

P.N.G. GOVT. PG COLLEGE RAMNAGAR NAINITAL

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Department of Sociology

COURSE OUTCOME

Course	Paper	Course Outcomes (CO)
Graduation Level (B.A.)		
Studying the course students will be able to		
B.A. I Year	Basic Sociological Concepts	CO 1: Nature and Scope of Sociology CO 2: Basic concepts- Society, Community, Institution & Social Groups. CO 3: Status and Role & Social processes. CO 4: Culture & Civilization CO 5: Social Stratification, Social Differentiation
	Indian Social System	CO 1: Features of Indian Society. CO 2: Varna, Ashram, Dharma, Sanskara & Karma. CO 3: Marriage & Family CO 4: Caste system in India & Kinship system. CO 5: Social legislations
B.A. II Year	Social Change in India	CO 1: Social Change CO 2: Process of social change CO 3: Industrialization, Urbanization and Urbanism CO 4: Modernization, Westernization & Sanskritization CO 5: Universalization, Parochialization, & Globalization
	Techniques of Social survey and Social Research	CO 1: Social Phenomena Social Survey CO 2: Research Design & Hypothesis CO 3: Census and Sampling CO 4: Data Techniques of Data collection CO 5: Presentation of Data & Elementary Statistics
B. A. V Sem	Development of Sociological thought	CO 1: Development Of Sociological Thought CO 2: Auguste comte CO 3: Emile Durkheim CO 4: Karl Marks CO 5: Max Weber
	Applied Sociology	CO 1: Applied Sociology CO 2: Social Order CO 3: Social Policy CO 4: Social Planning CO 5: NGOs
B. A. VI Sem	Indian Sociological Thought	CO 1: History and Development of Indian Sociological Thought CO 2: G.S. Ghurye CO 3: Radha kamal Mukherjee CO 4: M.N. Srinivas CO 5: Yogendra Singh
	Indian Social Problems	CO 1: Social Problems CO 2: Poverty CO 3: Unemployment CO 4: Violence against Women's CO 5: Problems of Casteism, Communalism, Regionalism and Corruption in Public life
POST GRADUATION LEVEL (M.A.)		
Studying the course students will be able to		
M.A. I Semester Code: SOC-CC-101	Classical Sociological Thinkers	Introduce themselves to the classical theories of Sociology and contributions of different thinkers in this regard. CO 1: Auguste comte Theories CO 2: Emile Durkheim CO 3: Karl Marks CO 4: Max Weber

Paper Code: SOC-CC-102	Methods in Social Research	CO 1: Social Research CO 2: Hypothesis CO 3: Approaches of Social Research CO 4: Sampling
Paper Code: SOC-CC-103	Rural Sociology	CO 1: Rural Sociology CO 2: Basic Concept CO 3: Caste and Caste Panchayat, Jajmani System CO 4: Dominant caste and Rural Factions CO 5: Rural Power Structure and leadership
Paper Code: SOC-CC-104	Urban Sociology	CO 1: Urban Sociology CO 2: Urban Sociology in India CO 3: Classification of Urban Areas CO 4: Urban Social Structure CO 5: Urbanization and Urbanism
Paper Code: SOC-CC-105	Social Psychology	CO 1: Social Psychology: Meaning, Nature and Scope, Relation with other Social Sciences CO 2: Group Dynamics CO 3: Leadership CO 4: Public Opinion, Propaganda, Social Collective Behavior, Social Prejudices
Paper Code: SOC-CC-201	Indian Sociological Thought	CO 1: Development of Sociology in India CO 2: Radha kamal Mukherjee CO 3: G.S. Ghurya CO 4: M.N. Srinivas
Paper Code: SOC-CC-202	Techniques of Social Research and Statistics	CO 1: Research Design CO 2: Types and Sources of Data Observation, Interview, Questionnaire and Schedule and Content Analysis. CO 3: Classification, Tabulation and Interpretation of Data, Graphic Representation of Data. CO 4: Measure of Central Tendency
Paper Code: SOC-CC-203	Rural Change and Rural Reconstruction	CO 1: Social Change in Rural India CO 2: Rural Social Problems, Peasant Unrest And Peasant Movements CO 3: Rural Reconstruction in India CO 4: Co-operation Movement in Rural India CO 5: Community Development Programme:
Paper Code: SOC-CC-204	Urban Problems and Planning	CO 1: Problems of Migration, Housing Problems, Slums and Urban Poverty CO 2: Urban Problems CO 3: Theories of Rural-Urban Migration CO 4: Industrialization and Urbanization CO 5: Urban Planning in India
Paper Code: SOC-CC-205	Political Sociology	CO 1: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Sociology CO 2: Political Elite theory CO 3: Political Socialization CO 4: Political parties, Leadership and Factions and interest groups -
MA III SEM	Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology	CO 1: Sociological Theory CO 2: Theory CO 3: Functionalism, Structural-Functionalism CO 4: Conflict Theory CO 5: Structuralism and Post-Structuralism
	Sociology of Development	CO 1: Conceptual Perspectives on Development CO 2: Social Structure and Development CO 3: Path of Development CO 4: Theories of Development & Underdevelopment CO 5: Problems of Developed and Developing Societies
	Tribal Society in India	CO 1: Tribes in India CO 2: Classification of Tribes in India CO 3: Tribal Culture and Tribal Social Institutions CO 4: Socio-Economic Profile and Development of Tribes and Backward Classes of Uttarakhand CO 5: Tribal Development Programmes
	Criminology	CO 1: Criminology, Crime and Criminal CO 2: Factors of Crime and Theories of Criminal Behavior CO 3: Organized Crime, White Collar Crime, Crime against Woman CO 4: Punishment CO 5: Victimology

