

Department of Sociology

Bharat Singh Rawat Rajkiya Mahavidhyalya Rikhnikhal

(Puari Garhwal)

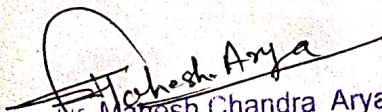
Programme-: B.A. Sociology (Yearly Systems)

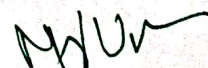
Course Instructor- Dr. Bipin kumar Tiwari

Time Allotted- 45 minute per lecture

Undergraduate Programme Outcome (PO)

Programme specific outcome for Undergraduates curriculum.		
B.A Sociology		
Papers taught: B.A I YEAR (Sociology)		
• Paper I- Introduction to Sociology & Structure of Indian Society.		
unit	Syllbus	Course Outcome
1	Introduction of Sociology: Growth and Development, Meaning, Definition, Scope and Subject matter, Nature of Sociology and other social sciences: Relationship of Sociology with social Anthropology, Social work, History, Political Science and Economics.	Students will gain insight into the emergence of Sociology as an independent subject of enquiry as well as the basic concepts of sociology, social institutions and social processes. They also get to know the utility of sociology and about Applied Sociology and Social Ecology.
2	Basic Concepts: Society, Community, Association and Institution: Concept and Features. Social Groups: Meaning, Types and Features. Status and Role: Concept Types and Relationship. Socialization: Concept, Agencies and Theories.	
3	Features of Indian Society: Unity in Diversity, India as a Pluralistic Society.	
4	Varna, Ashram, Dharma, Purushartha, Sanskaras, and Doctrine of Karma Marriage: Marriage among Hindus and Muslims- Meaning, Rituals and Forms	
5	Backward classes: Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: characteristics, Problems and Constitutional Safeguards.	


Dr. Manish Chandra Arya
IQAC/NAAC Coordinator
BSR Rajkiya Mahavidhyalaya
Rikhnikhal (Pauri Garhwal)


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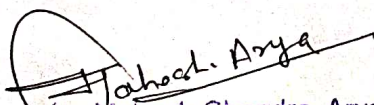
Programme specific outcome for Undergraduates curriculum.

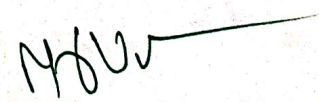
B.A sociology

Papers taught: B.A I YEAR (Sociology)


- Paper II- Basic Sociological concepts & Indian Social system.


unit	Syllbus	Course Outcome
1	Social Processes: Associative- Cooperation, Accommodation, Assimilation, Dissociative Competition, conflict and Contravention	Outcome - In this paper students will dive deep into the core of Indian society. They will understand about the Ancient concepts like Varna, Ashram system, Theory of Karma etc. They will also learn about the cultural diversity prevalent in India, social institutions related with different religions and tribes, changes occurring in the Indian society through the process of Globalization, Liberalization etc. and some social issues and problems of the state of Chhattisgarh.
2	Culture and civilization: Meaning, Characteristics, Relationship and Difference between culture and Civilization.	
3	Social Structure and Social System: Definition, Characteristics and Elements. Types of Social System. Social Legislations, Constitutional provisions in favour of walits, tribes & other backward classes	
4	Social Stratification and Social Differentiation, Definition, Characteristics and Distinction between Stratification and Differentiation. Bases and Forms of Social Stratification Social Control: meaning, Forms and Agencies of Social Control. Theories of Social Control.	
5	Family System in India: Structure, Function and Changing Pattern of Family Kinship System: meaning, Types and Categories of Kinship, Caste System & changing pattern of caste system, Jajmani System: Meaning, Structure, Functions & Importance	


Dr. Mahesh Chandra Arya
IQAC/NAAC Coordinator
BSR Rajkiya Mahavidhyalaya
Kikhnikhal (Pauri Garhwal)


