



**HKE SOCIETY'S  
SMT. C.B.PATIL ARTS AND COMMERCE  
DEGREE COLLEGE CHINCHOLI,  
KALABURAGI**



**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

**For academic year 2016-17 and 2017-18  
Course Outcomes in Sociology**

PO1- Understand society: Sociology as a discipline acquaints us with basic concepts and perspectives required to understand and analyse human societies. The relationship between individual and society is a complex subject and sociology tries to engage with it through multiple perspectives. The programme seeks to achieve a comprehensive understanding among the learners about social structures, social institutions and social processes by acquainting them with various sociological concept and theories. Sociology and the contribution of Auguste Comte ,Herbert Spencer to sociology

PO2-Critical thinking- Sociology as a discipline begins from common sense but parts ways with it to reveal underlying patterns of social organisation in human societies. The discipline achieves this by empowering its students with critical thinking which questions everyday common-sense assumptions about the society we live in. One of the first teachings of this discipline is this critical insight- the programme trains the students to question commonly held assumptions about societies they live in and enables them to look beyond that which is apparent. This is achieved by a rigorous training in critical thinking and questioning of popularly held assumptions. Students apply such thinking in their research projects which they submit in their final year. Some of the research projects conceived by students as a part of the programme over the years include- understanding the latent and manifest role of religion in pandemic, a study on ageing and its socio-cultural connotations, the subject of conspicuous consumption in online shopping and the internet as a site for presentation of selves.

PO3- Empathy and acceptance of differences- Sociology empowers students to relate and empathise with diverse points of views on a subject. In a largely multi-cultural world one of the core values is that of empathy. The programme achieves this by offering courses on religion, gender, sexuality and social movements. The discussions on movements and issues of fluid identities sensitize learners to multitude of belief systems and empowers them to empathise and accept differences intellectually. This makes them more tolerant, empathetic and better equipped to work in diverse cultural environments.

PO4-Communication-Sociology programme enables effective written, spoken and non-verbal communication through regular term papers, assignments, class presentations and strong observation skills which help decipher culturally laden gestures, signs and symbols. Students are encouraged to develop communication skills and are taught how to write original research papers with proper referencing. Their verbal skills are honed by encouraging them to articulate their views on complex contemporary issues during invited lectures, webinars and presentations

PSOs1 Critical Thinking: The programme seeks to develop in students the sociological knowledge and skills that will enable them to think critically and imaginatively about society , **community** and **Social Stratification** ,.

PSOs2 Sociological Understanding: The ability to demonstrate sociological understandings of phenomena, for example, how individual biographies are shaped by social structures, social institutions, cultural practices, and multiple axes of difference and inequality and social reformer contribution.

PSOs3 Gain knowledge: The ability to Gain knowledge of numerous areas social problems and formulate effective and convincing written and oral arguments and help students develops into moral individuals and responsible citizens.

PSOs4 understanding of social processes of Indian Society: The ability to know unity in diversity; Indian social structure rural, urban and tribal India

PSOs5 Observation power: a sensible observation power is necessary to identify the development project in present in society . So a perception about human society slowly grows up.

PSOs6 Social interaction power: Students of Sociology stream have to work beyond the class room at the time of field study activities. As a result good communication skill develops while interacting with local people.

PSOs 7 Ethical and Social Responsibility: Students have to learn about institutions, folkways, mores, culture, social control, social inequality, population composition, population policy, society and culture of India. All these help to instill among the students of Sociology a sense of ethical and social responsibility.

PSOs 8 Professional and Career Opportunities: Students will have the opportunity to join professional careers in Sociology and allied fields. Sociology provides an intellectual background for students

considering careers in business, social services, public policy, government service, nongovernmental organizations, foundations, or academia. This programme lays foundation for further study in Sociology, Social work, urban Development, Social Welfare and in other allied subjects.

