

B.A. (ENGLISH) PROGRAMMES SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSO'S)

- A student who has taken admission into this programme of B.A with English as Compulsory subject is expected to target the following outcomes.
 - a. To hone with the knowledge of basic English Language and Grammar.
 - b. To strengthen the linguistic capabilities of the student through theory and practical sessions.
 - c. To ingrain the mind towards creative writing, appreciation, critical thinking and critical analysis.
 - d. To develop global competencies for successful life.
 - e. To cultivate a value - added life to face challenges and achieve excellence.
 - f. To kindle creative mind with innovative thoughts.
 - g. To enable them to enjoy life through literature.

COURSE OUTCOMES (CO'S) B.A. I, II & III (ENGLISH COURSE):

- To develop reading, writing and analytical skills and communicate their ideas critically, creatively, and persuasively through the medium of language in the current informative and intensive society
- To expose to a range of contexts where the language is used to meet a variety of real life communication needs.
- To equip with the practical, emotional, intellectual and creative aspects of language by integrating knowledge and skills.
- To develop their critical thinking capabilities focused through the course as an important need to enhance the following language skills
 1. Spoken and written communication.
 2. Writing of Resume, letter writing, email & advertisement writing.

3. Writing News-report, Essay, paragraph and review.
 4. Narration of experience and daily routine.
 5. Interview Techniques.
 6. Understanding and interpretation of poem, prose, essay, short stories, etc.
-

B.A. - SOCIOLOGY

Sociology is the science that deals with the study of the manifestations, systems and social relations, a careful analytical and descriptive study through the pursuit of different research methods, in order to reach the rules and laws governing the conduct of these phenomena and social relations.

This science also means understanding the nature of various social realities so that this society can draw up strategic plans, set goals and programs that will work to increase progress and raise society.

OBJECTIVES OF SOCIOLOGY:

- Studying the general principles and pillars of social life.
- Studying the patterns of human and social behavior and their effects on the individual and society.
- The study and analysis of parts of social construction is a detailed study. This is because all other political, economic and educational institutions are affected by the prevailing social order.
- Knowledge of the laws of social transformation, which are aimed at studying the bases and rules that society must follow to make a qualitative leap in the case of society.
- Diagnosis and treatment of the various social problems experienced by society and the development of various plans to address them.

- To highlight the correct social concepts and to correct misconceptions related to social life.
- Laying the foundations of an ideal society.
- Introducing various social institutions that serve the community.
- Explain the concept of social unity and encourage society to achieve this concept.
- Studying social relationships that combine individuals. Developing different social theories.

STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES IN SOCIOLOGY

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.

UPON COMPLETION OF A B.A. IN SOCIOLOGY, STUDENTS WILL:

- Think critically about the causes and consequences of social inequality.
- Design and evaluate empirical sociological research.
- Explain and apply the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
- Communicate orally and in writing about sociological concepts.

- Use their sociological education outside of the undergraduate classroom, particularly in their careers or further education.
-

SEMESTER-I:

SOCIOLOGY: AN INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER:

1. This paper intends to induct the students to sociology as the beginner of the subject.
2. The paper thus aims to expose the students to the basic concepts in sociology.

MISSION, GOALS, AND LEARNING OUTCOMES:

The Sociology Department seeks to develop in students the sociological knowledge and skills that will enable them to think critically and imaginatively about society and social issues. Through coursework, internships, independent studies and collaborative research with faculty, the Department encourages a commitment to social justice based on an appreciation of social and intellectual diversity and an awareness of social inequality.

The major in sociology is intended to serve as preparation for careers in teaching, delivery and administration of social and health services, urban and environmental studies, law, government service at local, state and federal levels and related occupations. The major also provides training for advanced graduate work in sociology, social work and other social sciences. Sociology is also recommended as a second major or minor for students of all other social sciences; for business; for the humanities; especially literature and theatre arts; for ethnic and area studies; for journalism and other various applied arts and sciences.

Core courses provide students with a solid grounding in the fundamentals of the sociology discipline. Upper division concentrations in Deviance and Social Control; Interaction and Group Relations; Medical Sociology; and Social Change and Global

Issues allow students to further focus and develop their understanding of specific fields within sociology.