M. A. IV SEM	Sociology of Development in Indian Context	CO 1: Development and its Consequences CO 2: Institutional and Cultural barriers to Development CO 3: Role of Communication in Development, Social Implication of Info-Tec Revolution CO 4: Role of Intellectuals, Bureaucrats and Power Politics in Development CO 5: The Problems and Prospects of Development in Uttarakhand Region
	Modern Sociological Perspective	CO 1: The Critical Theory CO 2: Neo-Maxism Symbolic Interactionism CO 3: Phenomenology CO 4: Ethnomethodology CO 5: Structuration
	Tribal Society in India	CO 1: Tribes in India CO 2: Classification of Tribes in India CO 3: Tribal Culture and Tribal Social Institutions CO 4: Socio-Economic Profile and Development of Tribes and Backward Classes of Uttarakhand CO 5: Tribal Development Programmes
	Gender and Society	CO 1: Social Construction of Gender CO 2: Theories of Feminism CO 3: Health & Educational Status of Women in India CO 4: Women and Economy CO 5: Women in Polity
	Social Demography	CO 1: Demography, Theories of Population Biological or Natural theories of Population CO 2: Socio-Cultural and Economic Theories of Population CO 3: Census of India CO 4: Composition of Indian Population, Demographic Transition in India. CO 5: Population Policy of India
	Empirical Research Report/ Project Work	Meaning, scope, types and significance of Social Research. Importance of research design in Social Research and how to formulate it. How to collect, analyze data and how to write a field report.
	Viva-Voce Examination	The Viva-Voce will be meant for testing the candidate's comprehension and verbal expression of his/her sociological knowledge as covered in the syllabus.

Program outcomes

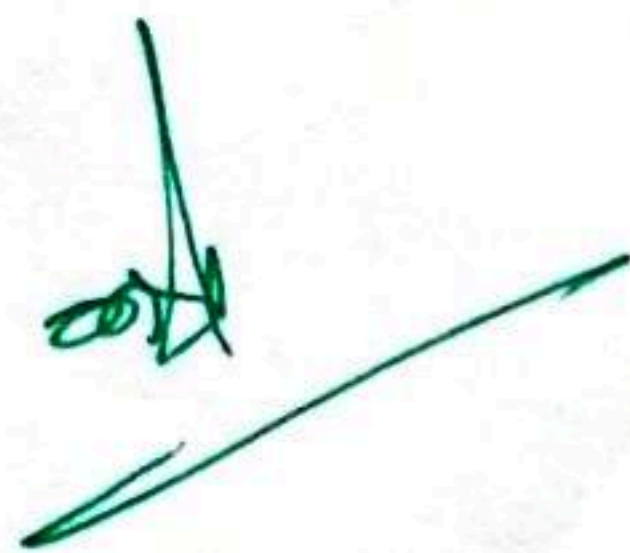
Sociology learning provides initial knowledge about society, social life and social interactions. It prepares an individual to social life by including values, morals and manners. It gives knowledge about communities in which he interacts like rural, urban and tribal communities. The ability to apply sociological concepts and theories to the real world and ultimately their everyday lives.


Programme Specific Outcomes

- **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 and social issues.
- **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.

- **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.
- **ANALYTICAL THINKING:** Field survey and preparation of dissertation paper is an inseparable part of Sociology Programme. Students have to collect primary data for census as well as his/her research topic and analyze the data to draw conclusions. So, qualitative and quantitative analytical skills are enhanced.
- **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, Rural Development, Social Welfare and in other allied subjects.




H O D
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