



HKE SOCIETY'S
SMT. C.B.PATIL ARTS AND COMMERCE DEGREE
COLLEGE CHINCHOLI, KALABURAGI
For Department of Sociology



SOCIOLOGY PROGRAM OUTCOMES, PROGRAMME SPECIFIC
OUTCOMES AND COURSE OUTCOMES
FOR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS (B.A) AS PER CBCS SYLLABUS
FOR 2018-19 to 2020-21

By the time of graduation, sociology majors should be able to;

Explain the sociological perspective, broadly defined; use sociological theory to explain social problems and issues; make theoretically-informed recommendations to address current social problems; and demonstrate the utility of the sociological perspective for their lives. Demonstrate the ability to interpret, locate, evaluate, generate, and use sociologically relevant data to test hypotheses and draw evidence –based conclusions. Integrate sociological theory, research and data in order to assess various explanations of social phenomena and to assess social policy.

Our degree programs are designed to produce graduates who can engage the world thoughtfully, critically, and creatively. Our hope is that the coursework we require will not only provide a solid base of anthropological or sociological knowledge and a set of skills to collect and evaluate information, but also that our assignments, readings and classroom discussions will foster a sense of engagement as citizens committed to making the world more human and livable. More specifically, each of our programs has articulated a set of learning outcomes for students. These outcomes are the basis for our on-going assessment of the effectiveness of our courses and our curricula. We will develop an ability to use social scientific research methods to address sociological questions.

LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR THE SOCIOLOGY UNDER-GRADUATE PROGRAM.

Our program student learning outcomes are that student recall information about demonstrate understanding of apply and evaluate information in the following title of the course.....

- Dsc1a : Introduction to Sociology
- Dsc1b : Foundations of Sociological Thought
- Dsc1C : Social Research Methods
- Ge1 : Crime and Society
- Dsc1d : Indian Society Issues & Problems
- Ge 2 : Society in India
- Dse1 : Sociology of Health
- Sec-1 : Science, Technology and Society
- Sec-2 : Culture and Society in India
- Dse-3 : Sociology of Social Movements

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

Understanding all facets of human social behaviour, including individual as well as the social dynamics of small groups, big organisations, communities, institutions, and entire societies, is the goal of sociology. In general, sociologists are driven by a aspiration to understand social life's fundamentals as well as the notion that doing so may help them create social policies that are functional and useful. Students seeking jobs in business or the professions benefit intellectually from studying sociology. Sociology graduate students should be able to

Develop Critical Thinking: The curriculum aims to give students the sociological information and expertise necessary for them to engage in critical and creative thought about society and social concerns.

Sociological Understanding: The capacity to illustrate sociological understandings of phenomena, such as how social structures, social institutions, cultural practises, and many axes of difference and inequality impact individual biographies.

Better understanding of real life situation: Gaining the capacity to relate sociological principles and theories to the real world and, ultimately, their daily lives will improve their comprehension of real-life situations.

Thinking analytically: Analytical abilities, both qualitative and quantitative, are improved by draw inferences from the data by studying the research methotodology.

Statement power: To identify the research difficulties in a field study, a reasonable observation power is required. Thus, a vision of human civilization gradually develops.

Communication skills and Social interaction power: When participating in field study activities, students in the sociology stream are required to work outside of the four walls of the classroom. As a result, when interacting with the locals, effective communication skills are developed.

Ethical and Social Responsibility: Students need learn about Indian institutions, folkways, mores, culture, social control, social inequality, population composition, population policy, society, and culture as part of their studies in ethics and social responsibility.

Opportunities for Professional and Career Entry: Students will have the chance to enter careers in Sociology and related sectors. For students seeking jobs in industry, social services, public policy, government service, nongovernmental organisations, foundations, or academia, sociology offers an intellectual basis. This degree sets the groundwork for continued study in associated fields like sociology, social work, rural development, social welfare, women and child development departments and others.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

PSO1: Understand the basic concepts in Sociology and develop an understanding about macro and micro perspectives in Sociology.

PSO2: comprehend the importance of certain social processes and features of Indian Society and culture including unity in diversity.

PSO3: Gain knowledge of numerous areas of conducting social science research with a focus on methodology; prepare research proposals; conduct fieldwork; and write reports to help students develop into moral individuals and responsible citizens.

PSO4: To make the students to aware of about the various types of social groups, communities and basic social institutions and The development theories that are present in society.

PSO5: Recognize the traits, social structure, institutions such as family marriage, kinship, religion, economy, polity and education and problems of tribal community in India

PSO6: To give students information about the numerous forms of communicable and non-communicable diseases, health policy, health status of the people and health care programmes in India

PSO7: To impart the knowledge to the students with, related to population education, population policy in India, Family planning and family welfare programmes in India

PSO8: To provide an insight and to exposure the students with regard to the various crucial issues which stood as barriers in the way of the social and economic progress of the nation.

PSO9: To enrich the knowledge of the students with the concept of research, major steps in social research, various types of research designs and techniques of data collection.