SEMESTER-II
SOCIOLOGY: THEMES AND PERSPECTIVES

OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER:

1. This paper intends to orient the students to certain basic perspectives in sociology.
2. To make students know in details about culture, stratification and mobility and the deviant patterns and social control in society.

OUTCOMES:

Our work in Student Affairs is guided by five learning themes which support the mission, values and educational outcomes of College. Within each theme are broad outcomes that define and focus the themes. The themes and outcomes are used to guide the development and assessment of departmental and/or programmatic learning objectives.

SEMESTER-III
FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT

OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER:

1. The paper aims at orienting the students to the basic sociological thoughts of the great masters of sociology.
2. To help the students to shape their thoughts and ideas and also addressing many current sociological issues and problems.

3. The objectives of the course are to provide students with some basic conceptual resources for tackling substantive and theoretical material in their 2nd and 3rd years

Aims:

This course will provide a basic but comprehensive introduction to some of the intellectual traditions within sociology with a focus on the origins of the discipline. The course will provide the student with the necessary conceptual tools to understand the distinctive origin and nature of sociology as an academic discipline and as a wider cultural presence within modernity. In all cases emphasis will be placed upon the specific historical context of particular writers and theories. It will be argued that the emergence of sociology and the social sciences in general represents an intellectual response to the cultural and material problems of capitalist industrial societies in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The course will equip students with the concepts and information necessary to grasp the main themes of the classical sociological tradition. The objectives of the course are to provide students with some basic conceptual resources for tackling substantive and theoretical material in their 2nd and 3rd years.

Outcomes:

This course will provide a basic but comprehensive introduction to some of the intellectual traditions within sociology with a focus on the origins of the discipline.

The course will provide the student with the necessary conceptual tools to understand the distinctive origin and nature of sociology as an academic discipline and as a wider cultural presence within modernity.

In all cases emphasis will be placed upon the specific historical context of particular writers and theories.

It will be argued that the emergence of sociology and the social sciences in general represents an intellectual response to the cultural and material problems of capitalist industrial societies in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The course will equip students with the concepts and information necessary to grasp the main themes of the classical sociological tradition.

SEMESTER-IV

INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION

OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER:

1. The paper intends to make the students understand the seminal ideas and thoughts reflected in the works of Indian Sociologists.
2. The paper also aims to help the students in understanding at the theoretical level the sociological issues concerning Indian society.
3. To acquaint the students to the continuities and contradictions in Indian society.
4. To help students understand the history of ideas related to the analysis of Indian society.
5. To analyse the role of colonialism, democracy, nation building and globalization in shaping contemporary Indian society.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- To ensure that students have understood the formation of the discipline in India and the challenges that it has faced.
- To ensure that students have conceptual clarity and can articulate the main debates and arguments with regard to sociology in India.
- To improve sociological understanding of Indian society.

SEMESTER-V

INDIAN SOCIETY: THE STRUCTURAL ISSUES

OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER:

1. The paper aims at acquainting the students with Indian society in terms making them know the issues and problems confronting the institutions of caste and family.
2. To bring into fore the issues and problems concerning the tribes and rural communities in India.

COURSE OUTCOME:

Learning Outcome: Students will be able to identify the philosophical, economic and political developments that lead to the development of classic social theory. Students will identify the function of theory in the social sciences. Students will be able to understand how Marx, Weber, Durkheim and Simmel conceived the discipline of sociology.

SEMESTER-VI

CURRENT SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA

OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER:

1. The paper is based on the problems the society in India is facing at present.
2. To make the students know the nature, causes and consequences of those problems as well as the measures to put a check on them.

