

Programme Outcome (Sociology)

Sociology is the most contemporary and versatile of the Social Sciences. It trains students to grasp social structures, understand social processes map the dynamics of social change, decipher social interactions and make sense of individual and collective experiences in their social, historical and cultural context. Sociology is at once critical and constructive; conceptual and applied; theoretical and empirical. It is a science that cohabits comfortably with literary flair, speculative sensibility, historical imagination and statistical rigour. It is incessantly reflexive about its methods, demanding about its research techniques and standards of evidence.

Sociology is ever so subtle about the conceptual distinctions it draws and zealous about its disciplinary boundaries and identity. At the same time, sociology is the most open and interdisciplinary of social sciences. The Pursuit of sociology is a systematic effort at recovering, mapping and making sense of our kaleidoscopic collective self under the sign of modernity. It is both historical and comparative.

Sociology as an academic discipline is committed to the ideal of generating public knowledge and fostering public reason. It embodies best of enlightenment virtues: scientific reason, tolerance of diversity, humanistic empathy and celebration of democratic ideals. It is the science of our times.

Course outcomes

SOCIOLOGY-I INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

- 1.To analyze development of Sociology at global level
2. To analyze development of Sociology in India

3. Skill to interpret Indian culture 4. Interpretation of social institutions

SEM - II APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

1. developing participative perspective of students regarding social movements
2. various skills necessary for working in media
3. Skills required for working in social sector and NGO

Semester - III, Paper No.III - Social Issues in India

- 1.This Course introduces students to Sociological study of Social Issues.
- 2.This paper aim to draw attention of the students for to need to study ‘Socio-
- 3.Cultural, Economic,’ and legal issues in India.

Paper No.IV - Social Movement in India

- 1.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 terrain of the nation.

Paper No.V - Gender and Violence

Course Objectives :

- 1.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 making pragmatic, ethical and effective choices while resisting or intervening in the context of gendered violence.

Paper No.VI - Sociology of Health

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 ethnographies.

SOCIOLOGY – VII

WESTERN SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS

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.

SOCIOLOGY – VIII

METHODS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH (Part-I)

1. Students are introduced to the concept of conducting 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 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.

SOCIOLOGY – IX

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

1. Develops 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 a 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.

SOCIOLOGY – X

HUMAN RIGHTS

- 1) Conceptual understanding about the Human Rights
- 2) Identify issues and problems relating to the realization of human rights
- 3) Understand the nature & 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

SOCIOLOGY – XI

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

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 field 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.

SOCIOLOGY – XII

INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS

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.

SOCIOLOGY – XIII

METHODS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

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elementary statistics is also provided to the students to acquaint them with quantification of data.

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3. Through the competing theoretical perspectives and methodologies, students are able to understand that social reality is multi-faceted, heterogeneous and dynamic in nature.

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3. 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.

SOCIOLOGY – XIV

SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

1. To provide the conceptual understanding about anthropology

2. To understand the social aspects of tribal's in India.

SOCIOLOGY – XV

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

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 a knowledge of rural societies.

SOCIOLOGY – XVI

URBAN SOCIOLOGY

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 environment 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 alsoengage in issues of public policy, urban transformation and change. Knowledge of such themes will help students pursue further studies in academic areas such as developmentand also engage in research on public policy, urban transformation and change.

4. To develop critical thinking and a reflective perspective through exposure to multicultural Thought; to enhance disciplinary knowledge, research-related skills and develop a problem-solving competence.

