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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Programme Outcome:

Studying sociology at the undergraduate level offers a multifaceted exploration of society, social relationships, and institutions, providing students with a deep understanding of human behavior and societal structures. This critical knowledge serves as a foundation for various career paths and personal growth. Here's a comprehensive look at the outcomes of studying sociology:

- 1. Understanding Society and Social Relationships: Sociology equips students with analytical tools to comprehend the complexities of society, including its norms, values, and power dynamics. Through the study of social interactions, group dynamics, and cultural patterns, students develop a nuanced understanding of how society functions.
- 2. Career Opportunities in Social Sciences: Graduates of sociology programs can pursue diverse career paths as social scientists. They may engage in research, conducting studies to uncover new insights into human behavior, societal trends, and cultural phenomena. This could involve working in academic institutions, think tanks, or research organizations.
- 3. Social Work and NGOs: Sociology provides an ideal foundation for individuals interested in social work and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). By understanding the root causes of social issues and inequality, graduates can effectively address societal challenges, advocate for marginalized communities, and implement social programs aimed at fostering positive change.
- 4. Preparation for Competitive Examinations: The knowledge and analytical skills acquired through sociology are invaluable for competitive examinations such as the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), West Bengal Civil Service (WBCS), and other administrative exams. Sociology graduates possess a deep understanding of societal dynamics, governance structures, and public policy issues, giving them a competitive edge in these examinations.

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- 5. Career Opportunities in Administration: Sociology graduates are well-suited for administrative roles in government agencies, non-profit organizations, and private corporations. Their ability to analyze social trends, understand diverse perspectives, and communicate effectively makes them valuable assets in decision-making positions.
- 6. Academic Pursuits: Many sociology graduates choose to further their education through postgraduate studies or pursue careers in academia. By specializing in areas such as social theory, criminology, or gender studies, they contribute to the advancement of knowledge in their respective fields and inspire future generations of sociologists.
- 7. Counselling and Therapy Careers: The study of sociology fosters empathy, interpersonal skills, and critical thinking, making it an excellent foundation for careers in counseling and therapy. Graduates can work as counselors, therapists, or social workers, helping individuals and families navigate personal challenges, mental health issues, and social conflicts.

In conclusion, studying sociology at the undergraduate level offers students a rich and comprehensive understanding of society, human behavior, and social institutions. Whether pursuing careers in social sciences, public service, academia, or counseling, sociology graduates are equipped with the knowledge, skills, and perspective to make meaningful contributions to their professions and communities.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

B.A. PART I (HONOURS)

PAPER I: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Course Objectives:

- This paper aims to introduce students to the fundamental concepts and principles of Sociology as a discipline. It aims to understand the nature, scope, and subject matter of sociology and its relationship with other social sciences.
- To familiarize students with basic Sociological concepts such as society, community, institution, association, groups, social status, norms, and values.
- To explore the relationship between individual, culture, and society, including the meaning and aspects of culture and its impact on personality.
- To understand the structure and function of the family as a social institution, including its forms, changes, and roles.
- To analyze the social processes of cooperation, competition, conflict, accommodation, assimilation, socialization, and social control.
- To examine the role of religion, education, and mass media in social control.
- To understand the concepts of social stratification, including caste, class, power, gender, and social mobility.
- To explore the factors and processes of social change, including cultural lag, evolution, and progress.

Course Outcomes:

• This paper gives an understanding of basic concepts in Sociology, including society, community, institution, association, groups, social status, norms, and values.

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- The students will be able to analyze the relationship between sociology and other social sciences, such as philosophy, history, political science, economics, and anthropology.
- The students will be able to explain the importance of culture in understanding society and individual behavior.
- A better understanding of the structure and function of the family as a social institution, including its forms, changes, and roles.
- It will help to identify and explain the different forms of social processes, including cooperation, competition, conflict, accommodation, assimilation, socialization, and social control.
- Analyze the role of religion, education, and mass media in social control.
- Explain the concepts of social stratification, including caste, class, power, gender, and social mobility.
- The factors and processes of social change, including cultural lag, evolution, and progress will be clear.
- Students will develop critical thinking and analytical skills in understanding social phenomena and institutions.

By achieving these outcomes, students will demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the fundamentals of sociology and be able to apply this knowledge to analyze and address various social issues and problems.

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B.A. PART - I (HONOURS)

PAPER - II: RURAL SOCIOLOGY IN INDIA

Course Objectives:

- This paper aims to understand the definition, subject matter, and significance of studying rural society
- To analyze the characteristics of rural society, rural-urban differences, and the impact of caste and joint family systems on rural social structure
- To examine the patterns of dominance and influence in rural power structures, including democratic decentralization and the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions
- To understand the characteristics of rural economy, land tenure systems, and the changing dimensions of agriculture and agrarian classes
- To evaluate the impact of agrarian reforms on rural society, with a focus on West Bengal
- To comprehend the concept and programs of rural development and evaluate their effectiveness

Course Outcomes:

At the completion of the Course students will be able to

- Define and explain the significance of studying rural society
- Identify and describe the characteristics of rural society and rural-urban differences
- Analyze the impact of caste and joint family systems on rural social structure
- Explain the patterns of dominance and influence in rural power structures
- Describe the characteristics of rural economy and land tenure systems
- Identify and explain the different agrarian classes and their interrelationships
- Evaluate the impact of agrarian reforms on rural society, with a focus on West Bengal

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- Define and explain the concept of rural development and evaluate the effectiveness of rural development programs
- Apply rural development concepts and theories to real-life situations and problems
- Develop critical thinking and analytical skills in understanding rural society and development.

This course will help students to understand Rural Indian Society critically and analytically.

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BA PART I (GENERAL)

PAPER 1A: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Course Objectives:

- 1. This course aims to understand the definition, nature, and scope of sociology as a discipline and its relationship with other social sciences.
- 2. To familiarize students with basic sociological concepts such as society, community, institutions, association, social groups, social structure, norms, values, status, role, folkways, and mores.
- 3. To explore the concept of culture, its definition, elements, and relationship with individual and society, including the distinction between culture and civilization.
- 4. To analyze the various social processes, including cooperation, competition, conflict, accommodation, assimilation, and socialization.
- 5. To understand the concept of social control, its meaning, nature, and purpose, and the agencies that exercise social control.

Course Outcomes:

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Define and explain the nature and scope of sociology, its relationship with other social sciences, and its status as a science.

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- 2. Identify and describe the basic concepts in sociology, including:
 - Society, community, institutions, association, social groups, and social structure
 - Norms, values, status, role, folkways, and mores
- 3. Analyze the relationship between culture and society, including:
 - Defining culture and its elements
 - Understanding the impact of culture on individuals and society
 - Distinguishing between culture and civilization
- 4. Explain the different social processes, including:
 - Cooperation
 - Competition
 - Conflict
 - Accommodation
 - Assimilation
 - Socialization
- 5 Describe the concept of social control, including:
 - Meaning and nature
 - Purpose and agencies of social control

By the end of this course, students will have developed:

- A comprehensive understanding of the fundamentals of sociology.
- Critical thinking and analytical skills in understanding social phenomena

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B.A. Part - I (General)

Paper - II A: Indian Society: Structure and Change

Course Objectives:

- 1. To understand and appreciate the diversity of Indian society and culture, and to analyze the factors that contribute to India's unity in diversity.
- 2. To examine the characteristics of Indian society during the British colonial period, including:
 - Land tenure systems
 - Self-sufficient village economy
 - Jajmani System
- 3. To analyze the impact of British rule on Indian society, including:
 - Commercialization of agriculture
 - Growth of rural poverty
 - Rise of new social classes
- 4. To understand the basic social institutions in India, including:
- Economic institutions: land tenure systems, land reform programs (with a focus on West Bengal), mode of production, and changing aspects of agrarian class and class relations.

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Course Outcomes:

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

- 1. Analyze the diversity of Indian society and culture and explain the factors that contribute to India's unity in diversity.
- 2. Describe the characteristics of Indian society during the British colonial period, including:
 - Land tenure systems
 - Self-sufficient village economy
 - Jajmani System
- 3. Explain the impact of British rule on Indian society, including:
 - Commercialization of agriculture
 - Growth of rural poverty
 - Rise of new social classes
- 4. Identify and describe the basic social institutions in India, including:
- Economic institutions: land tenure systems, land reform programs (with a focus on West Bengal), mode of production, and changing aspects of agrarian class and class relations
- 5. Recognize the importance of land reform programs in promoting social justice and equality

By the end of this course, students will have developed a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics of Indian society and culture, and will be able to apply this knowledge to real-world problems and issues.