COURSE OUTCOME:

Learning Outcome: It is hoped that exposure to the course will lead to a better understanding of the Change and Development Issues provide understanding about Paths and Agencies of Development, theories of development, Globalization Develop, a critical understanding regarding Development Programmes in India

OUTCOMES AND AIMS & OBJECTIVE OF HISTORY

B.A. HISTORY PROGRAMME OUTCOMES:

1. Integrate student's learning across all facets of their lives.
2. Analyze critically and imaginatively. Develop skills of critical analysis and interpretation.
3. Communicate effectively
4. Understand the ethical implications of ideas, communications and actions
5. Appear in competitive examinations.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC

1. Understand background of our historic past, religion, customs, institutions, administration and soon.
2. Understand Social, Political, Religious and Economic conditions of the

people.

3. Understand the history of world with comparative approach.
 4. Analyse relationship between the past and the present times and bringing its contemporary relevance.
 5. Emphasis on developing critical thinking in historical writing, discussion and interpretation among students.
 6. Prepare students for various competitive examinations.
-

B.A. FIRST YEAR
Semester- I
History of India from Earliest Times to 1525

OUTCOMES:

1. Study the ancient Indian civilization such as Harappa and Vedic and understand social, political and religious changes during the period.
 2. Develop the ability to understand the origin and tenets of Jainism and Buddhism.
 3. Acquire knowledge about ancient Indian dynasties – Maurya, Gupta & Vakataka.
 4. Introduction to prominent Sultanate dynasties and their administrative systems in medieval India.
 5. Acquire knowledge on religious, culture and art history in medieval India.
-

B.A. FIRST YEAR
Semester- II
History of India from 1526 to 1761

OUTCOME:

1. To understand rise and establishment of Mughal dynasty in India.
2. Know about the war of succession or Shahjahan and understand the Deccan Policy of Aurangzeb.

3. Introduction to history of Marathas; understand significance of coronation and administrative system of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
 4. Analyse the Maratha War of Independence and study third battle of Panipat in Peshwa period.
 5. Understanding foundation of East India Company's rule in India.
-

B.A. II (Semester-III)

History of India: 1764 to 1885

Outcomes: -

1. Understand the rise of British Power in India and analyse their agrarian policy and land revenue system.
 2. Analyse policies of Governor-Generals in India under East India Company's rule.
 3. Study socio-religious movements of modern India.
 4. Understand the administrative reforms introduced by Viceroys during establishment of British rule in India.
 5. Analyse the causes of rise of Indian nationalism and emergence of local organisations.
-

B.A. SECOND YEAR

Semester-IV

History of India: 1885 – 1947

OUTCOMES:-

1. Understand the origin and establishment Indian National Congress. Understand the nature of moderates and extremists ideology.
 2. Understand the phases of Indian National Movement and its impact under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
 3. Study various missions proposed by British government.
 4. Examine role of Subhash Chandra Bose and his formed INA in struggle of Indian Independence.
 5. Evaluate Mountbatten plan and Indian Independence Act of 1947.
-

B.A. FINAL YEAR

SEMESTER- V

MODERN WORLD – 1789-1920

OUTCOMES: -

1. Introduction to landmark events in World history.
2. Understand policy of imperialism and changes in world political order.
3. Emergence of State of Germany and its diplomatic policy.
4. Critically analyse background of First World War and international peace making attempts that followed.

B.A. FINAL YEAR

Semester- VI: Modern World: 1920-1960

OUTCOMES:

Analyse causes for the rise of dictatorship in Europe.

1. Understand international crisis; inter world war period politics and events leading to Second World War and its aftermath.
2. Understand world politics after World War and attempts to restore World peace.
3. Introduction to political shifts in West Asia.

B.A. - ECONOMICS

B.A. I : Micro Economics

Aims & Objective of Economics

1. Ability to use Economic Problem Solving Methods

OBJECTIVES:

- 1.1 Students will be able to use quantitative, graphical and Statistical methods to solve economic problems.
- 1.2 To acquaint the students with the contemporary economic problems and enable them to appreciate the efforts being made to tackle them.
- 1.3. To enable them to acquire skills in interpreting simple statistical data.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Students will appreciate how Economics engagement can improve our lives and our world

- Students will be able to articulate and defend their own points of view
- Students will be able to defend their views in oral and written contexts
- Students will be able to apply their analytical and communication skills to these issues
- The study of economics provides students with a range of important skills necessary to continue in the field of research and analysis, and equips students with a portfolio of widely transferable skills valued by employers.
- Understanding how different degrees of competition in a market affect pricing and output.
- Knowing the decision making of consumer.
- Identifying the nature of revenue and cost of production.
- Comprehending the demand function and production function.
- Realizing various production theories.
- Clarifying the meaning of Marginal, average, total revenue, and Marginal, average and total cost and its implication.
- Awareness of different markets structure.
- Understanding pricing in different markets.
- Judging the factor pricing.

