Syllabus



Choice Based Credit System

Name of the Faculty: Humanities

Subject: Sociology

Name of the Course - B. A. Part- III

Semester- V & VI

With effect from - Academic Year 2024-25

Summary of Structure of B.A-III Program (As per CBCS Pattern)

Semester V = Paper VII to XI

Semester VI = **Paper XII to XVI**

Paper No.	Title of the Paper	Uı	nits	Marks	Credit	Marks Tutorials	Credit Tutori	Total Credit
110.	i apei	L	T	Theory	Theory	1 utoriais	als	Credit
VII	Sociological Thinkers	03	01	40	03	10	01	04
VIII	Social Research Methods	03	01	40	03	10	01	04
IX	Sociology of Tribal Society	03	01	40	03	10	01	04
X	Industrial Sociology	03	01	40	03	10	01	04
XI	Rural Sociology	03	01	40	03	10	01	04
XII	Sociological Thinkers	03	01	40	03	10	01	04
XIII	Social Research Methods	03	01	40	03	10	01	04
XIV	Sociology of Tribal Society	03	01	40	03	10	01	04
XV	Industrial Sociology	03	01	40	03	10	01	04
XVI	Urban Sociology	03	01	40	03	10	01	04
Total		30	10	400	30	100	10	40

Note: 1. Student can offer the paper Clinical Sociology as Add on paper

- 2. Besides the above paper student are free to choose Swayam / MOOCS/ NPTL course as the skill based course
- 3. Student are free to chose any Skill Development course taught in the University.

Choice Based Credit System

B. A. Part- III Semester- V & VI Sociology

With effect from - Academic Year 2024-25

Semester	Title of the Paper	Paper No.
V	Sociological Thinkers	VII
V	Social Research Methods	VIII
V	Sociology of Tribal Society	IX
V	Industrial Sociology	X
V	Rural Sociology	XI
VI	Sociological Thinkers	XII
VI	Social Research Methods	XIII
VI	Sociology of Tribal Society	XIV
VI	Industrial Sociology	XV
VI	Urban Sociology	XVI

Preamble:

Sociology is the scientific study of human society, it attempt to study social facts, social relationships, social interactions and social institutions. The subject-matter of Sociology is diverse and dynamic, religion, economy, marriage, family, education, work organization, social stratifications, social mobility, social change, law, poverty, population, migration, conflict, culture, war, peace, crime, treatment and rehabilitation of criminals and social work are the subject matter of sociology

As Sociology is the study of social facts, it emphasises on careful, impartial and unbiased data collection and their analysis. The research methods sociologist uses are varied scientific and advance. Sociologists observes the everyday life of groups, conduct large scale survey, case study, observe the things, interviews the respondents interpret historical documents classify arrange and analyse data.

Student who have been well trained in sociology know how to think critically about human social life, and how to ask important research questions, they know how to design good social research project, carefully collect and analyse empirical data and formulate and present their research findings. Student trained in sociology also know how to help others understand the way the social world works and how it might be changed for the betterment of the individual and society.

Objectives of the Course:

Sociology is the latest members of social sciences family; it is the study of social facts and different portfolio of human social life. The present course is structured to teach classical sociological thoughts, social research methods, industry and labour, tribal community, rural and urban community with sociological perspective; the objectives of the course are......

- 1. To acknowledge the students with classical social thoughts,utopian and utilitarian social thoughts and theories.
- 2. To make the student being rational, scientific, unbiased and neutral towards study of the society.
- 3. To teach the students research methodology in total.
- 4. As major portion of the Indian population lives in rural areas hence to acquaint the

- students with rural economy, caste, class, governance and rural social institutions.
- 5. To acknowledge the students with present scenario of urban life. Urban families, classes, economy, social relationships, urban social problems and urban environmental problems.
- 6. In the days of industrialization, mechanization, automization, commercialization and materialism the human spirit and dignity of labour are missing, we are attempting to acknowledge the students with industries, its functioning, labour unrest, labour problems, need of labour welfare and social security.
- 7. To prepare the student to study and understand the world around them with rational approach and to find-out a probable solution.

