CO2. They will be able to grasp the values and bases of Indian Societal Philosophy for building up a foundational knowledge on society</p> |
| SEM- VCC-12 | <p>Social Problems</p> <p>Course Code: BAHSOCC502 (HONOURS)</p> | <p>Social problems: meaning and definition</p> <p>a) Problem of unemployment and poverty: nature and extent in third world countries</p> <p>b) Problem of</p> | <p>CO1. The students learn to reorganize and restructure various social systems in order to deal with social problems.</p> |

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| | | <p>Communalism: definitions, meaning and extent.</p> <p>c) Problem of Women and Child Marriage: nature and extent in Indian Society</p> | <p>CO2: The course develops an understanding about varied patterns of interrelations in society as being affected by social problems.</p> <p>CO3: The undergraduate students are led to interrogate possible causes and remedies of problems that dismantle social lives.</p> |
| <p>SEM - V DSE -1 & DSE- 2</p> | <p>Urban Sociology Course Code: BAHSOC DSE501</p> | <p>Introduction to Urban Sociology: e) Urban, Urbanism,</p> | <p>CO1.The students learn various stages of industrial, technological and cultural (HONOURS) and the City. f) Perceptive In Urban Sociology: Ecological; City as Culture. g) Movements and Settlements: Migration and Community. h) Policies of Urban Spaces: Caste, Class and Gender. modernization that mark urban settlements.</p> <p>CO2.The course develops an understanding about the diverse ethnic and linguistic practices that inhabit the modern city.</p> |

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| | | | CO3. The students are acquainted with basic patterns and issues of the socioeconomic patterns of urban lives, its problems and achievements. |
| SEM - V DSE-1 & DSE- | Sociology of Gender Course Code:BAHSOCDSE503 (HONOURS) | Gender: b) As a Social Construct, Production of Masculinity and Femininity c) Differences and Inequalities, Class, Caste, Family, Work d) Gender, Power and Resistance, Power and Subordination, Resistance Movements and Empowerment e) Human Rights & Legal Discourses on Gender Violence: Local and Global Experiences | CO1. Analyze how the social construction of gender across cultures is fundamental to several experiences of violence. CO2. Engage with different theoretical perspectives and their critiques in comprehending individual, social, cultural, political, or economic experiences of violence. CO3. Critique the dominant western white feminist theories and articulations of liberation, freedom, emancipation and justice. CO4. Re-think and reformulate ideas on various structures of struggles and strategies to counter gendered violence. |
| SEM - V | Marriage, Family and Kinship | a) Marriage: Marriage as a social | CO1. Comprehend the |

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| DSEC 1(1) | Course Code: BAPSOCDSE502 (PROGRAM) | institution, Forms and changes in marriage practice. b) Family: Features, types, changes in | coexistence of multiple perspectives in the study of family, marriage and kinship. CO2. Grasp the historical evolution of kinship theories from a biological structure and functions c) Kinship: Meaning, Kinship usages, concept of kinship d) Family: Household, debate deterministic approach to culture of relatedness. CO3. Develop analytical perspectives on concepts relevant for understanding kinship. |
| SEM - V GEC-1 | Gender and Violence: Course Code: BAPSOCGE501 | Gendered Violence: a) Structural and situated violence, caste, gender and violence; domestic and familial violence. b) Sexual violence c) Addressing gendered violence | CO1.To analyze the social construction of gender across cultures CO2.Engage with different theoretical perspectives in comprehending individual, social, cultural, political, or economic experiences of violence. CO3.Re-think and reformulate ideas on various structures of struggles and strategies to counter |

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| | | | gendered violence. |
| SEM - V SEC – 3 | Counseling Course code: BAPSOCSE501 (PROGRAM) | Introduction to guidance and counseling: a) Basic concept, Principles of counseling. b) Types of counseling. c) Qualities of a counselor- personal and professional | CO1.Help students thrive in a safe learning environment. CO2. Promote developmental interpersonal skills to build positive relationships with peers, adults and community around them. CO3. Students recognize their individual strengths and challenges. |
| SEM - VI CC- 13 | Research Methodology and Statistics II Course code: BAHSOCC601 (HONS) | Doing social research. a) Research design – explanatory, Exploratory descriptive. b) Sampling: definition and topology, merit & demerit. | CO1. The students come to know about a variety of methods and techniques that could be applied in empirical research. CO2. It also provides guide of the most important principles of sociological research and the most widely used research procedures and techniques. c) Measurement of central tendency: Mean, median, mode, comparative analysis. d) Levels of measurement: Nominal, ordinal interval and ratio. |
| SEM - VI | Dissertation | Field work is | CO1. The students |