B.A. II – MACRO ECONOMICS

AIMS & OBJECTIVE OF ECONOMICS

1. Advanced Understanding of the Macro Economic Theory of how the Economy Functions

Objectives:

- 1.1 Students should be able to show proficiency with the closed economy macro- economic model of the economy.
- 1.2 Students should be able to show proficiency with the open economy macro-economic model of the economy.
2. Applications of Macro and Indian Economic Theory to Monetary Policy, Banking, Digitization etc.

Objectives:

- 2.1 Analyze monetary policy, banking and Digitization documents such as Federal Reserve statements and articles from the financial press, Budget, New Banking development.
- 2.2 Use financial/economic databases to collect a macro and Indian economic dataset.

LEARNINGOUTCOMES

- Economic graduates have gone on to employment in a range of professional roles in both business and public sectors, such as international banking and finance, Budget, National governments in many parts of the world, international organizations and development agencies, non-governmental organizations, academia and current economic development.
- Economics-Finance majors should have an in-depth knowledge of macro-economic policies and financial markets. Our majors should be able to discuss the motivations and impacts of policy decisions, especially with regards to the business environment. Students must be able to interpret news and events in the media from an economic perspective. This analysis of real world events will help students to improve their decision making in a national and international context.

- Creating awareness about changing macro-economic policies and theories.
- Understanding the meaning, function and role of commercial banking.
- Comprehending the procedure of an account opening, operating and closing.
- Knowing the structure, function and role of RBI in economic development.
- Judging the progress of financial inclusion.
- Evaluating the importance, characteristics and components of the financial Market.
- Understanding the role and types of development banks and Non-banking financial intermediaries.
- Realizing the banking reforms and Basel Norms-I and II.
- Identifying recent trends in Indian Banking such as E- Banking, MICR Clearing, ATMs, Credit cards and Debit Cards, Travelers Cheques, Gift Cheques, Demat Account. B.A.-II Macro Economics
- Identifying the basic concepts and theories of Macro economics.
- Awareness about changing macroeconomics policies and theories.
- Understanding various concepts such as; GDP, GNP NNP, Personal Income, Disposable Income, Per Capita Income, and National Income.
- Identifying the factors determining gross domestic product, employment, the general level of prices, and interest rates.
- Realizing the law of markets, consumption function and investment function.
- Judging the role of fiscal policy and monetary policy in a Developing economy.
- Knowing features, phases and theories of trade cycles.
- Evaluating types, merits and demerits of taxes.

- Comprehending the role of public finance in developing economy.
-

B.A. III – INDIAN ECONOMICS

Aims & Objective of Economics

3. Advanced Understanding of the Indian Economic Theory of how the Economy Functions

Objectives:

- 3.1 To deepen their understanding and knowledge about the impact of development on environment.
- 3.2 To develop favorable attitudes towards conservation and wise use of natural resources.
- 3.3 To help them to understand that different sectors of the Indian economy are interlinked and they should develop simultaneously through planned and coordinated efforts.
- 3.4 To familiarize them with the different criteria of dividing world economy and to know why some countries are rich and some poor.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Developing the skill of data collection & use of sampling techniques in research.
- Developing the knowledge about theories of economic growth & Development and issues of economic planning.
- Understanding characteristics, features, structural changes in Indian Economy.
- Comprehension of the nature and impact of New Economic Reforms on the

Indian Economy.

- Knowing the problems of unemployment, poverty, rising economic and social inequality and problems of regional imbalances in India.
- Evaluating the changing role of agriculture, industrial and service sector and foreign sector in Indian Economy.
- Measuring the problems and prospects of cottage and small scale industries, and industrial sicknesses.
- Measuring the growth, volume, composition and direction of India's foreign trade and capital inflow since 1991.