Outcome of the Course:

- 1. The study of sociology will help the student to observe and understand the social facts, social relationships, social process, social institutions and social change.
- 2. Student can develop scientific temper and rational approach and neutral attitude to discover and report social facts.
- 3. Sociology teaches us the methods, techniques and process of social research.
- 4. A student Sociology can understand the major segment of Indian society like tribal community, rural community and urban community with respect to their nature, structure, functions, problems and planning and development.
- 5. The study of social system and social institutions helps to see the origin and development of various social institutions including caste system, social stratifications and social classes.
- 6. The era of industrialization, urbanization, mechanization, division of labour, industrial bureaucracy, trade unionism, labour unrest, labour problems, welfare measure, social security dignity of labour etc. are the issues with urban industrial world; a student can see the nature and causes of everything, he can measure the consequences and work for industrial stability, labour welfare and dignity of work.
- 7. A student of sociology can study the pathetic condition of the society like child labour, prostitution, hunger, poverty, crimes, illiteracy, slums, gambling, alcoholism, divorce, communalism, casteism, and social tensions. He being a social researcher or student of social sciences observe the thing with causes, consequences and may suggest recommendation with probable solution.
- 8. By getting degree in sociology, a student can work in social survey, can be a family counsellor, a medical social worker, a labour welfare officer, a trade unionist, a social worker or can work as co-ordinator in welfare project of the government or NGOs.

Choice Based Credit System

B. A. Part- III Semester-V Sociology

Paper – VII

Title of the Paper: Sociological Thinkers

Credits- 4	(Teaching Hours -60)
Unit No. 01 Title: Emergence of Sociology	(15 Hours)
1.1 Nature and characteristics of Sociological thoughts	
1.2 The Enlightenment Age	
1.3 Impact of Industrial Revolution	
1.4 Impact of French Revolution	
Unit No. 02 Title: August Comte	(15 Hours)
2.1 Law of Three Stages	
2.2 Positivism and Reconstruction of Society	
2.3 Hierarchy of Science	
2.4 Social Static and Social Dynamic	
Unit No. 03 Title: Herbert Spencer	(15 Hours)
3.1 Theory of Social Evolution	
3.2 Theory of Organic Analogy	
3.3 Types of Societies	
3.4 Evaluation of Spencers Sociological Thought	
Unit No. 04 Title: Emile Durkheim	(15 Hours)
4.1 The concept of Social facts	
4.2 Social Division of Labour	
4.3 Theory of Suicide	

4.4 Theory of Religion

- 1)Barnes H.E. (1959), *Introduction to the history of sociology*, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- **2)** Coser Lewis A. (1979), *Masters of sociological thought*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, New York.
 - 3) Fletcher Ronald (1994), The making of sociology (2 volumes) Rawat Pub. Jaipur.
 - **4)** Morrison Ken (1995) *Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formation of modern social thought*, Sage, London
 - 5) Ritzer George (1996), Sociological theory, Tata-McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- **6)** Singh Yogendra (1986), *Indian sociology: Social conditioning and emerging trends*, Vistaar, New Delhi.
- 7) Zeitlin Irving (1998 Indian edition), *Rethinking sociology: A critique of contemporary theory*, Rawat Pub. Jaipur.
- 8) आगलावे प्रदीप (2021), मूलभूत समाजशास्त्रीय विचारवंत पाश्चात्य आणि भारतीय, साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
 - 9) वैद्य नी. स. (1975), समाजशास्त्रीय विचार परंपरा, महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ ग्रंथ निर्मिती मंडळ, नागपूर.
 - 10) कुलकर्णी पी.के. (1998), सामाजिक विचार प्रवाह, श्री. मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
 - 11) गजेंद्रगड व्ही. एन., भारतीय समाजशास्त्र, फडके प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर.
 - 12) डोईफोडे ज्योती (2012), समाजशास्त्रीय विचार प्रवाह, विद्या बुक पब्लिशर्स, औरंगाबाद.
 - 13) मारुलकर विजय, समाजशास्त्रीय विचारांचा इतिहास, प्राची प्रकाशन, मुंबई.
 - 14) मोटे दादासाहेब (2012), समाजशास्त्रीय विचारांचे मुलाधार, चिन्मय प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद.
 - 15) तंगलवाड डी. एम. आणि घोडगे डी.डी. (2007), समाजशास्त्रीय विचारवंत, ज्ञानोदय प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद.