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Programme specific outcome for Undergraduates curriculum.		
Papers taught: B.A II YEAR Year		
Paper I– Process of Social Change & Social change in India.		
unit	Syllbus	Course Outcome
1	Social Change: Concept and Features, Pattern of Social Change- Linear and Cyclical., Factors/Theories of Social Change, Demographic, Technological, Economic and Cyclica.	Change is the law of nature and every society is subject to change. Social change has always been a central concern of Sociological study. Change takes different forms. Change has its pattern which is spelt out by various theories. Change is often propelled by various factors. This paper is designed to provide some ideas to the student about such process, theories and factors. Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can Derive knowledge about the meaning, nature, forms and patterns of change. Get an idea about the theories that explain change and their adequacy in explaining so. Get an impression about the factors that propel change in the society. Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to provide a wholesome idea to the students about the process of social change. They can relate their experience with the theoretical explanations.
2	Processes of Social Change: Evolution, Progress and Development Social Mobility and Social Change, Concept, Characteristics and types.	
3	Social Movement: Concept, Characteristics and Types.	
4	Westernization: Meaning, Characteristics and Consequences, Impact of Westernization of Indian Society and Institutions. Sanskritization: Concept and Characteristics, Favourable conditions for Sanskritization, Sanskritization and Social Change. Modernization: Concept and Characteristics, Factors, Role of Urbanization in Social Change.	
5	Urbanization: Concept and Characteristics, Factors, Role of Urbanization in Social Change. Industrialization: Meaning and Definition, Industrialization in India: Causes and need: Effects of Industrialization of Indian Society Globalization: Concept, Attributes and Consequences; impact of Globalization on Indian Culture and Society.	


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 IQAC/NAAC Coordinator
 BSR Rajkiya Mahavidyalaya
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Programme specific outcome for Undergraduates curriculum.

Papers taught: B.A II YEAR (Sociology)

• Paper II- Social Research & Techniques of Data collection & Statistical Analysis

unit	Syllbus	Course Outcome
1	Social Survey and Social Research: Concept, Characteristics and planning of social survey meaning and definition of Social Research and Major Steps in Scientific Researc.	The course of 'Research Methodology in Sociology' is structured in a way that it makes students to understand and use techniques employed by social scientists to investigate social phenomena. This course aims to enhance the skills of students to understand procedure of Social Survey and scientific research. With emphasis on formulation of significant hypothesis, Techniques of Data collection and Sampling Techniques, it will provide students some basic knowledge on Elementary Statistics.
2	Social Phenomena: Characteristics, Nature of Social Phenomena and Problem of Objectivity of Sociological enquiry.	
3	Research Design: Exploratory, Descriptive and Experimental.	
4	Types and Sources of Data: Primary and Secondary Techniques of Data Collection: Questionnaire, Schedule, case study, Interview and Observation	
5	Presentation of Data: Diagrammatic- br, Diagrams, Graphic- Histogram and Frequency Polygon, Elementary Statistics: Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode, Standard Deviation.	

Programme specific outcome for Undergraduates curriculum.

B.A. III Year SOCIOLOGY

Paper I– Classical & Indian Sociological Thought

unit	Syllbus	Course Outcome
1	Auguste Comte: Hierarchy of Science, Positivism.	1. To understand emergence and development of sociology as a discipline in India influenced by the growth of Nationalism. 2. To understand the philosophical foundations of Sociology and its application. 3. Elucidate conceptual clarity and articulate the main debates/arguments with regards to Sociology in India. 4. Apply the sociological imagination and sociological concepts and principles to her/his own life. 5. The course, in terms of both high-quality syllabus-content and innovative teaching, learning techniques, matches global standards. Consequently, it adequately trains students to compete in global academia.
2	Karl Marx: Class Conflict, Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism. Max Weber: Social Action, Authority, Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism.	
3	Development of Indian Sociological thought Radha Kamal Mukherjee: Theory of Social Values and Social Ecology	
4	D.P. Mukherjee: Dialects of Tradition and Modernity, Development of Art and Literature. G.S. Ghurye: Concept of Caste.	
5	M.N. Srinivas: Concept of Dominant Caste, Sanskritization and Westernization Yogendra Singh: Modernization of Indian Tradition, Culture Change in India. Manu: Varna, Ashram, Dharma, Sanskara, Gandhi: Trusteeship, Sarvodaya, Satya, Ahinsa Satyagrah.	

