

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's



Sadguru Gadage Maharaj College, Karad



(An Autonomous College)

M. A. [SOCIOLOGY] SYLLABUS: M. A. PART – I

New Syllabus For

Master of Arts in Sociology

Semester with Credits and CIE System of
Examination [Faculty of Humanities]

1. TITLE: SOCIOLOGY

Under the Faculty of Humanities

2. YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION: Under Academic Flexibility and New Education Policy 2020, the New Syllabus will be implemented from July 2023 onwards in the Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

3. PREAMBLE: The present restructuring and preparation of new M. A. Sociology syllabus, and introduction of Semester with Credits and Continuous Internal Evaluation [CIE] System of Examination, has been done keeping in view the continuous developments in sociology; in its growing knowledge resources and improvements in pedagogic methodologies, the NEP.

The present exercise of revision of sociology syllabus is guided by three broad teaching orientations: [1] job orientation (to prepare students to make use of employment opportunities), [2] knowledge orientation (development of personality and sharpening of intellectual skills among the students), and [3] social orientation (inculcation of social commitment among the students and making them responsible citizens).

Keeping these teaching orientations in mind, syllabus revision has been done with the following objectives: (i) to bring adequate correspondence between the changing social reality and the content of courses in sociology (ii) to equip the students to critically understand and interpret social reality, (iii) to develop among the students a distinctly sociological perspective on socio-economic and cultural reality, (iv) to enhance the social sensitivity and sensibility of the students, and (v) to help students acquire skills that will be useful to them in their personal, social and professional life.

While revising the sociology curriculum, we have kept in mind the relevance of sociology for policy formulation and evaluation of policies at the regional and national level, updating the reading lists and introduction of practical/fieldwork component and innovations in the instructional methodologies [supplementing the lecture method with group discussions and seminar presentations, fieldwork, skills related with concerned subject, use of audio-visual aids, use of computers /internet in research].

M.A. first year programme consists of major courses based on mandatory courses and 3 elective courses. For first and second semester, there are three mandatory courses of 4 credits and one mandatory course of 2 credit. In elective courses, we offer total eight electives. Out of Eight electives students have to select only one elective. For first semester, it is compulsory for every student to learn Research Methodology course of 4 credits. In second semester along with mandatory and elective courses, each student has to complete one field project of 4 credits. Thus first year PG consists of total 44 credits with exit option. Some of the courses are multi-disciplinary, inter-disciplinary and applied in nature that enhances skill and ability of the students.

4. GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME:

- 1) To equip the students with latest sociological knowledge pertaining to various sub-fields within the discipline of sociology.
- 2) To orient the students for comprehending, analyzing and critically assessing the social reality from sociological perspective.
- 3) To inculcate the analytical ability, research aptitude and relevant skills in the students useful for their social and professional life.
- 4) To prepare the students for undertaking research, jobs in Colleges/Universities /Research Institutions, various Government Departments and Non-governmental organizations as well as for various competitive examinations.

5. GENERAL M.A. PROGRAMME OUTCOME

PO-1: Knowledge of Subject: Apply the Sociological knowledge to solution of complex social reality.

PO-2: Problem Analysis: Identify, formulate and analyse complex social problems by using available sociological literature.

PO-3: Knowledge about human values: Develop the ability among students about various societal and human values to build the better society.

PO-4: Skill Development and Employability: Improve and build the required skills which would enhance the students' employability.

PO-5: Team and Team Spirit: To develop the spirit of team work and team spirit to function effectively as an individual and as a member in different social settings.

PSO:1: To understand the nature and basic concepts of sociology and its various branches

PSO:2: To analyse the interrelationships between sociology and other social science.

PSO:3: To evaluate changing social relationships and social institutions in the context of Indian society.

PSO:4: To understand the of individuals social behaviour, various organisational social behaviour in different social settings.

7. DURATION:

- The course shall be a full-time course.
- The duration of course shall be of Two years/Four Semesters.
- First year PG diploma with exit option (40-44 credits after 3-year degree)

8. EXAMINATION PATTERN: -

The pattern of examination will be Semester with Credit and Continuous Internal Evaluation [CIE].

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M. A. Sociology, Part – I: Semester – I [To be introduced from 2025-26]			
SEMESTER - I: MANDATORY/MAJOR COURSE			
Course Number	Course Title	Credits	Marks
	MAJOR MANDATORY COURSE		
MMSOC 01	Classical Sociological Traditions: Marx, Durkheim and Weber	04	100
MMSOC 02	Understanding Indian Society	04	100
MMSOC 03	Society and Culture in Maharashtra	04	100
MMSOC 04	Social Movements in India Part-A	02	100
	MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE		
MECS 1	Social Ecology	04	100
MECS 2	Rural Society in India	04	100
MECS 3	Industry and Society in India	04	100
MECS 4	Social Problems in Contemporary India	04	100
MECS 5	Sociology of Marginalized Communities	04	100
MESOC1	Education and Society	04	100
MECS 7	Gender and Society	04	100
MECS 8	Sanitation, Health and Culture	04	100
RM	Research Methodology	04	100

Abbreviations:

MMCS: Major Mandatory Course

Sociology MECS: Major Elective

Course Sociology RM: Research

Methodology

Rules regarding selection of Major Mandatory Course, Major Elective Course, Research Methodology for Semester - I:

- 1) During the first Semester, every student must study three Major Mandatory Courses [carrying 100 marks each] and one Major Mandatory Course [carrying 50 marks]
- 2) The Course No. MMCS 01 to MMCS 04 will be compulsory for all students.
- 3) A student should first select any one of the Major Elective Courses [MECS 01 to MECS 08]. During all the remaining Semesters, a student will have to select one course from the Major Elective Courses of that particular Semester.
- 4) Research Methodology (RM) Course is compulsory to all first semester students.
- 5) The Departmental Committee reserves right to introduce the number of Major Elective Courses to be taught during every Semester and the number of students to be restricted for any Major Elective Course. The decision will be declared at the beginning of first Semester.

M. A. 1 Sociology, New Syllabus

Semester System with Credits and Continuous Internal Evaluation [CIE]
[To be introduced w.e.f. 2023-2024 for M. A. Part –I (PG Diploma with exit option) in the Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur-4, Under NEP: 2020]

M. A. Sociology, Part – I: Semester – II [To be introduced from 2025-26]			
SEMESTER - II: MANDATORY/MAJOR COURSE			
Course Number	Course Title	Credits	Marks
	MAJOR MANDATORY COURSE		
MMSOC 05	Classical Sociological Traditions: Pareto, Cooley and Mead	04	100
MMSOC 06	Perspectives on Indian Society	04	100
MMSOC 07	Sociology of Change and Development	04	100
MMSOC 08	Social Movements in India Part-B	02	100
	MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE		
MECS 9	Resources, Development and Environment in India	04	100
MECS 10	Urban Society in India	04	100
MECS 11	Sociology of Tribal Society	04	100
MECS 12	Social Exclusion and Social Inclusion	04	100
MECS 13	Sociology of Religion	04	100
MESOC2	Political Sociology	04	100
MECS 15	Criminology	04	100
MECS 16	Sanitation and Environment	04	100
FP	FIELD PROJECT	04	100

Abbreviations:

MMCS: Major Mandatory Course

SociologyMECS:Major Elective

CourseSociologyFP:FieldProject

Rules regarding selection of Major Mandatory Course, Major Elective Course and Field Project for Semester - II:

- 1) During the first Semester, every student must study three Major Mandatory Courses [carrying 100 marks each] and one Major Mandatory Course [carrying 50 marks]
- 2) The Course No. MMCS 05 to MMCS 08 will be compulsory for all students.
- 3) A student should first select any one of the Major Elective Courses [MECS 09 to MECS 16]. During all the remaining Semesters, a student will have to select one course from the Major Elective Courses of that particular Semester.
- 4) Field Project (FP) is compulsory to all second semester students.
- 5) The Departmental Committee reserves right to introduce the number of Major Elective Courses to be taught during every Semester and the number of students to be restricted for any Major Elective Course. The decision will be declared at the beginning of first Semester.

**SCHEME OF TEACHING AND EXAMINATION:
M. A. Part -I SEMESTER – I**

Sr. No.	Subject /Course	Teaching Scheme (Hrs. /Week)				Examination Scheme (Marks)		
		L	T	P	Total	[Sem. Exam]	CIE	Total
MMSO C - 01	Classical Sociological Traditions: Marx, Durkheim and Weber	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
MMSO C - 02	Understanding Indian Society	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
MMCS - 03	Society and Culture in Maharashtra	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
MMSO C - 04	Social Movements in India Part-A	02	---	---	02	40	10	50
MECS – 01	Social Ecology	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
MECS – 02	Rural Society in India	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
MECS – 03	Industry and Society in India	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
MECS – 04	Social Problems in Contemporary India	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
MESOC – 1	Sociology of Marginalized Communities	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
MECS – 06	Education and Society	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
MECS – 07	Gender and Society	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
MECS – 08	Sanitation, Health and Culture	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
RM	Research Methodology	04	---	---	04	80	20	100

M. A. Part -I SEMESTER – II

Sr. No.	Subject /Course	Teaching Scheme (Hrs./Week)				Examination Scheme(Marks)		
		L	T	P	Total	Sem. Exam	CIE	Total
MM 05 SO C	Classical Sociological Traditions: Pareto, Cooley and Mead	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
MM SOC 06	Perspectives on Indian Society	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
M 07 MS OC	Sociology of Change and Development	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
MM 08 SO C	Social Movements in India Part-B	02	---	---	02	40	10	50
ME 09 CS	Resources, Development and Environment in India	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
ME 10 CS	Urban Society in India	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
ME 11 CS	Sociology of Tribal Society	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
ME 12 CS	Social Exclusion and Social Inclusion	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
ME 13 CS	Sociology of Religion	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
ME 02 SOC	Political Sociology	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
ME 15 CS	Criminology	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
ME 16 CS	Sanitation and Environment	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
FP 01	FIELD PROJECT	04	---	---	04	80 Project	20 Viva- Voce	100

9. SCHEME OF EXAMINATION:

- The Entire M. A.I [Sociology] Programme shall have 16 Courses each carrying 100 marks [Every semester shall have four courses], 2 courses carrying 50 marks [Every semester shall have one course], 1 research methodology course for 100 marks for first semester and one field project for 100 marks for second semester. Thus, entire M. A. I year examination shall be of 1100 total marks.
- The system of examination would be Semester with credit system and Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE). The examination shall be conducted at the end of each semester.

3. There shall be Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) System within the Semester System. In this System, for every paper, 20 marks are allotted for Internal Assessment and 80 marks for the Semester Examination of three hours duration, which will be held by the end of each semester.
4. There shall be Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) System within the Semester System. In this System, for 50 marks paper, 10 marks are allotted for Internal Assessment and 40 marks for the semester examination of one and half hours duration, which will be held by the end of each semester.
5. Allocation and Division of CIE Marks: For every paper, CIE component shall carry 20 marks.
 - (i) During every Semester, every student shall have to submit home assignments or present seminar papers or book review for each paper, on the topics given by the respective course teachers. This home assignment/seminar presentation/field visits will carry 10 marks.
 - (ii) For every paper during each semester there shall be a Written Internal Test for 10 marks.
 - (iii) CIE will be conducted only once before the commencement of semester examination.
 - (iv) During every semester all students shall have to submit home assignment/seminar presentation/book review will carry 10 marks for each paper of 50 marks course. There will be no CIE examination for this course.
- 5) CIE - Re-examination: The CIE re-examination shall be conducted by the Head of the Department
- 6) Semester-Re-Examination: In case candidates who fail in any of the papers in any semester examination, they can appear for the re-examination as per the University rules.
- 7) For field Project which will be carried out in the second semester, 20 marks are allotted for viva-voce and 80 marks are allotted for Dissertation.

14. Standard of Passing:

- 1) To pass each paper, 40 marks out of 100 and 18 marks out of 50 are required.
- 2) Semester Examination: In every paper a candidate should obtain a minimum of 40 % of total marks i.e., 32 marks out of 80 marks. For Field Project 40 marks are required for passing.

- 3) CIE – For every CIE component, a candidate should obtain a minimum of 40 % of the total marks, i.e., 4 out of 10 and/or 08 out of total 20 marks.
- 4) A candidate must obtain minimum marks as mentioned above in both the Heads of Passing. In other words, he/she must pass in both the Semester examination as well as CIE examination
- 5) Further details regarding Standard of Passing are given under credit system.