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B.A. PART - I (GENERAL)

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PART - III A: INDIAN SOCIAL ISSUES AND PROBLEM.

Course Objectives:

- 1. This course aims to understand and analyze the following issues in Indian society:
 - Inequality, with a focus on caste and gender
 - Problems of nation building, including secularism, pluralism, and communal violence
 - Globalization, including its nature and problems
- 2. To identify and understand the following social problems:
 - Poverty in rural and urban areas
 - Child labor
 - Problems faced by youth
 - Old age problems
 - Population growth and its implications
 - Mass illiteracy

Course Outcomes:



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Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

- 1. Define and explain the concept of social problems and their impact on Indian society.
- 2. Analyze the causes, consequences, and solutions to various social problems, including:
 - Inequality (caste and gender)
 - Poverty (rural and urban)
 - Child labor
 - Youth problems
 - Old age problems
 - Population growth
 - Mass illiteracy
- 3. Evaluate the impact of globalization, secularism, pluralism, and communal violence on Indian society.
- 4. Apply theoretical frameworks to real-world problems and issues in India.
- 5. Develop critical thinking and analytical skills to understand complex social problems.
- 6. Recognize the importance of addressing social problems for nation-building and development.
- 7. Develop an understanding of the social, economic, and political context of India.

By the end of this course, students will have developed a deeper understanding of the complex social problems in India and will be able to apply this knowledge to real-world problems and issues.

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COURSE OBJECTIVE AND OUTCOME

PART III (HONOURS)

PAPER- V: Tribal Studies: Understanding Indigenous Communities

Course Objectives:

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the concept of tribe, including its

definition and key features.

2. To examine the demographic profile of tribal communities, including their distribution, separation,

and the identification of tribal zones.

3. To analyze the diverse economies of tribal societies, ranging from traditional food gathering and

hunting to modern industrial labor and to explore the social structures within tribal communities,

including marriage customs, kinship systems, and religious beliefs and practices.

4. To identify and assess the various challenges faced by tribal people, such as poverty, illiteracy, land

alienation, and exploitation and to evaluate government policies and programs aimed at the

development of scheduled tribes, and to understand their impact on tribal communities.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Define and differentiate between various terms related to tribal studies, including tribe, caste, and

indigenous communities and to understand the distribution and characteristics of tribal populations.

2. Evaluate the economic activities practiced by different tribal groups and interpret social structures

and cultural practices within tribal societies, with a focus on family dynamics and religious beliefs.

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- 3. Identify and prioritize the key challenges facing tribal communities, and assess the effectiveness of Governmental policies and programs in addressing the needs of scheduled tribes.
- 4. Critically evaluate constitutional provisions and policy frameworks for tribal development, considering their strengths and limitations in promoting inclusive growth.

Through lectures, readings, case studies, and discussions, this course aims to provide students with a holistic understanding of tribal societies and the complex issues they face in contemporary India.

Paper VI: Urban and Industrial Society in India:

Group A: Urban Society in India

Course Objectives:

- 1. To understand the nature and scope of urban sociology, with a focus on urbanization and urbanism.
- 2. To explore the concepts and characteristics of urban communities and to analyze the factors and trends contributing to urbanization in India.
- 3. To study the locations, features, and functions of early towns in India and to examine recent trends in urbanization, including the emergence of new forces and the classification of towns and cities based on size and functions.
- 4. To investigate the nature of urban society in India, including the role of family, caste, urban groups, and associations and to identify urban problems and policies in India, and to evaluate strategies for addressing these challenges.

Group B: Industrial Sociology

1. To define industrial sociology and understand its scope and development in India.

2. To examine the meaning of industrialization and its forces, processes, and impact during preindependent and post-independent India.

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- 3. To explore industrialism as a way of living, including the social dynamics of factories as social systems, formal and informal organizations, and the reciprocal impact of social structure on industry and industry on society.
- 4. To analyze the social changes brought about by industrialization in India, including the dynamics of class and class conflict, as well as obstacles to and initiatives for industrialization.
- 5. To study industrial labor in India, including organized and unorganized sectors, the social background of Indian labor, issues of labor commitment and absenteeism, and the role of trade unions.
- 6. To examine industrial policies in India, from the era of the License Raj to the period of liberalization, and to evaluate their impact on industrial development and social dynamics.

Course Outcomes:

Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:

- 1. Demonstrate an understanding of key concepts and theories in urban sociology and industrial sociology.
- 2. Analyze the factors contributing to urbanization and industrialization in India, and assess their socio-economic impacts.
- 3. Identify and describe the characteristics of urban communities and industrial societies in India.
- 4. Evaluate urban problems and industrial challenges in India, and propose relevant policies and solutions.
- 5. Critically assess the role of social structures, such as family, caste, and class, in shaping urban and industrial dynamics.
- 6. Understand the role of government policies and interventions in shaping urban and industrial development in India.

7. Analyze the impact of globalization and liberalization on urban and industrial dynamics in India.

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Through lectures, readings, case studies, and discussions, this course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the complexities of urban and industrial society in India, equipping them with analytical tools to critically engage with real-world challenges and opportunities in these domains.

Paper VII: Social Demography and Social Problems in India:

Course Objectives:

Group A: Social Demography

1. To understand the nature and scope of social demography, including its role in studying

demographic factors of social change.

2. To explore theories of population, including Malthusian and post-Malthusian perspectives, and their

relevance to understanding population dynamics.

3. To analyze demographic processes such as fertility and mortality, and their variations in different

contexts.

4. To evaluate the relationship between population and economic development in India, and to assess

population policies and their challenges.

Group B: Social Problems in India

1. To recognize the importance of studying social problems and understand their roots.

2. To identify and analyze various social problems in India, including poverty, domestic violence

against women, dowry, divorce, problems of youth, juvenile delinquency, old age issues, mass

illiteracy, corruption, communalism, and secularism.

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Course Outcomes:

Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:

- 1. Define and explain the scope of social demography and its significance in understanding societal changes.
- 2. Evaluate different theories of population and apply them to analyze demographic trends and patterns.
- 3. Analyze factors influencing fertility and mortality rates, with a focus on rural India.
- 4. Assess the impact of population on economic development in India and critically evaluate population policies and their effectiveness.
- 5. Identify and analyze various social problems in India, including their causes, consequences, and potential solutions.
- 6. Critically evaluate the measurement of poverty and other social indicators, and their implications for policy-making.
- 7. Understand the dynamics of domestic violence, dowry, divorce, and other issues affecting women in India.
- 8. Analyze the challenges faced by youth, the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency, and policies aimed at addressing these issues.
- 9 Evaluate policies and programs related to old age problems, mass illiteracy, corruption, communalism, and secularism in India.

Through lectures, readings, case studies, and discussions, this course aims to equip students with the knowledge and analytical skills necessary to understand and address complex social issues in contemporary Indian society, fostering critical thinking and informed decision-making.

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Paper VIII: Social Research (Research Methods, Fieldwork, and Viva-Voce):

Course Objectives:

Group A: Research Methods

- 1. To understand the meaning, scope, and significance of social research in the context of sociology.
- 2. To learn how to conceptualize and formulate hypotheses for social research.
- 3. To explore the scientific study of social phenomena, including the scientific method, objectivity, and subjectivity.
- 4. To differentiate between types of research, such as basic and applied, historical and empirical, and descriptive, explanatory, and experimental.
- 5. To understand the process of research design, including the purposes of research, problem formulation, and factors affecting research design.
- 6. To familiarize students with quantitative research methods, including surveys, hypothesis testing, and sampling techniques.
- 7. To introduce students to qualitative research methods, including observation and case studies.
- 8. To teach techniques of data collection, such as observation, questionnaires, schedules, and interviews.

Course Outcomes:

Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:

- 1. Define and explain the significance of social research in sociology, and understand its role in advancing knowledge in the field.
- 2. Formulate clear and testable hypotheses for sociological research inquiries.



