

Shri Sangameshwar Education Society's
Sangameshwar College, Solapur
[Autonomous]
Faculty of Arts and Humanities
PROPOSED CURRICULUM
FOR POST GRADUATE COURSE
CBCS W.E.F. 2020-2021
Program: M.A.



Department of Sociology

Title of the Program- M.A.I Year Sociology

- Preamble of the Program:- (100Words): *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 UGC Model Curriculum. present exercise of revision of sociology syllabus is guided by two broad teaching orientations: [1] knowledge orientation (development of personality and sharpening of intellectual skills among the students), and [2] 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 of sociology education: (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.*
- Objectives of the Program :-
 - 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.

Outcomes of the Program :-

On successful completion of this program, students would be able to:

- 1.The sociological knowledge provides students scientific outlooks and attitudes to understand the human behavior, social issues and phenomena.
- 2.Acquiring sociological knowledge in the forms of theories and methods would make students good social scientists.
- 3.The sociological knowledge would help to make students, critical and logical.
- 4.After studying this course, students would be also able to qualify the UPSC, MPSC/
- 5.UGCNET/JRF/ and other examination of Social Welfare Departments.
- 6.Students would be able to get employment opportunities in the Teaching, Research and NGOs and Private sectors.

- Eligibility of the Program :- B.A. Degree completed
- Duration of the Program: Two consecutive (1 Odd + 1 Even) semester constitute one academic year : 2 Years (4 Semesters)
- Medium of Instructions:- Marathi / English
- Examination (80 Marks Theory + 20 Marks Internal)

Bridge course structure (For any other stream) :

Bridge courses are to be designed to give Basics for students for different streams from different Colleges students under different Universities. This courses are offered for first 15 days before Semester I. These include Communication Skills, Problem Solving, Computer Programming and Domain background subjects.

Sr. No	Course Code	Course Title	Nature	No. of Credits
1.		Hard Core Communication Skills	0 Credits	
2.		Hard Core ProblemSolving	0 Credits	
3.		Hard Core Computer Programming	0 Credits	

4.		Hard Core Domain background subjects	0 Credits	
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Typical Program Design (For 100 Credits) :

Post Graduate BOS in consultation with the Faculty working in PG Departments of colleges may design a Course Structure as follows

<p style="text-align: center;">PG Programme Total Hard Core = 60 Credits Total SCT A = 15 Credits Total SCT B = 15 Credits Total OET (Generic) = 10 Credit Total 100 Credits</p>			
I Semester	II Semester	III Semester	IV Semester
Hard Core = 15 Credits SCT A = 5 Credits SCT B = 5 Credits	Hard Core = 15 Credits SCT A = 5 Credits OET (Generic) = 5 Credits	Hard Core = 15 Credits SCT A = 5 Credits OET (Generic) = 5 Credits	Hard Core = 15 Credits SCT A = 5 Credits SCT B = 5 Credits
Total 25 Credits	Total 25 Credits	Total 25 Credits	Total 25 Credits

Shri Sangameshwar Education Society's
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Academic Council 1(6)
2nd July, 2020

M.A. Structure of CBCS (w.e.f. 2020-2021)

Semester	Code	Title of the Paper	Semester Exam			L	T	P	Total Credit
			Theory	IA	Total				
First									
Subject		Hard core Compulsory Paper							
HCT	1.1	Classical Sociological Tradition	70	30	100	4	1	0	5
HCT	1.2	Sociology of Indian Society	70	30	100	4	1	0	5
HCT	1.3	Sociology of Change and Development	70	30	100	4	1	0	5
	DSC	DSE (Discipline Specific Elective)							
		A (Any One) Optional							
SCT	1.1	Urban Society in India	70	30	100	4	1	0	5
SCT	1.2	Criminology	70	30	100	4	1	0	5
		Soft Core B (Any One) Optional							
SCT	1.1	Social Movements in India	70	30	100	4	1	0	5
SCT	1.2	Sociology of Mass Communication	70	30	100	4	1	0	5
		Semester Total	350	150	500	20	5	0	25
Second									
Subject		Hard core Compulsory Paper							
HCT	1.1	Classical Sociological Tradition	70	30	100	4	1	0	5
HCT	1.2	Sociology of Indian Society	70	30	100	4	1	0	5
HCT	1.3	Sociology Change and Development	70	30	100	4	1	0	5
		DSE (Discipline Specific Elective)							
		A (Any One) Optional							
SCT	1.1	Urban Society in India	70	30	100	4	1	0	5
SCT	1.2	Criminology	70	30	100	4	1	0	5
		Generic Elective (Any One)							
OET	1.1	Sociology of Health	70	30	100	4	1	0	5
OET	1.2	Sociology of Aging	70	30	100	4	1	0	5
		Semester I Total	350	150	500	20	5	0	25
		Semester II Total	350	150	500	20	5	00	25
		Total of MA-I	700	300	2000	40	20	00	100

Description of Courses:

Hard Core HCT and Soft Core: (Audit Courses): Audit courses refer to all those subjects for which Credits earned will be taken into consideration for the calculation of CGPA and declaration of results. Audit courses include Hard Core as well as Soft Core subjects. Regular Classes will be conducted for all Audit courses.

HCT Hard Core Theory:Subjects which are basic and essential to a programme are called Hard Core (Compulsory Three Papers for each semester)courses .

DSE SCT Soft Core Theory A:Courses which are open for only a select group of students whoopted for a specific specialization are called Soft Core/Discipline Specific Elective courses.(Optional- Any One For Semester I, III, & IV)

SCT Soft Core Theory B:Courses which are open for only a select group of students whoopted for a specific specialization are called Soft Core/Discipline Specific Elective courses.(Optional- Any One For Semester I & IV)

OET Open Elective Theory(Generic)Elective):The course which add generic proficiency to the student. An elective may be “Discipline Centric” or may be chosen from an unrelated discipline. (Optional- Any One for Sem II & Sem III).