15. Credit System:

Introduction:

Students can earn credit towards their post-graduation by way of credit allotted to the papers or to the course. Credit system permits to follow horizontal mobility towards the post-graduation courses irrespective of the boundaries of the faculties or within the boundaries of the faculties. Besides, it provides a cafeteria approach towards the higher education. A scheme has been worked out to put the credit system within the framework of the present education system in the University.

What is Credit?

Credits are a value allocated to course units to describe the student's workload (i.e., Lectures, Practical work, Seminars, private work in the library or at home and examinations or other assessment activities) required to complete them. They reflect the quantity of work each course requires, in relation to the total quantity of work required to complete during a full year of academic study in the Department. Credit thus expresses a relative value.

Students will receive credit through a variety of testing programmes if they have studied a subject independently or have successfully completed department level regular course work. The objective of credit system is to guarantee the academic recognition of studies throughout the world, enabling the students to have access to regular vertical and or horizontal course in any Institutions or the Universities in the world.

Types of Credits:

There shall be two types of credits viz. a) Credit by Examination and b) Credit by Non-Examination.

a) Credit by Examination: - Students can earn credit towards his/her Graduation and Post-graduation upon the successful completion of the tests in the credit by examination programme.

b) Credit by Non-examination: - Students can also earn credit by non-examination by proving his/her proficiency in State, National and International sports' achievements, Social Service (NSS), Military Services (NCC), Colloquium & debate, Cultural programme as shown below during the study period.

Sports Achievements /Participation (Any one event during the academic session)	Credits	NSS Recognition /Achievement (Any one event during the academic session)	Credits	NCC Achievements (Any one event during the academic session)	Credits
Olympics	15	International	10	R. D. Pared	6
International	10	National	8	Summer Camp (More than 10	6
National	8	Regional/Zonal	6	National level training (More than 10 days)	5
Regional/Zonal	6	State	4	State level training (More than 10 days)	4
State	4	University	3	University level training (More than 10 days)	3
Inter-University	4	Best University Volunteer	3	C certificate	2
University	3	2 Years NSS + 2 NSS Camps	2	Any special Camps of more than 2 weeks	2
Inter-collegiate/PE Exam.	2	2 Years NSS + 1 NSS Camp	2	Any special Camps of more than one week	2

Mechanism of Credit System: -

Credit is a kind of weightage given to the contact hours to teach the prescribed syllabus, which is in a modular form. Normally one credit is allotted to 15 contact hours. It is 30 contact hours in European system. The instructional days as worked out by the UGC are 180 days (30 Weeks). The paper wise instructional days with a norm of 4 contact hours per week per paper will be of 120 days. That is 60 days or 60 contact hours per paper shall be completed during each semester session. By converting these contact hours into credits at the rate of 15 contact hours for each subject, there will be 4/2 credits allotted to each paper.

Conversion of Marks into Grades:

The marks obtained by a candidate in each paper or practical/CIE (out of 100 or any fractions like 80:20) shall be converted into grades on the basis of the following table.

Grades points	Range of marks obtained out of 100 or in any fractions	
0	from 00	to 39
1	40	44
2	45	49
3	50	54
4	55	59
5	60	64
6	65	69
7	70	74
8	75	79
9	80	84
10	85	89
11	90	94
12	95	100

The maximum credit point shall be 48 credits (i.e., 12 grade points * 4 minimum credits) for each course.

The marks obtained by a candidate in each paper or assignment (out of 50 or any fractions like 40: 10 shall be converted into grades on the basis of the following table.

Grades points	Range of marks obtained out of 50 or in any fractions	
0	from 00	to 19
1	20	22
2	23	25
3	26	28
4	29	31
5	32	34
6	35	37
7	38	40
8	41	43
9	44	46
10	47	50

The maximum credit point shall be 20 credits (i.e., 10 grade points * 2 minimum credits) for 2 credit course.

Grade & Grade Points:

The student's performance of course will be evaluated by assigning a letter grade on a few point scales as given below. The grade points are the numerical equivalent of letter grade assigned to a student in the 12 point's scale. The grade and grade points and credits shall be calculated as under: -

GRADES	FGPA CREDIT POINTS
O	10 to 12
A+	8 to 9.99
A	6 to 7.99
B+	4 to 5.99
B	2 to 3.99
C+	1 to 1.99
C	0 to 0.99

The grade and grade points and credits shall be calculated as under: -

1. Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA)- means a semester index grade of a student calculated in the

$$(g1*c1) + (g2*c2) + \dots$$

$$SGPA = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

Total number of credits offered by the student during the semester

2. Final Grade Point Average (FGPA) is the final index of a student in the courses. The final grade point average of student in the courses will be worked out on the basis of the formula indicated below:

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N C_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i * g_i}$$

Where,

c1= Credit of the Ci the course

(Paper) g1= Grade point secured in each paper

n = No. of Courses (No. of papers offered for I, II and III– 18 + 4) (16 + 6 for IV semester)

ci = Total number of the credits for whole examination (88)

Standard of Passing/ Minimum Credits:

The minimum credits for M.A. Semester course (of four semesters) will be 22+22+22+22=88 credits. For continuation to the corresponding Semesters SGPA= 1-00 credit has to be obtained by a student. And to pass each paper 4

minimum credits are required, it means 40 marks or 1 grade/ 20 marks or 1 grade point is required to pass the paper The FGPA of the whole course shall be Minimum 3 Credits. The required Credits for passing FGPA can be compensated from the Credit by Non-examination. A student securing less than 3 FGPA Credits and passing in an individual paper with minimum 4 Credits can appear any paper of his/her choice from the course curriculum so far offered by him/her.

Evaluation: -

1. The BOS in Sociology shall lay down the evaluation system for each course.
2. There shall not be rounding off of SGPA/FGPA.
3. A student who fails in a course shall be required either to repeat that course or to clear another course in lieu thereof irrespective of his/her past performance in the semester if he/she has been awarded a final grade weighted grade of F in that course.
4. A student who secures a grade higher than C in a course may be permitted to improve grade by repeating the course provided that a student willing shall be allowed to do so only if he/she surrenders his/her earlier grade in the course. It will be his/her repeated performance in the course, which will be taken into account to compute the SGPA.
5. Non-examination credit shall be counted in the overall performance or for required minimum credits.
6. The students shall be further graded on a scale ranging from 0 to 12. The grades and grade points as shown below will express the level of good students.

Overall Final Credits	Degree of Good Students	
10 to 12	Higher Distinction Level	Extraordinary
8 to 9.99	Distinction Level	Excellent
6 to 7.99	First Class	Very Good
4 to 5.99	Higher Second Class	Good
2 to 3.99	Second Class	Satisfactory
1 to 1.99	Pass	Fair
0 to 0.99	Fail	Unsatisfactory

M.A. I (Semester I)		5 Courses with 4 minimum credit each and 1 course with 2 minimum credits i.e., a total of minimum 22 credits for First Semester.				
Course	Course MMCS-01	Course MMCS-02	Course MMCS-03	Course MMCS-04	Course MECS-01 MECS-08 (any one)	Course RM
Minimum Credits	4	4	4	2	4	4
Grade Points Obtained	6	4	5	2	4	5
cl*gl	4 * 6	4 * 4	4 * 5	2 * 2	4 * 4	4 * 5
	= 24	= 16	= 20	= 4	= 16	= 20
	24 + 16 + 20 + 4 + 16 + 20 = 100					
$\frac{cl*gl}{ci}$	$\frac{100}{22}$					
SGPA=	4.54					

M.A. I (Semester II)		4 Courses with 4 minimum credit each and 1 course with 6 minimum credits i.e., a total of minimum 22 credits for Second Semester.				
Course	Course MMCS-05	Course MMCS-06	Course MMCS-07	Course MMCS-08	Course MECS-09 MECS-16 (any one)	Course FP
Minimum Credits	4	4	4	2	4	4
Grade Points Obtained	6	4	6	1	5	3
cl*gl	4 * 6	4 * 4	4 * 6	2 * 1	4 * 5	4 * 3
	= 24	=16	= 24	= 2	= 20	= 12
	24 + 16 + 24 + 2 + 20 + 12 = 98					
$\frac{cl*gl}{ci}$	$\frac{98}{22}$					
SGPA=	4.45					

Note: An aggregate of 3 credit points are required to pass the course curriculum.

16. NATURE OF QUESTION PAPER AND SCHEME OF MARKING:

- A) There will be four questions in the question paper carrying 80 marks.
All questions shall be compulsory,

NATURE OF QUESTION PAPER AND SCHEME OF MARKING
[UNDER ACADEMIC FLEXIBILITY]

- B) There will be four questions in the question paper carrying 40 marks.
All questions shall be compulsory,

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR
M.A.(SOCIOLOGY) SEMESTER-I/II EXAMINATION, -----
Course No. _____ Course Title _____

Day and Date:

Total Marks: 40

Duration : 02 Hours

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Right side figure indicates marks.

Q.No.1. Multiple Choice Questions	05
Q.No.2. Descriptive Type Questions with internal choice	10
Q.No.3. Descriptive Type Question with internal choice.	10
Q.No.4. Short Notes (Any Three out of Five)	15

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- C) There will be Dissertation for 80 marks and Viva-Voce for 20 marks.
(Rights of the evaluation of the Dissertation and Viva will be in the hands of department)

17. EQUIVALENCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLES AND CONTENTS OF PAPERS- (FOR REVISED SYLLABUS):

Not Applicable for Semester and Credit with CIE System

18. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS, IF ANY : NIL

19. OTHER FEATURES:

1) INTAKE CAPACITY / NUMBER OF STUDENTS: 60

- (i) M. A. Part-I : 60
- (ii) M. A. Part-II: 60

2) TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS: -

- (i) As prescribed by norms.
- (ii) Work load of teachers in the department as per Apexbody/UGC/State Govt. /University norms.
- (iii) List of books/journals are given for each paper
- (iv) Teaching Aids like LCD, Smartboard, Projector Screen, Departmental Library, Computer Software, SPSS Version 27.0, Internet facilities etc. are available in the Department.

(A) LIBRARY:

A list of Text Books, Reference Books, Journals and Periodicals, required for the new course is being given to the University Librarian for procurement.

(B) SPECIFIC EQUIPMENTS: Necessary to run the Course.

The faculty teaching various courses will make use of L.C.D., and Computers/Internet wherever necessary. The equipment's are available in the Department.

Computer Lab with Internet connection to the one PC and SPSS software is already made available under SAP programme in the Department. For courses on Research Methodology and courses having Project Work/Practical component, the laboratory will be fully utilized.

14. A copy of New Syllabus for M.A. Sociology (Semester-I and II) is enclosed herewith.

M. A. [Sociology] New Syllabus M. A. Part – I; Semester -I

Course No. MMSOC- 01: CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITIONS:MARX, DURKHEIM AND WEBER**Mandatory Course**

Specific Objectives:

- 1] To equip the students with an understanding of historical, socio-economic and intellectual forces in the rise of sociological theory.
- 2] To make the students understand the sociological theories of Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) To apply the sociological theories to the existing sociological phenomena.
- 2) To understand the sociological theories of Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Weber.
- 3) To identify the relationships between socio-economic and intellectual factors and sociological theories.
- 4) To solve the social problems by using sociological theories.