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- 3. Apply the scientific method to study social phenomena, and understand the importance of maintaining objectivity in research.
- 4. Differentiate between various types of research approaches and understand their respective strengths and limitations.
- 5. Develop effective research designs, including problem formulation and consideration of relevant factors.
- 6. Design and conduct quantitative research using surveys, hypothesis testing, and appropriate sampling techniques.
- 7. Design and conduct qualitative research using observation and case study methods.
- 8. Collect data using various techniques, including observation, questionnaires, schedules, and interviews.
- 10. Present research findings effectively using graphical representations and other appropriate methods.

Through lectures, practical exercises, and hands-on experience in research methods, this course aims to equip students with the necessary skills and knowledge to conduct sociological research effectively, preparing them for further academic pursuits or careers in research or related fields.

Group B: Field Work and Report Writing

Course Objectives:

- 1. To provide students with practical exposure to the process of conducting fieldwork in neighboring communities.
- 2. To equip students with the skills necessary for collecting primary data through field observations, interviews, and other methods.

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- 3. To train students in the process of analyzing field data and synthesizing findings into a coherent report.
- 4. To develop students' abilities in written communication, particularly in the context of academic research report writing.
- 5. To facilitate students' understanding of the link between theoretical knowledge gained in the classroom and its application in real-world settings.

Course Outcomes:

Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:

- 1. Plan and execute a short-term fieldwork project, including identifying research questions, selecting appropriate methods, and conducting data collection.
- 2. Apply ethical principles in engaging with neighboring communities and collecting data in a respectful and responsible manner.
- 3. Collect and record field data using various methods, such as observation, interviews, surveys, and document analysis.
- 4. Analyze field data to identify patterns, themes, and insights relevant to the research questions.
- 5. Synthesize findings into a structured and coherent field report, adhering to academic conventions of report writing.
- 6. Present findings effectively, both orally and in writing, to academic audiences.
- 7. Reflect critically on the fieldwork experience, identifying strengths, limitations, and areas for improvement in future research endeavors.

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Group C: Viva Voce

Course Objectives:

- 1. To provide students with an opportunity to orally defend their fieldwork and report findings.
- 2. To assess students' understanding of the fieldwork process, data collection methods, and analysis techniques.
- 3. To evaluate students' ability to articulate their research findings, interpret data, and draw conclusions.
- 4. To provide constructive feedback to students on their fieldwork and report, identifying strengths and areas for improvement.

Course Outcomes:

Upon completion of the viva voce examination, students should be able to:

- 1. Articulate the objectives, methodology, and key findings of their fieldwork project effectively.
- 2. Respond to questions from examiners regarding the fieldwork process, data collection methods, and analysis techniques used.
- 3. Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the research findings and their implications, including any limitations or areas for further investigation.
- 4. Engage in scholarly discussion and defend their research decisions and interpretations confidently and convincingly.
- 5. Receive constructive feedback from examiners on their fieldwork and report, with suggestions for further development or refinement in future research endeavors.

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Through the combination of fieldwork experience and viva voce examination, this course aims to provide students with a holistic learning experience that integrates theoretical knowledge with practical skills, preparing them for future academic or professional pursuits in the field of sociology or related disciplines

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Paper III: Indian Society and Culture in India

Course Objective:

- 1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the historical development of Indian society and culture from the prehistoric period to contemporary times.
- 2. To examine the socio-cultural, economic, and political aspects of Indian civilization across different periods.
- 3. To analyze the influence of major religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam, and Christianity on Indian society and culture.
- 4. To understand the impact of external forces such as British colonialism and globalization on Indian society and culture.
- 5. To explore the concepts of unity in diversity, nationalism, and the underlying principles of the Indian Constitution in shaping Indian society after independence.

Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:

- 1. Describe the roots of Indian civilization in the prehistoric period and identify key characteristics of early Indian societies.
- 2. Analyze the socio-cultural and religious aspects of Vedic society, and understand its significance in shaping Indian civilization.

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- 3. Evaluate the economy, polity, and social structure of ancient India, including the varna system and the role of guilds.
- 4. Compare and contrast the key tenets and impact of early Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Islam on Indian society and culture.
- 5. Discuss the Islamic tradition and culture in India, including its impact on various aspects such as economy, polity, caste, and religion, and examine the synthesis of Hindu and Muslim culture.
- 6. Assess the transformation of Indian society under British colonial rule, focusing on economic, social, and political changes.
- 7. Discuss the influence of Christianity on Indian society and culture, including missionary activities and the spread of education.
- 8. Analyze the process of Westernization in Bengal and the Bengal Renaissance, and its impact on society, culture, and intellectual thought.
- 9. Examine the principles of unity in diversity, nationalism, and secularism in the context of Indian society after independence.
- 10. Evaluate the concept of globalization and its impact on various spheres of Indian society, including social, economic, political, and cultural dimensions.

Through lectures, readings, discussions, and assignments, this course aims to equip students with a deep understanding of the historical and contemporary dynamics of Indian society and culture, enabling them to critically engage with issues of social change, identity, and globalization in the Indian context.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Paper IV: Sociological Theory

Group A: Theory

Course Objective:

- 1. To introduce students to the foundational concepts of sociological theory, including its meaning, characteristics, types, and its role in research.
- 2. To provide an overview of evolutionary and neo-evolutionary theories in sociology, including the contributions of classical and neo-evolutionary theorists.
- 3. To examine functionalism as a sociological perspective, its premises, propositions, and the contributions of key functionalist thinkers.
- 4. To explore conflict theory as a sociological perspective, its major propositions, and the contributions of prominent conflict theorists.

Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:

- 1. Define and explain the meaning and characteristics of sociological theory, and understand its significance in sociological research.
- 2. Identify and analyze the key concepts and contributions of evolutionary and neo-evolutionary theories in sociology, including the works of Morgan, Spencer, and Stewart.
- 3. Discuss the theoretical framework of functionalism, including its premises and propositions, and evaluate the contributions of Malinowski, Radcliffe Brown, T. Parsons, and R. Merton.
- 4. Analyze conflict theory as a sociological perspective, including its major propositions and the contributions of Marx, Dahrendorf, and Coser.



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5. Critically evaluate the strengths and limitations of functionalism and conflict theory in understanding social phenomena.

Group B: Thought

Course Objective:

- 1. To introduce students to the key Sociological thoughts of Comte, Durkheim, Marx, Weber, and Pareto, and their contributions to sociological theory.
- 2. To explore the social thoughts of prominent Indian sociologists, including Rammohan, Vidyasagar, Tagore, Gandhi, Binoy Sarkar, D. P. Mukherjee, and R. K. Mukherjee.

Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:

- 1. Explain the key ideas and contributions of Comte, Durkheim, Marx, Weber, and Pareto to sociological theory.
- 2. Analyze the methodologies and major concepts of each thinker, such as positivism, social facts, historical materialism, ideal types, and elite theory.
- 3. Discuss the relevance and applicability of the theories and ideas of these sociologists to contemporary social issues.
- 4. Evaluate the impact of Indian social thinkers, including Rammohan, Vidyasagar, Tagore, Gandhi, Binoy Sarkar, D. P. Mukherjee, and R. K. Mukherjee, on Indian society and culture, and their contributions to sociological thought.

Through lectures, readings, discussions, and assignments, this course aims to provide students with a solid understanding of classical and contemporary sociological theories, as well as insights into the contributions of Indian sociologists to the field of sociology.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

PART-II GENERAL

B.A. Part II (General) - Introduction to Sociology

Course Objective:

- 1. To introduce students to the fundamental concepts of sociology and its relevance in understanding society.
- 2. To provide an understanding of key social institutions such as the family, marriage, kinship, and social stratification.
- 3. To familiarize students with the concepts of social change, social evolution, and social progress.

Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:

- 1. Define and explain the concept of Sociology and its significance in studying human behavior and society.
- 2. Describe the definition, features, and various forms of the family, and understand changes in its structure and functions over time.
- 3. Define marriage as a social institution, explain its forms and rules, and understand the ways of acquiring mates in different societies.
- 4. Explain the concept of kinship and unilineal descent, including its types, terminology, and importance in understanding social relationships.
- 5. Identify and describe different forms of social stratification, including caste, class, power, and gender, and analyze their characteristics.

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- 6. Discuss the concept of social mobility, including its various types and implications for social change and mobility.
- 7. Define social change, social evolution, and social progress, and understand their nature and significance in societal development.
- 8. Identify and analyze the factors contributing to social change, including technological advancements, cultural shifts, and demographic changes.
- 9. Explain the concept of cultural lag and its implications for social stability and adaptation to change.

