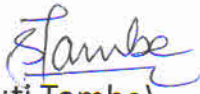


Department of Sociology
Savitribai Phule Pune University
Online Entrance Examination 2022
M. A. Sociology
Syllabus for online examination

Online Entrance Examination- 2022-23

M. A. SOCIOLOGY SYLLABUS

Sr. No.	COURSE TITLE
1.	Introduction to Sociology
2.	Social Institutions and Change
3.	Foundations of Sociological Thought
4.	Indian Society: Issues and Problems
5.	Population and Society
6.	Work and Society & Crime and Society
7.	Social Research Methods
8.	Contemporary Indian Society



(Shrutu Tambe)

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INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

1: Sociology as a Science

- a) Origin and Definition of Sociology
- b) Subject matter and Scope of Sociology
- c) Nature of Sociology as a Science

2: Basic Concepts in Sociology

- a) Society — Definition and Characteristics
- b) Social Structure — Definition and Elements
- c) Social Institutions — Meaning and Characteristics

3: Social Groups

- a) Social Groups — Definition and Characteristics
- b) Types — Primary and Secondary group
- c) Reference Group

4: Culture, Personality and Socialization

- a) Culture — Definition, Characteristics, Elements and Types
- b) Socialization — Definition, Aims, Agencies, Re-socialization
- c) Personality — Definition and influence of Culture on personality development

5: Social Stratification and Mobility

- a) Social Stratification — Meaning, Definition and Characteristics
- b) Forms of Stratification - Caste, Class & Gender (Meaning and Characteristics)
- c) Social Mobility — Meaning and Types (Vertical and Horizontal)

6: Social Control

- a) Meaning, Definition
- b) Types — Formal and Informal
- c) Conformity and Deviance

7: Social Change

- a) Meaning, Definition and Factors of Social Change (Cultural, Demographic, Technological & Geographic)

b) Concept of Cultural Lag

c) Social Movement — Meaning, Preconditions and role of social movement in promoting social change with illustrations

8: Uses and Applications of Sociology

- a) Sociology as a profession - Policy, Planning, Teaching and research
- b) Relevance of Sociology in Contemporary Society — Sociology and Social work, Sociology and NGO, Sociology and legal awareness, Sociology and media
- c) Career opportunities in Sociology — Social welfare, labour welfare, industry, law, criminology and journalism

Reference Books :

1. Haralambos, M and R.M. Heald: Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, OUP, New Delhi, 2011
2. Michel Haralambos and martin Holborn: Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, Harper Collins Publishers, London 2007.
3. Tischler, Whitten and Hunter, Introduction to Sociology, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1983.
4. Horton and Hunt, Sociology, Mac Graw Hill, Tokyo, 1976
5. Rawat H.K., Sociology, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2007
6. Vidyabhushan and Sachdeva — Introduction to Sociology, Kitab Mahal, 2003
7. Matson Ron, The Spirit of Sociology: A Reader, .
8. Giddens Anthony, Sociology, Sixth Edition, (2009)
- 9 . Rao MSA, Social Movements in India (Vol. I & I), Manohar, New Delhi, 1978
10. Doshi S. L., Modernity, Post- Modernity and Neo-Sociological Theories, .
11. Bhasin Kamla, What is Gender? Kali for Women, New Delhi, 2000.
12. Ahuja Ram, Society in India, Rawat Publication, Jaipur,
13. Deshpande Satish, Contemporary India, Sociological Perspectives, Penguin Pub, 2006
14. C, N, Shankar Rao, Sociology, S. Chand & Com, New Delhi

15. Handbook of Sociology, Oxford Publication,
16. Scott John, Sociology — Key Concept, Routledge Publications, 2006 .
17. Dasgupta Samir & Saha Paulomi, The Introduction to Sociology, Pearson Publication, 2012
18. Mukhopadyay Amites, Social Movements in India, Pearson Publication, 2012
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20. मारूलकर समाजशास्त्राचा परिचय फडके प्रकाशन कोल्हापूर 2007
21. गगनग्रास ज्योती, येवले सुधीर, समाजशास्त्राचा परिचय, निराली प्रकाशन, पुणे 2008
22. लोटे आर. जे. समाजशास्त्राची ओळख
23. शाह घनश्याम, सामाजिक चळवळी डायमंड प्रकाशन पुणे 2008, 2011