Non-Credit(Self Enhance Courses) / Non–AuditCourses : In addition to the above structure of 100 marks every post graduate student can earn 2 credits for each semester II and semester IV SEC prescribed by college and expected to complete 2 to 6 credits worth of non credit /Non – Audit course so as to become eligible to get his /her degree from college , but the Credits earned are not considered in the ; calculation of CGPA. The student are to be completed by students at their own initiative. The tentative list of non –audit courses as follows-

Sr.No	Non-Audit Courses	Credits
1.	Skill Development/Soft skills workshops (one/two) (Min Duration : 15 days)	2 Credits
2.	Innovations and Entrepreneurship Development Workshops Industry – Interface, Incubation and Start-Up Programmes (Training for 15 days)	2 Credits
3.	Village Adoption/Awareness camps, SHG, Basic Literary Clubs (15 days)	2 Credits
4.	NSS/NCC Camp/Swatch Bharat/ Traffic Maintenance Activities/ Government schemes (2 weeks)	2 Credits
5.	Participation in Seminars / Conferences/ Inter collegiate Meets /Science Day Celebrations, etc (Any 4 events for 15 days)	2 Credits
6.	Completion of any one/two MOOCS/ SWAYAM Courses (30 hours)	2 Credits

Completion Certificate needed: A certificate of completion for each activity shall be issued by the HOD/Faculty Co-ordinator or Principal of the College which is needed to be submitted to Programme Committee, before the candidate is allowed to take up his final SemesterExam.

M . A . PART I

Academic Council 1(6)
2nd July, 2020

HCT 1.1 COMPULSORY COURSE

Semester I

CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION – I (2034101)

Course Credits: 05

Course Contact Hours 60

(Theory 70 + Internal 30 = 100 Marks)

Objectives :

- i) *To acknowledge the students with an understanding of historical, socio- economic and intellectual forces in the emergence of sociological theory.*
- ii) *To equip the students with contribution of four prominent thinkers i. e.*
Karl Marx, E mile Durkheim, Max Weber and Vilfredo Pareto
- iii) *To develop analytical and interpretative ability of the students.*

Output of course:

I.Students would be able to understand fundamental concepts of the sociology and the contribution of classical sociologists.

II.This course would be helpful to provide foundational ideas of sociology.

III.This course also helps to provide the theoretical as well as methodological inputs to the learners.

IV.This course enriches the sociological knowledge of the students.

Semester - I

Unit	Hours per unit
1. Origin of Sociological Theory : Historical, Socio-economic and Intellectual Forces.	15
a) Traditional feudal economy and society in Europe: Characteristics. b) French revolution, Industrial revolution, emergence of capitalism and its impact on economy and society. c) Intellectual and Philosophical Forces in the rise of Sociological Theory	
2. Karl Marx (1818-1883) :	15
a) Karl Marx's Intellectual Background b) Dialectical Materialism as a perspective of change its features and laws c) Historical Materialism: Mode of production — Basic Structure and Superstructure — economic determinism - transformation of human society through different stages. d) Marx's Analysis of Capitalism: Emergence and Development of Industrial Capitalism - Surplus Value, Alienation. e) Marx's Views on the 'state' and 'Ideology'	
3. Emile Durkheim (1858-1917) :	15
a) Emile Durkheim's : Intellectual Background b) Durkheim's Conception of Sociology as a Science; concept of social fact; methodological rules Division of Labour : Transition from mechanical to organic solidarity - explanation of increasing division of labour in terms of its causes and functions , pathological forms of division of labour c) Durkheim's Theory of suicide - Rate of Suicide, causes, types and distinctive sociological interpretation of suicide d) Theory of Religion : Definition of Religion ; analysis of Totemism and its sociological	

interpretation - Religious Rituals, their Types and social functions

4. Max Weber (1864-1920) :

15

- a) Max Weber's Intellectual Background
- b) Contribution to the methodology of social sciences : Weber's Views on distinctive nature of social reality – Sociology as an interpretative science - concepts of 'Verstehen' and 'Ideal Types'
- c) Theory of social Action : concept and types
- d) Views on capitalism: analysis of modern capitalism - protestant ethic and spirit of capitalism. role of ideas and values in social change
- e) Power and authority — Types of authority, Concept of 'status' & 'class'
- f) Concept of Bureaucracy: capitalism, growing rationalism and emergence of modern bureaucracy —Weberian model of bureaucracy - relationship between political leaders and bureaucracy.

M . A . PART I

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HCT 1.1 COMPULSORY COURSE
Semester – II

CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION - II (2034201)

Course Credits: 05

Course Contact Hours 60

(Theory 70 + Internal 30 = 100 Marks)

1. Robert K. Merton

15

- a) Intellectual background
- b) Theory of evolution
- c) Structural Functionalism
- d) Social structure and anomie

e) Reference group theory

2. Charles Horton Cooley 15

a) Intellectual background

b) The organic view of society

c) The looking glass self

d) Primary group

e) Concept of social process

3. Vilfredo Pareto 15

a) Intellectual background

b) Contribution to methodology : Logico-experimental method

c) Logical and non-logical Action: classification — explanation of non- logical actions in terms of his theory of residues and derivations.

d) Classification of residues and derivations

e) Theory of social change: elites and masses — types of elites - circulation of elites

4. Talcott Parsons 15

a) Intellectual background

b) Social action

c) Pattern variables

d) Social stratification: class, gender and race

e) Social system

Essential Readings :

Abraham Francis 8s Morgan G.H. : Sociological thought, Macmillan India Pvt. Ltd, Delhi.

Abraham Francis : Modern Sociological Theory - An introduction, Oxford University Press.

Aron, Raymond (1965-67) : Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol. I and II, Penguin.

Coser, Lewis A. (1977) : Masters of Sociological Thought, Harcourt Base, New York.

Fletcher, Ronald (1971) : The Making of Sociology, Vol. I and II, Michael Joseph Ltd., London

Giddens, Anthony (1971) : Capitalism and Modern Social Theory - An analysis of the writings of Marx, Durkheim and Weber, Cambridge University Press

Hughes, John A., Martin, Peter J. and Harroek, W. W. (1995) : Understanding Classical Sociology - Marx, Durkheim and Weber, Sage, London.

Morrison, Ken (1995) : Marx, Durkheim and Weber-Formations of Modern Sociological Thought, Sage, New Delhi.

Nisbet (1966) : The Sociological Tradition, Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., London.