Lecture Hours Per Unit

Unit - I	Origins of Sociological Theory:	15
	A] Meaning of Social theory and Social Thought prior to the emergence of Sociology	
	B] Socio-political and Economic Forces in the Development of Sociological Theory.	
	C] Intellectual and Philosophical forces in the rise of Sociological Theory	
Unit – II	Karl Marx (1818-1883):	15
A]	Intellectual background and Marx's Methodology	
	B] Theory of Historical Materialism: Material conditions of life as the primary objective reality; Mode of Production - Basic Structure and Superstructure; Stages of Development of Human Society.	
	C] Marx's Analysis of Capitalism: Classes and Class Struggle	
	D] Marx's concept of Surplus Value and Alienation	
Unit – III	Emile Durkheim (1858-1917):	15
	A] Durkheim's Conception of Sociology as a Science; Concept of Social Fact; Methodological Rules.	
	B] Theory of Division of Labour	
	C] Durkheim's theory of Suicide and Suicide Rate	
	D] Theory of Religion and Religious rituals, their types and social functions.	
Unit – IV	Max Weber (1864-1920)	15
	A. Intellectual background and Weber's Methodology – 'Verstehen' and 'Ideal Types'	

- B. Social Action: Concept and Types
- C. Theory of the Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism
- D. Power and Authority- Types of Authority,
Concepts of 'Status' and 'Class'

Readings:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Abraham Francis and John Harry Morgan | Modern Sociological Thought:
From Comte to Sorokin,
McMillan India Limited, Delhi,
1985. |
| Aron, Raymond: | Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol. I and Vol. II,
Penguin, 1965-67 |
| Fletcher Ronald: | The Making of Sociology, Vol. I & II, Michael Joseph
Ltd./Thomas Nelson and Sons, London, 1971 |
| Ritzer, George: | Sociological Theory, International Edition (5 th Edition),
Mc- Graw Hill Book Co., 1983. |
| David Ashley and David M.
Orenstein: | Sociological Theory- Classical
Statements (Third Edition), Allyn and
Bacon, Paramount Publishing,
Massachusetts, 1995. |
| Zeitlin Irving M: | Ideology and the Development of Sociological Theory,
Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1969. |
| Coser, Lewis A.: | Masters of Sociological Thought, Harcourt Base, New York,
1977. |
| Giddens, Anthony: | Capitalism and Modern Social Theory – An analysis of
Writings of Marx, Durkheim and Weber,
Cambridge University Press, 1997. |
| Hughes John A., Martin,
P. J. and Sharrock W. W: | Understanding Classical
Sociology – Marx, Weber and
Durkheim, London, Sage
Publications 1995. |
| Tucker, K.N. | Classical Social Theory, Blackwell Publication, Oxford,
2002. |
| Yakhot, O. Spirin A. | The Basic Principles of Dialectical and Historical
Materialism, Progress Publishers, Moscow 1971. |
| Morrison, Ken | Marx, Durkheim and Weber-Formation of Modern Social
Thought, Sage, New Delhi, 1995. |
| Marx, Karl | A Contribution to the Critique of Political
Economy, Progress Publishers, Moscow,
1970/77. |

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.

M.A.[Sociology]NewSyllabusM.A.Part-I;Semester-I**Course No. MMSOC 02****UNDERSTANDING INDIAN SOCIETY****Mandatory Course****Specific Objectives:**

- 1] To make the students understand the diversity and unity in Indian Society.
- 2] To familiarize the students about the major segments in society, the traditions, continuities and changes taking place in Indian society.

Course Outcomes

- 1) To understand the historical background of Indian Society.
- 2) To identify factors affecting the change taking place in Indian Society.
- 3) To understand the diversity and unity in Indian Society.
- 4) To familiarize the students about the major segments in Society.
- 5) To understand the major processes of change in Indian society.

		Lecture Hours Per Unit
Unit - I	Historical Moorings of Indian Society	15
	A] Traditional Social Organisation: Hindu, Buddhist, Jain and Sikh B] Impact of Islam and Colonial rule C] Origin and Features of Caste System in India	
Unit - II	Diversity and Unity in India	15
	A] Diversity: Languages, Religions, Castes, Tribes and Races B] Unity in Diversity in India	
Unit - III	Segments of Indian Society: Structure and Change	15
	A] Tribal Society: Structure and Change B] Rural Society: Structure and Change C] Urban Society: Structure and Change	
Unit - IV	Indian Society: Major process of Change	15
	A] Modernization and its Impact B] Tradition and Modernity in India C] Globalization: Impact and Challenges	

Readings:

Ahuja, Ram:	Society in India: Concepts, Theories and Social Change, Rawat, Jaipur, 2005.
Ahuja, Ram:	Indian Social System, Rawat, Jaipur, 2002.
Atal, Yogesh:	Changing Indian Society, Rawat, Jaipur, 2006.
Atal, Yogesh (Ed):	Understanding Indian Society, Her Anand Publication, Delhi, 1992.
Bose N. K.	Culture and Society in India, Asia Publishing House Bombay, 1967.
Bose N. K.	Structure of Indian Society, New Delhi,
1975 Singh, K. S.	The People of India, Seagull, Calcutta, 1992
David, Mandelbaum:	Society in India, Popular, Bombay, 1972
Dube, S.C.	Indian Society, Popular, Bombay, 2000

Sharma, K.L. Caste, Class and Tribe, Rawat, New Delhi

Sharma, K.L. Essays on Social Stratification, Rawat, New Delhi

Srinivas M.N. Social Change in Modern India, California University press,
1963 ICSSR A Survey in Sociology and Social Anthropology, 1999

Singh, Yogendra: Modernization of Indian Tradition, Thomson,
1973 Summant Yahswant Maharashtratil Jati Santhavishayak Vichar,
Pratima and Punde Dattatray Prakashan, Pune, 2006

Note: Any other text/ article/reference book suggested by the teacher.

Course No MMSOC - 03**SOCIETY AND CULTURE IN MAHARASHTRA****Specific Objectives:**

1] To enhance sociological understanding about the society and culture in Maharashtra. 2] To develop insights for sociological analysis of contemporary issues in Maharashtra.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) To understand socio-political history and economic profile of Maharashtra.
- 2) To know Polity, Education and Cultural life in Maharashtra
- 3) To understand the features, changing nature and problems of rural, urban and tribes of Maharashtra
- 4) To understand the major social movements in Maharashtra.

		Lecture Hours Per
Unit - I	Maharashtra: Socio-political history and Economic profile:	15
	A] A Brief Socio-political History of the Region [1818-1960]	
	B] Maharashtra after 1960s: Population Growth and Demographic Features	
	C] Maharashtra State: Socio-economic Profile after 1960s	
Unit - II	Society in Maharashtra: Rural, Urban and Tribal	15
	A] Rural Social Life: Features and Changes	
	B] Urban Areas in Maharashtra: Urbanization, Features and Problems	
	C] Tribes in Maharashtra: Classification, Features, Changing nature and Problems	
Unit - III	Polity, Education and Aspects of Cultural Life in Maharashtra	15
	A] Bases of Political Power in Maharashtra and Coalition politics in Maharashtra	
	B] Progress and Problems of Education in Maharashtra, C] Salient Features of Culture in Maharashtra	
Unit - IV	Major Social Movements in Maharashtra:	15
	A] Farmers Movement in Maharashtra B] Women's Movement in Maharashtra	
	C] Co-operative Movement in Maharashtra D] Dalit Movement in Maharashtra	

- Readings:** M. A. [Sociology] New Syllabus M. A. Part – I; Semester –I
Karve, I. : ‘Maharashtra, Land and Its People’, Directorate of
Publications, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay, 1968.
Karve, I. Marathi Lokanchi Sanskriti, Deshmukh Pub, Mumbai.

M.A.[Sociology]NewSyllabusM.A.Part-I;Semester-I

- Khekale, N 'Pressure Politics in Maharashtra', Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay. 1999.
- Lele, J: 'Caste, Class and Mobilization in Maharashtra' in Frankel Pub. 1990.
- Lele, Jayant: Elite Pluralism and Class Rule- Political Development in Maharashtra, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1982.
- Gare, Govind: Maharashtraatil Adivasi,
Government of Maharashtra Human Development Report, Maharashtra, Government of Maharashtra Pub. Mumbai, 2002.
- Jogdand, P. G: Dalit Movement in Maharashtra, Kanak Publications, New Delhi, 1991.
- Jain, Ashok: "Government and Politics of Maharashtra", Sheth Publishers, Bombay, 1995.
- Sirsikar, V. M.: "Government and Politics of Maharashtra", Continental, Pune, 1985.
- Phadke Y. D.: "Visavya Shatakatil Maharashtra, Vol. 1 to-8 , Srividya Prakashan , Pune.
- Munagekar, S. G. (Ed): Parivartanache Pravah: Maharashtra 1932 to 1981, For Sakal Papers Continental Prakashan, Pune, 1982.
- Bhole, B. L. and Kishor Bedkihal (Eds) Badalata Maharashtra (Change After 1060s) , Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Academy, Satara
- Kosambi, Meera (Ed): Intersections: Socio-cultural Trends in Maharashtra, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2000.
- Omvedt, Gail: Dalit and the Democratic Revolution, New Delhi, Sage. 1999
- Palshikar, Suhas and Nintin Birmal (Eds): "Maharashtrache Rajkaran,"
Palshikar, Suhas and Kulkarni Suhas (Eds): Pratima Prakashan, Pune, 2007.
Naniwadekar Medha (Ed) "Maharashtrache Rajkaran,"
Unique Features, Pune, 2007.
- Maharashtratil Stree Chalavalicha Magova (in Marathi), Pratima Prakashan and Stree Abhyas Kendra, S.U. K, 2006.

M.A.[Sociology]NewSyllabusM.A.Part–I;Semester–I

Phadake, Y. D.	Language and Politics in Maharashtra, Himalaya, Mumbai
Pansare Govind	Maharashtrachi Arthik Pahani... Paryaye drushtikon, Shramik Pratishtan,Kolhapur, 2012

Note: Any other text/ article/reference book suggested by the teacher.

M.A.[Sociology]NewSyllabusM.A.Part-I;Semester-I
Course No. MMSOC 04 SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA PART-A

Specific Objectives:

- 1] To sensitize the students to the variety and dynamics of Social Movements and their role in the social change and transformation in India.
- 2] To enable the students to look at the social movements from sociological

perspective. Course Outcomes:

- 1) To identify Social Movements and their role in the social change and transformation.
- 2) To summarise all the social movements and their role in the context of Indian society.
- 3) To evaluate the social movements from sociological perspectives.

	Lecture Hours Per
Unit Unit – I Social Movements: Meaning, Nature, Type, Bases and Theories.	15
A. Meaning and General Features of Social Movements	
B. Nature and Types of Social Movements: Reform, Revival, Revolutionary, Regional	
C. Bases of Social Movements: Class, Caste, Ethnicity and Gender	
D. Theories of emergence of social movement: Structural-Functional, Marxist and Weberian	
Unit – II Social Movements in India	15
A. Religious Social Reform Movements	
B. Labour and trade union movement	
C. Tribal movement	

Readings:

Banks, J.A.	The Sociology of Social Movements, London, Macmillan
1972 Desai, A.R. Ed.	Peasant Struggles in India, Bombay, OUP, 1979.
Dhanagare, D.N	Peasant Movements in Indian 1920-1950, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1983.
Dhanagare D.N	Populism and Power: Farmers' Movement in Western India: 1980- 2014 , Routledge (Manohar), Delhi. 2016
Gore, M.S.	The Social Context of an Ideology : Ambedkar's Political and Social Thoughts, New Delhi, Sage, 1993.
Omvedt, Gail	Dalit visions: The Anti-caste Movement and the Construction of an Indian Identity, (New Delhi, Orient Longman) 1995
Oomen, T.K.	Protest and Change : Studies in Social Movements, Delhi , Sage, 1990.
P. Radhakrishnan,	Peasant Struggles : Land reforms and Social Change in Malabar 1836 – 1982. Sage Publications : New Delhi.
1989 : Rao, M.S.A.,	Social Movements in India, New Delhi, Manohar, 1979.
Rao, M.S.A.,	Social Movements and Social Transformation, Delhi, Macmillan, 1979.
Singh, K.S	Tribal Movements in India, New Delhi, Manohar,
1982. Zelliott, Eleanor,	From Untouchable to Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar

M.A.[Sociology]NewSyllabusM.A.Part–I;Semester–I
Movement, New Delhi, Manohar, 1995.

- Gouldner, A.W.(Ed.) Studies in Leadership (New York : Harper and Brothers)
1950 Oommen, T.K., (Charisma, Stability and Change : An Analysis of Bhoodan
Grandan Movement. (New Delhi : Thomas Press)
1972 Shah, Ghanshyam Protest Movements in two Indian States. New Delhi
:
Ajanta,1977
- Shah, Ghanshyam Social Movements in India; a review of the literature (Delhi:
Sage) 1990.
- Shah, Nandita: The Issues at Stake : Theory and Practice in the
Contemporary Women's movements in India (New Delhi:
Kali for Women), 1992.
- Jogdand, P. G. New Economic Policy and Dalits, (Jaipur, Rawat) 1991
Jogdand, P. G. Dalit Movement in Maharashtra, (New Delhi, Kanak)
1991
- Shiva, Vandana Ecology and the Politics of Survival (New Delhi: Sage)
1991. Note: Any other text/ article/reference book suggested by the teacher.