Jahed Arya
Jahed Chandra Arya
IQAC/NAAC Coordinator
BSR Rajkiya Mahavidhyalaya
Rikhnikhil (Pauri Garhwal)

M. S. Singh
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श्रीही महपाल

**Programme specific outcome for Undergraduates curriculum.
B.A. III Year SOCIOLOGY**

Paper II– Rural Sociology & Indian Rural Social Problems

unit	Syllbus	Course Outcome
1	Rural Sociology: Meaning origin and Development, Scope and subject matter. Need for Development of Rural Societies in India.	Graduates will be able to synthesize theory and empirical literature to generate innovative approaches to research and execute a research strategy to create new scientific knowledge and explore implications for policy and practices.
2	Rural and Urban Community: Concept and Distinctive features. Rural Habitation and Settlement. Rural Urban Distinction and Continuum.	
3	Rural Dynamics: Process of Change in Rural Society- Little Tradition, Great Tradition, Universalization and Parochialiation.	
4	Rural Power Structure: Traditional power structure in rural India-Bases, Feature and Changing Pattern. Rural Leadership-Meaning, Feature, Traditional Bases and Changing patterns. Planned changed in Rural Society: panchayat Raj System and Democratic Decentralization.	
5	Rural Social Problems; Concept, characteristics and causes; rural health, causes and effects, Rural schools & education, Rural Poverty. Problems of weaker sections.	

Bitoin Kumar Riwari
Dr. BIPIN KUMAR TIWARI

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

B S R RAJKIYA MAHAVIDHYAYA

RIKHNIKHAL (PAURI GARHWAL)

Mahesh Chandra Arya
Dr. Mahesh Chandra Arya
IQAC/NAAC Coordinator
BSR Rajkiya Mahavidhyalaya
Rikhnikhhal (Pauri Garhwal)

Prachay
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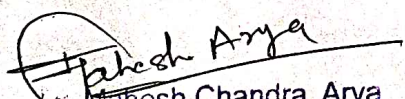
Programme-: B.A. Sociology (Semestes Systems)


Course Instructor- Dr. Bipin kumar Tiwari

Time Alloted- 45 minute per lecture

Undergraduate Programme Outcome (PO)

Programme specific outcome for Undergraduates curriculum.		
B.A. I SEMESTERS SOCIOLOGY		
Paper I– Introduction to Sociology		
unit	Syllabus	Course Outcome
1	Introduction of Sociology: Growth and Development, Meaning, Definition, Scope and Subject matter, Nature of Sociology.	Students will gain insight into the emergence of Sociology as an independent subject of enquiry as well as the basic concepts of sociology, social institutions and social processes. They also get to know the utility of sociology and about Applied Sociology and Social Ecology.
2	Sociology and other social sciences: Relationship of Sociology with social Anthropology, Social work, History, Political Science and Economics.	
3	Basic Concepts: Society, Community, Association and Institution: Concept and Features.	
4	Social groups: meaning, types and features, status and role, concepts types and relationship, socialisation: concepts, agencies and theories.	


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BSR Rajkiya Mahavidhyalaya
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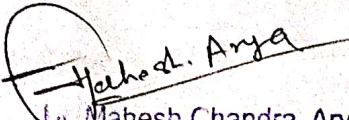

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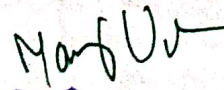
Programme specific outcome for Undergraduates
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B.A. I SEMESTERS SOCIOLOGY

Paper II– Structure of Indian Society.

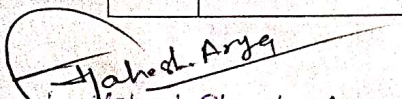
unit	Syllabus	Course Outcome:
1	Features of Indian society unity in diversity, Indiap as a pluralistic society.	Students will be able to develop in-depth understanding and get detailed insight into the past and contemporary Indian Society.
2	Dharma, Varna ashram vyavastha: Meaning, Characteristics, Types and Sociological Importance of Varna Vyavastha ; Purushartha: Meaning, Forms, Sociological Importance of Purushartha ; Sanskar: Meaning, Objectives, Major Sanskar of Hindu Life, Sociological Importance of Sanskar ; Doctrine of Karma.	Students will be familiarized about the Traditional Social Institutions of Indian Society in context of continuity and change. The programme seeks to build among students the sociological knowledge and analytical skills that would enable them to think critically about Indian society and emerging social issues. The ability to formulate effective and convincing written and oral arguments about issues and challenges within Indian Society.
3	Marriage: Concept, Objectives, Marriage among Hindus and Muslims: Meaning, Traditional Forms.	
4	Social Legislations: Constitutional provisions in favour of Dalits, Tribes and other Backward Classes,	