Parsons, Talcott (1937- 1949) : The Structure of Social Action, Vol. I and II, McGraw Hill, New York

Ritzer George : Sociological Theories

Turner Jonathan: The Structure of Sociological Theory

Yakhot, O. Spirin A. (1971) : The Basic Principles of Dialectical and Historical Materialism, Progress Publishers, Moscow.

Zeitlin, Irving M. (1969) : Ideology and the Development of Sociological Theory, Prentice - Hall, New Delhi.

Zeitlin, Irving M. (1969) Rethinking Sociology , Prentice - Hall, New Delhi

M.A. I **Semester I**

Academic Council 1(6)
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HCT 1.2 Compulsory Paper

SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY – I (2034102)

Course Credits: 05

Course Contact Hours 60

(Theory 70 + Internal 30 = 100 Marks)

Objectives :

- (i) To outline the ethnic, philosophical and historical formation of Indian society.
- (ii) To introduce the approaches and perspectives on sociological studies in Indian Society.
- (iii) To introduce the methodological background of sociological studies in Indian society.
- (iv) To analyze the role of democracy and secularism for nation building.

Learning Output :

I. This course has relevance in introducing the different approaches to the learners about the Indian society.

II. These perspectives gave direction to the learners to know the different complexities and nature, structure of the Indian society.

III. This course provides scientific approaches and developed scientific outlook and attitude in the case of inlaying Indian social truths.

IV. The perspectives on Indian society would produce sociological knowledge that helps to policy makers and social scientists.

Unit unit	Hours per
<p>(1) <i>Historical Moorings of Indian society.</i> 15</p> <p>a) <i>Traditional Hindu Social Organization</i></p> <p>b) <i>Socio-cultural dynamics through the ages : Impact of Buddhism, Islam and the west</i></p> <p>c) <i>Caste system in India – features and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Perspective</i></p>	
<p>(2) <i>Diversity and Unity in Indian society.</i> 15</p> <p>a) <i>Diversity – Languages, Religious, Castes, Tribes, and Races</i></p> <p>b) <i>Unity in Diversity in India</i></p>	
<p>(3) <i>Emergence and development of sociology</i> 15</p> <p>'as a discipline' in India</p> <p>a) <i>Pre independence period</i></p> <p>b) <i>Post independence period</i></p>	
<p>(4) <i>Theoretical approaches and perspectives in Indian sociological studies :</i> 15</p> <p>(a) <i>Indological Perspective, Orientalist Perspective: G S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont and T K Oommen</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Structural — functionalism: M.N. Srinivas and S.C. Dube.</i></p> <p>(c) <i>Marxism: D.P. Mukherjee and A.R. Desai .</i></p> <p>(d) <i>Subaltern: B.R. Ambedkar and David Hardiman.</i></p>	

M.A. I Semester II

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HCT 1.2 Compulsory Paper

SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY - II

Course Credits: 05

Course Contact Hours 60

(Theory 70 + Internal 30 = 100 Marks)

- (1) *The major contributions of :* 15
- (a) *Radhakamal Mukherjee : i) concern about environmental study ii) concept of value iii) regional sociology*
 - (b) *Iravati Karve : culture*
 - (c) *Yogendra Singh : modernisation of Indian tradition*
 - (d) *Ramkrishna Mukherjee i) analysis of theory & method ii) historical development of Indian society*
- (2) *Contemporary social movements :* 15
- a) *Women's movements.*
 - b) *Kissan/Farmers Movements*
 - c) *Dalit movements.*
 - d) *Tribal Movements*
 - e) *Environmental movements.*
- (3) *Civilizational Perspective and Culturological Perspectives* 15
- a) *Civilizational Perspective: N.K.Bose and Surjit Sinha*
 - b) *Culturological Perspectives: Yogendra Sing and Andre Bette*
- (4) *Sociological research in India (fields and studies)* 15
- a) *Nationalism and secularism.*
 - b) *Caste and ethnic groups studies.*
 - c) *Rural and urban studies.*
 - d) *Studies in religion.*
 - e) *Recent sociological research and studies in Maharashtra.*

Essential Readings :

Desai A.R. : "Relevance of the Marxist approach to the study of Indian Sociology in",

Sociological Bulletin, Delhi, 1980.

Desai A.R. : Peasant Struggles in India, Oxford, Bombay, 1979.

Dhanagare D.N. : Indian Society - Themes and Perspectives, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1993.

Dhanagare D N: Peasants Movements in India 1920-1950, Oxford University Press, New Delhi 1983.

Dube S.C. : The Indian Village, Rutledge, London, 1967.

Dumont Louis : Homo Hierarchicus - The Caste System and its Implications, Vikas, New Delhi, 1970.

Ghurye G.S. : Caste and Race in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1969

Gupta Dipankar: Social Stratification, Oxford University Press, New Delhi 1993.

Guha Ranjit, (Ed) : Sub-altern Studies - Writings on South Asian History and Society, Oxford, Delhi, 1982.

Hardiman David : Peasants and Usurers in Western India, Oxford, London, 1996.

Karve Iravai : Kinship Organization in India, Deccan College, Poona, 1953.

Kosambi D.D. : The Culture and Civilisation of Ancient India in Historical Outline, Vikas, Delhi, 1970.

Murkherjee Ramkrishna Sociology of Indian Sociology, Allied, Bombay 1979.

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

Prabhu P.H. : Hindu Social Organization - A Study in Socio- psychological and Indological Foundations, 5th ed., Popular, Bombay, 1961.

Srinivas M.N. : Caste in Modern India, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1964.

Sahare Padmakar : Bhartiya Samajvishyak Drstikon Vidya Books Publishers, 2015

References :

Chekki D.A. The Sociology of Contemporary India, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1978.

Das Veena, (Ed) : Mirrors of Violence - Communities, Riots and Survivors in

South Asia, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1990.

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

Dumont and Pocock : For a Sociology of India - A Rejoinder to Bailey : Contributions to Indian Sociology, Vol. IV, 1960.

Ghugare Suryakant B. : Veerashaivism in India, Sadhana Book Stall, Gadhinglaj Dist. Kolhapur, 1995.

Ishwaran K. : Religion and Society among the Lingayats of South India, Vikas, Delhi, 1983.

Mandelbaum David : Society in India, Popular, Bombay, 1972.

Modi Ishwar (Ed.) : Emerging Trends in Indian Sociology, Vol. I, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1986.