Course No. MECS- 01

SOCIAL ECOLOGY

Specific Objectives:

- 1] To make the students understand some fundamental concepts and principles of social ecology.
- 2] To sensitize the students regarding the dynamic relationship between human society and ecosystems.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) To know about relationship between human society and ecosystems.
- 2) To understand fundamental concepts and principles of social ecology.
- 3) To distinguish the ecosystem and environment
- 4) To explain the impact of growing population on ecosystem

		Lecture Hours Per Unit
Unit – I	Basic Concepts:	15
	A] Ecology and its Branches	
	B] Ecosystem: Its components and Functioning	
	C] Ecological Principles	
	D] Social Ecology	
Unit – II	Human Population and Ecosystem	15
	A] Growth and Distribution of World Population	
	B] Ecological Degradation and Population	
	C] Impact of Population Growth on Ecosystem in the context of India	
Unit – III	Human Habitat and Settlement Patterns	15
	A] Distribution of Population- Tribal, Rural and Urban Communities	
	B] Habitat and Settlement: Meaning and types	
	C] Effects of Socio-economic Factors on Changing Habitats and Settlements	
	D] Tempo of Work and Mobility among Tribal, Rural and Urban Communities	
Unit – IV	Ecological Problems and Legislations	15
	A] Pollution-Water, Air and Noise	
	B] Land Salinity: Causes, Impact and Measures	
	C] Deforestation: Causes, Impact and Measures	

Readings:

- Miller, T. G.: Replenish the Earth: A Premier in Human Ecology, Belsmount, Wordsworth Publishing Co., 1972.
- Odum, E. P.: Ecology: The Link between the Natural and Social Sciences, OUP, New Delhi, 1975.

M.A.[Sociology]NewSyllabusM. A.Part–I;Semester-I

Harvey, Brian and John D. Hailett

Environment and Society: An Introductory
Analysis, McMillan,
London, 1977.

Mukherji, Radhakamal:

Botkin, D. B. and Keller E. A. Merchants,
Carolyn (Ed)

Man and His Habitat, A Study in Social Ecology,
Popular, New
Delhi, 1968.

Environmental Studies: The Earth
as a Living Planet, Charles E.
Merrill Publishing Co. Columbus,
1982.

Key Concepts in Critical Theory: Ecology, Rawat,
New Delhi,
1996.

Goudie, Andrew

The Human Impact: Man's Role in Environmental Changes,
Basil Blackwell, Oxford, 1981.

Guha, Ramachandra
(Ed):

Social Ecology, OUP, New Delhi, 1994.

Santra, S. C.

Environmental Science, New Central Book Agency, Kolkata,
2000.

Note: Any other text/ article/reference book suggested by the teacher.

Course No. MECS- 02

RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA

Specific Objectives:

- 1] To provide sociological understanding of rural social structure, change and development in India.
- 2] To develop skills among the students for contributing to the reconstruction of rural institutions / rural development programmes in terms of planning and critically evaluating the same.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) To know the approaches to the study of rural society.
- 2) To provide sociological understanding of rural social structure, change and development in India.
- 3) To understand the changing nature of rural social institutions
- 4) To understand agrarian social structure and social change.

		Lecture Hours Per Unit
Unit – I	Approaches to the Study of Rural Society: A] Ideal- Index-Typical Approach B] Rostov's five stages Approach C] Diffusionist Approach D] Marxist Approach	15
Unit – II	Changing Nature of Rural Social Institutions: A] Family B] Caste C] Religion	15
Unit – III	Agrarian Social Structure and Change:	15
A]	Agrarian Social structure: Evolution of land tenure system and land reforms. B] Agrarian Crisis: GM seeds and farmers suicide C] Farmers Movements in India: Critical Analysis	
Unit – IV	Rural Society and Planned Change: A] Poverty Alleviation Programmes: An Outline B] Impact of green revolution C] Panchayati Raj D] Impact of Globalization	15

Readings:

Ahuja, Ram	Indian Social System, Rawat, Jaipur, 1993/2002.
Ahuja, Ram	Society in India: Concepts, Theories and Social Change, Rawat, New Delhi, 2005.
Beteille, Andre :	Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, OUP, New Delhi, 1974.
Davey, Brian:	The Economic Development of India, Spokesman Books,

- Desai A.R : Rural sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay,
 1977. Desai A.R (Ed): Peasant Struggles in India, Oxford University, Press,
 Bombay,
 1979.
- Dhanagare, D. N : Peasant Movement in India, OUP, New Delhi, 1988.
- Doshi, S.L. and Jain P.C : Rural Sociology,
 Rawat
 Publications, Jaipur
 and New Delhi,
 1999
- Oommen, T.K : Social Transformation in Rural India, Vikas Publishing
 House, New Delhi, 1984.
- Sen, Sunil : Agrarian Relations in India 1793 to 1947, People's
 Publications House, New Delhi, 1979.
- Sen, Bhowani: Evolution of Agrarian Relations in India, People's
 Publishing house, New Delhi 1962.
- Shanin, Teodor: Peasants and Peasants Societies, Modern sociology Readings,
 Penguin, 1971.
- Sharma K. L : Rural Society in India, Rawat Publications, Jaipur and New-
 Delhi, 1997.
- Singh, Raghavendra Sociology of Rural Development in India, Discovery
 Pratap: Publishing
 House Delhi, 1987.
- Thorner, Daniel and Thorner Alice : Land and Labour in India, Asia Publications,
 Bombay, 1962
- Tiwari, Jai Kant : Rural Transformation in India, Reliance Publishing House, New
 Delhi, 1994
- Patil R.B. Rural Development in India, NavVishnu Publication,
 Ajmer, 2015

Note: Any other text/ article/reference book suggested by the teacher.

M. A. [Sociology] New Syllabus M. A. Part – I; Semester -I

Course No. MECS- 03

INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY IN INDIA

Specific Objectives:

- 1] To provide the students sociological understanding of work and industry.
- 2] To acquaint the students with dynamics of industrial relations and

consequences. Course Outcomes:

- 1) To know sociological understanding of work, industry and social relationships.
- 2) To understand social problems in industrial society.
- 3) To acquaint the students with dynamics of industrial relationships and consequences.
- 4) To understand the Industrial Disputes and Role of Trade Unions to resolve the disputes.

	Lecture Hours Per
Unit Unit - I Industrial Society in the classical Sociological Tradition:	15
A] Emile Durkheim: Division of Labour, Anomie. B] Karl Marx: Surplus value, Alienation. C] Max Weber: Bureaucracy, Rationality.	
Unit – II Works and Economic Life:	15
A] Social organization of work in different types of society- slave society, feudal society, industrial /capitalist society. B] Formal and informal organization of work C] Labour and society.	
Unit - III Industrial Relations:	15
A] Industrial Disputes and Conflict Resolution: Negotiations, Conciliation, Arbitration and Adjudication B] Workers Participation in Management. C] Trade Unions: Growth, Functions and Problems	
Unit - IV Industrialization and Industrial Planning	15
A] Industrial Policy B] Labour Legislation C] Human Relations in Industry.	

Readings:

Watson Tony J:	Sociology, Work and Industry, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1995.
Ramswamy, E.A.:	Industry and Labour, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1998.
Mamoria, C.B. and Mamoria C.:	Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1992
Gisbert, Pascual:	Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co.Ltd. New Delhi, 1985.

- Schneider E.V Industrial Sociology, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co.Ltd.
New Delhi, 1979.
- Sheth, N.R The Social Framework of an Indian Factory, Hindustan
Publishers, Delhi, 1984.
- Sheth, N.R. and Patel P.J Sharma, Krishna Lal: Industrial Sociology In
India: A Book of
Readings, Allied
Publishers Pvt.Ltd. New
Delhi, 1982.
- Research in Industrial Sociology: Trends and Issues,
in Nayar,
P.K.B. (Ed.), Sociology in
India: Retrospect and Prospect,
B.R. Publishing Corporation,
Delhi, 1982.
- Breaman, Jan: The Making and Unmaking of an Industrial Working
Class, Oxford University Press, Oxford 2004.
- Haralambos and Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, Collins
Publication, Holborn, 2008.
- Bhowmik S.K. Industry, Labour and Society, Orient Blackswan, New
Delhi, 2012

Note: Any other text/ article/reference book suggested by the teacher.

Specific Objectives:

- 1] To familiarize the students with the concept of social problems and theoretical approaches to understand them.
- 2] To acquaint the students with various structural, familial, developmental and dis- organizational social problems in contemporary India.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) To familiarize the students with concept of social problems and theoretical approaches.
- 2) To understand the various structural and familial problems.
- 3) To understand the developmental problems.
- 4) To understand the disorganizational problems.

	Lecture Hours Per
Unit Unit - I Social Problems: Meaning, Nature and Theoretical approaches	15
A] Social Problems: definition and nature	
B] Theoretical approaches to study the social problems: Social disorganizational, value Conflict, Deviant Behaviour and Labeling	
Unit - II Structural and Familial Problems:	15
A] Structural: Poverty, inequality of caste and gender	
B] Familial: Domestic violence, intra and intergenerational conflict and the problem of the aged	
Unit - III Developmental Problems:	15
A] Development induced Displacement	
B] Ecological Degradation and Environmental Pollution	
Unit – IV Disorganizational Problems:	15
A] White-Collar crime and Corruption	
B] Drug addiction and Suicide	

Readings:

Jogan Sankar (ed)	Social Problems and Welfare in India, Ashish, New Delhi, 1992
Madan, G.R.:	Indian Social Problems : volume I and II, Allied, Bombay, 1973
Ahuja, Ram:	Social Problems in India, Rawat, Jaipur, 2002
Jain, Prabha Shasi and Singh Mamta : Mishra, Girish and Pandey Brajkumar :	Violence against Women, Radha, New Delhi, 2001 White – collar crimes, Gyan, New Delhi, 1998
Ahmad, Siddique :	Criminology (5th ed.), Eastern Book Company, New Delhi, 2005
Paranjape, N.P. :	Criminology (12th ed.), Central, Allahabad, 2005
Attar, chand :	Poverty and Underdevelopment : New Challenges, Gain, New Delhi
	Gerald R:

Horton, Paul B and Leslie

Weinberg, M.S. Rubington Earl and Sue Kifer
Hammersmith :

The Sociology of Social Problems (fifth edition),
Prentice-Hall, New Jersey, 1974

The Solution of Social
Problems-Five Perspectives,
(Second Edition) Oxford
University Press, New York,
1981.

Note: Any other text/ article/reference book suggested by the teacher.

M. A. [Sociology] New Syllabus M. A. Part – I; Semester -I

Course No. MECS- 05

SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES

Specific Objectives:

- 1] To sensitize the students about the importance and significance of sociological study of marginalized communities in India
- 2] To understand the problems of marginalized communities in

India. Course Outcomes:

- 1) To understand the problems of marginalised communities in India.
- 2) To familiarize the students about the importance and significance of sociological study of marginalised communities in India.
- 3) To understand the relationship between caste and untouchability.
- 4) To understand the perspectives and issues of marginalised communities in India

		Lecture	Hours	Per
Unit Unit – I	Concept of Marginalized Communities and Indices of Measuring the Marginalization:			15
	A] The concept of marginalized communities			
	B] Marginalization, Socio-economic and political indices: discrimination, deprivation, exploitation, segregation, poverty			
	C] Educational Backwardness and inequality; a critical view of the caste system;			
Unit - II	Caste and Untouchability:			15
	A] Caste system and untouchability and marginalization mechanism			
	B] Theoretical explanation of marginalization: Racial, Occupational, Brahminical and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Broken-men Theory			
	C] Current practices of casteism and untouchability			
Unit - III	Marginalized Communities in India:			15
	A] Meaning of the SCs, STs, NTs, DNTs, O BCs and Minorities			
	B] Status and problems of marginalized communities			
	C] Social mobility among the marginalized communities			
Unit - IV	Abolition of Marginality: Perspectives and Issues			15
	A] Views of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Vitthal Ramji Shinde, Periyar E. V. Ramaswami, Basvanna, M.K. Gandhi and Birasa Munda			
	B] Marginalization and affirmative action: Constitutional provisions and implementation			
	C] New Economic Policy and marginalized communities- Issues of access to education, employment means of livelihood and health			

Readings:

- Ahuja, Ram Indian Social System, Rawat, Jaipur, 1993/2002.
- Beteille, Andre Backward classes and the new social order, Oxford, Delhi, 1981. Beteille, Andre The Backward Classes in Contemporary India, Oxford, Delhi, 1992
- Charsley, S.R. and G.K. Karanth (Eds.) Challenging Untouchability, Sage, Delhi, 1998
- S.N. Changing Status of depressed castes in contemporary India Daya Publishing House, Delhi, 1988.
- Gore, M.S. The Social Context of an Ideology: The Social and Political Thoughts of Babasaheb Ambedkar, Sage, New Delhi, 1993.
- Gupta, Dipankar, 1991. Jogdand, P.G., Social Stratification, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, New Economic Policy and Dalits (Jaipur: Rawat) 2000
- Jogdand P.G., Dalit Movement in Maharashtra, Kanak Publications, New Delhi, 1991.
- Karade Jagan (Ed) Caste Discrimination, Rawat Publication, Jaipur 2015
- Karade Jagan (Ed) Caste based Exclusion, Rawat Publication, Jaipur 2015
- KaradeJagan Occupational Mobility among Scheduled Castes, Cambridge U.K., 2010.
- Mane Suresh Glimpses of Socio-Cultural Revolts in India, Samrudh Bharat Mumbai, 2006.
- Mahajan, Democracy, Difference and Social Justice, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1998.
- reet, Dalit Visions: The anti-caste movement and the construction of an Indian identity, Orient Longman New Delhi, 1995.
- Omvedt, Gail, Dalits and the Democratic Revolution, Sage, New Delhi, 1999.
- Omvedt, Gail, Protest and Change: Studies in Social Movements, Sage, Delhi, 1990.
- men, T.K., Dalit Movements and the Meeting of Labour in India, Sage, Delhi, 1993.
- Robb, Peter (Ed), Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature, Sage, Delhi 1990.
- Shah, Ghansham: The Scheduled Castes, Anthropological Survey of India, Delhi, 1998.
- Singh, K.S., The Scheduled Tribes, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1995.
- Singh, K.S., New Economic Policy and its Impact on Employment and Poverty
- Thorat, Sukhadeo

Venugopal, C. N. Ideology and Society in India: Sociological Essays,
Criterion Publications, New Delhi, 1988.