PSO10: To understand the social welfare programmes initiated by governments, their implementation, their successes and failures. To enable the students to equip themselves for a career in social welfare agencies

Semester	Title of the Paper	Course Outcomes
I Semester	DSC1A: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will be able to Define Sociology Nature, and Scope Development of Sociology and Its Relationship with other Social Science Know the Basic Concepts of Sociology, Society, Community, Association and Institution, Understand and demonstrate Culture and Socialization, Types and Functions of Culture Explain Types of Social Control and factors of Social Change. Know the Social Thought of August Comte about Law of three Stages, and Hierarchy of Sciences Know the Social Thought of Emile Durkheim about Division of labour and Suicide
II Semester	DSC 1B: FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the Meaning, Definition Origin & Growth of Sociology Contributors to Development of Sociology Describe the Contributions of the Pioneers of Sociology August Comte Herbert Spencer Emil Durkheim Karl Marx, Vilfredo Pareto, Redclif Brown, Talcot Parson, Herbert Bloomer Role of French and Industrial Revolution in Emergence of Sociology Understanding the Structural Theory Functionalism, Conflict School Symbolic Interactionism Appreciation of the classical concepts and theories to develop awareness of the limits of current knowledge. Understanding the basic Sociological Thought in India and their role in building sociological knowledge. The mandate of the course is to introduce the thought of pioneers sociologist. Assess social and sociological theories, Phenomenon and perspectives, Influence of industrial Elaborate on contributions of Modern Sociological Thought of Basaweshwara – Life Sketch Dr. B.R. Ambedkar - Life Sketch
III Semester	GE 1: CRIME AND SOCIETY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding Conceptualizing the Types of Crimes, White-Collar Crime, Terrorism-Related Crimes in Sociology. Understanding Sociological Perspectives about Differential Association, Structure and Anomie, Marxian Perspective, Labeling Theory Discussing Changing Profile of Crime and Criminals in Contemporary India Understanding Theories of Punishment - Retributive, Types Prison Community-Based Probation, Parole, & Open Prison
III Semester	DSC 1 C: SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding Nature, Scope and Significance and types of social research Conceptualizing Scientific Study of Social Phenomena and Logic in Social Science Understanding steps of social research and Learning about hypothesis. Understanding objectivity and reflexivity in social research. Understanding primary and secondary data and tools and techniques

		<p>of data collection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyzing quantitative and qualitative Methods of Research. Classification of Research design and types of Research Understanding the techniques of Survey, Sampling, Scheduled & Observation Understanding the measures of Central tendency. Analyzing the Statistical Analysis of Correlation, Variance and Co-Variance.
IV Semester	DSC 1D: INDIAN SOCIETY ISSUES & PROBLEMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students are able to understand social issues and are empowered to face social problems. To Understanding Social Problems Disharmony and Intra & Inter Generational Conflict To understand the Familial Problems Dowry , Divorce, Domestic Violence To understand Developmental Issues Regional Disparities, Development Induced Displacement Understanding Environmental Pollution ,Consumers Crisis of Values To understand Social Disorganization, White Collar Crime, Corruption, Drug Addiction & Suicide Introduction to Violence Against Women To understand Definition of Violence ,Nature and Extent of Violence ,Remedial Programmes To understand Causes and Consequences, Remedial Measures Intolerance and Kinship practice
IV Semester	GE 2: SOCIETY IN INDIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students are able to provide a comprehensive profile of The Structure and Composition of Indian Society The Structure and Composition of Indian Society Villages, Towns, Cities and Rural-Urban Linkages; Cultural and Ethnic Diversity Theirs Problems, Challenges & Constructional Safeguards Meaning Definition & Significance of Unity & Diversity of Indian Society Impart comprehensive study of concepts relevant for understanding Basic Institutions of Indian Society, Kinship, Family, Marriage , Religion Caste and Class, Changing Dimensions Develop an analytical perspectives kinship theories from a biological deterministic approach to culture of relatedness.
V Semester 5.1	DSE1 SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the Scope and importance of Sociological perspective on health and illness Indian Medicine System: Yoga b) Ayurveda c) Unani d) Homeopathy e) Allopathy Understand the Community health problems Mal-nurtured and nutritious components in India Public health concept ,Life style and Non-communicable diseases Understand the Social Epidemiology, Public health concept in India. Life style and Non-communicable diseases (B.P. obesity and sugar , National Health Policy, Millennium health goals Understand the Objectives of Swatch Bharat Abhiyan and Health Awareness Describe Terrorism problem and legislation. Understand Youth unrest meaning and provision for remedies.
V	SEC- 1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the Technology and Social Change: Technology and the

Semester 5.2	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY	<p>Rate of Social Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding how science, technology Social Consequences of Science and Technology on Civil Society
VI Semester 6.1	SEC – 2: CULTURE AND SOCIETY IN INDIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will be able to develop and explain linkages between their experiential knowledge of their own cultures identities that shape their social life and practices • Students should be able to understand Concept, Characteristics and Classification of Culture • Appreciate the diversities and fluidity of identities and Components of cultures, Civilization in their societies • Students will be able to demonstrate their Characteristics of Indian Culture • Understanding of Relationship between Culture and Society • Students will be able to identify and describe Cultural Factors of Social Change.
VI Semester 6.2	DSE-3: SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the course student should be able to distinguish the Types, Revolutionary, Reform, Revival and Counter movements • Basis of Social movements, Leadership and Ideology, Resource Religious movements in India: • Discuss and ask questions about Religious movements in India such as The SNDP, The Brahmo Samaj, the Arya Samaj Movement • Understanding the Peasant Movement, Backward Class Movements in India • Understanding the Women's Movements in India: Pre independence era, The post independence period, Ecological movements. • Understanding the Trade Union Movement Significance, Theories, Objectives & Achievements of Trade Union Movements