Mukherjee Ramkrishna Six Villages of Bengal, Popular, Bombay, 1958.

Sangave Vilas : Jain Community, 2nd ed., Popular, Bombay, 1983. Srinivas M.N. : India's Villages, Asia, Bombay, 1960.

T.K.N. Unnithan, Yogendra Singh, Narendra Singhi and Indra Drva (Editors) : Sociology of India, Prentice-Hall of India Private Ltd., Delhi, 1967.

“Contributions to Indian Sociology (relevant papers and articles)

Semester – I

Academic Council 1(6)
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M.A. I - Hard Core Compulsory Subject

HCT 1.3 Sociology of Change and Development- I (2034103)

Course Credits: 05

Course Contact Hours 60

(Theory 70 + Internal 30 = 100 Marks)

Objectives of course :

- 1.To provide conceptual and theoretical understanding of social change and development as it has emerged in sociological literature;
- 2.To offer an insight into the ways in which social structure impinges on development and development on social structure; and
- 3.To address in particular the Indian experience of social change and development.
- 4.To prepare the students for professional careers in the field of development planning, including governmental, non-governmental and international agencies engaged in development.

Learning Outcomes:

- I.This course helps learners to understand the issues and challenges of change and development in front of the Indian society.
- II. This course provides alternative ways to address and tackle the issues of development.
- III. This course is designed to provide different theoretical perspectives, theories of dependency, Centre-periphery approaches of development and underdevelopment.

Unit	Hours per unit
I. Nature and Theories of Social Change :	15
a)Meaning and forms of Social change: Evolution, Progress, Development	
b) Theories of Social Change: Linear, Cyclical and Curvilinear	
c) Factors of Social Change : Demographic, Economic, Religious, Bio-tech, Info-tech and Media.	
II. Social Change in Contemporary India:	15
a) Processes of Change – Sanskritization and Secularization.	
b) Processes of Change – Westernization and Modernization	
III. Changing Conceptions of Development:	15
a) Concepts - Economic growth, human development, social development; sustainable development, the question of socio-cultural sustainability, multiple sustainability.	
IV Theories of Modernization:	15
a) D. Learner	
b) D. McClelland	
c) M. Levy	
d) Yogendra Singh's views on Modernization	

Semester – II

M.A. I Hard Core Subject

HCT 1.1 Sociology of Change and Development- II (2034203)

Course Credits: 05

Course Contact Hours 60

(Theory 70 + Internal 30 = 100 Marks)

I. Critical Perspectives on Development: Ecological, Liberal, Marxian. Agencies of Development and Modernization Education, Polity, (Government and bureaucracy) N.G.O. Elite, Leadership. Structural barriers to development and Modernization. 15

II .Theories of Development and Underdevelopment: centre- periphery, world-systems, unequal exchange. 15

III. Indian Experience of Development: sociological appraisal of Five-Year Plans, social consequences of economic reforms, socio-cultural repercussions of globalization, social implications of info-tech revolution. 15

IV. Paths of Development : 15

a) Capitalist Path of Development

b) Socialist Path of Development

c) Mixed Economy as a Path of Development

Essential readings:

1. Abraham, M.F. 1990. *Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction*. New Delhi: OUP

Agarwal, B. 1994. *A Field of One's Own : Gender and Land Rights in South Asia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

2. Appadurai, Arjun. 1997. *Modernity At Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization*. New Delhi: OUP
Dereze, Jean and Amartya Sen. 1996. *India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity*. New Delhi: OUP.

3. Desai, A.R. 1985. *India's Path of Development: A Marxist Approach*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan. (Chapter 2).

4. Giddens Anthony, 1996. "Global Problems and Ecological Crisis" in *Introduction to Sociology*. IInd Edition: New York: W.W.Norton & Co.
5. Harrison, D. 1989. *The Sociology of Modernization and Development*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Haq, Mahbub Ul. 1991. *Reflections on Human Development*. New Delhi, OUP Moor,
- Wilbert and Robert Cook. 1967. *Social Change*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall (India)
7. Sharma, SL 1980. "Criteria of Social Development", *Journal of Social Action*. Jan-Mar. 1980
8. Sharma, SL 1986. *Development: Socio-Cultural Dimensions*. Jaipur: Rawat. (Chapter 1).
9. Sharma, S.L. 1994. "Salience of Ethnicity in Modernization: Evidence from India", *Sociological Bulletin*. Vol.39, Nos. 1&2. Pp.33-51.
10. Srinivas, M.N. 1966. *Social Change in Modern India*. Berkley: University of Berkley.
11. Symposium on Implications of Globalization. 1995. *Sociological Bulletin*. Vol.44. (Articles by Mathew, Panini & Pathy). UNDP. Sustainable Development. New York: OUP.
12. World Bank. 1995. *World Development Report*. New York.

References:

1. Amin, Samir. 1979. *Unequal Development*. New Delhi: OUP
2. Giddens, Anthony. 1990. *The Consequences of Modernity*. Cambridge: Polity Press. Kiely, Ray and Phil Marfleet (eds). 1998. *Globalization and the Third World*. London: Routledge.
3. Sharma, SL 1992. "Social Action Groups as Harbingers of Silent Revolution", *Economic and Political Weekly*. Vol.27, No.47.
4. Sharma, S.L. 1994. "Perspectives on sustainable Development in South Asia: The Case of India" In Samad (Ed.) *Perspectives on Sustainable Development In Asia*. Kuala Lumpur: ADIPA
5. Sharma, S.L. 2000. "Empowerment Without Antagonism: A Case for Reformulation of Women's Empowerment Approach". *Sociological Bulletin*. Vol.49. No.1 UNDP. 1997.
6. *Human Development Report*. New York: Oxford University Press. Wallerstein Immanuel. 1974.
7. *The Modern World System*. New York: OUP Waters, Malcolm. 1995. *Globalization*. New York: Routledge and Kejan Paul.

8. World Commission on Environment and Development. 1987. *Our Common Future*. (Brundland report). New Delhi. OUP

9) Revid, Jorathan, 1995 *Economic Crime* London, Kejan Paul

10) Weisburd, Dand and Kip Schlegal 1990. *White Collar Crime Reconsidered* Boston: Northeastern University Press.