Foundations of Sociological Thoughts

I. The Emergence of Sociological Thought: Intellectual and Social Context

- a) Enlightenment
- b) French Revolution
- c) Industrial Revolution

II. The Positivist School

August Comte

- a) Positivism
- b) Law of three stages

Emile Durkheim

- a) Theory of social facts
- b) Theory of suicide and theory of religion

III. The Conflict School: Karl Marx

- a) Historical Materialism
- b) Theory of Class Struggle
- c) Theory of Alienation

IV: The Interpretative School: Max Weber

- a) Interpretative Sociology (*Verstehen*) and Ideal Types
- b) Theory of Social Action
- c) The Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism

V. Emergence of Sociology in India

- a) The Colonial Background
- b) Nationalism
- c) Development of Sociology in India

VI. The Indological Perspective

- a) **G.S. Ghurye** - Indology and Theory of Caste

VII. The Structural Functional Perspective

- a) **M. N. Srinivas** - Dominant Caste and Sanskritization

VIII. The Dialectical and Non Brahminical Perspectives (Sociology from Below)

- a) **The Marxist Perspective:**

A. **R. Desai** – Social Background of Indian Nationalism

- b) **The Non Brahminical Perspective:**

B.R. Ambedkar - Theory of Origin of Caste and theory of religion

Essential Readings

- 1) Abraham, M.F. 1990. *Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction*, New Delhi. Oxford University Press, Pp 72- 143.
- 2) Abraham M.F. and Morgan J.H., 1996. *Sociological Thought*, Madras. MacMillan India, Pp 7-17, 28- 45,103-126, 156-183
- 3) Aron Raymond, 1982. *Main Currents in Sociological Thought*, Vol. 1 and 2, New York. Penguin Books
- 4) Coser Lewis, 1979. *Masters of Sociological thought*, New York, Harcourt, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, . Pp-7-13,129-139, 43-53, 217-224.
- 5) Cuff, E., Sharrock, W. and Francis, D. 1992. *Perspectives in Sociology*, London, Routledge 3rd Ed.
- 6) Dhanagare D.N., 1999. *Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology*, Jaipur.

Rawat Publications, Pp 31-77

- 7) Haralombus M and Holborn, 2000. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*, London. Collins pub, Pp 1035-1056.
- 8) Judge Paramjit, 2012. *Foundations of Classical Theory*, Delhi. Pearson Pub, Pp-42-46, 54-60, 92-103, 111-115, 116-119
- 9) Kundu Abhijit, 2012. *Sociological Theory*, Delhi. Pearson Pub, Pp-8-21, 66-74, 77-7
- 10) Nagla B. K., 2008. *Indian Sociological Thought*, Jaipur. Rawat Pub, Pp 8-28, 67-70, 93-111, 138-153, 212-225, 303-327
- 11) Patel Sujata, (ed) 2011. *Doing Sociology in India*, New Delhi. Oxford, Pp- 11-29
- 12) Pramanik S. K. 2001. *Sociology of G. S. Ghurye*, Jaipur., Rawat, Pp-19-30
- 13) Ray Larry J., 2010. *Theorizing Classical Sociology*, New Delhi. Tata McGraw-Hill, Pp 1-57
- 14) Ritzer George, 1996. *Sociological Theory*, New Delhi. Tata-McGraw Hill, 6th.Ed.Pp 39-58, 73-91, 108- 121

Reference Books

- 1) Das Veena, (ed), 2003. *Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology*, New Delhi. Oxford University Press,
- 2) Morrison Ken, 1995. *Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formation of Modern Social Thought*, London. Sage,
- 3) Oommen and Mukherji (ed) 1986. *Indian Sociology: Reflections and Introspections*, Bombay. Popular Prakashan, Pp 16 – 55
- 4) Singh Yogendra, 1986. *Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging Concerns*, New Delhi. Vistaar, Pp 1 – 31.
- 5) Vivek P.S., 2002. *Sociological Perspectives and Indian Sociology*, Mumbai. Himalaya Publishing House.

6) *Speeches and Writings of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar*, 1990. Education Department, Govt. of Maharashtra volume. 7., Pp-114-131, 156-185, 178-280, 370-379.