Through lectures, readings, discussions, and assignments, this course aims to provide students with a foundational understanding of sociology and its key concepts, preparing them for further studies in sociology or related fields.

B.A. Part II (General) - Indian Society: Structure and Change

Course Objective:

- 1. To provide students with an understanding of the basic social institutions in Indian society, focusing on caste and the rural family.
- 2. To familiarize students with political institutions such as Panchayats and traditional village councils, with a special reference to West Bengal.
- 3. To introduce students to the diversity of tribes in India, including their social organization, economic classification, and the challenges they face.
- 4. To explore the role of various factors such as industrialization, urbanization, westernization, sanskritization, education, and social legislation in driving social change in India.

Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:

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- 1. Describe the features and changing dimensions of the caste system in India, and analyze its impact on society.
- 2. Define and explain the rural family structure in India, including its features, functions, and the changes it has undergone over time.
- 3. Understand the significance of political institutions such as Panchayats and traditional village councils in rural development, with a specific focus on the context of West Bengal.
- 4. Identify and describe the diversity of tribes in India, including their social organization, economic activities, and the problems they encounter.
- 5. Analyze the role of industrialization, urbanization, and westernization in driving social change in Indian society.
- 6. Understand the concept of Sanskritization and its impact on social mobility and change.
- 7. Discuss the role of education and social legislation in bringing about societal transformations and addressing social issues in India.

Through lectures, readings, discussions, and assignments, this course aims to provide students with a deeper understanding of the structure and dynamics of Indian society, as well as the factors contributing to social change within it.

B.A. Part II (General) - Social Research Methods

Course Objective:

- 1. To introduce students to the concept, scope, and significance of social research.
- 2. To familiarize students with various types of social research and their applications.
- 3. To provide an overview of different techniques and tools of data collection used in social research.

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4. To equip students with methods of data analysis commonly used in social research.

Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:

- 1. Define and explain the meaning, scope, and significance of social research, and understand its role in generating knowledge about society.
- 2. Identify and describe different types of social research, including basic and applied, historical, empirical, descriptive, explanatory, and experimental research.
- 3. Understand and apply various techniques and tools of data collection, such as observation, interviews, and questionnaires, based on research objectives and contexts.
- 4. Analyze and interpret data using methods such as tabulation, graphic representation (e.g., bar charts, pie charts, histograms), and statistical analysis.
- 5. Demonstrate proficiency in report writing, including organizing research findings, interpreting results, and drawing conclusions.

Through lectures, practical exercises, and assignments, this course aims to provide students with the necessary skills and knowledge to undertake social research effectively, preparing them for further academic pursuits or careers in research or related fields.

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B.A. Part III (General) - Sociological Theory

Group A: Theory

Course Objective:

- 1. To introduce students to the fundamental concepts of sociological theory, including its meaning, characteristics, types, and its role in research.
- 2. To familiarize students with evolutionary and neo-evolutionary theories in sociology, with a focus on the contributions of classical and neo-evolutionary theorists.
- 3. To provide an understanding of functionalism as a sociological perspective, including its premises, propositions, and the contributions of key functionalist thinkers.
- 4. To explore conflict theory as a sociological perspective, its major propositions, and the contributions of prominent conflict theorists.

Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:

- 1. Define and explain the meaning and characteristics of sociological theory, and understand its significance in sociological research.
- 2. Identify and describe the key concepts and contributions of evolutionary and neo-evolutionary theories in sociology, including the works of Morgan, Spencer, and Stewart.
- 3. Discuss the theoretical framework of functionalism, including its premises and propositions, and evaluate the contributions of Malinowski, Radcliffe Brown, T. Parsons, and R. Merton.
- 4. Analyze conflict theory as a sociological perspective, including its major propositions and the contributions of Marx, Dahrendorf, and Coser.

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5. Critically evaluate the strengths and limitations of functionalism and conflict theory in understanding social phenomena.

Group B: Thought

Course Objective:

- 1. To introduce students to the key sociological thoughts of Comte, Durkheim, Marx, and other influential sociologists.
- 2. To explore the foundational concepts and theories proposed by these sociologists and their impact on the field of sociology.

Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course, students should be able to:

- 1. Explain the key ideas and contributions of Comte, Durkheim, Marx, and other influential sociologists to sociological theory.
- 2. Analyze the methodologies and major concepts of each thinker, such as positivism, social facts, historical materialism, and class struggle.
- 3. Discuss the relevance and applicability of the theories and ideas of these sociologists to contemporary social issues.
- 4. Evaluate the impact of sociological thought on various aspects of society, including politics, economics, culture, and social organization.

Through lectures, readings, discussions, and assignments, this course aims to provide students with a solid understanding of classical and contemporary sociological theories, as well as insights into the contributions of key sociological thinkers to the field of sociology.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

CORE COURSE 1

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY-I

Course Objectives:

- 1. This course is an introduction of the fundamental principles and perspectives of sociology, encouraging students to a sociological way of thinking.
- 2. The course aims to provide the students with a foundational understanding of sociology as a discipline, including its emergence, definition, subject matter, nature, and scope.
- 3. This course also intends to make students understand the connections between sociology and other social sciences as well as familiarize them with basic concepts in Sociology like society, institutions, community, associations, status, role, and social groups.
- 4. This course shall also explore the relationship between culture and society, analyze the mechanisms of social control and investigate the processes of social change and social mobility including their meanings, characteristics, types, and factors influencing them.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. By the end of this course the students will develop a sociological perspective, enabling them to analyze social phenomena from a critical and holistic viewpoint.
- 2. They shall also gain a foundational understanding of sociology as a discipline with the ideas of how sociology shares its connection with other social sciences, hence recognizing the interdisciplinary nature of the subject.
- 3. The students will be able to understand and apply basic sociological concepts, enhancing their analytical and interpretive skills.
- 4. Students will understand the role of culture in shaping social behavior and identities, the mechanisms of social control and their implications for maintaining social order and stability and the dynamics of social change and social mobility, recognizing the diverse factors driving societal transformations and individual mobility within societies.

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CORE COURSE 2

INDIAN SOCIETY-I

Course Objectives:

- 1. The course aims to introduce students to the processes and modes of constructing knowledge about Indian society.
- 2. This paper will familiarize the students with key concepts and institutions necessary for understanding Indian society.
- 3. To analyze and critically evaluate different discourses surrounding India, including the colonial, nationalist, and subaltern perspectives.
- 4 The social organization of Hindu and Muslim communities in India will be examined with focus on structures, processes, and changes.
- 5. The forms, rules and nature of the institution of marriage and family in India will be examined.
- 6. The course further aims to understand the socio-economic and cultural characteristics of tribal communities in India, with a focus on their features, locations, and economies.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. Students will develop an understanding of the diverse discourses that have shaped the construction of knowledge about Indian society.
- 2. Students will be able to analyze the social organization of Hindu and Muslim communities, understanding the structures, processes, and change.
- 3. Students will gain insight into the institutions of marriage and family systems in India, various forms and the socio-cultural factors influencing them.
- 4. Students will acquire knowledge about the socio-economic characteristics of tribal communities in India, including their cultural practices, economic activities, and challenges faced.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

CORE COURSE 3

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY-II

Course Objectives:

- 1. The course aims to provide an in-depth exploration of sociological thought through the study of original texts, enabling students to understand the evolution of key concepts and perspectives over time.
- 2. The paper also introduces students to foundational theories and frameworks within sociology like functionalism, conflict perspectives, interpretative perspective, and feminist perspectives.
- 3. The course aims to encourage students to engage actively with primary texts and develop their own interpretations and critiques of sociological ideas.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. By the end of the course, the students will be able to demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of major sociological perspectives, including functionalism, conflict theory, interpretative sociology, and feminist theory.
- 2. They will be able to analyze and evaluate primary texts from sociological thinkers, identifying key concepts, arguments, and methodologies.
- 3. Students will develop critical thinking skills, enabling them to assess the strengths and weaknesses of different sociological theories and perspectives.
- 4. Students will also recognize the connections between sociological theory and empirical research, understanding how theoretical frameworks inform empirical inquiries.