11) Kaldate Sudha and Gote Shubhangi: *Guhnagariche Samajshastra*, Vidya Prakashan

M.A. PART -I: Semester I

Academic Council 1(6)
2nd July, 2020

SCT 1.1 Optional Urban Society in India-I (2034104)

Objectives:

1. To understand the process of Urbanization and its consequence.
2. To acquaint the students with basic concepts in urban sociology and review urban ecological theories.
3. To introduce the approaches and perspectives on sociological studies in urban society.
4. To analyse different Urban problems in India.

Learning outcomes:

Students will get an opportunity to :

1. Define urban sociology and demonstrate the nature and scope of urban sociology.
2. Develop an understanding about trends of urbanization in India and impact of urbanization on Indian society.
3. Develop awareness about urban problems and policies adopted to solve such problems.

Unit

Lectures per unit

1. Approaches to study urban sociology

15

- a. The traditional ecological approach of Park, burgess, McKenzie
- b. Spatial model inspired by this school concentric zone model, Sector model, Multi- nuclear model.

- c. *Critiques of this approach – Nihan Walter Firey*
- d. *Approaches of the study of urban Centres*

2.The urban as a culture form: 15

- a. *Wirth- Urbanism as a way of life*
- b. *Robert Redfield -The rural-urban continuum*
- c. *Gans- Urban villages*
- d. *Simmel- The metropolis and mental life*

3.Pre- industrial cities 15

- a. *City in Ancient period, City in Medieval period*
- b. *Post industrial City, Impact of Industrialization*
- c. *Difference between pre and post industrial cities*
- d. *Factors responsible for Urbanization*
- e. *Sociological significance of classification of cities*

4.. various dimension of social structure- 15

- a. *demographic and ecological,*
- b. *social dimensions- marriage, family, religion.*
- c. *various dimension of social structure- economy*
- d. *Trends of Indian Urbanization*

M.A. PART -I (Sociology), Semester II

SCT 1.1 Optinal Urban Society in India-II (2034204)

Unit

Lectures per unit

- 1) Migration Streams in India 15**

- a) *Meaning of Migration, Internal migration, marriage of females by marriage, migration and distance.*
- b) *Factors effecting migration- pull factors and push factors.*
- c) *Urbanization*
- d) *Streams of migration.*

2) Urban problems

15

- a) *Corruption and Black Money - Meaning, causes, Consequences and Measures for controlling corruption and Black money*
- b) *Alcoholism, Drug Abuse and old age, Meaning of Alcoholism Drug Abuse and old age, causes and solution .*
- c) *Prostitution and AIDS - Causes and solution of prostitution and AIDS.*
- d) *Slums and Environmental problems - types of environmental problems, causes and solution.*

3) Urban Planning

15

- a) *Early planning ideas, Elements of planning.*
- b) *Factors affecting planning.*
- c) *Metropolitan Planning*
- d) *Urban administration.*

4) Urban crime

15

- a) *Meaning and classification of crime and criminals.*
- b) *Types of crime.*
- c) *Theories of causes of crimes.*
- d) *causes of crimes.*

Essential Readings:

Castells Manuel, 1977 : The Urban Question- A Marxist Apporach; Edward Arnold,

London.

Gilbert Alan and Gugler Josef, (ed), 2000, Cities, Poverty and Development- Urbanization in the Third World; Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Gugler Josef, (ed), 1988, The Urbanization of the Third World, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Gugler Josef, (ed.), 1996, The Urban Transformation of the Developing World; Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Gugler Josef, (ed.) 1997, Cities in the Developing World; Oxford University Press, New York.

Gugler Josef, 1996, Urbanization of Africa, South of the Sahara : New Identities in Conflict; in Gugler Josef, (ed.) 1996, Cities in the Developing World; Oxford University Press, New York.

Hall Tim, 1998, Urban Geography; Routledge, London.

Kosambi Meera, 1994, Urbanisation and Urban Development in India, ICSSR, New Delhi.

Pickvance C. G., (ed), 1976, Urban Sociology, Critical Essays; Methuen, London.

Ramachandran R., 1991, Urbanization and Urban Systems in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Rao M. S. A. (ed.), 1974, Urban Sociology in India, Orient Longman, Hyderabad.

Saunders Peter, 1981, Social Theory and the Urban Question; Hutchinson, London.

Sjoberg Gideon, 1960, The Pre-industrial City; The Free Press, Illinois.

Rajendra Kumar Sharma, 2004: Urban Sociology, Atlantic publishers, New Delhi.

Jordon B & Duveill F. 2015: Migration, Rawat publication, Jaipur

Karade J. 2019: Urban and Regional Planning.

Das A.K.: Urban Planning in India, Rawat publication.

D. D. Kachole: Urban Sociology: 2000: Kailasha publication, Aurangabad.

B.k. khadase. 2009, Bharatatil samajik sahmasa Marathi version, Mangesha prakashan Nagpur.

Ahuja Ram, 2019: Social problems ,Ravat publication , New Delhi.

V.N. Sinha and Janmejai Singh, 2015, NagriySamajshatra, hindiversion, Ravat pub. New Delhi.

Stevenson D, 2009, Cities and Urban Cultures

Nadarjah M, 2008, Urban Crisis: Culture and the sustainability of cities

Flanagan W G , 2011, Urban Sociology: Image and Structure

Reference Books

Das Veena, (ed), 2003, Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology; Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Dupont Verinique, et al, 2000, Delhi, Urban Space and Human Destinies; Manohar, RH, Delhi.

Gillbert, Alan, 1982, Cities, Poverty, and Development, Urbanization in the Third World; Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Harvey David, 1989, The Urban Experience, Basil Blackwell, Oxford. Lebas, Elizabeth, (1982) Urban and Regional Sociology in Advanced Industrial Societies A Decade of Marxist and Critical Perspectives; vol.30, No 1, Spring.

Safa Helen, (ed), 1982, Towards a Political Economy of Urbanization in the Third World Countries; Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Walton John, 2000, Urban Sociology, in Quah Stella and Sales Arnold (ed), 2000, The International Handbook of Sociology; Sage, London.

Smith Michael Peter, 1984, Transnational Urbanism, Locating Globalization; Blackwell Publishers, Oxford.

