

**Government of Maharashtra**  
**Rajaram College, Kolhapur**  
**Department of Sociology**  
**Programme Specific Outcomes (PSO) & Students Course Outcomes(CO)**

**B. A. Part I**

**B. A. Part I, Sem-I, Paper-I (DSC B- 2)**

**Sociology: Introduction to Sociology**

**Course Objectives:**

This course introduces students to Sociological study of nature of Sociology. This Paper aim to draw attention of the students for to need to study-

1. To Know the Nature of Sociology
2. To Study the Social interaction and Social Structure
3. To study the Society and Social Institution
4. To Know the Culture and Socialization

**B. A. Part I, Sem-II, Paper-II (DSC B-16)**

**Sociology: Applied Sociology**

**Course Objectives:**

This course introduces students to Applied Sociology. This Paper aim to draw attention of the students for to need to study-

1. To study the Theoretical approaches in Sociology
2. To study the Society and Mass media
3. To study the Social Change in modern society
4. To study the Applications of Sociology

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**B. A. Part II**

**B. A. Part II, Sem-III, Paper-III (DSC D-3)**

**Sociology: Social Issues in India**

**Course Objectives:**

This course introduces students to Sociological study of Social Issues. This Paper aim to draw attention of the students for to need to study-

1. To Know the social issues in India
2. To Study the Socio-Cultural issues
3. To Study the Socio-Economic issues
4. To Study the Socio-Legal issues

**B. A. Part II, Sem-III, Paper-IV (DSC D-4)**

**Sociology: Social Movements in India**

**Course Objectives:**

This paper aims to draw attention to the variety of ideas and debates about India. Further, it critically engages with the multiple socio-political forces and ideologies which shape the rerrain of the nation.

1. To Know the concept of social movement
2. To Study the Peasant movement
3. To Study the Dalit Movements
4. To Study the Tribal movements of India

**B. A. Part II, Sem-IV, Paper-V (DSC D-31)**

**Sociology: Gender and Violence**

**Course Objectives:**

Gendered violence is routine and spectacular, structural as well as situated. This course attempts to provide an understanding of the logic of that violence, awareness of its most common forms and tries to equip the students with a sociologically informed basis for taking pragmatic, ethical and effective choices while resisting or intervening in the context of gendered violence.

1. To Know the concept of Gender and violence
2. To Study the Domestic violence
3. To Study the violence against women
4. To Study the Women's Harassments at workplace

**B. A. Part II, Sem-IV, Paper-VI (DSC D-32)**

**Sociology: Sociology of Health**

**Course Objectives:**

The course introduces students to the sociology of health, illness and medical practice by highlighting the significance of socio-cultural dimensions in the construction of illness and medical knowledge. Theoretical perspectives examine the dynamics shaping these constructions. Negotiations of health and illness are explored through ethnographic.

1. Introduction to sociology of health
2. To Study the Major disease in India
3. To know the lifestyle and health
4. To Study the Health policies in India.

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**B. A. Part III**

**B. A. Part III, Sem.-V, Paper-VII (DSC E66)**

**Sociology - Western Sociological thinkers.**

**Course Objectives:**

1. Objective of teaching sociological thinkers to undergraduate students is to enable them to apply theory to their own everyday life experiences.
2. This requires that students develop their sociological imagination and the capacity to read each situation sociologically and then to think about it theoretically.
3. Each situation sociologically and then to think about it theoretically.
4. To this end, it is imperative that sociological theory courses demonstrate the applicability of theory to students.

**Course Learning Outcomes:**

1. Understanding the grand foundational themes of sociology.
2. Application of theories and concepts from classical sociological theories to develop intellectual openness and curiosity.
3. Appreciation of the classical concepts and theories to develop awareness of the limits of current knowledge.

**B. A. Part III, Sem.-V, Paper-VIII (DSC E67)**  
**Sociology – Methods of Social Research (Part-I)**

**Course Objectives:**

1. The course is general introduction to the methodologies of sociological research. It will provide the student with elementary knowledge of the complexities and philosophical underpinnings of research.