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1. आगलावे प्रदीप, 2001, समाजशास्त्रज्ञ डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, पुणे सुगावा प्रकाशन, 51-132
2. गजेंद्रगड आवि मारूलकर, 2000. समकालीन भारतीय समाजशास्त्रज्ञ, कोल्हापूर. फडके प्रकाशन, 57-123.
3. मोटे दादासाहेब 2005. समाजशास्त्रीय विचारांचे आधार, औरंगाबाद नक्षत्र प्रकाशन,
4. वैदय एन. एस. 1987. सामाजिक विचारवंत, नागपूर, महाराष्ट्र ग्रंथनिर्मिती मंडळ
5. गर्गे एस. एम. 1989, भारतीय समाजविज्ञान कोष, पुणे समाजविज्ञान मंडळ.

Indian Society: Issues and Problems

I. Social Problems

1. Social Problems: Meaning, characteristics and causes
2. Approaches to social problems – structural functional, conflict and interactionist

II. Structural Issues and Problems

1. Problems of Caste Inequality and Discrimination. – Meaning, Nature and Causes
2. Poverty (Rural and Urban) – Meaning, Nature and Causes

III. Gender Inequality and Discrimination

1. Aspects of gender inequality and discrimination – economic, cultural, political, familial.
2. Violence against women – domestic violence, sexual violence, sex selective abortion and trafficking

IV. Problems and Issues related to ethnic and religious dissonance

1. Problems of religious minorities – Meaning, Nature and Causes
2. Rise of religious fundamentalism and intolerance – Nature and Causes

V. Developmental Issues and Problems

1. Regional Imbalance – meaning, causes and consequences
2. Problems of Development – growing inequality, environmental degradation and displacement of indigenous people.

VI. Crime: Issues and Problems

1. Juvenile Delinquency, Caste and Community related crimes – Meaning, Nature and Causes.
2. White Collar Crime – Meaning, Nature and Causes (corporate crimes, crimes related to environment, corruption, criminalization of politics and cyber-crime.)

VII. Issues of Youth and Senior Citizens

1. Problems and Issues of Youth – unemployment, education, sexuality, drug abuse and suicide.
2. Problems of the Aged – economic, social, psychological and health related

VIII. Dealing with Social Problems

1. Role of State – Policy, planning and legislative
2. Role of CSOs (Civil Society Organizations) – Mobilization and social action.

Essential Readings

- 1) Ahuja Ram, 1993. *Indian Social System*. Jaipur. Rawat Publications.
- 2) Ahuja Ram, 2000. *Social Problems in India*. Jaipur. Rawat Publications, pp- 1-26, 27-69, 70-90, 193-217, 119-127, 308-341,
- 3) Deb, Sibnath., 2005. *Contemporary Social Problems in India*. New Delhi, Anmol Publications.
- 4) Tripathi. R. N., 2011. *Indian Social Problems*, Pinnacle Technology, New Delhi
- 5) Prasad B.K., 2004. *Social Problems in India*, Vol. I and II, New Delhi. Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- 6) Selwyn Stanley., 2004. *Social Problems in India*. New Delhi. Allied Publishers,
- 7) Jogan Shankar., 1992. *Social Problems and Welfare in India*. US South Asia Books.
- 8) Madan G. R., 2009. *Indian Social Problems*. Vol. I and II. New Delhi. Allied publishers, pp-
- 9) Pandey Rajendra., 1994. *Social Problems in Contemporary India*. New Delhi. Ashish Publishing House,
- 10) Purushottam G. S., 2003. *Social Problems in India*, Mumbai. Himalaya Publishing House,
- 11) Murthy, V and Thakur, J., 2013. 'Scheduled Caste Women: Problems and Challenges' *Indian Streams Research Journal*, Vol 3, Issue 11, Pp 1-7 (2013). Available at <http://www.isrj.net/UploadedData/3378.pdf>
- 12) D. Swarupa Rani, Sadu Rajesh, 2014. March: 'Socio - Economic Status of Dalit Women - A Study In Andhra Pradesh', *Indian Streams Research Journal*, Vol 4, Issue 2, Pp 1- 6 Available at <http://www.isrj.net/UploadedData/4287.pdf>