Smith Michael Peter, 1984, Cities in Transformation, Class, Capital and the State, Vol. 26, Urban affairs Annual Review; Sage, Beverly Hills.

Sassen Saskia, 1988, The Mobility of Labour and Capital; Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Kendre Balaji (2012), Poverty, Migration and Development :Academic Excellence, New Delhi.

M.A.PART I Semester-I

**Academic Council 1(6)
2nd July, 2020**

Optional COURSE PAPER II

SCT 1.2

Semester I Criminology – I

Course Credits: 05

Course Contact Hours 60

(Theory 70 + Internal 30 = 100 Marks)

Objectives of course

The course is designed to acquaint the students with:

I.Recent advances in criminology;changing profile of crime and criminals, particularly in India; prison reforms in India;correctional measures and programmes in prisons; alternatives to imprisonment; and victimology and its implications for crime control and prevention

II. To prepare the students for professional roles of correctional agents in agencies of criminal justice administration, particularly in prisons and correctional institutions

Learning Outcomes:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of the basic structure and functions of the main components of the criminal justice system – law enforcement, courts, and corrections.
2. Understand and apply competing sociological and criminological theories to explain the social construction of crime and deviance, the nature and causes of crime, and the social reaction to crime and deviance.
3. Understand the historical components of the criminal justice system, including social, economic, and political variables in the creation of laws and institutions to regulate individual and

collective deviant and criminal behaviors.

Unit	Lectures per unit
I) Introduction to Criminology	15
a) Definition and Meaning	
b) Nature and Scope	
c) Approches to criminology	
II) Crime and Criminals	15
a) Concept of crime	
b) Crime, criminals and criminology	
c) Classification of crime	
III) Theoretical Explanation of Criminal behavior	15
a) Social disorganization theory	
b) Theory of differential association	
c) Theory of anomie	
d) Theory of differential opportunity	
e) Theory of orientation or delinquent sub-culture	
IV) Crime and Punishment	15
a) Punishment: Approaches	
b) Kinds of Punitive approaches, corporal, punishment, fines, forfeitures, imprisonment, capital punishment	
c) Confinement and correction of criminals	
1) Person 2) Probation 3) Parole and Rehabilitation 4) Rehabilitation and Ex-criminals	

M.A.PART I Semester-II

Academic Council 1(6)
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Optional COURSE PAPER II

SCT 1.2

Semester II Criminology – II

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Lectures per unit</i>
I) Juvenile Delinquency	15

- a) Concept and Meaning
- b) Types
- c) Causes of Juvenile delinquency
- d) Remedial measures on Juvenile delinquency

II) White Collar Crime **15**

- a) Definition
- b) Genesis of white collar crime
- c) Scope and coverage of white collar crime
- d) Preventive measures

III) Female criminality in India **15**

- a) Nature and extent of female criminality in India
- b) Laws relating to sex offence
- c) Treatment of female offenders

IV) Police and Society **15**

- a) Role of police in crime control
- b) Crime control and justice

Reference:

- 1) Gill, S.S. 1998 *The Pathology of Corruption* New Delhi : Harper Collins Publishers (India)
- 2) Lilly, J Robert, Francis T. Wallen and Richard Ball A 1995 *Criminological Theory. Context and Consequences* New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- 3) Makkar, S.P.Singh and Paul C. Friday-1993 *Global Perspectives in Criminology*. Jalandhar, ABC Publications.

- 4) Reid, Suetitus, 1976 *Crime and Criminology*, Illinayse: Deydan Press.
- 5) Shankardas, Rani Dhavan 2000 *Punishment and the Prison: India and International Prespective*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- 6) Sutherland, Edwin H and Donald R. Cressey, 1968 *Principles of Criminology*. Bombay: The Times of India Press.
- 7) Drapkin, Ismail and Viano, Emilio, 1975 *Victimology: A New Focus* London, Lesington Press.
- 8) Inciarti James A and Pottieger Anee E. 1978 *Violent Crime : Historical and Contemporary Issues*. London; Sage Publications.
- 9) Revid, Jorathan, 1995 *Economic Crime* London, Kejan Paul
- 10) Weisburd, Dand and Kip Schlegal 1990. *White Collar Crime Reconsidered* Boston: Northeastern University Press.
- 11) Kaldate Sudha and Gote Shubhangi: *Guhnegariche Samajshastra* , Vidya Prakashan

Semester I

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SCT 1.1 Soft core B Optional Social Movements in India (2034106)

Course Credits: 05

Course Contact Hours 60

(Theory 70 + Internal 30 = 100 Marks)

Objectives of course:

- I. To sensitize the students to the variety and dynamics of social movements and their role in social change in India.
- II. The course will hopefully enable the students to look at social movements in a sociological and comparative perspective.

Learning Output :

- I. This course has importance in many ways to provide orientation to the students about the contemporary social movements in India.
- II. The course tried to make students aware of about the demands and issues of the social movements.

Unit	Lectures per unit
1. Social Movement	15
a) Definition and Characteristics of social movement	
b) Structural Determinants of Social Movements	
c) Types of social movement	
d) Significance of social movement	
2. Theories and Approaches of Social Movements	15
a) Relative Deprivation Theory	
b) Strain Theory	
c) Revitalization Theory	
d) Marxist Approach	
e) Weberian Approach	
f) Structural Functional Approach	
3. Peasant movement	15
a) Peasant Problems in India	
b) Tebhaga Movement	
c) Shetkari Sanghatana: Sharad Joshi	
d) Kisan Andolan : Mahendrasing Tikait	
e) Evaluation of Peasant movement	

4. Tribal Movement

15

- a) Birsa Munda Movement
- b) Bhilla Movement
- c) Santhal Movement
- d) Zarkhand Movement
- d) Bodo Movement
- e) Evaluation of Peasant Movement

Essential readings:

Banks, J.A. 1972 : The Sociology of Social Movements (London : Macmillan)
Desai, A.R. Ed. 1979 : Peasant Struggles in India (Bombay : Oxford University Press)
Dhanagare, D.N., 1983 : Peasant Movements in Indian 1920-1950 (Delhi : Oxford University Press)

Gore, M.S., 1993 : The Social Context of an Ideology : Ambedkar's Political and Social Thoughts (New Delhi : Sage)

Oomen, T.K., 1990 : Protest and Change : Studies in Social Movements (Delhi ; Sage.