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ESR Rajkiya Mahavidhyalaya
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Programme specific outcome for Undergraduates curriculum.		
B.A. II SEMESTERS SOCIOLOGY		
Paper I - Basic Sociological concepts.		
unit	Syllabus	Course Outcome:
1	Social Processes: Associative- Cooperation, Accommodation, Assimilation, Dissociative Competition, conflict and Contravention	Outcome - In this paper students will dive deep into the core of Indian society. They will understand about the Ancient concepts like Varna, Ashram system, Theory of Karma etc. They will also learn about the cultural diversity prevalent in India, social institutions related with different religions and tribes, changes occurring in the Indian society through the process of Globalization, Liberalization etc. and some social issues and problems of the state of Chhattisgarh.
2	Culture and civilization: Meaning, Characteristics, Relationship and Difference between culture and Civilization.	
3	Social Structure and Social System: Definition, Characteristics and Elements. Types of Social System. Social Legislations, Constitutional provisions in favour of walits, tribes & other backward classes	
4	Social Stratification and Social Differentiation, Definition, Characteristics and Distinction between Stratification and Differentiation. Bases and Forms of Social Stratification Social Control: meaning, Forms and Agencies of Social Control. Theories of Social Control.	

Programme specific outcome for Undergraduates curriculum.		
B.A. II SEMESTERS SOCIOLOGY		
Paper II- Indian Social System.		
unit	Syllabus	Course Outcome:
1	Family: System in india structure function and changing pattern of family Kinship: Definitions, Types, Kinship Terms, Kinship organization in india regional variation.	Students will be able to develop in-depth understanding and get detailed insight into the past and contemporary Indian Society. Students will be familiarized about the Traditional Social Institutions of Indian Society in context of continuity and change. The programme seeks to build among students the sociological knowledge and analytical skills that would enable them to think critically about Indian society and emerging social issues. The ability to formulate effective and convincing written and oral arguments about issues and challenges within Indian Society.
2	Caste: Meaning, Characteristics and Theories of origin: Traditional Theory, Racial Theory, Occupational Theory, Brahminic Theory, Religious Theory, Merits and Demerits of Caste System.	
3	Jajmani System: Meaning, Structure and Functioning, Importance, Change in Jajmani System.	
4	Social Legislations: Constitutional provisions in favour of Dalits, Tribes and other Backward Classes, Women and Children.	


 Mahesh Chandra Arya
 IQAC/NAAC Coordinator
 CSR Rajkiya Mahavidhyalaya
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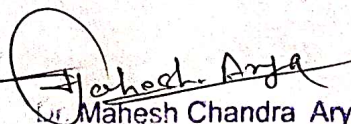

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Programme specific outcome for Undergraduates curriculum.

B.A. III SEMESTERS SOCIOLOGY

Paper I- Process of Social Change.

unit	Syllabus	Course Outcome:
1	Social Change: Concept and Features, Pattern of Social Change- Linear and Cyclical.	<p>Social Change the law of nature and every society is subject to change. Social change has always been a central concern of Sociological study. Change takes different forms. Change has its pattern which is spelt out by various theories. Change is often propelled by various factors. This paper is designed to provide some ideas to the student about such process, theories and factors.</p> <p>Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Derive knowledge about the meaning, nature, forms and patterns of change.Get an idea about the theories that explain change and their adequacy in explaining so.Get an impression about the factors that propel change in the society. <p>Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to provide a wholesome idea to the students about the process of social change. They can relate their experience with the theoretical explanations.</p>
2	Factors/Theories of Social Change, Demographic, Technological, Economic and Cyclical.	
3	Processes of Social Change: Evolution, Progress and Development Social Mobility and Social Change, Concept, Characteristics and types.	
4	Social Movement: Concept, Characteristics and Types.	