Choice Based Credit System

B. A. Part- III Semester-V Sociology

Paper – VIII

Title of the Paper: Social Research Methods

Credits- 4	(Teaching Hours -60)
Unit No. 01 Title: Scientific Social Research	(15 Hours)
1.1 Social Research - Meaning and characteristics	
1.2 Objectives of Social Research	
1.3 Scientific Method used in Social Research	
1.4 Types of Research	
Unit No. 02 Title: Social Research and Its Significance	(15 Hours)
2.1 Significance and Utility of Social Research	
2.2 Qualities of Good Researcher	
2.3 Development of Social Research in India	
2.4 Significance of Social Research in India	
Unit No. 03 Title: Research Design	(15 Hours)
3.1 Research Design - Meaning and characteristics	
3.2 Elements of Research Design	
3.3 Types of Research Design	
3.4 Importance of Research Design in Social Research	
Unit No. 04 Title: Hypothesis	(15 Hours)
4.1 Hypothesis - Meaning and characteristics	

- **4.2** Sources of Hypothesis
- **4.3** Types of Hypothesis
- 4.4 Importance of Hypothesis in Social Research

- 1) Goode and Hatt (1952), Methods in Social Research, Mc Graw Hill Book, Company, Inc. Tokyo.
- **2**) Kothari, C.R. (1989), *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, Bangalore, Wiley Eastern.
- 3) Punch, Keith (1996), Introduction to Social Research, Sage, London.
- 4) Young, P.V. (1988), Scientific Social Surveys and Research, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
- 5) Bose, Pradip Kumar (1995), Research Methodology, ICSSR, New Delhi.
- **6**) Sjoberg, Gideon and Roger Nett. (1997), *Methodology for Social Research*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
- **7**) R.N.Sharma (1983), Research Methods in Social Sciences, Media Promoters and Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- **8)** Gadwal A. A. (2020), Social Research: Concepts Methods and Process. LBP Publications, Solapur.
- 9) Jayaram N. (1989), Sociology: Methods and Theory, MacMillian, Madras.
- 10) आगलावे प्रदीप (2000), संशोधन पद्धतीशास्त्र व तंत्रे, विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
- 11) बोधनकर सुधीर (1999), सामाजिक संशोधन पद्धती, श्री. साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर
- 12) भांडारकर पु. ल. (1987),सामाजिक संशोधन पद्धती, महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ ग्रंथ निर्मिती मंडळ, नागपूर.
- 13) नाडगोंडे गुरुनाथ (1999), सामाजिक संशोधन पद्धती, फडके प्रकाशन,कोल्हापूर.
- 14) घाटोळे रा. ना.(2000), समाजशास्त्रीय संशोधन तत्त्वे व पद्धती, मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
- 15) काचोळे दा. धों. व मुधोळकर ग.रा. (2005),समाजशास्त्रीय संशोधन पद्धती,कैलाश पब्लिकेशन्स, औरंगाबाद.