Rao, M.S.A., 1979 ; Social Movements in India (New Delhi : Manohar)

Rao, M.S.A., 1979 : Social Movements and Social Transformation (Delhi : Macmillan)
Singh, K.S., 1982 : Tribal Movements in India (New Delhi : Manohar)

Selliot, Eleanor, 1995 : From Untouchable to dalit : Essays on the Ambedkar Movement (New Delhi : Manohar)

Karade B.M.:2011 Samajik Chalvaliche Samajshatra,Pimplapure and co.Publishers ,Nagpur

Kamble C.T. and Pavale T.S.:2010 Bharatatil Samajik Chalvalichi Rupresha,Creative

Publication,Nanded.

Gaikwad Shrikant and Manjare Ramkishan :2009 Bharatatil Samajik Chalvali,Auran
Prakashan Latur

Dr.Marulkar Vijay and Dr. Padalkar Dayavati : 2019 Bharatatil Samajik Chalvali ,
Phadake Prakashan, Kolhapur

References

Gouldner, A.W., 1950 ed. : Studies in Leadership (New York : Harper and Brothers)

Oommen, T.K., 1972 : (Charisma, Stability and Change : An Analysis of Bhoodan

Grandan Movement (New Delhi : Thomas Press)

*Shah, Ghanshyam, 1977 : Protest Movements in two Indian States. New Delhi
: Ajanta. Shah, Ghanshyam, 1990 : Social Movements in India; a review of the
literature (Delhi:Sage)*

*Shah, Nandita, 1992 : The Issues at Stake : Theory and Practice in the Contemporary
women's movements in India (New Delhi : Kali for Women)*

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

Semester I

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SCT 1.2 Soft core B

Sociology of Mass Communication

Objectives:

I.To sensitize the students about the importance of social dimension and

interrelationships between society and communication process.

II.To bring awareness among the students about the rapid and profound social, economic, cultural and political changes due to Information and Communication Technologies (ICT's).

Learning Outcome :

I.This course has significance in the areas of media and society.

II.Media and society is new emerging areas which has opportunities for the students of sociology.

III.This is opening field for the learners.

Unit Lectures

per unit

Unit I Concepts of Communication

15

a) Communication: Elements of communication. Interpersonal Communication, Mass Communication, Folk Media and Popular Culture.

b) ICT and Information Society

Unit II Mass Media

15

a) Nature and characteristics

b) Social Impact of Mass Media

Unit III Theoretical approaches to communication and development.

15

a) *Functional*

b) *Marxist*

c) *Liberal*

Unit IV Rise and growth of Mass Media in India

15

a) *Newspaper*

b) *Radio*

c) *Cinema and T.V.*

d) *Social impact of mass media*

Unit V Role of information Communication Technology and Development 15

a) *Internet*

b) *Cell phone*

c) *Telecommunication*

Essential Readings:

Adult Emery, Agee, Dodd : Introduction to Mass Communication, Mead and Company, 1963.

Ambekar, J.B: Communication and Rural Development, Mittal Publication, New Delhi, 1992

Singhal, Arvind and Rogers Everett: India's Communication Revolution from Bullock

Carts to Cyber Mart, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2000.

Curran, J. and M. Gurevith (eds.): Mass Media and Society, Edward Arnold, Sage, London.

French, D and Michal Richard (eds) : Television in Contemporary Asia, Sage, London, 2000

McQuail, Denis: Mass Communication theory: Sage, New York, 2000

Melkote Shrinivas : The Information Society, Sage, New Delhi.

Preston, P: Reshaping Communications, Sage, London, 2000.

Relevant Articles from the Journals : Media Asia, Communicator, Social Change, University News.

*Zachariah Aruna: Communication Media and Electronic Revolution,
Kanishka, New Delhi*

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M.A. Part I Semester II

OET 1.1 Optional

SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH (2034206)

Course Credits: 05

Course Contact Hours 60

(Theory 70 + Internal 30 = 100 Marks)

Objectives :

- i. To introduce the students the concepts of health and impress upon them that health is primarily a social science subject than the medical science. Besides medical science health is studied under humanities and art too.
- ii. To Understand the interrelationship between society and health.
- iii. To understand the problems of health in India.

Learning Output:

I.Students are able to know issues in the sociology of health and illness.

II.Students will become health conscious after this course

III.Students can get help to study community health problems.

Unit

Lectures per unit

I) Fields of sociology of health

15

- a) Definition, scope and aim of sociology of health
- b) Concept of health and its various dimensions.
- c) Health and its relationship to other social institutions: marriage, family, education, religion.
- d) Sociological perspectives on health: - I) functional II) conflict III) interactions IV) labelling

II) Basic concepts in sociology of health

15

- a) Basic concepts :Disease, illness, Role of Sick, Role of Patient
- b) Social etiology and social epidemiology
- c) Preventive and social medicine.
- d) Health care and health statistics

III) The Hospital

15

- a) Meaning, type and functions of hospital.

b) Hospital as a social organization.

c) Doctors, nurses, Para- medical and their relationship to patients.

IV) Role of medical social worker Causes of illness, modes of therapy and systems of medicine

15

a) Causes of illness: social, cultural and psychological.

b) Modes of therapy: curative, preventive and rehabilitative. Systems of medicine in India: ayurveda, unani, allopathy, homeopathy and their different approaches to health.

c) Alternative medicine system : i) naturopathy ii) ethno medicine

Essential readings

Albrecht, Gary L. and Fitzpatrick, R. 1994. *Quality of life in health care: Advances in medical sociology*. Mumbai: Jai press.

Basu S.C. 1991. *Hand book of preventive and social medicine* 2nd edition, Current Books International, Calcutta.

Coe . Rodney M . 1970. *Sociology of Medicine*, New York: McGraw Hill. Cockerham , William C, 1997, *Medical Sociology* New Jersey : Prentice Hall

Cockerham, William C, 1997 *Reading in Medical Sociology* , New Jersey Prentice Hall.

Conrad , Peter et al. 2000. *Handbook of medical sociology* , New Jersey : Prentice Hall.

David Armstrong 1983. *An outline of sociology as applied to medicine* 2nd edition. Wright PSG Bristol London Boston .