Reference Books:

- 1) Dandanean Steven P., 2001. *Taking it Big: Developing Sociological Consciousness in Postmodern Times*. New Delhi. London. Pine Edge Press.
- 2) GadgilMadhav and GuhaRamchandra, 1996. *Ecology and Equity*. New Delhi. Oxford University Press
- 3) Giddens Anthony (ed)., 2001. *Sociology: Introductory Readings*. Cambridge, Polity Press.
- 4) Gupta M. and Chen Martha Alter. 1996. *Health, Poverty and Development in India*. New Delhi. Sage Publications.
- 5) Mckinney Kathleen and Beck Frank (ed)., 2001. *Sociology through Active Learning*. New Delhi. Pine Edge Press. London.
- 6) Sen Amartya, 1992. *Inequality Reexamined*. Russell New York. Sage foundation,
- 7) Vivek P. S., 2002. *Sociological Perspectives and Indian Sociology*. Mumbai. Himalaya Publishing House
- 8) Tribhuvan Robin D., 2014, *Social Problems and Developmental Issues of Youth*. New Delhi. Discovery Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

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2. ओमन टी. के. 2005, भारतीय समाजातील समसूा व वाद, अनुवाद-संगीता फाटक, पुवो, डायमंड प्रकाषन. 1.41, 77.90.
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6. कोंडेकर ए. वाय., मारूलकर विजय, 2012. भारतातील सामाजिक समसूा, कोल्हापूर, फडके प्रकाषन.
7. साळुंखे सर्जेराव, जत्राट्दार, मारूलकर आवाि मारूलकर, 2000. समकालीन भारतातील सामाजिक समसूा, पुवो, नरेंद्र प्रकाषन. 1.32, 33.45, 111.138, 229.294.

Population and Society

I. Introduction to Population Studies

1. Population Studies – Meaning, Scope and Importance
2. Evolution of Population Studies - Micro Demography to Macro Demography

II. Theories and Perspectives in Population studies

1. Malthusian and neo-Malthusian theory
2. Demographic Transition theory
3. Marxist perspective
4. Feminist perspective

III. Sources of population data

1. Census – definition and importance
2. Registration of vital events (birth, death, marriage, adoption, divorce) – meaning and importance
3. National Sample Survey – meaning and importance
4. Recent trends in collection of population data – Adhar (Unique Identification Data) – meaning and debate about it.
5. International sources :
Human Development
Report World
Development Report
Gender Development
Report

IV. Population Dynamics in India

1. Fertility - Definition and factors (Biological, Physiological, Social, Economic and Cultural)
2. Mortality - (Mortality, Infant Mortality, Maternal Mortality, Sex Selective Abortions) Definition and factors
3. Migration - Definition, Types and Consequences

(In and out, rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban, urban-metropolitan, International/transnational)

V. Population Growth and Distribution in India

1. Growth of population since 1901
2. Nature and characteristics of Indian population (Age, Sex, Missing Girl child, Education, Literacy, Religion)

VI. Population policy in India

1. Population policy and Role of state
2. Population policy in India
 - a) Pre independence
 - b) Post independence – shifts in perspective
 - i) Gandhian Impact
 - ii) Family planning - 1961
 - iii) Family welfare 1977
 - iv) National Population Policy 2000 and development there after

VII. Population Education in India

1. Population Education – Concept and debate, need, objectives, Sex Education, HIV, Aids Awareness
2. Legislative measures to enhance the quality and quantity of population in India -
(Ban on sex determination and sex-selective abortions, PCPNDT, National Rural Health Mission)

VIII. Population and Development

1. Population as a constraint on and a resource for development
2. Socio-cultural factors of population dynamics- gender, religion, education
3. Relationship between population and poverty