POLITICAL SCIENCE:

The students understand the basic principles of politics including government institutions and branches, political wings and organizations, political behavior, and operation of government at both the national and state level. Understanding government and politics in a comparative perspective and understand government and politics in a global context. The students obtain knowledge of fundamental rights and duties of the citizens, structure and functions of central and state governments, judiciary, legislator and autonomous body like election commission.

मराठी व मराठी वाडःमय अभ्यासकमाचे महत्त्व

vH;kldzekps /;s;%&

okM%e; {ks=krhy izxrh]inoh ikrGhoj
nTksZnkj]mPpizrhps]O;olk;fHkeq[k vkf.k loZO;kih f''k{k.k-

ekr`Hkk'kk vkf.k okM%e;k''kh ;ksX; lkaxM-

fo|kF;kZP;k KkuktZukps ;FkkFkZ EkwY;ekiu dj.ks o R;kaP;k
Kkud{k{k foLrkfjr dj.ks-

okM%e; {ks=krhy izxrhpk o fo'k; fopkjkaP;k lanHkkZpk izkeq[;kus
fopkj

vH;kldzekps mfi'Vs %&

ejkBh Hkk'kk vkf.k okM%e; ;kaP;k fofo/kkaxh vH;klkph fn''kk inoh
Lrjkoj lwfpr Ogkoh-

fo|kF;kZauk EkwY;f''k{k.k fnys tkos-

fo|kF;kZauk vkdyu >kysY;k Hkkxkoj ijh{kslkBh iz''u fopkjrj ;kosr-

izkphu]e/;;qxhu o vokZphu okM%e;krhy yHGk] c[kj] oSpkfjd
fuca/k] dFkk] yfyr ys[k] izokl o.kZu] vkREkdFku] lar] iar o ''kkfgjh
dkO;kiklwu rj vk/kqfud dohaP;k dforki;Zar fofo/k
okM%e;izdkjkaph ekfgrh feGkohr-

OUTCOMES-

egkuqHkko laiznk;kph vksG[k vkf.k Hkk'kkKku gksbZy-

jkT;laj{k.k d:u drZO;kph tk.kho gksbZy-

egkRek Qqys ;kaps fopkj "ksrd&;kaP;k mRFkkuklkBh vktgh frrdsp
egRoiw.kZ vkgs-

g;k fopkjkus izsfjr gksbZy-lekti;Zar vkiys fopkj ekaM.;kpk iz;Ru
djsy-

laLd`rh o lkfgR; ;kaP;k ekfeZd laca/kfo'k;h fn"kk feGsy-

vkREkpfj= ;k okM%e;izdkjkph ekfgrh gksbZy-

egkuqHkko laiznk;kph vksG[k vkf.k Hkk'kkKku gksbZy-

oSpkfjd fuca/kkRed ys[kukps egRo dGsy-

vkRefo"okl laiknu gksbZy-

HkDrhfo'k;d Hkkouk fuekZ.k gksbZy-

f"k{kdkaf'o'k;hpk vknjHkko ok<sy-

egkuqHkko laiznk;kph vksG[k vkf.k Hkk'kkKku gksbZy-

vkxjdkaps lkekftd fopkjkeqGs lkekftd RkGeG fuekZ.k gksbZy-

fouksck Hkkos ;kaP;k fopkjkeqGs r:.k ;qx cnyow "kdrks gk fopkj
R;kaP;k eukoj [kksy Blk meVow "kdrks-

ukVd ;k okM%e;izdkjkph ekfgrh feGsy-

egkHkkjrkeqGs ?kMysY;k ?kVukeqGs fodkjh o`Rrh u`V gks.;kl enr

gksbZy-

lkekftd thouewY;s tksikl.;kl lgdk;Z gksbZy-

lkfgR;izdkjkph vksG[k gksbZy-

larlkfgR; o HkDrhekxkfoZ'k;h ekxZn" kZu feGsy-

iafMrh dkO;ke;/s o`RRkkyadj vkf.k dkO; dls xq.kle`/n vlrkr-;kph ekfgrh feGsy-

rar lkfgR;keqGs HkwikGh ;k uO;k izdkjkph ekfgrh feGwu Kkud{kk :ankosy-

;qxifjorZu dforseqGs lkekftd tkf.kos"kh vlysys ukrs vf/kd n`< gksbZy-

O;kdwG Hkkoo`Rkhs o fulXkZo.kZu ;k ijLijfojks/kh :id d"kh vlrkr- ;kpk vH;kl gksbZy-