Salve R. N. Impact of Government Welfare Measures on Scheduled Castes of India,
Shruti, Jaipur, 1998

Note: Any other text/ article/reference book suggested by the teacher.

Course No. MESOC- 1

EDUCATION AND SOCIETY

Specific Objectives:

- 1] To orient the students to the sociological perspective to education.
- 2] To introduce students to inter-relationships between educational system and other aspects of society.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) To understand the interrelationship between educational system and other aspects of society.
- 2) To know the various theoretical perspectives to understand education.
- 3) To know the recent development and challenges of education

		Lecture Hours Per Unit
Unit - I	Sociology of Education: A] Nature and Scope of Sociology of Education; B] Development of Sociology of Education; C] Significance of Sociology of Education.	15
Unit - II	Theoretical Perspectives to understand Education: A] Functionalist Perspective; B] Radical Perspective; C] Cultural Reproduction; D] Feminist Perspective.	15
Unit - III	Education and Society: A] Education and Socialization; B] Education and Social Stratification; C] Education and Modernization; D] Education, Social mobility and Social Change.	15
Unit - IV	Recent Development and Challenges of Education A] Basic education and social development B] Higher Education: system, governance C] Higher Education Problems and challenges D] Education and Privatisation	15

Readings:

- Acker, S.: Gendered Education: Sociological Reflections on Women, Open University Press, Birmingham, 1994.
- Banks, James A. and Lynch, James (eds.), Multicultural Education in Western Societies, Holt Saunder, London, 1986.
- Bhatia and Bhatia. : The Philosophical and Sociological Foundations of Education, Doaba House, Delhi, 1974.
- Blackledge, D. and Hunt, B.: Sociological Interpretations of Education, Croom Helm, London, 1985.

- Chanana, Karuna: : Socialization, Education and Women: Exploration in Gender Identity, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1988.
- Chitins, Suma and P.G. Altbach: Higher Education Reform in India, Experience and Perspectives, Sage, New Delhi, 1993.
- Durkheim, Emile. : Education and Sociology, Free Press, New York, 1956.
- Jayaram, N. : Sociology of Education in India, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 1990.pp. 144-67.
- Mathur,S.S.: ASociologicalApproachtoIndianEducation,Vinod Publication,Agra,1966.
- Michael,Haralambos, Sociology:ThemesandPerspectives,13thEdn.,Oxford(wit hRobinHeald): UniversityPress,Delhi,1994,pp.521-58.
- Ottaway,A.K.C.: EducationandSociety,RoutledgeKeganPaul,London,1962.Robi nson,P.: PerspectivesintheSociologyofEducation:AnIntroduction, RutledgeandKeganPaul,London,1987.1992.
- Shatrugan,M.: PrivatizingHigherEducation,EconomicandPoliticalWeekly, 1988.
- Saha V.P.andSaha SociologyofEducation 2000
- Note: Anyothertext/Article/referencebooksuggestedby thesubject teacher

M. A. [Sociology] New Syllabus M. A. Part – I; Semester -I

Course No. MECS- 07

GENDER AND SOCIETY

Specific Objectives:

- 1] To introduce the students to the debate regarding role of biology and culture in the determination of gender roles.
- 2] To orient the students regarding theories of gender relations, position of women in Indian Society and women's movement in India.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) To understand the theories of gender relations.
- 2) To know the debate regarding role of biology and culture in the determination of gender roles.
- 3) To understand the gender issues in Indian society.
- 4) To evaluate the historical development of women's organisation and women movements.

		Lecture Hours Per Unit
Unit - I	Social Construction of Gender	15
	A] Conceptual issues: Patriarchy, Gender, Gender Roles and Sex-gender distinction	
	B] Biology, Culture and Division of labour	
	C] Women in Family	
	D] Understanding gender inequalities: Caste and Class	
Unit - II	Theories of Gender Relations	15
	A] Liberal	
	B] Radical	
	C] Socialist	
	D] Post- modernist	
Unit - III	Gender and Society in India	15
	A] Women and work	
	B] Political participation and political empowerment	
	C] Religion and Culture: Marriage, dowry and property	
	D] Violence against women and Laws.	
Unit - IV	Women's Organizations and Movements in India:	15
	A] Women's Organizations in Pre-Independent India	
	B] Development of Women's organizations after Independence and their types.	
	C] Women's Movement in India: A Historical Sketch.	
	D] Women's Movement in contemporary India: Issues Problems and Prospects	

Readings:

- Altekar, A.S. The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization, Motilal, Delhi, 1983.
- Bhasin Kamal: Understanding Gender, New Dehli:Kalifor
- Women,2002 Desai, Neera and
- M. Krishnaraj:
- Geeta V: Gender ,Calcutta:Stree, 2002
- Geeta V: Patriarchy,Calcutta:Stree,2007
- Forbes, G., Women in Modern India, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi, 1998.
- Ookley, Ann: Sex, Gender and Society, Harper and Row, New York, 1972. Women and Kinship: Comparative Perspective on Gender in
- Dube, Leela : South and South-East Asia, Tokyo United Nations University Press, 1997.
- Ghadiaily, Rehana Women in Indian Society, Sage, New Delhi.
- Mies, Maria: Indian Women and Patriarchy: Conflicts and Dilemmas of Students and Working Women, New Delhi.
- Vaid, S. and K. Recasting Women:
Sangani: Essays in Colonial
 History, Kali for
Gandhi, N. and N. Women, New Delhi.
Shah The Issue at State: Theory
 and Practice in the
 Contemporary Women's
 Movement in India, Kali for
 Women, New Delhi.
- Omvedt, Gail Caste, Class and Women's Liberation in India, Bulletin of concerned Asian Scholars.
- Shah, Nandita: The Issues at Stake : Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's movements in India (New Delhi: Kali for Women), 1992.
- Neera Desai and Women and Society in India, NBT,
2004. Usha Thakkar

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.

Course No. MECS- 08

SANITATION, HEALTH AND CULTURE

Specific Objectives:

- 1] To enhance sociological understanding about the Sanitation, society and culture.
- 2] To develop insights for sociological analysis of Sanitation issues in India.

Course Outcomes

- 1) : To understand sanitation, society and culture in sociological perspective.
- 2) To understand historical development of sanitation.
- 3) To know relationship between sanitation health and society
- 4) To understand sanitation in various cultural settings.

Lecture Hours Per Unit

Unit - I Sanitation: Concept and Dimensions 15

A] Concept and Genesis

B] Sanitation and its dimensions: environment, public health, women and sustainable development,

C] Sanitation and its relationship with social institutions

Unit - II Historical development of Sanitation 15

A] Social Perspectives and

Orientation B] Approaches to

Public health

C] Sanitation challenges

Unit - III Sanitation, Health and Society 15

A] Hygiene

B] Scavenging and Poverty

D] Environment and Population

E] Wastage: Public and Private space.

Unit - IV Culture and Sanitation 15

A] India's lack of toilet is a cultural problem

B] Social construction of Hygiene and

sanitation, C] Sanitation of Public health,

D] New Culture of Sanitation: Cultural belief and practices, Forces and responses of change, Empowering people.

Readings:

Bindeshwar Pathak: Sociology of Sanitation, Kalpaz Publications, New Delhi,

2015 Nagla B. K: Sociology of Sanitation, Kalpaz Publications, New Delhi,

2015 Richard Pais: Sociology of sanitation, Kalpaz Publications, New Delhi,

2015

Ashis Saxena: Sociology of Sanitation: Themes and Perspectives,

Kalpaz Publications, New Delhi, 2015

Mohmmad Akram: Sociology of Sanitation, Kalpaz Publications, New Delhi, 2015

A. S. Bagela: Swachhata Ka Samajshasta, Kalpaz Publications, New Delhi, 2015

P.S. Vivek: World of Garbage and Waste: Undercurrents of Swatchh Bharat and Sabka Vikas in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2015.

Leela Visaria: Sanitation in India with focus on Toilets and Disposal of Human Excreta, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi, 2015.

Hetukar Jha: Sanitation in India: A Historico-Sociological Survey, Kalpaz Publications, New Delhi, 2016

Bhartiya Samajshasta Sameeksha, Sociology of Sanitation, July- December 2016, vol.3, No.2

Course No. RM		RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (WITH PRACTICAL)	
Specific Objectives:			
1] To impart knowledge to the students regarding the fundamentals of methodology of social research.			
2] To give practical training in use of research techniques by assigning project work.			
Course Outcomes:			
1. To develop the understanding of social research.			
2. To understand the basics of social research methodology.			
3. To impart knowledge to the students regarding the fundamentals of methodology of social research.			
4. To give practical training of research techniques by assigning project work.			
			Lectures
Unit - I	Scientific Research		15
	A]	Nature and Types: Pure/applied, Qualitative/Quantitative and Comparative/Longitudinal	
	B]	Difference between scientific method and methodology	
	C]	Difference between approach of natural and social scientist	
Unit - II	Social Science Research:		15
	A]	Social Science Paradigms: Macro theory and Micro theory, Early positivism, Social Darwinism, conflict paradigm,	
	B]	symbolic interactionism, Ethnomethodology, Structural functionalism and feminist paradigm.	
	C]	Steps of Social Research	
Unit - III	Research Design:		15
	A]	Meaning and functions of Social Research	
	B]	Phases in Research Designing	
	C]	Design for Descriptive, Explanatory and Exploratory Research	
	D]	Survey, Case Study, Experimental and Online Research	
Unit - IV	Sampling:		15
	A]	Purposes, Principles and Advantages	
	B]	Probability Sampling (Simple Random(Lottery, Tippet’s Table), Stratified, Systematic, Cluster, Multistage and Multi-phase	
	C]	Non-probability Sampling: Reliance on available subjects, Purposive or judgemental sampling, Snowball sampling, and Quota sampling.	
Practical Component: Every student, under the supervision of the subject teacher, will have to select a specific topic for the project, prepare the research design during the III semester and prepare and submit the relevant file before commencement of the Semester III examination. [Practical component will carry 20 Internal Marks to be given by the concerned teacher].			
Readings:			
Ahuja Ram		Research Methods, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2003.	
De Vaus ,D.A.		Survey in Social Research, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2003.	
Das D.K.		Practice of Social Research, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2004.	
Dooley, David		Social Research Methods, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi, 2003.	

Gaur, Ajai S. and Gaur Sanjaya S.	<i>Statistical Methods for Practice and Research: A Guide to data Analysis using SPSS</i> , Response Book, New Delhi, 2006
Goode W.J. and Hatt P.K.	<i>Methods of Social Research</i> , Mc-Graw Hill, 1992.
Babbie Earl	<i>The Practice of Social Research</i> Rawat Publication, New Delhi. 5 th Indian Reprint
Lal Das D.K.	<i>Design of Social Research</i> , Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2005.
Marvasti Amir B.	<i>Qualitative Research in Sociology</i> , Sage Publications, London, 2004.
Majumdar P.K.	<i>Statistics: A Tool for Social Sciences</i> , Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2002.
Mukherjee Neela	<i>Participatory Rural Appraisal: Methodology and Applications</i> , Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1993.
Robson Colin	<i>Real World Research</i> , Blackwell Publishing Malden, USA, 2002.
Wilkinson T.S. and Bhandakar P.L.	<i>Methodology and Techniques of Social Research</i> , Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 1992.
Young P.V.	<i>Scientific Social Surveys and Research</i> , Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi, 1988.
Note:	Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.