Essential Readings

1. Bhende A. And Kanitkar T. 2003. *Principles of Population Studies*. Himalaya Publishing House.

2. Bose Ashish. 1991. *Demographic Diversity in India*. Delhi. B.R.Publishing Corp.
3. Chandna R. C. 1998. *Population*. Delhi. Kalyani Publications.
4. Cox Peter. 1976. *Demography*. London. Cambridge University Press. (For 'why demography')
5. Demeny Paul and McNicoll Geoffrey (eds). 1998. *Population and Development*. Earthscan Pub. Ltd. (For relationship between population growth and economic growth)
6. Dreze Jean and Sen Amartya. 2011. *India: Development and Participation*. New Delhi. Oxford University Press. (Chapter 6 and 7 for population, health and environment; and for gender inequality and women's agency)
7. Nam Charles B. and Philliber Susan Gustavus. 1984. *Population: A Basic Orientation*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall. (Chap 7 and 8 for population impact on education, economy, environment, polity, religion, family; Chap 9 for population policy)
8. Perveen Shama. 2004. *Population Growth and Sustainable Development*. Economic and Political Weekly. February 14, 2004. Pp. 629-633
9. Poston Dudley L. and Micklin Michael (eds). 2006. *Handbook of Population*. Springer.
10. Raju B. Joseph, Gadde Annie Anitha and Rao D.B. 2004. *Population Education*. New Delhi. Sonali Publication.
11. Rathi Prateek, Mukherjee Arnab, Sen Gita. 2012. *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana*. Economic and Political Weekly. September 29, 2012. Pp. 57-64
12. Shukla Ravi. 2010. *Reimagining Citizenship: Debating India's Unique Identification Scheme*. Economic and Political Weekly. January 09, 2010. Pp. 31-36
13. Trovato Frank (ed.). 2002. *Population and Society – Essential Readings*. Oxford University Press. (For Marxism and Population Question, political economy of fertility)

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2. Bloom David E. 2011. *Population Dynamics in India and Implications for Economic Growth*.
PGDA Working Paper No. 65
<http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/pgda/working.htm>
3. Bose Ashish. 2000. *North-South Divide in India's Democratic Scene*. Economic and Political Weekly. May 13, 2000. Pp. 1698-1700
4. Bose Ashish. 2005. *Beyond Hindu-Muslim Growth Rate: Understanding socio-economic reality*. Economic and Political Weekly. January 29, 2005. Pp. 370-374
5. Chattopadhyaya Aparajita. 2004. *A Comprehensive Look at Ageing*. Economic and Political Weekly. October 02.
6. Gender Development Reports (see UNDP websites)
7. Heer David M. And Grigsby Jill S. 1994. *Society and Population*. New Delhi. Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
8. Human Development Reports (see UNDP websites)
9. Krishnaraj M., Sudarshan Ratna M., Shariff Abusaleh. (eds) 1998. *Gender, Population and Development*. Delhi. Oxford University Press.
10. Kundu Amitabh. 2009. *Exclusionary Urbanization in Asia: A Macro Overview*. Economic and Political Weekly. Vol. 44, Issue No. 48, November 28, 2009. Pp. 48-58
11. National Population Policy 2000
(<http://india.unfpa.org/drive/nationalpopulation-policy2000.pdf>)
[http://conservancy.umn.edu/bitstream/11299/50283/1/Agrawal,%20S andhya.pdf](http://conservancy.umn.edu/bitstream/11299/50283/1/Agrawal,%20S%20and%20Hya.pdf)
12. Sen Amartya. 2000. *Development as Freedom*. Delhi. Oxford University Press.
13. Srivastava O.S. 1994. *Demography and Population Studies*. New Delhi. Vikas Publishing House.
14. World Development Reports (see UNDP websites)

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2. कानिटकर तारा आणि काळदाते सुधा. 2004. लोकसंख्या आणि समाज. औरंगाबाद. विद्या बुक पब्लिशर्स
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8. प्रमी. एस. के. ए. रमणम्मा, उशा बंबावले. 1983. सामाजिक लोकसंख्याशास्त्र. पुणे दास्ताने रामचंद्र आणि कं.
9. हकीम प्रभाकर. 2007. लोकसंख्या शिक्षण. पुणे. नित्य नूतन प्रकाशन.
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11. शिंदे लीला आणि चौधरी लता. 2004. लोकसंख्या आणि समाज. पुणे .श्रीविद्या प्रकाशन
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13. अहिरराव, र. आणि इतर. 1992. लोकसंख्या. पुणे, निराली प्रकाशन.
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15. अग्रवाल, एस. एन. 1967. लोकसंख्या. नवी दिल्ली. नॅशनल बुक ट्रस्ट. इंडिया

Work and Society

I. Meaning and Significance of Work

- a) Meaning, importance and types of work (Formal and Informal).
- b) Historical overview of work - Gathering-hunting, manorial, guild system, domestic/ putting out system, factory system and post-industrial production.