**Course Outcomes:**

1. Students are introduced to the concepts of conducting research, which is inclusive of formulation research designs, methods and analysis of data. Some knowledge of elementary statistics is also provided to the students to acquaint them with quantification of data.
2. The thrust of the course is on empirical reasoning, understanding and analysis of social reality, which is integral to the concepts of quantitative research. Students learn to differentiate between qualitative and quantitative aspects of research in terms of collection and subsequent analysis of data.
3. Through the competing theoretical perspectives and methodologies, students are able to understand that social reality is multi-faceted, heterogeneous and dynamic in nature.
4. By imparting the knowledge of theory and praxis of research, students are prepared to arrive at a critical understanding of the course. It also equips them with necessary skills for employment in any social research organization.

**B. A. Part III, Sem.-V, Paper-IX (DSC E68)**

**Sociology – Political Sociology**

**Course Objectives:**

1. This course aims to acquaint the students with the major concepts, theoretical approaches and perspectives of political sociology. It seeks to prepare the students to apply these concepts and approaches to the understanding of the nature of the political processes and institutions in India. The course also exposes the students to the emerging perspective on the polity-society relationship in contemporary times.

**Course Outcomes:**

1. An ability to comprehend the embeddedness of political and the social in each other.
2. Familiarity with different theoretical and conceptual issues in political sociology and a capacity to use them to grasp political phenomena in cross-cultural and comparative perspective.
3. Be able to understand and appreciate the diversity of ways in which politics operates historically and spatially to generate a more expansive notion of the realm of the political.
4. Be able to understand the relationship between state and society in shaping politics in India both historically and analytically.
5. Be able to generate hypotheses and research questions within the theoretical perspectives and ethnographic contexts in political sociology.

**B. A. Part III, Sem.-V, Paper-X (DSC E69)**

**Sociology – Human Rights**

**Course Objectives:**

1. To provide the conceptual understanding about the human rights.
2. To understand the nature and role of human rights in India.
3. To understand violation of Human Rights in India.

**Course Learning Outcomes:**

1. Conceptual understanding about the Human Rights.
2. Identify issues and problems relating to the realization of Human Rights.
3. Understand the nature and role of Human Rights in India.
4. Contribute to the resolution of human rights issues and problems.
5. Educate the society about the human rights and duties in order to create responsible citizenry.

**B. A. Part III, Sem.-V, Paper-XI (DSC E70)**

**Sociology – Sociology of Religion**

**Course Objectives:**

1. This course exposes students to the distinctiveness of the sociological approach to the study of religion.
2. The individual and the group encounter religion and / or religious phenomenon in myriad ways are it through custom, ritual, beliefs or other practices. Students will be familiarized with the basic theoretical and methodological perspectives on the study of religion and also exposed to ethnographic texts on various aspects of religious phenomenon.

3. The last section of the course touches upon some aspects of religion in contemporary times such as secularization and multiculturalism.

**Course Learning Outcomes:**

1. Students will be acquainted with representative texts that symbolize the development of knowledge in the field of sociology of religion. They will be able to identify different theories, approaches and concepts that make up the study of religion, distinguish between them and also use terms specific to the fields in specific context.
2. Students will be able to make a link between texts and paraphrase their arguments and use these to communicate their ideas in research papers, projects and presentations.
3. By encompassing contemporary developments the course enables students to think about linkages between religion and society at various levels.

**B. A. Part III, Sem.-VI, Paper-XII (DSC E91)**

**Sociology – Indian Sociological Thinkers**

**Course Objectives:**

1. Objective of teaching Indian Sociological Thinkers to undergraduate students is to enable them to apply theory to their own Indian Social life experiences. this requires that students develop their sociological imagination and the capacity to read each situation sociologically and them to think about it theoretically. To this end, it is imperative that sociological theory courses demonstrate the applicability of theory to students.

**Course Learning Outcomes:**



1. Understanding the characteristics and dynamics of the social world, and how postclassical sociologists attempt to understand the social world.
2. Appreciating the relevance and limits of the contemporary theories or theoretical approaches to make sense of social reality.
3. Understanding the basic methodological approaches of the thinkers, through some original texts and their role in building sociological knowledge.

