

# **SOCIOLOGY**

## **PSO**

After successfully completing B.A. in sociology Students will be able to explain sociological perspective and social positions accurately, to identify social problems and apply sociological research methods consistently, to articulate and defend precise sociological positions.

### **1. Sociological Imagination**

Students will be able to apply —sociological imagination to analyze current events, political, economic and cultural context.

- Describe how sociology differs from and is similar to other social sciences and give examples of these differences and similarities accordingly.
- Apply the sociological imagination and sociological concepts and principles to her/his own life. Participate actively in civic affairs.

### **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/or inequality. Understanding social construction and its effects on shaping individual life.

### **3. Critical Thinking:**

The ability to demonstrate critical thinking through the ability to analyze and evaluate social, political, and/or cultural arguments.

- Apply critical thinking skills to sociological data and theory, helping in social mapping.
- Easily move from memorization to analysis and application to synthesis and evaluation.
- Identify underlying assumptions in particular methodological approaches to an issue.

### **4. Social Structure**

To understand how social structure operates, such that the student will be able to:

- Demonstrate how global processes shape local social structures and the effects on individuals.

- Show how institutions interconnect in their effects on each other and on individuals. Roles of social institutions on individual.
- Demonstrate how social change factors, such as population, urbanization, or technology affect social structure and individuals.
- Describe how social structure varies across time and place and the effects of such variations.
- Demonstrate how social change affects social structure and individuals and show how structure is constantly in a process of becoming.

### **5.Social Theory:**

The ability to demonstrate an understanding of, and the ability to use, several of the major classical and/or contemporary perspectives in social theory.

### **6.Creating Sociological Knowledge**

Sociology uses sociological methods to systematically Creating Knowledge and also uses sociological methods to systematically investigate social phenomena. They organize and analyze empirical materials to develop findings that illuminate social processes and problems.

### **7.Social Problems**

Sociology focuses on the ways in which problems come to be socially defined, understood, debated, and resolved. Students learn about the varied processes through which problems reflect underlying social conflicts. How to identify social problems and finding data accordingly.

### **8. Social Research Method**

At the end of the course, students should be able to:

- understand the characteristics and issues that make social science different from other ways of knowing.
- understand the historical antecedents of methodology as they relate to the social sciences today and also understand the links between theory and research.