M. A. Part -I SEMESTER – II

Sr. No.	Subject /Course	Teaching Scheme (Hrs./Week)				Examination Scheme(Marks)		
		L	T	P	Total	Sem. Exam	CIE	Total
MM 05 SO C	Classical Sociological Traditions: Pareto, Cooley and Mead	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
MM 06 SO C	Perspectives on Indian Society	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
M 07 M SO C	Sociology of Change and Development	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
MM 08 SO C	Social Movements in India Part-B	02	---	---	02	40	10	50
ME 09	Resources, Development and Environment in India	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
ME 10 CS	Urban Society in India	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
ME 11 CS	Sociology of Tribal Society	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
ME 12 CS	Social Exclusion and Social Inclusion	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
ME 13 CS	Sociology of Religion	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
ME 2 SO C	Political Sociology	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
ME 15 CS	Criminology	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
ME 16 CS	Sanitation and Environment	04	---	---	04	80	20	100
FP 01	FIELD PROJECT	04	---	---	04	80 Project	20 Viva- Voce	100

M. A. [Sociology] New Syllabus M. A. Part – I; Semester -II

Course No. MMSOC-05

Compulsory Paper

Specific Objectives:

CLASSICAL

SOCIOLOGICAL

TRADITIONS: PARETO,

COOLEY AND MEAD

1] To introduce the students to major ideas of Vilfredo Pareto, C. H. Cooley, and G. H. Mead.

2] To develop insights for understanding the later developments in sociological Theory.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) To understand Classical Sociological theories of Pareto, Cooley and Mead
- 2) To understand the later developments in sociological theory.
- 3) To understand the Sociological perspectives in sociology.

		Lecture Hours Per Unit
Unit –I	Vilfredo Pareto (1848-1920): A] Intellectual Background and conception of Society and Sociology B] Logical and Non-Logical Action C] Residues and Derivations D] Theory of Circulation of Elites	15
Unit - II	Charles Horton Cooley (1864-1929): A] Intellectual Background B] Views on 'Relation between Individual and Society' C] Self and Society: Theory of Looking –Glass-Self D] The Primary Groups	15
Unit - III	George Herbert Mead (1863-1931): A] Intellectual Background B] Social Behaviourism C] The Act, Gestures and Significant Symbols D] Analysis of Mind, Self and Society	15
Unit - IV	Classical Traditions: A summary A] Objective Study of Social Facts B] Dialectical and Materialistic Interpretation of Society C] Interpretative Understanding of Social Action D] Social Psychological Aspects of Society	15

Readings:

Aron, Reymond:	Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol. I and Vol. II, Penguin, 1965-67
Fletcher Ronald:	The Making of Sociology, Vol. I & II, Michael Joseph Ltd./Thomas Nelson and Sons, London, 1971
Ritzer, George:	Sociological Theory, International Edition (5 th Edition), Mc- Graw Hill Book Co., 1983.
David Ashley and David M. Orenstein:	Sociological Theory- Classical Statements (Third Edition), Allyn and Bacon, Paramount Publishing, Massachusetts, 1995.
Zeitlin, Irving M:	Ideology and the Development of Sociological Theory, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1969.

- Coser, Lewis A.: Masters of Sociological Thought, Harcourt Base, New York, 1977.
- Giddens, Anthony: Capitalism and Modern Social Theory – An analysis of Writings of Marx, Durkheim and Weber, Cambridge University Press, 1997.
- John A., Martin, Peter, J. and Sharrock, W. W: Understanding Classical Sociology – Marx, Weber and Durkheim, London: Sage Publications 1995.
- Tucker, K.N.Haralambos and Holborn, Classical Social Theory. Blackwell Publication, Oxford, 2002. Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, Collins Publication, 2008.
- Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher

M. A. [Sociology] New Syllabus M. A. Part – I; Semester -II

Course No. MMSOC--06

PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN SOCIETY

Compulsory Paper

Specific Objectives:

- 1] To sensitize the students to diverse as well as the interconnections of theoretical perspectives on Indian Society
- 2] To introduce the contributions of select Indian Sociologists to the

students. Course Outcomes:

- 1) To understand interconnections of theoretical perspectives on Indian Society.
- 2) To study the development of Sociology and Social anthropology in India.
- 3) To understand the theoretical approaches to the study of Indian society.

Lecture Hours Per

Unit - I	Development of Sociology and Social Anthropology in India	15
A]	Phases of Development of Sociology: Exploratory, Development and Analytical	
B]	Phases of Development of Social Anthropology: Exploratory, Development and Analytical	
Unit - II	Perspectives on Indian Society	15
A]	Indological / Textual Perspective: G. S. Ghurye and Louis Dumont	
B]	Structural Perspective: M. N. Srinivas and S. C. Dube.	
Unit - III	Marxist Perspective	15
A]	D. P. Mukherjee	
B]	A.R. Desai	
Unit - IV	Civilizational and Sub-altern Perspective	15
A]	N.K.Bose and Surajit Sinha	
B]	David Hardiman and Dr. B.R.Ambedkar	

Readings:

Dhanagare, D.N.: Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology, Rawat, Jaipur, 1993.

Oommen, T.K. and Partha Mukherjee : Indian sociology: Reflections and introspections, Popular, Bombay, 1986

Guha, Ranjit (ed) : Subaltern Studies: Writings on South Asian History and Society, Oxford, 1982

Desai, A.R : Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Popular, Bombay, 1948

Ambedkar, B.R.: Speeches and Letters, Bombay.

Sinha, Surajit : Tribes and Indian Civilization in Man in India,

1980 Bose Normal Kumar : Problems of Indian Nationalism, Calcutta

Singh, Yogendra : Modernization of Indian Tradition, Thomson, 1973

Singhi, N. K.: Theory and Ideology in Indian Sociology, Rawat, Jaipur, 1996
Relevant articles from Man in India, Social Change and Eastern Anthropologist

Nagla B.K. Indian Sociological Thought, Rawat Publication,

Jaipur Doshi S.L. Bharti Samajik Vichar (Indian Social Thinkers),

Rawat

Publication, Jaipur, 2010

Note: Any other text/ article/reference book suggested by the teacher

M. A. [Sociology] New Syllabus M. A. Part – I; Semester -II

Course No. MMSOC--07 SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE AND

DEVELOPMENT Specific Objectives:

- 1] To provide conceptual and theoretical understanding of social change and development as it has emerged in sociological literature;
- 2] To prepare the students for professional careers in the field of development planning, including governmental, non-governmental and international agencies engaged in development.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) To know the various theories of social change.
- 2) To understand the concept of social change and various processes of social change in Indian society.
- 3) To understand the theories of development and underdevelopment.
- 4) To understand the various paths of development.

Lecture Hours Per Unit

Unit-I	Meaning, theories and factors of social Change: A] Evolution, progress and development B] Theories: Linear and Cyclical; C] Factors: Demographic, Economic, Religious, Bio-tech,	15
Unit - II	Social Change in Contemporary India: A] Processes of change: Westernization and Modernization; B] Processes of change: Sanskritization and Secularization; C] Religious conversions	15
Unit - III	Concepts and Theories of Development and Underdevelopment A] Concepts: Human Development, Social development and Sustainable development; 1) Centre-periphery Theory; 2) World systems Theory.	15
Unit-IV	Paths of Development: A] Capitalist Path of Development; B] Socialist Path of Development; C] Mixed economy as a path of Development; D]	15

Readings:

- Abraham, M.F. : Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1990.
- Appadurai, Arjun: Modernity At Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization. New Delhi: OUP. 1997.

- Dereze, Jean and Amartya Sen : India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity. New Delhi: OUP. 1996.
- Desai, A.R.: India's Path of Development: A Marxist Approach. Bombay: Popular Prakashan, (Chapter 2). 1985.
- Giddens, Anthony : Global Problems and Ecological Crisis, in Introduction to Sociology. IInd Edition: New York: W. W. Norton & Co. 1996. Harrison, D. : The Sociology of Modernization and Development. New Delhi: Sage. 1989.
- Haq, Mahbub UI: Reflections on Human Development. OUP New Delhi, 1967. Sharma, S.L.: Criteria of Social Development, Journal of Social Action. Jan-Mar, 1980.
- Hoselitz, B. F.: Sociological Aspects of Economic Growth Amend Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1960.
- Moore, Wilbert and Robert Cook.: Social Change. New Delhi: Pretice-Hall, (India) 1991.
- Sharma, S.L.: Development: Socio-Cultural Dimension. Jaipur: Rawat, 1986. Sharma, S.L.: Salience of Ethnicity in Modernization: Evidence from India, Sociological Bulletin. Vol.39, Nos. 1&2. Pp.33-51, 1994.
- Srinivas, M.N.: Social Change in Modern India. Berkley: University of Berkley. Symposium on Implications of Globalization. 1995. Sociological Bulletin. Vol.44. (Articles by Mathew, Panini & Pathy). 1966.
- Amin, Samir.: Unequal Development. New Delhi: OUP, 1979.
- Giddens, Anthony.: The Consequences of Modernity. Cambridge: Polity Press, 1990.
- Sharma, S.L.: Social Action Groups as Harbingers of Silent Revolution, Economic and Political Weekly. Vol.27, No.47. 1992.
- Sharma, S.L.: Perspectives on Sustainable Development in South Asia. The Case of India, In Samad (Ed.) Perspectives on Sustainable Development in Asia. Kuala Lumpur: ADIPA, 1994.
- Wallerstein, Immanuel.: The Modern World System. New York: OUP, 1974.
- Waters, Malcoln.: Globalization. New York: 1995.
- Rutledge and Kegan Paul.: Haralambos and Holborn, World Commission on Environment and Development. Our Common Future. (Brundtland Report). New Delhi. OUP, 1987.
- Report Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, Collins Publication, 2008.
- World Development Report, 1995. New York,

Sustainable
development,

New York

Note: Any other text/ article/reference book suggested by the teacher.

–II Course No. MMSOC--08 SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA PART-

B Specific Objectives:

1. To sensitize the students to the variety and dynamics of Social Movements and their role in the social change and transformation in India.
2. To enable the students to look at the social movements from sociological perspective.

Course Outcomes:

1. To identify Social Movements and their role in the social change and transformation.
2. To summarise all the social movements and their role in the context of Indian society.
3. To evaluate the social movements from sociological perspectives.

Lecture Hours Per Unit

Unit – I	Leadership, Social Movement and Social Change	15
	A. The Role and Types of Leadership	
	B. Relationship between Leaders and the Masses	
	C. Forces and Process of social movement	
	D. Social movement and social change	
Unit – II	New Social Movements in India	15
	A. Dalit movement	
	B. Women's movement	
	C. Environmental movement	
	D. Farmers	

movement Readings:

Banks, J.A. The Sociology of Social Movements, London, Macmillan 1972
 Desai, A.R. Ed. Peasant Struggles in India, Bombay, OUP, 1979.
 Dhanagare, D.N Peasant Movements in Indian 1920-1950, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1983.
 Dhanagare D.N Populism and Power: Farmers' Movement in Western India: 1980- 2014 , Routledge (Manohar), Delhi. 2016
 Gore, M.S. The Social Context of an Ideology : Ambedkar's Political and Social Thoughts, New Delhi, Sage, 1993.

Omvedt, Gail Dalit visions: The Anti-caste Movement and the Construction of an Indian Identity, (New Delhi, Orient Longman) 1995
 Oomen, T.K. Protest and Change : Studies in Social Movements, Delhi , Sage, 1990.

P. Radhakrishnan, Peasant Struggles : Land reforms and Social Change in Malabar 1836 – 1982. Sage Publications : New Delhi. 1989 :
 Rao, M.S.A., Social Movements in India, New Delhi, Manohar, 1979. Rao, M.S.A., Social Movements and Social Transformation, Delhi, Macmillan, 1979.
 Singh, K.S Tribal Movements in India, New Delhi, Manohar, 1982. Zelliott, Eleanor, From Untouchable to Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement, New Delhi, Manohar, 1995.
 Gouldner, A.W.(Ed.) Studies in Leadership (New York : Harper and Brothers) 1950
 Oommen, T.K., (Charisma, Stability and Change : An Analysis of Bhoodan Grandan Movement. (New Delhi : Thomas Press) 1972
 Shah, Ghanshyam Protest Movements in two Indian States. New Delhi : Ajanta, 1977

Shah, Ghanshyam Social Movements in India; a review of the literature (Delhi: Sage)

1990. Shah, Nandita: The Issues at Stake : Theory and Practice in the Contemporary

Women's movements in India (New Delhi: Kali for Women), 1992.