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CORE COURSE-4

INDIAN SOCIETY- II

Course Objectives:

- 1. This paper aims to examine key thinkers and their perspectives on Indian society, culture, and politics.
- 2. To analyze various forms of resistance and social movements in India.
- 3. To investigate processes of mobilization and social change in India, including regional movements, middle-class phenomena, and mobility among different social groups.
- 4. To identify and analyze challenges to Indian society, including communalism, nationalism, and caste-based atrocities against women.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. Students will develop an understanding of the complexity of Indian society.
- 2. Students will examine the contributions of key thinkers such as Gandhi, Tagore, Ambedkar, and Ghurye to the understanding of Indian society and politics.
- 3. Students will gain insight into the resistance movements in India, including Dalit politics, women's participation in movements, and peasant struggles.
- 4. Students will analyze the processes of mobilization in India, including the role of regional movements, middle-class, and social mobility.
- 5. Students will recognize the challenges facing Indian society, including communalism, nationalism, and caste-based discrimination against women.

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CORE COURSE 5

RETHINKING DEVELOPMENT

Course Objectives:

- 1. The course helps in understanding the concept of development through a sociological lens, introducing students to various theoretical perspectives and approaches.
- 2. To analyze the characteristics and dimensions of development, including economic growth, social development, human development, and sustainable development.
- 3. To understand the history of development in India, from mixed economy to the period of liberalization.
- 5. To address the challenges in development practice, including population dynamics, gender disparities, and environmental sustainability.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. Students will develop an understanding of development as a multifaceted concept, recognizing its economic, social, and environmental dimensions.
- 2. Students will gain knowledge about various perspectives on development, including modernization theory and dependency theory.
- 3. Students will acquire knowledge of India's path to development, from its post-independence mixed economy to the era of liberalization, and understand the socio-economic implications.
- 4. Students will recognize the interconnectedness of development with issues such as population dynamics, gender inequality, and environmental degradation, and appreciate the complexity of addressing these challenges.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

CORE COURSE 6

Course Objectives:

- 1. The course looks forward to explaining the significance and impact of religion in society.
- 2. It aims to reinforce the importance of the positions developed in the classical writings on religion.
- 3. The paper aims to analyze the interconnections between religion and society, examining how religious beliefs, practices, and institutions shape social dynamics.
- 4. The course also aims to critically engage with sociological interpretations of religion proposed by prominent theorists such as Durkheim, Weber, and Marx.
- 5. It examines the socio-historical context and demographic profile of major religions in India, and assesses their socio-cultural impacts.
- 6. It also investigates contemporary issues related to religion in India, including fundamentalism, communalism, secularism, and proselytism, and their implications for social cohesion and conflict resolution.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. Students will develop a comprehensive understanding of the role of religion in society, recognizing its multifaceted influence on individuals, communities, and institutions.
- 2. Students will critically evaluate classical and contemporary perspectives on religion, discerning their relevance and applicability in sociological analysis.
- 3. Students will analyze the organizational structures and symbolic dimensions of religion, including concepts such as the sacred and profane, magic, sects, cults, myths, rituals, denominations, and churches.
- 4. Students will comprehend the sociological theories of Durkheim, Weber, and Marx concerning religion, and assess their contributions to understanding religious phenomena.
- 5. Students will gain insight into the diversity of religious traditions in India, including Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, and Sikhism, and their socio-cultural significance.

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CORE COURSE 7

SOCIOLOGY AND GENDER

Course Objectives:

- 1. To introduce gender as a critical sociological lens for analyzing various social phenomena and structures.
- 2. To examine the concepts of gender, sex, sexuality, gender roles, and gender inequalities as socially constructed categories.
- 3. To analyze the production of masculinity and femininity within societal contexts, exploring gender stereotyping and socialization processes.
- 4. To investigate gender differences and inequalities, particularly in relation to stratification across class, caste, family, and work domains.
- 5. To explore the dynamics of gender, power, and resistance, including the examination of patriarchy, power dynamics, and feminist movements.
- 6. To introduce students to various theories of feminism, including liberal, radical, socialist, Marxist, and eco-feminist perspectives, and their critiques of gender relations.
- 7. To examine initiatives and measures aimed at the empowerment of women, including perspectives on empowerment, global efforts such as the World Conference of Women, and legislative measures for gender equity.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. Students will develop a nuanced understanding of gender as a social construct which allows them to critically analyze the production of gender roles and stereotypes, identifying their implications for individuals and societies.
- 2. Students will recognize and evaluate gender inequalities across various social domains, including class, caste, family, and the workplace.
- 4. Students will understand the dynamics of power and resistance in relation to gender, examining the role of patriarchy and feminist movements in challenging gender-based oppression.
- 5. Students will gain familiarity with different feminist theories and perspectives, enabling them to critically engage with gender issues from diverse analytical frameworks.
- 6. Students will assess initiatives for the empowerment of women, understanding the multidimensional nature of empowerment and the challenges associated with achieving gender equity.

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CORE COURSE 8

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Course Objectives:

- 1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of rural sociology focusing on the analysis of village society and the distinctive features, structures, and dynamics of rural society in India.
- 3. To examine the nature and significance of rural sociology, including its origins, subject matter, scope, and relevance in the Indian context.
- 4. To analyze the rural social structure, including aspects such as village community, agrarian economy, agrarian class, and the caste system, and their significance in shaping rural life.
- 5. To identify and analyze rural social problems in India, including poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, food security, landlessness, indebtedness, and challenges in rural healthcare and sanitation.
- 6. To examine agrarian reform programs and their impact, including land reforms and cooperative movements.
- 7. To understand the Panchayati Raj Institutions, and their role in rural development.
- 8. To explore perspectives, strategies, and programs of rural development, including community development programs, livelihood missions, and literacy programs, aimed at addressing rural socioeconomic challenges and fostering sustainable development.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. Students will develop a thorough understanding of rural sociology, enabling them to analyze the nature and structures of rural society in India.
- 2. Students will recognize the significance of rural sociology in addressing rural issues and it allows them to analyze rural social structures, including the village community, agrarian economy, caste system, and understand their implications for rural life.
- 4. Students will identify and assess key rural social problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and food security, and evaluate strategies for addressing them.
- 5. Students will examine the impact of agrarian reform programs and cooperative movements on rural socio-economic inequalities.
- 6. Students will understand the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions and their role in rural development. Students will analyze perspectives, strategies, and programs of rural development, including community development initiatives and livelihood missions.

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CORE COURSE 9

SOCIOLOGY OF KINSHIP

Course Objectives:

- 1. The course aims to introduce students to the fundamental principles of kinship and marriage, including key terms, theoretical frameworks, and ethnographic examples.
- 2. The paper explores the significance and types of kinship, including the degree of kinship, kinship usages, and key concepts such as descent, consanguinity, filiation, incest taboo, and affinity.
- 3. The course examines different approaches to the study of kinship, including descent, alliance, and cultural perspectives, and their implications for understanding kinship systems.
- 4. The course analyzes the kinship and clan systems, including their meanings, types, relationships between clans and lineages, totemism, taboos, and kinship terminologies, the regional variations in kinship organizations in India and explores the changing dynamics of kinship in India with focus on patterns of change, continuity and emerging dimensions on family structures.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. By the end of this course, the students will develop a comprehensive understanding of kinship including key concepts, theoretical frameworks, and ethnographic examples from diverse cultural contexts.
- 2. The Students will be able to analyze the significance and types of kinship and the roles and functions of the kinship system.
- 3. Students will critically evaluate different approaches to the study of kinship, understanding their strengths and limitations in analyzing kinship systems.
- 4. Students will recognize the complexity of kinship and clan systems, including their cultural, social, and symbolic dimensions, and their significance in shaping social relationships.
- 5. Students will understand the regional variations in kinship organization in India and the impact of social, economic, and cultural changes on kinship patterns and family structures.