Choice Based Credit System

B. A. Part- III Semester-V Sociology

Paper – IX

Title of the Paper: Sociology of Tribal Society

Credits- 4	(Teaching Hours -60)
Unit No. 01 Title: The Tribal Society	(15 Hours)
1.1 Meaning and Definitions of Tribal Society	
1.2 Characteristics of Tribal Society	
1.3 Need to study Tribal Society	
1.4 Distinction between Tribe & Caste	
Unit No. 02 Title: Demographic Profile	(15 Hours)
2.1 Tribal population :Tribal Zones and States	
2.2 Geographical Distribution of Tribes	
2.3 Racial Distribution of Tribes	
2.4 Tribes in Maharashra: Katkari, Bhill and Thakur	
Unit No. 03 Title: Tribal Marriage	(15 Hours)
3.1 Marriage for Tribals, Monogamy & Polygamy	
3.2 Preferential marriages	
3.3 Ways of acquiring mates	
3.4 Marital Problems	
Unit No. 04 Title: Tribal Clan and Family	(15 Hours)
4.1 Characteristics of Family	

4.2 Status of Women

4.3 Meaning and nature of Clan

4.4 Totemism

- 1. Bose N.K. (1967), Culture and Society in India, Asia Publication House.
- 2. Dube S.C.(1977), Tribal Heritage of India, Vikas, New Delhi.
- 3. Haimendorf, Christoph von (1982), Tribes of India; The Struggle for Survival, Oxford University Press.
- 4. Hasnain N. (1983), Tribes in India, Harnam Publications, New Delhi.
- 5. Rao M.S.A. (1979), Social Movement in India, Manohar, Delhi.
- 6. Raza, Moonis and A. Ahmed (1990), An Atlas of Tribal India, Concept Publishing, Delhi.
- 7. Sharma Suresh (1994), Tribal Identity and Modern World, Sage, New Delhi.
- 8. Mujumdar D.N. and Madan T.N. (1973), An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Asia Publishing House Bombay.
- 9. Vidyarthi L.P. (1976)Tribal Culture of India, Concept Publishing, New Delhi.
- 10. Singh S.K.(1984), Economics of the Tribes and Their Transformation, Concept Publishing, New Delhi.
- 11. Singh S.K.(1982), Tribal Movement in India, Vol.1 and II, Manohar, New Delhi.
- 12. Singh S.K.(1995), The Schedule Tribes, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 13. Gadwal A.A. An Introduction to social Anthropology, Ascent Publication, Solapur.
- 14. देगावकर आनंद (2003), आदिवासी विकास, आनंद प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
- 15. नाडगोंडे गुरुनाथ (2012),भारतीय आदिवासी, कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन, पुणे.
- 16. सांगवे विलास (1969),आदिवासीचे सामाजिक जीवन, पाप्यूलर प्रकाशन, पुणे.
- 17. आगलावे प्रदीप, (2012),आदिवासी समाजाचे समाजशास्त्र, श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
- 18. कुलकर्णी पि.के.(2012), दलितांचे आणि आदिवासी समाजाचे समाजशास्त्र, डायमंड पब्लिकेशन, पुणे.
- 19. खडसे बि.के.(2019), आदिवासी समाजाचे समाजशास्त्र, हिमालया पब्लिकेशन हाऊस, पुणे.
- 20. घारे गोविंद (2013), आदिवासी समाज आणि बदलते संदर्भ, सुगावा प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद.

Choice Based Credit System

B. A. Part- III Semester-V Sociology

Paper – X

Title of the Paper: Industrial Sociology

Credits- 4	(Teaching Hours -60)
Cicuits- 4	(Teaching Hours -00)
Unit No. 01 Title: Introduction to Industrial Sociology	(15 Hours)
1.1 Meaning and Nature of Industrial Sociology	
1.2 Subject-matter of Industrial Sociology	
1.3 Rise and development of industry in India	
1.4 Significance of the study of Industrial Sociology	
Unit No. 02 Title: Evolution of Production System	(15 Hours)
2.1 Manorial System	
2.2 Guild System	
2.3 Domestic System	
2.4 Factory System	
Unit No. 03 Title: Industrial Organization	(15 Hours)
3.1 Concept and forms of organization	
3.2 Henry Fayol's theory of organization	
3.3 Industrial bureaucracy	
3.4 Merits and Demerits of Industrial Organization	
Unit No. 04 Title: Industrial Management	(15 Hours)
4.1 Functions of the executive	
4.2 Aspiration and Strain of the Executive	