lar okM%e;kph vksG[k gksbZy-

iar- okM%e;keqGs o`Rrkyadkjkph vksG[k gksbZy-

rar- okM%e;keqGs “k`axkj jlkph ekfgrh feGsy-

”ksrd&;kaPkh thouxkFkkp d”kh nqnsZoh vkgs-gh Hkkouk eukr
fuekZ.k gksbZy-

n”kinh ;k dkO;izdkjkph vksG[k gksbZy-

larkaP;k vHkaxkrwu lekursps EkwY; fuekZ k gksbZy-

iar- okM%e;keqGs o`Rrkyadkjkph vksG[k gksbZy-

:id vyadkjkph ekfgrh feGsy-

/;s; vkf.k ifjfLFkrh ;kapk leUo; lk/k.;;dfjrk ekxZ dlk fuoMkok ;kps
mRre Kku feGw “kdrs-

thouO;ogkj vkf.k fulxZjE; okrkoj.kkeqgs vk”kkokn dlk O;Dr gksrks
;kps izR;arj ;srs-

O;kogkfjd ejkBh&

o`Rrlaiknu

]ckrehys[ku]vxzys[k]o`Rrkar]lkjka”kys[ku]Hkkf’kdlaokn]O;ogkjkP;
k ewyrRokaph vksG[k

gh rkfRodn`V;k d”kh egRokph Bjrs- ikjaikfjd vH;kldzekis{kk
O;kogkfjd vH;kldze fdrh thoukfHkeq[k dj.kkjk vkgs-;kph ekfgrh
feGsy-

fo|kF;kZauk gk vH;kldze thou lUeq[k dj.kkjk vkgs-

fo|kF;kZauk pkfj«;laiUu dj.;kl o R;kaP;kr lkekftd mRrjnkf;Rokph
tk.k fuekZ.k dj.kkjs vkgsr-

^O;kogkfjd ejkBh*;k fo'k;kpk dsysyk lekos''k fo|kF;kZauk
thoukfHkeq[k dj.kkjk vkgs-

osP;kaph fuoM djrkauk vk'k;kph xgurk]fo'k;kaph fofo/krk vkf.k
Hkk'kk''kSyhph laiUurk ;k xq.koSf''k'V;keqGs okM%e; {ks=krhy
izxrh o oSpkfjdrk uDdhp ok<.;kl enr gksbZy-

,eih,llh];qih,llh o bUdeVWDI v''kk Li/kkZRed ijh{k sdfjrk Kkukus
ifjiDo gksbZy-

Ok`Rri=s]laiknd]laikndh;]o`Rrys[kd]izqQfjMj]tkfgjkr
dkWih]LraHkys[kd]Hkk'kkarjdkj]eqnz.knks'k bR;knhe;/s uSiq.;
feGow 'kdsy-

vkdk''kok.khe;/s mn~cks/kd
o`Rrfuosnd]jsfMvkstkWdh]dkWfEivj]dkWihjkbVj]laoknnkrk]/ouh
eqnz.k ;krwu jkstkjkP;k la/kh miyC/k gksbZy-

nwjn''kZu vkf.k brj izlkjek;/ekrwu o`Rrfuosnd]lw=lapyu]LdzhIV
fyfg.ks]fp=iVfuehZrh]y?kqfp=iVfufeZrh ;kdfjrk l{ke cusy-

izoklh yksdkauk izs{k.kh;LFkGkafo'k;h Hkk'kkaarjdkj]ekXkZn''kZd ;k
ek;/ekrwu jkstxkjfuehZrh gksowu miftfodsp l/ku gksow 'kdrs-