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CORE COURSE 10

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

Course Objectives:

- 1. To introduce students to the sociological study of social inequalities, providing them with an understanding of key concepts, theories, and dimensions.
- 2. To familiarize students with principal theoretical perspectives on social inequalities including Marxist, Weberian, and functionalist perspectives.
- 3. To explore social identities and inequalities, including caste, race, ethnicity, and gender.
- 6. To analyze the processes of social mobility and reproduction, including their social and cultural aspects, and their role in challenging social inequalities.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. Students will develop a comprehensive understanding of social stratification and inequality, recognizing its nature and significance.
- 2. Students will evaluate major theoretical perspectives on social inequalities, including Marxist, Weberian, and functionalist approaches, and understand their contributions to sociological analysis.
- 3. Students will recognize the importance of social identities, including caste, race, ethnicity, and gender, in shaping patterns of inequality and social hierarchies.
- 5. Students will understand the processes of social mobility and reproduction.
- 6. Students will develop analytical skills to critically assess patterns of social inequality in both Indian and global contexts.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

CORE COURSE 11

SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS-I

Course Objectives:

- 1. To familiarize students with foundational texts and ideas that have shaped the discipline of sociology, focusing on major thinkers and their contributions.
- 2. To introduce students to the theoretical frameworks and methodological approaches of key sociological thinkers.
- 3. To provide students with a historical and intellectual context for understanding the development of sociological thought.
- 4. To encourage students to apply sociological theories and concepts to contemporary social issues and phenomena.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. Students will gain a thorough understanding of the foundational texts and ideas of Sociology, including those of Auguste Comte, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx, and Max Weber.
- 2. Students will be able to analyze and interpret key concepts and arguments presented in classic sociological texts, demonstrating a nuanced understanding of their relevance and significance.
- 3. Students will recognize the historical and intellectual contexts in which major sociological ideas emerged, enabling them to appreciate the development of the discipline over time.
- 4. Students will apply sociological theories and concepts to contemporary social issues and phenomena, demonstrating their ability to engage in informed sociological analysis and discourse.

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CORE COURSE 12

SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS-I

Course Objectives:

- 1. The course aims to provide students with a general introduction to the methodologies of sociological research.
- 2. It familiarizes students with the logic of social research while introducing them to the principles of objectivity, the relationship between theory and research, and the concept of reflexivity.
- 3. The course also introduces students to different methodological perspectives in sociological research, including quantitative and qualitative approaches, the comparative method, feminist perspectives, and ethnographic perspectives.
- 4. It shall also equip students with the knowledge and skills necessary for the analysis of data in sociological research, including understanding different types of data and techniques for content analysis and data presentation.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. By the end of this course the students will develop a foundational understanding of sociological research methodologies, enabling them to critically evaluate research studies and design their own research projects.
- 2. The students will be able to understand what sociological research is, the concept of objectivity, reflexivity and relationship between theory and research.
- 4. Students will be able to identify and compare different methodological perspectives in sociological research, including quantitative and qualitative approaches, and understand their strengths and limitations.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

CORE COURSE 13

SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS-II

Course Objectives:

- 1. To introduce students to diverse theoretical perspectives and concepts developed by post-classical sociologists through original texts authored by key figures in the field.
- 2. To facilitate critical engagement with sociological theories and ideas, enabling students to analyze and interpret original texts in their historical and intellectual context.
- 3. To encourage students to apply insights from post-classical sociological thinking to contemporary social issues and phenomena.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. Students will develop a comprehensive understanding of post-classical sociological thinking, including the theoretical frameworks and concepts proposed by key figures such as Talcott Parsons, Claude Levi-Strauss, G. H. Mead, Erving Goffman, Peter L. Berger, Thomas Luckmann, C. Wright Mills, the Frankfurt School, and Habermas.
- 2. Students will be able to critically evaluate texts authored by post-classical sociologists, identifying key concepts, arguments, and contributions to sociological theory.
- 3. Students will recognize the historical and intellectual contexts in which post-classical sociological ideas emerged, enabling them to appreciate the development of sociological thought over time.
- 4. Students will apply insights from post-classical sociological thinking to analyze and interpret contemporary social issues and phenomena, demonstrating their ability to engage in informed sociological analysis and discourse.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

CORE COURSE 14

SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS-II

Course Objectives:

- 1. The course aims to provide students with an introductory understanding of the research process in social sciences, focusing on research design, data collection methods, and data analysis techniques to make them understand as to how a research is actually done.
- 2. The course aims to familiarize students with key concepts and principles of social science research, including the role of theory, hypothesis formulation, and the significance of fieldwork.
- 3. The course emphasizes on the different types of research along with the tools and techniques to equip the students with both quantitative and qualitative research methodology, such as: survey methods, sampling techniques, questionnaire design, interviews, observations, and case studies, basic, applied, action, historical, empirical, descriptive, explanatory, and exploratory research.
- 4. It also introduces students to basic statistical methods used in social science research, including graphical presentation of data, measures of central tendency, measures of dispersion, and the significance of statistical data.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. Students will understand the research process in social sciences, including the formulation of a research design along with the research questions, methods, theory, hypothesis, fieldwork and interpretation of research findings.
- 2. Students will recognize the importance of different types of research and be able to select appropriate research designs based on the research objectives and context.
- 3. Students will develop practical skills in both quantitative and qualitative research methods, enabling them to collect and analyze data using a variety of techniques.
- 5. Students will gain proficiency in basic statistical methods used in social science research.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

SEC-01

SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA

Course Objectives:

- 1. To introduce students to the complex interconnections between media and society and examine the transmission and reception of media content, focusing on the production, control, challenges, and representations of media.
- 2. To familiarize students with theoretical approaches used to analyze media and its societal impacts, including neo-Marxist, feminist, semiotic, and interactionist perspectives.
- 3. To encourage critical thinking and analysis of media texts and their influence on societal dynamics.
- 4. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of both old and new media forms and their implications for contemporary society.

5. Course Outcome:

- 1. Students will develop a nuanced understanding of the interconnections between media and society, recognizing the complex ways in which media influences and reflects social dynamics.
- 2. Students will demonstrate familiarity with various theoretical approaches including neo-Marxist, feminist, semiotic, and interactionist perspectives, used to analyze media and its societal impacts.
- 3. Students will be able to critically analyze the production, control, and reception of media content, considering the implications for power, ideology, and cultural representation.
- 4. Students will understand the challenges posed by new media technologies to traditional forms of media production and control, and evaluate the impact of digital platforms on media consumption.
- 5. Students will demonstrate an ability to critically evaluate media representations of various social groups, events, and issues, recognizing the role of media in shaping public discourse and perceptions.
- 6. Students will develop analytical skills to assess audience reception of media content, including understanding how audiences interpret and negotiate meanings from media texts.
- 7. Students will be able to apply theoretical insights and critical perspectives to analyze real-world examples of media texts and their societal implications.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

SEC-02

VISUAL SOCIOLOGY

Course Objectives:

- 1. To introduce students to the field of visual sociology as a method of sociological inquiry, focusing on the visual dimensions of social life and phenomena.
- 2. To provide students with an understanding of key concepts and theories in visual sociology, including vision, visuality, scopic regime, simulacrum, and visual cultures.
- 3. To familiarize students with methodological tools and approaches used in visual sociology, such as site analysis, production analysis, image analysis, photography techniques, and audience reception.
- 4. To explore the relationship between discourse and visual culture, including concepts such as intertextuality, discursive formation, power/knowledge, and regimes of truth.
- 5. To enable students to apply visual sociology methods and techniques to their own research projects, including documentary photography, photojournalism, poster design, film review, and group discussions.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. Students will develop a comprehensive understanding of visual sociology as a method of sociological inquiry, recognizing its significance in studying social phenomena.
- 2. Students will be able to analyze visual representations of social life using sociological concepts and theories, including understanding how visual images convey meanings and messages about gender, social status, and cultural forms.
- 3. Students will acquire practical skills in using digital cameras and other recording technology to collect visual data, and in applying methodological tools for analyzing visual materials.
- 4. Students will critically evaluate the relationship between discourse and visual culture, recognizing how power dynamics and systems of knowledge shape visual representations.
- 5. Students will demonstrate the ability to apply visual sociology methods and techniques to their own research projects, producing sociological portraits, studying sociological landscapes, and analyzing signs and representations in spatial contexts.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

DSE-01

URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Course Objectives:

- 1. To introduce students to Urban Sociology as a branch of Sociology which helps in understanding urban life in both historical and contemporary contexts.
- 2. To explore various concerns and issues related to urban living, including experiences of urban communities, urbanism, urban community dynamics, and the cultural aspects of cities.
- 4. To analyze urbanization processes, including migration patterns, and their implications for urban societies and communities.
- 5. To examine the politics of urban space, including issues of culture, leisure, caste, class, and gender in urban environments.
- 6. To critically examine Indian urban policies and development strategies, including their implementation, and critique.
- 7. To identify and analyze urban problems such as slum growth, housing issues, and urban poverty, and explore various programs and policies aimed at addressing these challenges.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. Students will develop a comprehensive understanding of key theoretical perspectives in urban sociology.
- 2. Students will be able to analyze urban communities, students will gain insights into the complexities of urbanization processes, including migration dynamics and their impact on urban societies.
- 4. Students will demonstrate an understanding of urban space, including the intersectionality of caste, class, gender, and culture in urban environments.
- 5. Students will critically engage with Indian urban policies and development strategies.
- 6. Students will identify and analyze urban problems and explore various programs and policies aimed at addressing them.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