II. Contemporary Theorization of Work: Major Concepts

- a) Contemporary theorization: George Ritzer - 'Macdonaldization'; Michel Foucault - 'Surveillance'; Harry Braverman - 'Deskilling' and Ulrich Beck Brave - 'New world of work'.
- b) Feminist theorization of work: the domestic labour debate, women's work and the new international division of labour.

III. Types of Organization

- a) Bureaucracy – characteristics and problems.
- b) Taylorism ; Scientific Management, Fordism ; Japanese model and human resource management.

IV. The Information Revolution and the New International Division of Labour

- a) The role of Multi National Companies (MNCs) in global economy and their impact.
- b) Nature and types of work in post-industrial society (e.g. changes from manufacturing to service sector, casualization, flexibility, outsourcing) and effects on human relationships.

V. Organized Labour in India

- a) New Economic Policy (1991) and its effects on workers in formal sector.
- b) Trade union movement in India: issues, challenges and future.

a) The Informal Sector of Work

- b) Meaning, characteristics and classification of informal sector.**
- c) Problems of workers in the informal sector.

VI. Issues and problems of informal sector

- a) Issues and problems of service sector employees – Software industries, BPOs, hospitality and retail sectors.
- b) Issues and problems of migrant workers.

VII. Agricultural Labour in India

- a) Nature of agricultural labour.

b) Problems of agricultural labourers.

Essential Readings:

1. Breman, Jan. 2008. *Omnibus*. OUP. New Delhi
2. Breman, Jan. *Footloose Labour- Working in India's informal sector*. Cambridge
3. Giddens, Anthony. 2006. *Sociology*. Polity Press. U.K.
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4. पंडित, नलिनी. 2001. जागतिकीकरण आणि भारत

Crime and Society

1. Concept of Crime:

- a) Crime: Nature and definition
- b) Characteristics of crime in modern society
- c) Causes of crime (social, economic, political and cultural.)

2. Approaches to Crime:

- a) A Functionalist perspective: Emile Durkheim (Crime as inevitable), Robert Merton (Social structure and anomie)
- b) An Interactionist perspective: Howard Becker (Labelling theory)
- c) Marxist perspective: William Chambliss (Capitalism and crime), Laureen Snider (Corporate crime), David Gordon (Selective law enforcement)
- d) Neo-Marxist [perspective: Ian Taylor, Paul Walten, Jock Young (The new criminology)

3. Major Forms of Crime in India:

- a) Crime against SCs, STs and DTNTs: Meaning and corms
- b) Crime against Women: Meaning, forms and causes. (Sex selective abortions, domestic violence, dowry deaths, sexual abuse, sexual harassment at work place, rape, violence, trafficking etc.)
- c) Juvenile delinquency and crime against children: Meaning and causes
- d) White collar crime: Meaning and features

4. Changing Profile of Crime:

- A. Organised crime: Meaning and features
- B. Terrorism: Concept, features and causes
- C. Custodial crime: Meaning and features

5. New Forms of Crime:

- a) Corporate crime
- b) Human Rights Violation
- c) Cyber crime

6. Recent Trends in Crime: (Meaning and Features)

- a) Criminalization of politics
- b) Environmental crimes
- c) International crimes

7. Theories of Punishment:

- A. Deterrent Theory

- B. Preventive Theory
- C. Reformatory Theory

8. Prevention of Crime: Measures and Changing Perspectives:

- a) Punishment, Prison and alternative imprisonment (Open prison, Probation, Parole)
- b) Rehabilitation of prisoners
- c) Human Right Perspective
- d) Crime and the role of media

Essential Readings:

1. Ahuja, ram. *Criminology in India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
2. Ahuja, ram. *Social Problems in India*. Delhi and Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
3. Bhosale, Smriti. 2009. *Female Crime in India*. New Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
4. Gill, S.S. 1998. *The Pathology of Corruption*. New Delhi: Harper Collins Publishers.
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3. Goel, Rakesh and Manohar Powat. 1994. *Computer Crime: Concept, Control and Prevention*. Bombay: Saymson Computers Pvt.Ltd.
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3. कुलकर्णी, पी. के. 2013. गुन्हेगारीचे समाजशास्त्र. विद्या प्रकाशन नागपूर.
4. कुलकर्णी, शिल्पा. 2007. गुन्हा आणि समाज. डायमंड