Jogdand, P. G. New Economic Policy and Dalits, (Jaipur, Rawat) 1991 Jogdand, P. G. Dalit

Movement in Maharashtra, (New Delhi, Kanak) 1991

Shiva, Vandana Ecology and the Politics of Survival (New Delhi: Sage) 1991. Note: Any

other text/ article/reference book suggested by the teacher.

Specific Objectives:

- 1] To sensitize the students about the availability and depletion of natural resources as well as the processes of development and environmental degradation.
- 2] To create awareness among the students regarding the importance of judicious use and conservation of natural resources.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) To understand the current status of various natural resources and its distribution in India.
- 2) To know the concepts of development and environment.
- 3) To understand the developmental processes and its impact on environment in India.

Lecture Hours Per Unit

Unit - I	Natural Resources and Distribution in India	15
	A] Natural Resources: Concept and Types	
	B] Current Natural Resources: (i) Water, (ii) Land (iii) Forest (iv) Minerals (v) Energy (vi) Wild-life (vii) Ocean	
	C] Distribution of current natural resources in India	
Unit - II	Development and Environment	15
	A] Concepts: Development, Environment; Development and Environment Debate	
	B] Paths of Development: Capitalist, Socialist, Mixed economy	
	C] Impact of Paths of Development on the Environment D] Concept of Sustainable Development	
Unit - III	Specific Developmental Processes and Environment in India	15
	A] Industrialization and its impact on Environment B] Urbanization and its impact on Environment C] Social Forestry and Environment D] Organic Farming and Environment	
Unit - IV	Disasters in India:	15
	A] Disasters: Meaning and nature	
	B] Natural Disasters and their Impact	
	C] Man-made Disasters and their Impact	

Readings:

Santra, S. C.: Environmental Science, New Central Book Agency, Kolkata, 2000

Sexena, H. M.: Environmental Studies, Rawat, Jaipur-2006.

Sexena, H. M.: Environmental Geography, Rawat, Jaipur, 2004.

Sundar, I and Muthukumar, P. K.: Environmental Sociology, Sarup and Sons, New Delhi, 2006.

Martel, Luke Ecology and Society: An Introduction, Polity Press, UK, 1995. Satapathy, N. Sustainable Development, An Alternative Paradigm, Karnavati

Publications, Ahmedabad, 1998.

Salunkhe, Sarjerao The Concept of Sustainable Development: Roots, Connotations and Critical Evaluation, in Social Change, Vol. 33, No.1, pp.67-80, 2003.

Haralambos and Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, Collins Publication, Holborn, 2008.

Report UNDP, Sustainable development, New York

Note: Any other text/article/reference books suggested by the teacher.

M. A. [Sociology] New Syllabus M. A. Part – I; Semester -II

Course No. MECS- 10

URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA

Specific Objectives:

- 1] To acquaint the students with basic concepts in urban sociology and urban ecological theories.
- 2] To make students understand the process of urbanization, its social consequences and different urban problems in India.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) To understand the basic concepts in Urban Sociology.
- 2) To know the theories of urban development.
- 3) To understand the different urban processes and social consequences of urbanization.
- 4) To know the various urban problems occurred due to urbanization

		Lecture Hours Per Unit
Unit - I	Basic Concepts in Urban Sociology: A] Ecology and Community B] Characteristics of Urban Society C] Pre-industrial city and Industrial city	15
Unit - II	Theories of Urban Development: A] Concentric zone theory B] Sector theory C] Multiple Nuclei Theory	15
Unit - III	Classification of Cities & Towns and Urban Processes: A] Classification of Cities and Towns: Physical, Historical, Demographic; B] Process of Industrialization and Urbanization; C] Migration and Urbanization; D] Social consequence of urbanization: Family, Class, Caste and Status of women.	15
Unit - IV	Urban Problems, Planning and Development: A] Housing, Sanitation and Drug addiction B] Slums and environmental pollution. C] Urban planning: Early planning ideas, Garden city Model, Metropolitan planning and Smart Cities	15

Readings:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Bergel, E. E.: | ‘Urban Sociology’, Mc-Graw Hill Book Company, New York, 1955. |
| Nayar, P.K.B.: | ‘Sociology in India: Retrospect and Prospect’, B. R. Publishing Corporation, Delhi, 1982. |
| Kopardekar, H.D.: | ‘Social Aspects of Urban Development’, Popular Prakashan, Mumbai, 1986. |
| Abrahmson, Mare | ‘Urban Sociology’, Englewood Cliff, Prentice Hall, 1976. |
| Gill, Rajesh | ‘Slum as urban villages’, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1994 |
| Ahuja, Ram: | ‘Social Problems in India’, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1997. |

- Quinn, J.A. 'Urban Sociology', S.Chand & Co., New Delhi.
- Bose, Ashis: 'Studies in India's Urbanization', Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. Ltd., New Delhi., 1973.
- Collingworth, J. B. 'Problems of and Urban Society,' Vol II, George Allen & Unwin Ltd, 1972.
- Bhattacharya, B.: 'Urban Development in India', Shree Publishing House, Delhi, 1979.
- Elsentadt, S.N. and Shachar, A "Society, Culture and Urbanization", Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1987.
- Desai, A.R. and Pillai, S.D (Eds.) 'Slums and Urbanization', Popular Prakashan, Mumbai, 1970.
- Ramchandran, R. Urbanization and Urban system in India, O.U.P. Delhi 1991.
- Edward, W. Soja: Post Metropolis, critical studies of cities and regions, Oxford Blackwell, 2000.
- Fawa, F.Sylvia: New urbanism in world perspectives – A Reader, T.Y.Cowell, New York, 1968.
- Nels, Anderson: Urban sociology, Asia publishing house New Delhi, 1965.
- De' Souza, Alfred (Ed): Urban growth & Urban planning – Indian social institute, New Delhi 1983.
- M.S.A. Rao and Bhat, A reader in Urban sociology, Orient Longman, 1991.
- Nagla B. K: Sociology of Sanitation, Kalpaz Publications, New Delhi, 2015
- P.S. Vivek World of Garbage and Waste: Undercurrents of Swatchh Bharat and Sabka Vikas in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2015.

Note: Any other text/ article/reference book suggested by the teacher.

Course No. MECS- 11

SOCIOLOGY OF TRIBAL SOCIETY

Specific Objectives:

- 1] To make students understand the concepts and approaches to the study of tribes.
- 2] To acquaint the students with the problems of tribes and the factors responsible for

change in tribal socio-cultural life. Course Outcomes:

- 1) To understand the concept and approaches to the study of tribes.
- 2) To understand the problems of tribes such as land alienation, poverty, indebtedness and factors responsible for change in tribal socio-cultural life.
- 3) To identify Changes in Social, Economic and Political life of tribals.
- 4) To understand the Constitutional Safeguards, Policies and Programmes for the welfare of scheduled Tribes.

Lecture Hours Per Unit

Unit - I Tribal Society:	15
A] The concept of tribe: Tribe and Caste	
B] Characteristics of Tribes	
C] Demographic profile of Indian Tribes	
D] Tribal studies in India	
Unit - II Problems of Tribes:	15
A] Land alienation, poverty and indebtedness	
B] Health and Mal-nutrition	
C] Displacement and rehabilitation	
Unit – III Tribes in Transition:	15
A] Impact of industrialization and urbanization	
B] Impact of Globalisation and Privatisation	
C] Changes in tribal society.	
D] Tribal Identity and Tribal Movements	
Unit – IV Tribal Development:	15
A] Approaches to tribal development: Assimilationist and Isolationist	
B] Constitutional safeguards for the Scheduled Tribes	
C] Policies and Programmes for the welfare of Tribal people	
D] NGOs and Tribal Development	

Readings:

Ember.C.K. and Melvin Ember : Vidyarthi, L.P. and Roy B.K :	Introduction to Cultural Anthropology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1977 Tribal Culture in India. Concept, New Delhi
Ghurye, G.S :	Scheduled Tribes, Popular, Bombay.
Sharma Suresh	Tribal Identity and modern world, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 1994
Singh, K.S :	Tribal Situation in India, Indian Institute of Advanced, Simla, 1972.
Singh K.S.	Tribal movements in India, Vol-I and II,
Doshi, S.L. and Jain, P. C.	Introduction to Anthropology, Rawat, New Delhi, 1997.
Raha, Manish Kumar: 1997 Harasukar, Laxmi 2005	Tribal India: Problem of Development, New Delhi, The tribes and their development, Current, Agra,
Devi, Upadhyay, V.S. and Pandey Gaya,:	Journals:
Relevant Articles in	

History of
Anthropological
Thought, Concept,
New Delhi, 2002

(1) Hakara, (2)
Social Change,
(3) Man in India
and (4) Tribal
Research Bulletin

Note: Any other text/ article/reference book suggested by the teacher.

M. A. [Sociology] New Syllabus M. A. Part – I; Semester -II
Course No. MECS-12 SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

- 1] To introduce to the students, the concepts of social exclusion and social inclusion.
- 2] To understand the Indian society from the vantage point of social exclusion and social inclusion.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) To understand the significance of Social Exclusion and Social Inclusion. Classify theories of Social Exclusion of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and David Hardiman.
- 2) To understand the history of Social Exclusion and Inclusion in India.
- 3) To understand the Caste, Gender and Minorities as a mechanism of Social Exclusion.
- 4) To study the Social Exclusion and Inclusion Policies in India.

		Lecture Hours Per Unit
Unit - I	Social Exclusion and Social Inclusion: A] Meaning and Nature B] Scope and Significance C] Theories of Social Exclusion (Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and David Hardiman)	15
Unit - II	History of Social Exclusion and Inclusion in India: A] Social Reform Movements: Periyar Ramaswami, V. R. Shinde B] Social Revolutionary Movements: Mahatma Phule, Chh. Sahau Maharaj, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.	15
Unit - III	Caste, Gender, Minorities and Social Exclusion A] Caste as a mechanism of Social Exclusion B] Gender and Social Exclusion. C] Positions of SCs/STs/ OBCs/ DTs/NTs/ Women and Minorities.	15
Unit - IV	Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policies in India A] Natural /Ecological Resources and Weaker Sections B] Politics of Inclusive Policies C] Globalization and Social Exclusion and Social Inclusion.	15

Readings:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ram, Ahuja: | Society in India, Rawat, 2004. |
| Rao, Shankar: | Sociology of Indian Society, S. Chand & Company, New Delhi, 2004. |
| Ghurye, G.S: | Caste and Race in India, Popular, Bombay, 1969. |
| Guha, Ranjit (ed.) | Subaltern Studies: Writings on South Asian History and Society, Oxford, Delhi, 1982. |
| Michael, Haralambos (with Robin Heald): | Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, 13th Ed., Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1994 |
| Forbes, G. | Women in Modern India. New Delhi, Cambridge University Press, 1998. |
| Oakley, Ann.: | Sex, Gender and Society. New York: Harper and Row Waters, 1972. |
| Malcolm: | Globalization. London: Rutledge, 1996. |
| Beteille, Andre: | The Backward Classes in contemporary India, Delhi. Oxford University Press, 1992. |
| Jogdand, P.G., | New Economic Policy and Dalits (Jaipur: Rawat) 2000 |
| Jogdand P.G., | Dalit Movement in Maharashtra, Kanak Publications, New Delhi, |

- 1991.
- Karade Jagan(Ed) Caste Discrimination, Rawat Publication, Jaipur 2015
- Karade Jagan(Ed) Caste based Exclusion, Rawat Publication, Jaipur 2015
- Zelliot, Eleanor From Untouchable to Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar, Movement, New Delhi, Manohar, 1995.
- Ambedkar, B. R The untouchables: Who were they and why they become untouchables, New Delhi, 1948
- Amrit Collected Works of PERIYAR E.V.R. Vol. I. Madras, The Periyar Institution, 1991.

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.

M. A. [Sociology] New Syllabus M. A. Part – I; Semester -II

Course No. MECS- 13

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

Specific Objectives:

- 1] To introduce the students to the subfield of Sociology of Religion.
- 2] To acquaint with the interface between religion and society, contestation over religion and social change in relation to religion in India.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) To understand the Sociological Theories and Religious Practices of Religion.
- 2) To understand the Socio-Historical Perspective of different Religions in India.
- 3) To understand Communal Harmony and Problems of Religious Minorities in India.
- 4) To study the Social Change taken place due to Socio-Religious Movements.