DSE-02

AGRARIAN SOCIOLOGY

Course Objectives:

- 1. To explore agrarian sociology as a branch of Sociology, with a focus on Indian themes. To examine the scope and subject matter of agrarian sociology, including its definition and key concepts.
- 2. To introduce students to agrarian concerns and their implications for agricultural systems and rural societies.
- 3. To analyze key issues in agrarian sociology, such as the agrarian question, moral economy, and agrarian commodity systems, with a focus on understanding their historical and contemporary significance.
- 4. To investigate themes in agrarian sociology in the context of India, including labor dynamics, agrarian class structures, land reforms, caste dynamics, and gender realities.
- 6. To discuss the challenges and prospects of agrarian futures, including agrarian crisis, and movements.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. Students will develop a comprehensive understanding of key issues in agrarian sociology, enabling them to critically analyze agricultural systems and rural societies. Students will be able to articulate the scope and subject matter of agrarian sociology
- 2. Students will gain insights into emerging global agrarian concerns and their implications for agricultural development and rural livelihoods.
- 3. Students will be able to analyze key issues in agrarian sociology, including the agrarian question, moral economy, and agrarian commodity systems.
- 5. Students will understand the complexities of agrarian sociology in India, including labor dynamics, agrarian class structures, land reforms, caste dynamics, and gender realities.
- 6. Students will critically assess the challenges and prospects of agrarian futures, including agrarian crises, movements, and the evolving global agrarian order.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

DSE-03

FIELD- WORK

Course Objectives:

- 1. To provide students with practical skills in empirical field data collection, analysis, and writing research reports in sociology.
- 2. To equip students with the necessary methodological tools and techniques for conducting independent research projects in sociology.
- 3. To enable students to apply sociological theories and concepts learned in the classroom to real-world research contexts.
- 4. To foster critical thinking and analytical abilities in students through the process of designing, conducting, and analyzing sociological research.
- 5. To enhance students' communication skills, both written and oral, through the presentation and defense of their research findings.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. Students will demonstrate efficiency in designing and conducting empirical field research, including surveys and collecting relevant data.
- 2. Students will develop the ability to analyze and interpret sociological data collected during fieldwork, using appropriate statistical and qualitative analysis techniques.
- 3. Students will be able to write research reports or dissertations in sociology, adhering to academic standards and guidelines.
- 4. Students will demonstrate understanding of research methodology, literature review, and theoretical frameworks relevant to their research topics.
- 5. Students will critically evaluate and discuss their research findings, drawing conclusions based on empirical evidence and sociological analysis.
- 6. Students will effectively communicate their research findings and insights through written reports and oral presentations.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

DSE-06

INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITIONS

Course Objective:

- 1. This course aims to explore the traditions in Indian sociology by delving into the perspectives of key Indian sociologists on various societal issues.
- 2. It examines the evolution of sociology as a subject in India.
- The primary focus is on understanding key sociological concepts and analyses through the works of eminent Indian sociologists.

Course Outcome:

- 1. Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the evolution of sociology as a subject in India and the contributions of key Indian sociologists.
- 2. Students will develop critical thinking skills by analyzing and evaluating key sociological concepts and perspectives presented by Indian sociologists.
- 3. Students will gain insights into the complexities of Indian society, including issues related to tradition, modernity, caste, gender, and social change.
- 4. Students will be able to critically assess the relevance and applicability of sociological theories and perspectives in understanding contemporary Indian society.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

GE-1a

GENDER AND VIOLENCE

Course Objective:

The course aims to provide. It seeks to raise awareness about the prevalence of gendered violence and empower students with sociologically informed perspectives to address and intervene in instances of violence effectively, ethically, and pragmatically.

- 1. The course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of gendered violence, exploring its various forms, underlying structures, and contexts to introduce students to the concept of gendered violence and its meaning and the different forms.
- 2. It examines how structural factors such as caste intersect with gender to perpetuate violence and also analyzes domestic and familial violence, understanding its dynamics and impacts on individuals and communities
- 3. The course explores the concept of violence, harassment, and discrimination in the workplace, including its causes and consequences.
- 4. The course studies sexual violence, including its prevalence, impact, and sociocultural factors contributing to its perpetuation and examines the different public policies and political political policies as responses to gendered violence.

Course Outcome:

- 1. By the end of this course the students will develop a nuanced understanding of the multifaceted nature of gendered violence, including its structural, situational, and intersectional dimensions.
- 2. Students will be able to critically analyze and evaluate different forms of gendered violence, recognizing their underlying causes and consequences.
- 3. Students will acquire knowledge of sociological theories and concepts relevant to gendered violence, enabling them to engage in informed discussions and debates on the topic.
- 4. Students will gain awareness of the ethical and pragmatic considerations involved in addressing gendered violence, including the importance of intervention strategies and support mechanisms.
- 5. Students will develop the skills and competencies necessary to contribute to efforts aimed at preventing and combating gendered violence in various social contexts, including through advocacy, policy formulation, and community-based initiatives.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

GE-2a

POPULATION AND SOCIETY

Course Objective:

- 1. The course aims to provide students with a critical understanding of the relationship between population dynamics and societal factors.
- It explores the influence of fertility, mortality, and migration on the composition, size, and 2. structure of populations, and examines the economic, political, and social implications of domestic and international population movements.
- 3. The paper shall explore key concepts, approaches, and the scope of demography as a discipline.
- 4. The course shall examine pre-Malthusian theories of population growth, Malthusian theory and its critiques, including discussions on population checks and resource constraints, post-Malthusian perspectives and Marxist theories on population dynamics.

Course Outcome:

- 1. By the end of the course the students will develop a comprehensive understanding of the factors shaping population dynamics, including fertility, mortality, and migration.
- 2. The students will gain insight into the theories and frameworks used to analyze population trends and their implications for society.
- 3. The students will acquire knowledge of demographic concepts and methodologies, enabling them to conduct basic population analysis.
- 4. Students will critically evaluate the role of population in the context of development, exploring its impact on economic, political, and social processes.
- 5. Students will be able to assess and discuss population policies and programs, understanding their significance in addressing demographic challenges and promoting sustainable development.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

DSC-1: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Course Objective: The course aims to provide students with a comprehensive introduction to Sociology as a discipline, covering its origin, history, fundamental concepts, and key concerns. By the end of the course, students will be familiarized with the foundational principles and theories of Sociology.

Course Outcome:

- 1. Students will develop a foundational understanding of sociology as a discipline, including its history, theories, and methodologies.
- 2. Students will be able to identify and explain the relationships between Sociology and other social sciences, recognizing their interdisciplinary nature.
- 3. Students will acquire knowledge of key Sociological concepts and their relevance to the study of society and social phenomena.
- 4. Students will demonstrate the ability to analyze and interpret sociological issues using sociological concepts and perspectives.

DSC-2: SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA

Course Objective: This course aims to provide students with an overview of the institutions and processes that shape Indian society. By adopting a Sociological perspective, the course encourages students to analyze the complexities of Indian reality, including its diverse social structures and practices.

Course Outcome:

- 1. Students will develop a sociological understanding of Indian society, including its diverse institutions, practices, and identities.
- 2. Students will be able to analyze the complexities of Indian society through a critical sociological lens, identifying patterns of social change and continuity.
- 3. Students will gain insight into the dynamics of social movements and their role in challenging existing social structures and practices.
- 4. Students will acquire the ability to assess the relationship between the state and society in India, including the challenges posed by communalism and the pursuit of secularism.
- 5. Students will develop critical thinking skills and analytical abilities necessary for engaging with sociological concepts and applying them to the study of Indian society.

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DSC-3: **SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES**

Course Objective:

- 1. This course aims to familiarize students with the foundational ideas and contributions of classical sociological thinkers whose theories have significantly influenced the discipline of sociology.
- 2. To provide an in-depth exploration of sociological thought through the study of texts and gain diverse perspectives on sociological theories.