- **4.3** Structure of Authoritarian Techniques in Industry
- 4.4 Importance of Industrial Management

- 1) Sachneider E.V.(1957), Industrial Sociology, Mc. Graw Hill, New York,
- 2) Gisbert Pascal (1972), Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Mc. Graw Hill, Newyork.
- 3) Ramaswamy E.R. (1977), The Worker and his Union, Allied, New Delhi.
- 4) Ramaswamy E.R. (1978), Industrial relations in India, Mac. Millan, New Delhi
- 5) Punekar S.D.(1980), Labour Welfare, Trade Union and Industrial Relations, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay
- 6) Laxmanna C. (1990), Workers, Participation and Industrial Democracy, Ajantha Publications, New Delhi.
- 7) Giri V.V.(1962), Labour Problems in Indian Industry, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
- 8) Mamoria C.B. (1997), Dynamics of Industrial Relation in India, Himaliya books, Delhi.
- 9) Waston T.J. (1983), Sociology, Work and Industry, Routledge London.
- 10) Kiely Ray and Phil Morfleet (1998), Globalization and Third World, Routledge, London.
- 11) Gadwal A.A. (2002), Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Accent Publications, Solapur.
- 12) कुलकर्णी पी.के. (2001), औद्योगिक समाजशास्त्र, विद्या बुक्स, नागपूर.
- 13) काचोळे दा.धो. (1997), औद्योगिक समाजशास्त्र,कैलास प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद.
- 14) नाडगोंडे गुरुनाथ (2000), औद्योगिक समाजशास्त्र, कॉन्टिनेंटल प्रकाशन,पुणे.
- 15) शशांक अनिल (1999), औद्योगिक लोकशाही, कॉन्टिनेंटल प्रकाशन,पुणे.

Choice Based Credit System

B. A. Part- III Semester-V Sociology

Paper – XI

Title of the Paper: Rural Sociology

Credits- 4	(Teaching Hours -60)
Unit No. 01 Title: Nature of Rural Sociology	(15 Hours)
1.1 Definition and Subject Matter of Rural Sociology1.2 Characteristics of Rural Society	
1.3 Rural Social Structure	
1.4 Significance of Rural Sociology	
Unit No. 02 Title: Rural Social Institutions	(15 Hours)
2.1 Caste	
2.2 Family	
2.3 Economy	
2.4 Education	
Unit No. 03 Title: Rural Social Problems	(15 Hours)
3.1 Rural Health and Sanitation	
3.2 Indebtedness and Farmer's Suicide	
3.3 Landless Labourers	
3.4 Problems of Education	
Unit No. 04 Title: Changing Nature of Rural Society	(15 Hours)
4.1 Panchayatraj System- 73third Amendment	
4.2 Contract and Organic Farming	
4.3 MNREGA	

4.4 PURA (Providing Urban Amenities to Rural Area)

- 1. Desai A.R. (1977), Rural Sociology India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- 2. Desai A.R. (1979), Rural India in Transition, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- 3. Mukarjee Ramakrishna (1957), The dynamics of rural society, Berlin A C. Mukherjee
- 4. Mencher J.P.(1983), Social Anthropology of Peasantry Part III, OUP.
- 5. P. Radhakrishnan (1989), Peasant Struggles: Land reforms and Social Change in Malabar, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- 6. Thorner, Daniel and Thorner Alice (1962), Land and Labour in India, Asia Publications, Bombay.
- 7. Andre Betille (1974), Six Essays in Comparitive Sociology, OUP, New Delhi.
- 8. Kausal Anilkumar (2015), Agriculture growth in India, RBSA Publishers, Jaipur.
- 9. Singh G. S. (1982), Rural Modernization: Contradiction and Change, Intellectual Publication, New Delhi.
- 10. Patil Dhanraj (2010), Communication for Rural Development in India- from Green Revolution to E Revolution, Serial Publications, New Delhi.
- 11. घाटोळे.रा.ना. (2000), ग्रामीण समाजशास्त्र व सामुदायिक विकास, श्री मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
- 12. आगलावे प्रदीप (2014), भारतीय ग्रामीण समाजशास्त्र, साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
- 13. देसाई संभाजी (2017), ग्रामीण समाज व विकास, प्रशांत पब्लीकेशन्स, जळगाव.
- 14. देसाई संभाजी (2017), ग्रामीण समाजाची मुलतत्वे, प्रशांत पब्लीकेशन्स, जळगाव.
- 15. नाडगोंडे गुरुनाथ (2002), ग्रामीण समाजशास्त्र,कॉन्टीनेटल प्रकाशन, पुणे.
- 16. सिंह.आर.पी. (2010),ग्रामीण समाजशास्त्र, सुरभी पब्लिकेशन्स, जयपूर.