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| CC- 14 | Course Code: BAHSOCC602 (HONS) | conducted by the students and submitted in the form of a dissertation. | are introduced to the field of social research and the relation between the theory and the field data. CO2. The under graduate students are taught how to create dissertations on different aspects of Sociology that would lead them to undertake research projects in future. |
| SEM - VI DSEC-3 & DSEC- 4 | Population Studies Course code: BAHSOCDSE601 (HONS) | Introduction to population studies: a) Definition, demography and sociology b) Malthusian, Marxist, Perspectives, Demographic Transition. c) Population Dynamics and Development: population as constraint and resources of development, population policies in India. | CO1. The student is taught to develop a scientific approach to the group of people in a given area to which one belongs. CO2. The student is taught to understand the dynamic of social change. |
| SEM - VI DSEC-3 & DSEC- 4 | Sociology of Health and Ageing Course Code: BAHSOCDSE603 (HONS) | Study of aging: a) Implications for individuals, families, and society, and the background for health policy related to older persons. b) Aging from different | CO1. Knowledge of normal aging phenomena and experiences, including common diseases and |

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| | | <p>perspectives</p> <p>c) Social aspects of aging, Health Systems and Health Policies, Feminist Approach on health.</p> <p>d) Ethical issues in the care of older individuals.</p> | <p>functional problems, effects of aging on body systems, and mental health and aging.</p> <p>CO2. Understanding of components of the health care system relevant to older persons, including medication use, long-term care, and health care policies.</p> <p>CO3. Ability to apply knowledge and skills in the basic concepts that are relevant to living and working with older persons.</p> <p>CO4. Appreciation for the multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary nature of aging and related ethical issues.</p> |
| <p>SEM - VI DSEC 1(2)</p> | <p>Indian Social Problems Course Code: BAPSOCDSE601 (PROGRAM)</p> | <p>Social Problems</p> <p>a) Meaning and Definition.</p> <p>b) Problem of Dowry in India: Nature & Extent</p> <p>c) Child labour: Definition, nature and extent</p> <p>d) Problem of Aging: Nature and Extent.</p> | <p>CO1. The students learn to reorganize and restructure various social systems in order to deal with social problems.</p> <p>CO2. The students understand about varied patterns of interrelations in society as being affected by social</p> |

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| | | | problems. CO3. The under graduate students are led to interrogate possible causes and remedies of problems that dismantle social lives. |
| SEM - VI DSEC – 1(2) | Indian Sociological Thought Course Code: BAPSOCDSE602 (PROGRAM) | Indian Thinkers: a) G.S. Ghurye: Caste and Race, City and civilization. b) M.N. Srinivas: Sanskritization and westernization. Dominant caste. c) D.P. Mukherje- Tradition and modernity, Middle class, personality. d) Benoy kumar Sarkar – Personality and Progress. | CO1: Acquaint the students to the continuities and contradictions in Indian society. CO2: To ensure that students have understood the formation of the discipline in India and the challenges that it has faced. CO3: To help students understand the history of ideas related to the analysis of Indian society. |
| SEM - VI GEC -2 | Economy and Society Course Code: BAPSOCGE601 | a) Sociological Aspects of economic Processes b) Modes of Production: Domestic Mode of production, Peasants, capitalization and sociology. c) Globalisation : Meaning, Definition and problems d) Development : meaning and definition | CO1. Students develop familiarity with different theoretical and conceptual aspects of economic sociology as a specialized branch of knowledge. CO2. Describes about the diverse ways in which economy is interlinked with other aspects of |

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| | | | society and culture. CO3. Acquire capacities to understand and analyze the transformations of economy and its key processes in a historical and comparative perspective. |
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