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IQAC/NAAC Coordinator
B.R. Rajkiya Mahavidhyalaya
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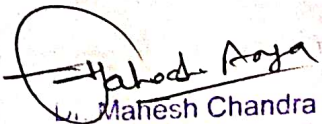

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Programme specific outcome for Undergraduates curriculum.

B.A. III SEMESTERS SOCIOLOGY

Paper II– Social Survey and Social Research.

unit	Syllabus	Course Outcome:
1	Social Survey and Social Research: Concept, Characteristics and planning of social survey meaning and definition of Social Research and Major Steps in Scientific Research.	The course of 'Research Methodology in Sociology' is structured in a way that it makes students to understand and use techniques employed by social scientists to investigate social phenomena. This course aims to enhance the skills of students to understand procedure of Social Survey and scientific research. With emphasis on formulation of significant hypothesis, Techniques of Data collection and Sampling Techniques, it will provide students some basic knowledge on Elementary Statistics.
2	Social Phenomena: Characteristics, Nature of Social Phenomena and Problem of Objectivity of Sociological enquiry.	
3	Research Design: Exploratory, Descriptive and Experimental.	
4	Hypothesis: concepts and characterises source of working hypothesis unity of hypothesis in social research. Sampling meaning characterises merits and demerits main steps in sampling procedure types of sampling.	



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IQAC/NAAC Coordinator
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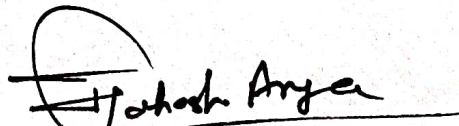
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Programme specific outcome for Undergraduates curriculum.

B.A. IV SEMESTERS SOCIOLOGY

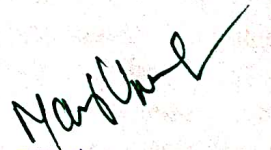
Paper I- Social change in India.

unit	Syllabus	Course Outcome:
1	Westernization: Meaning, Characteristics and Consequences, Impact of Westernization of Indian Society and Institutions. Sanskritization: Concept and Characteristics, Favourable conditions for Sanskritization, Sanskritization and Social Change. Modernization: Concept and Characteristics, Factors, Role	Change is the law of nature and every society is subject to change. Social change has always been a central concern of Sociological study. Change takes different forms. Change has its pattern which is spelt out by various theories. Change is often propelled by various factors. This paper is designed to provide some ideas to the student about such process, theories and factors. Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can Derive knowledge about the meaning, nature, forms and patterns of change. Get an idea about the theories that explain change and their adequacy in explaining so. Get an impression about the factors that propel change in the society. Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to provide a wholesome idea to the students about the process of social change. They can relate their experience with the theoretical explanations.
2	Modernization: Concept and Characteristics: Relationship and distinction between tradition and modernization, effects of modernization on Indian society.	
3	Urbanization: concepts Characteristics factors Role of Urbanization in social change.	
4	Industrialization meaning and definition industrialization in india : causes and need, Effects of industrialization on Indian society. Globalization: Concept, Attributes and Consequences; impact of Globalization on Indian Culture and Society. Concept, Attributes and Consequences; impact of Globalization on Indian Culture and Society.	



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IQAC/NAAC Coordinator

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भारत सिंह रावत राजकीय महाविद्यालय
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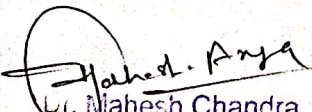
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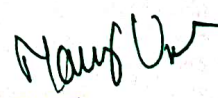
Programme specific outcome for Undergraduates curriculum.