	Lecture Hours Per Unit
Unit - I Religion and Society	15
A] Sociological theories of religion.	
B] Types of religious practices: animism, monism, pluralism, sects, cults.	
C] Religion in modern society: religion and science, secularization, religious revivalism, fundamentalism	
Unit - II Religions in India: Socio-historical Perspective, Demographic profile and Contemporary Trends:	15
A] Hinduism;	
B] Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism;	
C] Christianity and Islam.	
Unit - III Communal Harmony and Religious minorities	15
A] Role of Religion in communal harmony	
B] Problems of Religious minorities	
Unit - IV Religion and Social Change:	15
A] Socio-religious movements.	
B] Impact of popular religiosity and emerging cults.	

Readings:

Baird Robert D. (Ed.)	Religion in Modern India” Manohar, Delhi, 1995.
Madan, T.N.(Ed.)	“Religion in India”, Oxford University Press, New Delhi,
1992. Muzumdar, H.T.	“India’s Religious Heritage” Allied New Delhi, 1986.
Roberts Keith A	“Religion in Sociological Perspective”, Dorsey Press, New York, 1984.
Schermerhorn, R.A.	“Ethnic Plurality in India” University of Arizona Press, Arizona, 1978.
Prabhu, Pandharinath H.	“Hindu Social Organization: A Study in Socio-Psychological and Ideological Foundations”, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1963.
Sangave, Vilas A.	“Jain Community: A Social Survey” Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1980.
Desouza, Leela:	Sociology of Religion”,
“Pias, Richard	“Sociology of Religion”
Salve R.N.	“Buddhism and Education” Shruti, Jaipur, 2008
Haralambos and Holborn,	Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, Collins Publication, 2008.
Nadeem Husnain	Indian Society & Culture: Continuity and Change, Palaka Prakashan, Delhi.

Note: Any other text/ article/reference book suggested by the teacher.

M. A. [Sociology] New Syllabus M. A. Part – I; Semester -II

Course No. MESOC2

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Specific Objectives:

- 1] To introduce the students to the basic concepts in and field of political sociology.
- 2] To orient the students to the various theoretical approaches in Political Sociology and political processes in India.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) To understand various theoretical approaches in political sociology.
- 2) To understand political participation and political bureaucracy in India.
- 3) To know the contemporary political issues and challenges of different political parties in India.

		Lecture Hours Per Unit
Unit - I	Political Sociology: A] Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Sociology B] Development of political sociology C] Political Sociology and Social Sciences D] Concept of Nation –State and Nationalism	15
Unit - II	Theoretical Approaches A] Ideology and Politics in India B] System Analysis Approach C] Elite theories of power (Vilfredo Pareto, C. W. Mills, and Mosca); D] Input-output Approach.	15
Unit - III	Political Participation and Political Socialization A] Political socialization: - Meaning, Significance and Agencies; B] Pressure group and Interest groups; C] Political Bureaucracy: Characteristics D] Political Recruitment and Political Culture.	15
Unit - IV	Contemporary Issues and Challenges A] Politics in Plural Societies B] Political Parties- composition & functions C] Political Participation in India D] Welfare state and Democracy in India	15

Readings:

- Harold D. Lasswell: On Political Sociology, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1997
- Bottomore: Elites and Society, Harmondsworth, Penguin, 1966/ Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd. London, 1971

- Bhambri C.P.: Bureaucracy and Politics in India, Vikas Publications, Bombay, 1971.
- Jangam, R.T.: Text Book of Political Sociology, Oxford and IBH Publishing co. 1980.
- S.N.Elsentadt (Ed.) 1989. Kothari, Rajni: Political Sociology Vol I & II, Rawat Publications, Politics in India, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1970.
- Nehru Jawaharial: The Discovery of India, Meridian Books, London, 1951.
- Dowse R.E. and Huges: Political Sociology, New York, Basic Books, 1971.
- Horowitz, Irving L.: Foundation of political sociology, New York, Harper & Row 1972.
- Runciman, W.G.: Social sciences & political theory, Cambridge University Press, London, 1965.
- Samuel P. Huntington: Political order in changing societies, Yale university press, New haven, 1969.
- Almond A. Gabriel et. Al: Crises choice & change, Historical studies Of Political development, Boston, 1973.
- Rajani Kothari (ed): Caste in Indian Politics, Orient Longmans Ltd, 1973.
- Barrington Moore Jr.P: Political power and social theory, Cambridge Harward University Press, 1958.
- R. Bhaskaran: Sociology of politics tradition & politics in India, Asia publishing house Bombay, 1967.
- V.B. Damle: Caste, Religion & Politics in India, Oxford & IBM publishing company New Delhi, 1982.

Note: Any other text/ article/reference book suggested by the teacher.

M. A. [Sociology] New Syllabus M. A. Part – I; Semester –II

Course No. MECS- 15

CRIMINOLOGY

Specific Objectives:

- 1] To equip the students with recent conceptual and theoretical perceptions
- 2] To impart the students with correctional measures and programmes/agents in sphere of criminal justice administration, particularly in the prisons and correctional institutions.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) To understand the concept and theoretical approaches to crime.
- 2) To know the various perspectives on crime causation.
- 3) To understand the theories of punishment such as Retributive, deterrent and reformatory.
- 4) To know the various Correctional Programmes / Correctional Institutions in India.

		Lecture Hours Per unit
Unit - I	Conceptual Approaches to Crime	15
	A] Legal, Behavioural and Sociological B] Crime and Delinquency	
	C] Types of crime- Economic, Violent, White-collar crime	
Unit - II	Perspectives on Crime Causation	15
	A] Classical, Positivist and Psychological B] Sociological, Marxian and Geographical C] Criminal Personality and Labeling	
Unit - III	Theories of Punishment	15
	A] Retributive and deterrent B] Reformatory	
	C] Kinds of Punishment	
Unit - IV	Correctional Programmes	15
A]	Meaning and significance and forms of correction programmes/correctional institutions	
	B] Prison Structure and Prison Management	
	C] Role of Victim in Crime, Types of Victims	

Readings:

Bedi, Kiran. It Is Always Possible. New Delhi: Sterling Publications Pvt. Ltd. 1998.

Gill, S.S. The Pathology of Corruption. New Delhi: Harper Collins Publishers, India, 1998.

Goel, Rakesh M. and Manohar S. Powar. Computer Crime: Concept, Control and Prevention. Bombay: Sysman Computers Pvt. Ltd., 1994.

Lilly, J. Robert, Francis T. Wallen and Richard Ball A. Criminological Theory, Context and Consequences. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1995.

Makkar, S.P. Singh and Paul C. Friday.

Global perspectives in Criminology.

Jalandhar

- Ministry of Home Affairs. Crime in India. New Delhi: Government of India, 1998. Reid, Suetitus. Crime and Criminology. Illinayse: Deydan Press, 1976.
- Shankardas, Rani Punishment and the Prison: India and International Perspective. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2000.
- Sutherland, Edwin H. and Donald R. Cressey. Principles of Criminology. Bombay: The Times of India Press, 1968.
- Walklete, Sandra. Understanding Criminology. Philadelphia: Open University Press, 1998.
- Williams, Frank P. and Marilym D. Meshare. Criminological Theory. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1998.
- Williamsan, Harald E. The Correction Profession. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1990.
- Bequai, August. Computer Crime. Toronto: Lesington Books, 1978.
- Buckland, John. Combating Computer Crime: Prevention, Detection and Investigation. New Delhi: McGraw Hill, 1992.
- Drapkin, Ismail and Viano, Emilio. Victimology: A New Focus. London, Lesington Press, 1975.
- Hallman, Taryl A. The Economics of Crime. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1950.
- Inciarti James A. and Pottieger Anne E. Violent Crime: Historical and Contemporary Issues. London: Sage Publications, 1978.
- Ministry of Home Affairs. Report of the All India Committee on Jail Reforms. 1980-83. New Delhi: Government of India.
- Pace, Denay F. Concept of Vice, Narcotics and Organized Crime. London, Prentice – Hall, 1991.
- Revid, Jorathan. Economic Crime. London, Kejan Paul, 1995.
- Ryan, Patrick J. and George Rush. Understanding Organized Crime in Global Perspective. London: Sage Publications, 1997.
- Weisburd, Dand and Kip Schlegal. White Collar Crime Reconsidered. Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1990.
- Ahuja Ram Criminology, Rawat Publication, Jaipur,

2000. Note: Any other text/ article/reference book suggested by the teach

M. A. [Sociology] New Syllabus M. A. Part – I; Semester –II

Course No. MECS-16 SANITATION AND
ENVIRONMENT

Specific Objectives

- 1] To enhance sociological understanding about the Sanitation, society and culture. 2] To develop insights for sociological analysis of Sanitation issues in India.

Course Outcomes:

- 1) To understand the Social Structure and Sanitation issues in India.
- 2) To know the importance of toilet as tool of social change.
- 3) To understand various sanitation programmes in India.
- 4) To understand the problems of environmental sanitation in India.

Lecture Hours Per
unit

- Unit - I Social Structure and Sanitation: A] Practice of Scavenging
S. Bagela: Swachhata Ka Samajshasta, Kalpaz Publications, New Delhi, 2015
P. S. Vivek: World of Garbage and Waste: Undercurrents of Swatchh Bharat and Sabka Vikas in India, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2015.
B] Caste and Class of Scavenging
C. Sandirani
L. Chavhaning: Sanitation in India with focus on Toilets and Disposal of Human Excreta, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi, 2015.
- Unit – II Toilet as a tool of social change
Hetukar Jha: Sanitation in India: A Historico-Sociological Survey, Kalpaz Publications, New Delhi, 2016
A] Origin of Toilets and its benefits
B] Toilet and social change
Bharati Sampradha Sameti, India, Sociology of Sanitation, July- December 2016, vol.3, No.2
2. Sulabh Sanitation Movement in India
Note: Any other text/ article/reference book suggested by the teacher.

- Unit-III Environmental Sanitation: 15
A] Concept of Environmental sanitation
B] Water and Sanitation
1. Environment and social sanitation
2. Problems of Environmental sanitation in India

- Unit-IV State and sanitation in India: 15
A] Policies and programmes of sanitation
B] Liberation and Rehabilitation of scavengers
C] Globalization and sanitation

Readings:

- Bindeshwar Pathak: Sociology of Sanitation, Kalpaz Publications, New Delhi, 2015
B. K. Nagla: Sociology of Sanitation, Kalpaz Publications, New Delhi, 2015
Richard Pais: Sociology of sanitation, Kalpaz Publications, New Delhi, 2015
Ashis Saxena: Sociology of Sanitation: Themes and Perspectives, Kalpaz Publications, New Delhi, 2015
Mohammad Akram: Sociology of Sanitation, Kalpaz Publications, New Delhi, 2015

M. A. [Sociology] Syllabus: M. A. Part – I; Semester – II [To be introduced w.e.f. July 2023 Under NEP: 2020]

Course No. FP		FIELD PROJECT
Specific Objectives:		
1] To enhance the ability of the students through practical training. 2] To provide practical field training to the students in order to develop research skills. 3] To develop the students field project skill and to encourage them to pursue career in the field of social research (particularly survey research).		
		Hours
	Students will be individually guided and trained for the following major phases in Field Project:	
	1. Selection of Topic	10
	2. Identification of Fields	10
	3. Actual Field Visit	20
	4. Writing of Field Project	20
		60 hrs.

Sr. No.	RULES REGARDING SUBMISSION OF M. A. FIELD PROJECT:
1	Admitted students of the department equally divided among the existing faculty members to complete their Field Project.
2	The language for Field Project will be English/Marathi.
3	A candidate should submit two copies of the Field Project before appearing at the Semester II Theory Examination [CD containing soft copy in PDF format should be submitted along with Dissertation.]
4	Size of the Paper: A4 size paper should be used for the Field Project. A margin of 1 ½” to be on the lefthand side and bound in standardized form.
5	Degree, Year and Name of the student and Guide and Title should be printed neatly and legibly on the front cover. Rule for Font Size, Headings, Cover Page will be applicable as per suggestions of the department.
6	Field Project should be typed with one and half line space between two lines on both sides of the paper. The length of Field Project has to be above 100 pages. Good quality paper should be used for the Field Project.

7	Outline of Chapterisation will be as under: First chapter: Introduction Second chapter: Review of literature. Third chapter: Methodology of the Study. Fourth chapter: Data analysis and Interpretation. Fifth chapter: Summary, Conclusion and Suggestions. Bibliography
8	Field Project will be evaluated by one external referee for 80 marks and viva-voce examination will carry 20 marks. The viva will be conducted by the research guide as an internal examiner and the external referee.
9	For evaluation of Field Project submitted by the candidates an external examiner will be invited at the end of M.A. II Semester.

