

Dear sir,

Greetings of the day,

In criteria I: Curricular Aspects for an affiliated colleges –to ensure the outcomes of its programme is a primary responsibility of University. Moreover, at college level there is a question to formulate “Course outcome” and “programme outcomes”. I am submitting “subject- learning objectives” and “programme outcomes”. You please incorporate these things while finalizing programme outcomes. In criteria I there is a question on **programme outcomes**.

OBJECTIVES OF COURSE OF SOCIOLOGY

Sociology as one of the most dynamic disciplines is primarily involved in the study of society and the social structure characterizing society. Conventionally the interest of sociology has been on knowing the intricacies of the older institutions such as family, marriage, kinship, religion and many other aspects such as group, culture, norms, values, education, stratification, etc., gaining momentum in the process of building up of a society. The focus in sociology has always been on understanding the web of social relationship and interaction which go into making the society a stronger social fabric. The theories claiming an overriding influence in sociology till the recent past have been mainly of structural-functional and conflict perspective and said to characterize the mainstream society. The structural-functional and conflict theories as a part of the mainstream society operate as the two extremes opposing each other on the basis of their respective laws of operation which mostly remain fixed or unchanged in their own right. But sociology today does not seem to remain confined to the fixed boundaries determined by the laws of structural-functionalism and social conflict. The subject has now acquired enormous flexibility and thus entered into the realms of other social sciences. It has in general assumed an interdisciplinary character. Some of the early areas of interest now either have started losing their importance or giving way to the new thrust areas of study. The prevailing scenario at the global level makes the subject oblivious of one dominant culture, order, system of values, ideas and thought. Sociology at present engages itself in focusing more on the emerging trends of multiculturalism, post-structuralism, post-modernism, hyper-modernity and globalization. The theory at present emerges to be increasingly characterized as synthetic or integrative rather than deterministic. The trend now accommodates more of a soft approach and avoids as much of a hard core approach as it can. The proposed semester pattern syllabus in sociology at the undergraduate level has been planned keeping in mind the growing acceptance for the new trends, facts of life and orientations within the domain of sociology as a science of society. The learners of sociology, the students and teachers, now will have ample scope to know and understand the subject in a broad perspective. The U.G. course under semester pattern syllabi will aim at the following objectives in general:-

1. To make students understand the nature of sociology and its nexus with other disciplines.
2. To make students understand the recent concepts surfacing in the studies of sociologists and social scientists.
3. To make students know the current issues, problems and the measures to address them in right perspective.
4. To sustain the interest of the students in terms of making them capable of fitting into the job market.
5. To develop a multi-disciplinary interest and a broad perspective among the students to understand the intricacies of the concepts, issues and problems brought by the papers.

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PROGRAMME OUTCOME DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

HoD : Dr. R. J. Bhagat

Program outcomes describe what students are expected to know or be able to do by the time of graduation from the programme. The learning objectives and program outcomes of UG with Sociology as one of the course subject are:

Department: Sociology HOD: **Dr. R. J. Bhagat**

At the end of the programme, the student will be able to:

Programme B. A.	Paper Title & Objectives	Learning (Course)Outcomes	Programme outcomes (B. A.- Sociology)
B. A. I Sem. I	Sociology: An Introduction Objectives of the Paper: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This paper intends to induct the students to sociology as the beginner of the subject. 2. The paper thus aims to expose the students to the basic concepts in sociology. 	Course Contents :- 1. Understanding Sociology: A. Sociology: Its meaning, definition and characteristics as a science. B. Relationship of sociology with other social sciences: Anthropology, History, Political Science and Economics. 2. Basic Concepts in Sociology: A. Groups, reference groups, association, institution, community and society. B. Development of human societies: Pre-modern societies (hunting and gathering societies, pastoral and agrarian societies.) Modern industrial Society: Its characteristics- industrialism, capitalism, urbanism, liberal democracy. C. Society and Individual: A mutual relationship. 3. Socialization: A. Meaning, processes and importance of socialization. B. Agencies of socialization: Family, education, religion, peer group and mass media. C. Mead's concepts of 'I', 'Me' and Socialization. 4. Social structure: A. Elements of social structure. B. Functions and dysfunctions of social Structure. C. Socio-cultural processes: Cooperation, conflict, accommodation, assimilation and competition.	B.A. SOCIOLOGY Program Specific Outcomes: Student seeking admission for B.A. programme are expected to imbue with following quality which help them in their future life to achieve the expected goals. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Realization of human values. 2. Sense of social service. 3. Responsible and dutiful citizen. 4. Critical temper e. Creative ability. 5. Acquaintance with social transactions, social relations, social formations, social control, social values and culture. 6. Knowing the significance of social institution, caste system, religion, nationalism, integrity, equality and justice. 7. Getting the knowledge of the works of social reformers all over the nation. 8. Ability to follow new stream of
B. A. I Sem. II	Sociology: Themes and Perspectives Objectives of the Paper: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This paper intends to orient the 	Course Contents:- 1. Culture and Society: A. Meaning, definition and characteristics of culture. B. Elements of culture: Cognitive elements, beliefs, values and norms,	

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	<p>students to certain basic perspectives in sociology.</p> <p>2. The paper also intends to make students know in details about culture, stratification and mobility and the deviant patterns and social control in society.</p>	<p>and signs.</p> <p>C. Culture and ways of individual behavior and personality.</p> <p>2. Social Deviation and Social Control:</p> <p>A. Social deviance and conformity: Meaning and definition, causes of and measures to check deviant behavior. Factors promoting conformity.</p> <p>B. Anomie and social deviation, social structure and social deviation.</p> <p>C. Social Control: Meaning, definition and means – formal and informal means.</p> <p>3. Social Stratification and Social Mobility:</p> <p>A. Social differentiation and social stratification.</p> <p>B. Meaning, definition and forms of social stratification.</p> <p>C. Functions and dysfunctions of social stratification.</p> <p>D. Social mobility: Meaning, definition and types of social mobility.</p> <p>4. Major Perspectives in Sociology:</p> <p>A. Structural-functional perspective</p> <p>B. Conflict perspective</p> <p>C. Feminist perspective</p> <p>Course Outcome : B. A. I Semester I & II (Sociology)</p> <p>1. Implementing the scientific approach in the student.</p> <p>2. Introduction to the various Scientific methods in the students</p> <p>3. Developing the research attitude among students</p>	<p>thoughts and theories of social thinkers.</p> <p>9. Getting the deep knowledge about various social groups like tribal community, women bulk etc.</p> <p>10. Ability to deal with research in sociology.</p>
B. A. II Sem. III	<p>Foundations of Sociological Thought</p> <p>Objectives of the Paper:</p> <p>1. The paper aims at orienting the students to the basic sociological thoughts of the great masters of sociology.</p> <p>2. The paper also intends to help the</p>	<p>Course Content :-</p> <p>1. Emergence of Sociology as a Discipline:</p> <p>A. The intellectual and social forces.</p> <p>B. The social, economic and political forces.</p> <p>2. Founders of Sociology: I</p> <p>A. August Comte: Views on positivism and law of three stages of society.</p> <p>B. Herbert Spencer: Organic analogy, theory of social evolution, military and</p>	

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PROGRAMME OUTCOME DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