Social Research Methods

I. Introduction to Social Research

- a) Meaning and significance of social research.
- b) Types of social research – pure and applied research.
- c) Ethics in social research. (informed consent, confidentiality, to avoid harm and do good)

II. Approaches in Social Research

- a) Positivist
- b) Critical
- c) Interpretative
- d) Feminist

III. The Research Process

- a) Steps in Social Research.
- b) Selection and formulation of research problem.
- c) Hypothesis (meaning, characteristics and types)

IV. Process of Data Collection

- a) Primary and secondary sources.
- b) Sampling – Meaning, purpose and types of sampling techniques.

V. Techniques of Data Collection

- a) Observation – The method, types, advantages and disadvantages.
- b) Interview – The method, types, advantages and disadvantages.
- c) Questionnaire – The method, types, advantages and disadvantages.

VI. Quantitative and Qualitative Methods

- a) Survey- Meaning, nature, advantages and disadvantages.
- b) Case study – meaning, nature, advantages and disadvantage.

VII. Data Analysis and Report Writing

- a) Report writing- Data presentation and interpretation.
- b) Use of tables, graphs, histograms.

VIII. Use of Statistical Methods and Computers in Social Research

- a) Measures of central tendency (mean, median and mode) and dispersion.
- b) Use of computers in social research.

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English:

1. Ahuja, Ram. 2007. *Research Methods*. Rawat Publication. Jaipur.
2. Babbie, Earl. 2004. *The Practice of Social Research*. (10th edn), Wadsworth-Thomson, C.A.USA
3. Bhandarkar, P. L. and Wilkinson. 2007. *Methodology and Techniques of Social Research*, Himalaya Publishing House, N.Delhi.
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4. खैरनार, दिलीप. 2009. प्रगत सामाजिक संशोधन पद्धती व सांख्याकी डायमंड. पुणे.
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Contemporary Indian Society

I. Forces that contributed to the making of contemporary India

- a. Colonialism, modernization, globalization.
- b. Nation building: Visions of Gandhi and Nehru.

II. Contours of Contemporary India

- a. Indian Democracy – its nature, strengths, weaknesses and challenges.
- b. Economic Development (1.Planned Development. 2. New Economic Policy1991): nature and challenges.

III. Changing Nature of Agrarian Society

- a. Agriculture in Post Independence India: land reforms, green revolution, and MGNREGA.
- b. Impact of globalization on Indian agriculture, land acquisition and displacement.

IV. Changing Nature of Urban Society

- a. Nature of urbanisation in India – uneven development, inequalities and contradictions.
- b. Civic issues –transport, water, garbage, slums.

V. Media and Democracy in India

- a. Changing role of media.
- b. Commercialization of media.

VI. Education in Contemporary India: Issues and Challenges

- a. The school education.
- b. Higher education.

VII. Health System in Contemporary India: Nature, Issues and Challenges

- a. The public health sector: Access, quality and impact of globalization.
- b. The private health sector: Access, affordability and ethics.

VIII. Dynamics of Marriage, Family and Household

- a. Changing nature of marriage, family and household.
- b. Debates around lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) and live – in relationships.

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13. Nayyar, Deepak.1996. *Intelligent person's guide to liberalization*. Penguin Book India.
14. Ramachandran, R. 1997. *Urbanization and urban systems in India*. OUP. New Delhi.
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16. Thapar, Romila. 2000. *India – Another Millennium*, Penguin. (Chap on Media by N. Ram)
17. Tilak, JBG. (Ed.). 2013. *Higher education in India: In search of equality, quality and quantity*: Orient Black Swan. New Delhi.
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19. *Health system in India: crisis & alternatives*. 2006. by National Coordination Committee, Jan Swasthya Abhiyan.

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- 2- गीताली, वी. म. रवींद्र रुक्मिणी पंढरीनाथ. प्रश्न पुरूषभानाचे, 2010 डायमंड. पुणे.
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