Lal Sheokumar and Chandani Ambika 1987. *Medical care; Readings in medical sociology* Harrison publication New Delhi.

Mechanic David, 1978, *Medical Sociology* 2nd edition Newyork, Free press.

Marulkar Vijay : *Miraj Medical Complex A Sociological Study*, Unpublished Ph.D. theses , Shivaji university, Kolhapur, 2001.

Park K . 2002. *Textbook of Preventive and Social medicine*; 20th edition Banarasidas Bhanot publishers, Jabalapur,

Ratan Vidya, 1992. *Handbook of preventive and social medicine (Community Medicine)* 9th edition, Jaypee brothers medical Publishers(P) Ltd. New Delhi.

Venkataratnam, R. 1979. *Medical sociology in an Indian setting*, Madras: Macmillan.

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Bhasin Veena- 1994. *People, Health and Disease: The Indian scenario*. Delhi, KamlaRaj Enterprises.

Bose Ashish and Desai P.B.(eds) 1983. Studies in Social Dynamics of Health care, Delhi; Hindustan.

Calnan M. 1987. Health and Illness, The Lay Perspective , Landon; Tavistock.

Gupta Giri Raj. (ed) : 1981. Main currents in Indian Sociology (iv, The social and cultural context of Medicine in India), Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

ICSSR,A survey of research in sociology and social Anthropology — volume II 1974. Popular Prakashan, Bombay. pp 401 — 430

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Nagla Madhu. 1998. Medical sociology. (A Study of Professional and their clients) Printwell publishers, Jaipur.

Oommen, T.K. 1978, Doctors and nurses: A study in occupational role structure, New Delhi. Mcmillan.

Pokama K.L. 1994. Social Beliefs, cultural practices in Health and Disease, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.

Schaefer T. Richard and Lamm P. Robert 1999. Sociology 6th edition, Tata McGraw Hill publishing company, New Delhi, pp 482 —489

Semester- II

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PAPER –OET 1.2

SOCIOLOGY OF AGING

Course Credits: 05

Course Contact Hours 60

(Theory 70 + Internal 30 = 100 Marks)

Objectives of course

1. To study the profile of changes in the age composition of different societies and to study various implications of the increasing aging population.
2. To study and to know the traditional ways of accommodating the aged population in the mainstreams of family and community life and to see how far they would be useful in modern society.

Learning Outcomes :

- I. Students will know the problems of aged population
 - II. Students will know the Govt. strategies and welfare programmes for Aged population
- Unit.

Lectures per

1. Understanding Sociology of Aging:

15

- A. Meaning, definition, scope and significance of aging
- B. Trends of increasing aging population in different societies
- C. Factors responsible for increase in aging population
- D. Social, economic and political implications of aging population for developed and developing societies.

2. Situations of Aged in Different Societies:

15

- A. Aged in tribal, traditional and modern societies
- B. Status and role of the aged in traditional Hindu society
- C. Physical, social, economic and psychological problems of the aged

D. Family care and support for the aged in urban and rural settings

E. Urban society and the growth of institutional care for the aged

3. Nature of the Aged and Problems of Coping with Aging:

15

A. Problems of coping with aging among retired salaried people

B. Problems of coping with aging among the aged in unorganized daily wage earning sector

C. Problems of coping with aging among the aged in farming/agriculture

D. Successful aging: Its meaning, prerequisites and importance

4. National Policy on Older People in India:

15

A. Strategies of accommodating aged people in society: Superannuation benefits/pensions/medical reimbursement

B. Medical facilities including hospitalization and travel concessions

C. Social pension and health insurance (medical claim policy)

D. Help Age India and the social policy on aged

Suggested Readings:

1. Vinod Kumar, 1996, (ed.) *Aging Indian Perspective and Global Scenario*, New Delhi, All India Institute of Medical Sciences.
2. *Proceedings of the United Nations Round Table on the "Aging of Asian Populations*, Bangkok, 1994.
3. Alfred de Soza; Walter Fernandes, 1982, (eds.) *Aging in South Asia: Theoretical Issues and Policy Implications*, New Delhi, Indian Social Institute.
4. Indira Jai Prakash, 1991, (ed.) *Quality Aging: Collected Papers*, Varanasi, Association of Gerontology.
5. P.K. Dhillon, 1992, *Psycho-Social Aspects of Aging in India*, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company.
6. *Added Years of Life in Asia*, 1996, *Current Situation and Future Challenges*, New York, United Nations. 23
7. P.C. Bhatia, 2000, (ed.) *lecture-Series in Geriatrics*, New Delhi, National Institute of Primary Health.
8. R. Singh; G.S. Singhal, 1996, (eds.) *Perspectives in Ageing Research New Delhi: Today and Tomorrow Printers and Publishers Proccedings of Indo-German Workshop on Education and Research in Gerontology*, Max Muller Bhavan, New Delhi.
9. S.K. Biswas, 1987, (ed.) *Ageing in Contemporary India*, Calcutta, Indian Anthropological Society (Occasional papers).
10. E. Palmore, 1993, (ed.) *Developments and Research on Aging*, Westport, Greenwood Press.
11. S.K. Choudhary, 1992, (ed.) *Problems of the Aged and of Old Age Homes*, Bombay, Akshar Prathi Roop Limited.
12. Kumar S. Vijaya, 1991, *Family Life and Socio-Economic Problems of the Aged*, New Delhi, Ashish Publishing House.

13. Muthayya B.C.; Annesuddin M., 1992, *Rural Aged: Existing Conditions, Problems and Possible Interventions – A Study in Andhra Pradesh*, Hyderabad, National Institute of Rural Development.
14. Rao K.S., 1994, *Aging*, New Delhi, National Book Trust of India.
15. Sati P.N., 1987, *Needs and the Problems of the Aged*, Udaipur, Himanshu Publishers.
16. Sen K., 1994, *Ageing: Debates on Demographic Transition and Social Policy*, London, Zed Books.
17. Soodan K.S., 1975, *Ageing in India*, Calcutta, T.K. Mukherjee Minerva Association (Pvt.) Ltd.
18. Ishwar Modi. (ed.), *Ageing and Human Development*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2001

**Chairman
BOS in MA (Sociology)**