B.A. IV SEMESTERS SOCIOLOGY

Paper II- Techniques of Research & Statistical Analysis.

unit	Syllabus	Course Outcome:
1	Types and Sources of Data: Primary and Secondary Techniques of Data Collection: Questionnaire, Schedule, case study, Interview and Observation.	<p>Since the days of August Comte, a debate and a deliberate attempt has been initiated to provide a scientific character to social sciences. In this attempt empirical research has been introduced as an integral part of observing social reality and generalising it objectively without any subjective predisposition. Gradually, research methods have been developed and introduced in social sciences to bring it in par with scientific observations. The essence of this paper lies in introducing the students with these methods of research to ensure objectivity as far as practicable in social research. Objectives: Bygoing through this paper, the student can Get an understanding of the nature of scientific methods, nature of social Phenomena and the way of attaining value neutrality. • Have a grip over the basic steps involved in social research and the types of social research with their applicability, • Develop an insight into the need and types of research design and the use of sampling method for attending objectivity and • scientific study. Learning Outcomes: This paper is designed and incorporated to acquaint the students with the scientific ways of studying social phenomena. This provides them with a research insight that will enable them to capture the most relevant data in an objective manner. The market demand of this paper will be very high as the students well versed with this paper will be highly demanded in academics, fundamental research, and policy research undertaken both by Government and Non- Government agencies.</p>
2	Techniques of Data Collection: Questionnaire, schedule, case study, interview and observation.	
3	Data analysis: classification and tabulation of data concepts characteristics and types.	
4	Presentation of data: diagrammatic. Bar diagrams graphic -histogram and frequency polygon. Elementary statistics measure of centre tendency: mean, median. Mode, standard deviation.	


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IQAC/NAAC Coordinator
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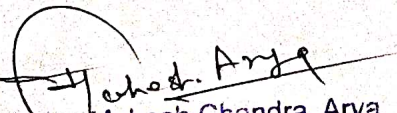

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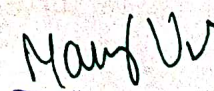
Programme specific outcome for Undergraduates curriculum.

B.A. V SEMESTERS SOCIOLOGY

Paper I – Classical Sociological Thought.

unit	Syllbus	Course Outcome
1	Auguste Comte: Hierarchy of Science, Positivism.	<p>Sociology originated as an intellectual response to the crisis confronting the mid nineteenth century European society. Its development over two centuries has been influenced by a variety of socio-economic and political conditions. It is now established as a multiparadigmatic academic discipline, with its body of theoretical knowledge enriched and its methodological techniques and procedures systemized. This paper is intended to familiarize the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline. It deals with the contributions of the forerunners of the discipline and with the contributions of the founders who gave a systematic shape to the subject.</p> <p>Objectives: After going through these two papers, the student can</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☐ Gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in Sociology, and their contemporary relevance.☐ Learn about the methodological shift in the discipline over the years. <p>Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to clarify and broaden the student's knowledge about the theoretical and methodological contributions of the classical contributors to the subject and the contemporary relevance of these theories.</p>
2	Emile Durkheim: Social Fact, Suicide, Social Solidarity.	
3	Karl Marx: Class Conflict, Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism.	
4	Max Weber: Social Action, Authority, Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism.	


Dr. Mahesh Chandra Arya
IQAC/NAAC Coordinator
BSR Rajkiya Mahavidhyalaya
Rikhnikhil (Pauri Garhwal)

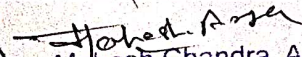

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भारत सिंह रावत
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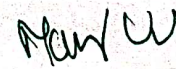
Programme specific outcome for Undergraduates curriculum.

B.A. V SEMESTERS SOCIOLOGY

Paper II – – Rural Sociology.