Semester	Title of the Paper	Course Outcomes
I Semester	Fundamentals of Sociology and Social Thought	At the end of the course the students will be able to It being an introductory paper, Intends to; Make the students to acquaint with sociology as a social science Understand the distinctive approach of sociology, from other social sciences Students understood discipline and basic concept in sociology and social structure. Understand the Types of community and the Social Stratification Understand the contribution of Auguste Comte ,Herbert Spencer contribution to sociology
II Semester	Social institution and Social Thought	Identify the Social Institutions of Indian society- Marriage - Meaning Family- Religion Trace the historical background and the Culture and Socialization Agents of socialization- family, Peer and school Introducing the students to Factors –Education, Technological and cultural Agencies of social Control – Mores, folkways ,customs and Law Durkheim –Life sketch, types of Solidarity, theory of suicide Max Weber - Life Sketch, Religion and society, Bureaucracy
III Semester	Indian society and Social Thought-I	Identify the Components of Indian society- ashram, Dharma, purusharthas ,and Samskaras Trace the historical background and the Religions of India And Basic Philosophy of these Religions Introducing the students to Indian Society Backward class and minorities and their Population, Problems, and constitutional safeguards. Making the students to know the concept of Kayak and social equality and Concepts of survodaya, and Rural Reconstruction Making the students to know the Ways of bringing social change
IV Semester	Social institution and Social thought-II	Identify the Components of Indian society Marriage among Hindus, Muslims, and Christians- their meaning rituals and types Trace the historical background and the Indian Family system Caste system Introducing the students to Indian Society Backward class and minorities And Religious beliefs and rituals in India. Identify the Components of Sanskritisation Westernization
V Semester 5.1	Indian Social problems- I (compulsory)	Meaning Definition and importance of study of social problems Making the students to know the Poverty causes, effects and remedial Measures Elaborate on Caste, Minorities, and Problems in Modern India. Discuss Corruption , Dowry and legislation. Elaborate Poverty <sub>3</sub> and poverty elevation programmers. Explain unemployment, types and remedies. Describe Terrorism problem and legislation. Understand Youth unrest meaning and provision for remedies.
V	Any one may be	The objective of this course is to understand about the rural

Semester 5.2	offered Sociology of Rural Development in India (Optional)	<p>scenario.</p> <p>Describing Nature and Scope of rural sociology.</p> <p>Develop on understanding of Rural social system, concept of village, characteristics of rural social society.</p> <p>Elaborating on Rural family concept and types.</p> <p>Three tier system ,Gram panchayat, Taluka Panchayat, Zilla Panchayat- Their structure and powers</p> <p>Role of panchayat raj in Rural Development</p> <p>Describe rural reconstruction and planning.</p> <p>Non-Governmental Agencies Stree-Shakti Yojana, Self Help Groups Role of N.G.O's in rural development</p>
VI Semester 6.1	Indian social Problems-II (compulsory)	<p>Define Family Disorganization</p> <p>Explain the objective and subjective components of the definition of a social problem.</p> <p>Understand the social constructionist view of social problems</p> <p>Types of pollution (Sound, Air, Water, and soil pollution)</p> <p>A key thrust of the paper is towards developing a comparative understanding of different contemporary social problems in India.</p> <p>Elaborate on Caste, Minorities, and Problems in Modern India.</p> <p>Discuss Prostitution and legislation.</p> <p>Elaborate Poverty and poverty elevation programmers.</p> <p>Explain Environmental pollution, types and remedies.</p> <p>Describe Crime and juvenile Delinquency: problem and legislation.</p> <p>Understand Old Age Problems meaning and provision for remedies.</p>
VI Semester 6.2	Optional paper Any one may be offered Urban Sociology (Optional)	<p>The objective of this course is to understand about the urban scenario.</p> <p>Explain nature, scope, importance of urban sociology.</p> <p>Describe Characteristics of urban Community-Distinguishing between town and characteristic.</p> <p>Understand relation between Rural urban continuums.</p> <p>Explain Changes in urban community Migration and Urbanization.</p> <p>Emigration trends, factors. Analyse the Urban ecology and its theories.</p> <p>Understanding the Urban community meaning Urban problems: Leisure and recreation, communal, riots, drug Addiction and characteristics. Agencies of Urban Development, Housing and Urban voluntary Organization, HUDCO, Housing board urban development Authority, structure and objectives</p>