**B. A. Part III, Sem.-VI, Paper-XIII (DSC E92)**

**Sociology – Methods of Social Research (Part – 2)**

**Course Objectives:**

1. The course provides an introductory, yet comprehensive engagement with social research.
2. Through theoretical and practical knowledge students are acquainted with the different stages of the research process like creation of research design, methods of data collection and analysis.
3. The imparted knowledge and training will enable students to develop a sound understanding of both quantitative research.

**Course Learning Outcomes:**

1. Students are introduced to the concept of conduction research, which is inclusive of formulating research designs, methods and analysis of data. Some knowledge of elementary statistics is also provided to the students to acquaint them with notification ion of data.
2. The thrust of the course is on empirical reasoning, understanding and analysis of social reality, which is integral to the concepts of quantitative research. Students learn

to differentiate between qualitative and quantitative aspects of research in terms of collection and subsequent analysis of data.

3. Through the competing theoretical perspectives and methodologies, students are able to understand that social reality is multi-faceted, heterogeneous and dynamic in nature.
4. By imparting the knowledge of theory and praxis of research, students are prepared to arrive at a critical understanding of the course. It also equips them with necessary skills for employment in and social research organization.
5. Periodic tests/mid-semester examination of the covered syllabus is also undertaken by the students during the academic session. End-semester examination is conducted by the University of Shivaji.

**B. A. Part III, Sem.-VI, Paper-XIV (DSC E93)**

**Sociology – Social Anthropology**

**Course Objectives:**

1. To provide the conceptual understanding about anthropology
2. To understand the social aspects of tribal's in India.

**B. A. Part III, Sem.-VI, Paper-XV (DSC E94)**

**Sociology – Rural Sociology**

**Course Objectives:**

1. To communicate agriculture as the foundational material practices at the heart of the formation of social collectivities and make sense of south Asian societies agrarian formation.

2. To familiarize students with rural saturation past and present with the help of necessary theories and categories.
3. To make sense of rural communities, their structure, transformation and trail and tribulations in modern world.
4. To introduce students to the rich legacy of theoretical and empirical work in rural sociology and its continued relevance.

**Course Learning Outcomes:**

1. An empathy for and ability to engage rural communities as living societies and understand grasp they condition as human condition.
2. An appreciation of rural world and familiarity with the trajectory of theoretical conversation on rural issues and their social, political and policy implications.
3. An understating of emerging as well as enduring issues of concern in Indian rural society.
4. To be ready for a range of academic and professional roles that may require knowledge of rural societies.

**B. A. Part III, Sem.-VI, Paper-XVI (DSC E95)**

**Sociology – Urban Sociology**

**Course Objectives:**

1. Urbanization is an important aspect of modern society. This course is will provide an exposure to key theoretical perspectives for understanding urban phenomena in historical and contemporary contexts.
2. It also reflects on vital concerns of urban living while narrating the subjective experiences of urban communities. With case studies from India and other part of the

world this course will help students understand and relate to the complexities of urban living.

3. The course seeks to evolve critical thinking and develop a policy perspective on the urban.

**Course Learning Outcomes:**

1. To appreciate the significance of the city and the process of urbanization and its consequences across the globe, through cross disciplinary texts and ethnographic studies.
2. To understand the urban in the historical as well as modern contexts- the idea of urbanism and urban space and the intersections in these of institutions, processes and identities. This is to be achieved by exposing students to critical theoretical debates which help them to gain a deeper understanding of city life and urban environments which can also help them understand their own social environment better.
3. To learn about key urban processes such as migration, displacement and urban slums, as well as critical contemporary issues such as resettlement and rehabilitation and also engage in issues of public policy, urban transformation and change. Knowledge of such themes will help students pursue further studies in academic areas such as development and also engage in research on public policy, urban transformation and change.
4. To develop critical thinking and reflective perspective through exposure to multicultural thought, to enhance disciplinary knowledge, research-related skills and develop a problem-solving competence.