unit	Syllbus	Course Outcome
1	Rural Sociology: Meaning origin and Development, Scope and subject matter. Need for Development of Rural Societies in India.	<p>Rural Sociology is a specialized branch of Sociology describing the society of villages and rural areas. As the rural areas or the villages mark the beginning of human civilization, this paper is designed to bring out the distinct features of the rural society with their typologies and typicalities. In the present paper an attempt is made to introduce the student with the development of this branch overtime with its focus on the typicality of Indian villages, their structures, changing features and social problems faced by the rural people.</p> <p>Objectives: After studying this paper, the student can</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☑ Get an impression about the emergence of the sub discipline Rural Sociology and the forces contributing for its origin.☑ Learn about the nature of this branch of knowledge, its subject matter and significance. Collect information and knowledge about the mooring of the sub discipline in the Indian context.☑ Generate an idea about the typicalities of the rural society and the institutions operating therein and their dynamics.☑ Derive ideas about rural social problems of the country. <p>LearningOutcomes: India thrives in her villages. By going through this paper, the student can have a grip on the grass roots of Indian society. This will enable the student to understand the society in a better manner, to note the heterogeneities in culture, institutions and their functions, changes, the contrasts found between the rural urban societies and the problems faced by the people.</p>
2	Rural and Urban Community: Concept and Distinctive features. Rural Habitation and Settlement. Rural Urban Distinction and Continuum.	
3	Rural Dynamics: Process of Change in Rural Society- Little Tradition, Great Tradition, Universalization and Parochialiation.	
4	Rural Power Structure: Traditional power structure in rural India-Bases, Feature and Changing Pattern. Rural Leadership-Meaning, Feature, Traditional Bases and Changing patterns. Planned changed in Rural Society: panchayat Raj System and Democratic Decentralization.	


Dr. Mahesh Chandra Arya
IQAC/NAAC Coordinator
BSR Rajkiya Mahavidhyalaya
Rikhnikhhal (Pauri Garhwal)


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राजकीय महाविद्यालय रिखणीखाल
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B.A. VI SEMESTERS SOCIOLOGY

Paper I – Indian Sociological thinkers.

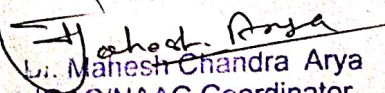
unit	Syllbus	Course Outcome
1	Development of Sociological thought Radhakamal Mukherjee: theory of social values and social ecology.	To understand emergence and development of sociology as a discipline in India influenced by the growth of Nationalism. To understand the philosophical foundations of Sociology and its application. Elucidate conceptual clarity and articulate the main debates/arguments with regards to Sociology in India. Apply the sociological imagination and sociological concepts and principles to her/his own life.
2	D.P. Mukherjee: dialects of tradition and modernity, development of art and literature. G.S. Ghurye: concept of caste.	
3	M.N. Srinivas: concept of dominant caste, Sanskritization, Westernization, yogendra singh: modernization of Indian tradition culture change in india.	
4	Manu: Varna asharma, dharma, sanskar, Ghandhi: Trusteeship, sarvodaya, satya ahinsha satyagrah.	

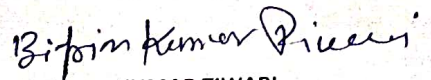
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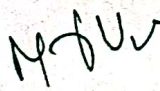
B.A. VI SEMESTERS SOCIOLOGY

Paper II – Indian Social problems.

unit	Syllbus	Course Outcome
1	Social Problems: Concept, Characteristics, Types, Causes. Theoretical approaches to social problems.	The syllabus is designed to introduce students to the emerging social problems, the concept and issues of development in Indian Society.
2	Poverty: Concept causes and effects, incidents magnitude, strategies for poverty alleviation.	The course intends to focus upon the deviant and delinquent behaviour, issue of corruption and other disorganizational and structural problems of the Indian Society.
3	Unemployment: Meaning, types, causes and effects. efforts and programs for removing unemployment. Illiteracy: Meaning causes and effects. extent of Illiteracy of india.	The end eavour of the course is to make learners aware about the social problems and developmental issues in the Indian Society.
4	Pabolem of weaker section Pabolem and disabilities of scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and other backward classes: solutions and suggestions to their Pabolems. national integration: concepts and bases, challenges national integration: casteism, communalism and regionalism.	


Dr. Mahesh Chandra Arya
IQAC/NAAC Coordinator
B.S.R. Rajkiya Mahavidhyalaya
Rikhnikhhal (Pauri Garhwal)


Dr. BIPIN KUMAR TIWARI
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
B.S.R. RAJKIYA MAHAVIDHYAYA
RIKHNIKHAL (PAURI GARHWAL)


प्राचार्य
भारत सिंह रावत
राजकीय महाविद्यालय रिखणीखाल
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