Course Outcome:

- 1. Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the major theoretical frameworks and concepts developed by classical sociological thinkers.
- 2. Students will be able to critically analyze and evaluate the contributions of each thinker to the field of sociology.
- 3. Students will develop a deeper appreciation for the historical development of sociological thought and its relevance to understanding modern society.

DSC- 4: **TECHNIQUE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH**

Course Objective:

- 1. The course aims to equip students with the necessary skills to understand and apply techniques used by social scientists to investigate social phenomena.
- 2. Through the exploration of research design, methods of data collection, and data analysis, students will develop fundamental knowledge of both quantitative and qualitative research methodologies.

Course Outcome:

- 1. Students will acquire a foundational understanding of research design principles and concepts.
- 2. Students will develop practical skills in selecting appropriate data collection methods based on research objectives.
- 3. Students will gain proficiency in analyzing qualitative and quantitative data using relevant techniques.
- 4. Students will enhance their ability to design and conduct research projects independently or as part of a team.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

DSE- 1a: RELIGION AND SOCIETY

Course Objective:

The course aims to provide students with a Sociological perspective on religion, examining its various forms and roles within modern society, with a particular focus on India.

Course Outcome:

- 1. Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the Sociology of religion, including its theoretical frameworks and empirical applications.
- 2. Students will develop insights into the diverse religious traditions present in India and their societal significance.
- 3. Students will critically analyze the dynamics of secularism and communalism in Indian society, with an emphasis on sociological perspectives.

DSE 2a: SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

Course Objectives:

- 1. The course aims to familiarize students with various concepts and theories related to social inequality and stratification. Through theoretical discussions and case studies, students will gain insights into the different forms and institutional manifestations of social stratification.
- 2. The paper analyzes the different forms of social stratification by the concepts of race, ethnicity and caste and the nature of its inequality.
- 3. It also examines the social and cultural construction of gender, inequalities based on gender, and issues of gender exclusion.
- 4. The paper aims to understand the concept of poverty, its nature, and the factors contributing to poverty in India.
- 5. The concepts of social exclusion and social mobility are also explored in the course, analyzing the relationship between mobility and social change.

Course Outcome:

- 1. By the end of the paper the students will develop a comprehensive understanding of various forms of social inequality and stratification.
- 2. The students will be able to critically analyze the impact of race, ethnicity, caste, gender, and poverty on society.
- 3. Students will be able to apply sociological theories and concepts to real-world case studies related to social inequality.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

- 4. Students will gain insights into the factors influencing social mobility and its implications for societal change.
- 5. Students will be equipped to engage in discussions and research on issues related to social inequality and stratification.

GE-1a

GENDER AND VIOLENCE

Course Objective:

The course aims to provide. It seeks to raise awareness about the prevalence of gendered violence and empower students with sociologically informed perspectives to address and intervene in instances of violence effectively, ethically, and pragmatically.

- 1. The course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of gendered violence, exploring its various forms, underlying structures, and contexts to introduce students to the concept of gendered violence and its meaning and the different forms.
- 2. It examines how structural factors such as caste intersect with gender to perpetuate violence and also analyzes domestic and familial violence, understanding its dynamics and impacts on individuals and communities
- 3. The course explores the concept of violence, harassment, and discrimination in the workplace, including its causes and consequences.
- 4. The course studies sexual violence, including its prevalence, impact, and sociocultural factors contributing to its perpetuation and examines the different public policies and political political policies as responses to gendered violence.

Course Outcome:

- 1. By the end of this course the students will develop a nuanced understanding of the multifaceted nature of gendered violence, including its structural, situational, and intersectional dimensions.
- 2. Students will be able to critically analyze and evaluate different forms of gendered violence, recognizing their underlying causes and consequences.
- 3. Students will acquire knowledge of sociological theories and concepts relevant to gendered violence, enabling them to engage in informed discussions and debates on the topic.
- 4. Students will gain awareness of the ethical and pragmatic considerations involved in addressing gendered violence, including the importance of intervention strategies and support mechanisms.
- 5. Students will develop the skills and competencies necessary to contribute to efforts aimed at preventing and combating gendered violence in various social contexts, including through advocacy, policy formulation, and community-based initiatives.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

GE-2a

POPULATION AND SOCIETY

Course Objective:

- 1. The course aims to provide students with a critical understanding of the relationship between population dynamics and societal factors.
- 2. It explores the influence of fertility, mortality, and migration on the composition, size, and structure of populations, and examines the economic, political, and social implications of domestic and international population movements.
- 3. The paper shall explore key concepts, approaches, and the scope of demography as a discipline.
- 4. The course shall examine pre-Malthusian theories of population growth, Malthusian theory and its critiques, including discussions on population checks and resource constraints, post-Malthusian perspectives and Marxist theories on population dynamics.

Course Outcome:

- 1. By the end of the course the students will develop a comprehensive understanding of the factors shaping population dynamics, including fertility, mortality, and migration.
- 2. The students will gain insight into the theories and frameworks used to analyze population trends and their implications for society.
- 3. The students will acquire knowledge of demographic concepts and methodologies, enabling them to conduct basic population analysis.
- 4. Students will critically evaluate the role of population in the context of development, exploring its impact on economic, political, and social processes.
- 5. Students will be able to assess and discuss population policies and programs, understanding their significance in addressing demographic challenges and promoting sustainable development.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

SEC-01

SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA

Course Objectives:

- 1. To introduce students to the complex interconnections between media and society and examine the transmission and reception of media content, focusing on the production, control, challenges, and representations of media.
- 2. To familiarize students with theoretical approaches used to analyze media and its societal impacts, including neo-Marxist, feminist, semiotic, and interactionist perspectives.
- 3. To encourage critical thinking and analysis of media texts and their influence on societal dynamics.
- 4. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of both old and new media forms and their implications for contemporary society.

Course Outcome:

- 1. Students will develop a nuanced understanding of the interconnections between media and society, recognizing the complex ways in which media influences and reflects social dynamics.
- 2. Students will demonstrate familiarity with various theoretical approaches including neo-Marxist, feminist, semiotic, and interactionist perspectives, used to analyze media and its societal impacts.
- 3. Students will be able to critically analyze the production, control, and reception of media content, considering the implications for power, ideology, and cultural representation.
- 4. Students will understand the challenges posed by new media technologies to traditional forms of media production and control, and evaluate the impact of digital platforms on media consumption.
- 5. Students will demonstrate an ability to critically evaluate media representations of various social groups, events, and issues, recognizing the role of media in shaping public discourse and perceptions.
- 6. Students will develop analytical skills to assess audience reception of media content, including understanding how audiences interpret and negotiate meanings from media texts.
- 7. Students will be able to apply theoretical insights and critical perspectives to analyze real-world examples of media texts and their societal implications.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

SEC-02

VISUAL SOCIOLOGY

Course Objectives:

- 1. To introduce students to the field of visual sociology as a method of sociological inquiry, focusing on the visual dimensions of social life and phenomena.
- 2. To provide students with an understanding of key concepts and theories in visual sociology, including vision, visuality, scopic regime, simulacrum, and visual cultures.
- 3. To familiarize students with methodological tools and approaches used in visual sociology, such as site analysis, production analysis, image analysis, photography techniques, and audience reception.
- 4. To explore the relationship between discourse and visual culture, including concepts such as intertextuality, discursive formation, power/knowledge, and regimes of truth.
- 5. To enable students to apply visual sociology methods and techniques to their own research projects, including documentary photography, photojournalism, poster design, film review, and group discussions.

Course Outcomes:

- 1. Students will develop a comprehensive understanding of visual sociology as a method of sociological inquiry, recognizing its significance in studying social phenomena.
- 2. Students will be able to analyze visual representations of social life using sociological concepts and theories, including understanding how visual images convey meanings and messages about gender, social status, and cultural forms.
- 3. Students will acquire practical skills in using digital cameras and other recording technology to collect visual data, and in applying methodological tools for analyzing visual materials.
- 4. Students will critically evaluate the relationship between discourse and visual culture, recognizing how power dynamics and systems of knowledge shape visual representations.
- 5. Students will demonstrate the ability to apply visual sociology methods and techniques to their own research projects, producing sociological portraits, studying sociological landscapes, and analyzing signs and representations in spatial contexts.

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