HoD : Dr. R. J. Bhagat

	students to shape their thoughts and ideas and also addressing many current sociological issues and problems.	industrial society. 3. Founders of Sociology: II A. Charles Horton Cooley: Looking-Glass Self, primary group - its characteristics and importance B. Emile Durkheim: Types of suicide, religion and its functions. 4. Founders of Sociological Thought: III A. Karl Marx: Capitalism and its criticism, class and class struggle B. Max Weber: Types of social action, types of authority and bureaucracy.	
B. A. II Sem. IV	Indian Sociological Tradition Objectives of the Paper: 1. The paper intends to make the students understand the seminal ideas and thoughts reflected in the works of Indian Sociologists. 2. The paper also aims to help the students in understanding at the theoretical level the sociological issues concerning Indian society.	Course Contents:- 1. Theoretical Roots of Caste in India: A. B.R. Ambedkar: Origin of caste and its criticism. B. G. S. Ghurye: Characteristics of caste and the emergence of sub-castes. 2. Social Change from Indian Perspective: A. M.N. Shrinivas: Dominant caste –Meaning and implication. Sanskritization—as a factor of social change, mobility and development. B. D.P. Mukherjee: Historical Dialecticism, Indian tradition and social change. 3. Indian Society and Contemporary Change: A. R.K. Mukherjee : Values, symbols, personality and change. B. S. C. Dubey: Values in modernity; modernity, Indian society and social change. 4. Gender and Society in India: A. Tarabai Shinde: Women and patriarchy in Indian society. B. Jyotibha Phule and Savitribai Phule: Women’s education and women’s rights. Course Outcomes:- B.A. part-II, Semester III & IV paper: - Foundations of Sociological Thought & Semester IV: - Indian Sociological Tradition 1. Acquaintance with the great social Thinkers, reformers and	

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PROGRAMME OUTCOME DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

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		<p>their contribution to the Social change.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Acquaintance with the sociological thought of the Pioneers of Sociology. 3. Making awareness of the perennial of structure versus agency. 4. Understanding the Ideal thoughts of social reforms in order to contribute to social evolutionary movement. 	
B. A. III (Yearly Pattern)	<p>Indian Society: The Structural Issues Objectives of the Paper:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The paper aims at acquainting the students with Indian society in terms making them know the issues and problems confronting the institutions of caste and family. 2. The paper also aims to bring into fore the issues and problems concerning the tribes and rural communities in India. 3. The paper is based on the problems the society in India is facing at present. 4. The paper thus intends to make the students know the nature, causes and consequences of those problems as well as the measures to put a check on them. 	<p>Course Contents:- 1. Indian Society, Structure and Inequality A. Caste as a structure of inequality and discrimination. B. Problems of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Castes. C. Constitutional Provisions for Scheduled Castes. D. Mandal Commission for Other Backward Castes. 2. Family in Contemporary India: A. Intra and inter generational conflict: Meaning, causes and measures to check them. B. Dowry, divorce and domestic violence. C. Problems of elderly people. 3. Tribal Issues and Problems in India: A. Tribal problems: Education, development and agrarian problem. B. Social mobility and change: Hinduization. C. Reservation among the tribals. 4. Education in contemporary India: A. Educational status among different communities in India. B. Gender bias in education in India: Obstacles to women's education. C. Problems of education among SCs, STs and Other Backward Castes and the measures to resolve it. 5. Displacement and Rehabilitation: A. Displacement: Meaning, causes and consequences. B. Rehabilitation: Concept, problems and plans.</p>	

		<p>6. Intolerance, Riot and Crime:</p> <p>A. Caste, religious and cultural intolerance.</p> <p>B. Communal riots, caste and ethnic conflict.</p> <p>C. Violence and crime against women and the marginalized.</p> <p>D. Measures to check intolerance, riots and crime.</p> <p>7. Corruption:</p> <p>A. Meaning, definition and types of corruption.</p> <p>B. Factors inducing corruption.</p> <p>C. Measures to check corruption.</p> <p>Course Outcome:-</p> <p>B.A. Part-III, (Yearly Pattern)</p> <p>Indian Society: The Structural Issues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Getting acquainted with the structure and changing nature of Indian society2. Understanding various segments and unity of the Indian society3. Discussing a brief outline of the making of the Indian Society.4. Introduction to major Social Problems and challenges before the problem of the Indian society.5. Awareness of Contemporary Social Problems in India.	
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