Equivalent Subject for Old Syllabus Sociology Semester-V

Sr.No.	Name of the Old Paper	Name of the New Paper
1)	Sociological Thinkers- VII	Sociological Thinkers- VII
2)	Social Research Methods-VIII	Social Research Methods- VIII
3)	Sociology of Tribal Society-IX	Sociology of Tribal Society- IX
4)	Industrial Sociology-X	Industrial Sociology- X
5)	Rural Sociology-XI	Rural Sociology- XI

Nature of Question Paper

Question No.1: Choose the correct alternatives	Marks 08
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Question No. 2: Write short answers (any four out of six) Marks 12

QuestionNo.3: Broad question (one out of two)

Marks 10

QuestionNo.4: Broad question Marks 10

Choice Based Credit System

B. A. Part- III Semester-VI Sociology

Paper – XII

Title of the Paper: Sociological Thinkers

Credits- 4	(Teaching Hours -60)
Unit No. 01 Title: Karl Marx	(15 Hours)
1.1 Dialectical Materialism	
1.2 Class and Class-struggle	
1.3 Theory of Alienation	
1.4 Theory of Surplus Value	
Unit No. 02 Title: Max Weber	(15 Hours)
2.1 Theory of Social Action	
2.2 Ideal Type	
2.3 Protestant Ethics and Spirit of capitalism	
2.4 Types of Authority	
Unit No. 03 Title: Wilfred Pareto	(15 Hours)
3.1 Logical and Non-logical Actions	
3.2 Theory of Circulation of Elites	
3.3 Residues and Derivations	
3.4 Cyclical Theory of Social Change	
Unit No. 04 Title: Sociological Thoughts in India	(15 Hours)
4.1 Development of Sociology in India as a Discipline	
4.2 Ghurye's contribution to Caste System	
4.3 M.N.Sriniwas's contribution on Social Change	
4.4 Iravati Karve's contribution on Kinship System	

- 1)Barnes H.E. (1959), *Introduction to the history of sociology*, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
 - 2) Coser Lewis A. (1979), Masters of sociological thought, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, New York.
 - 3) Fletcher Ronald (1994), The making of sociology (2 volumes) Rawat Pub. Jaipur.
 - 4) Morrison Ken (1995) Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formation of modern social thought, Sage, London
 - 5) Ritzer George (1996), Sociological theory, Tata-McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- **6)** Singh Yogendra (1986), *Indian sociology: Social conditioning and emerging trends*, Vistaar, New Delhi.
- 7) Zeitlin Irving (1998 Indian edition), *Rethinking sociology: A critique of contemporary theory*, Rawat Pub. Jaipur.
- 8) आगलावे प्रदीप (2021), मूलभूत समाजशास्त्रीय विचारवंत पाश्चात्य आणि भारतीय, साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
 - 9) वैद्य नी. स. (1975), समाजशास्त्रीय विचार परंपरा, महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ ग्रंथ निर्मिती मंडळ, नागपूर.
 - 10) कुलकर्णी पी.के. (1998), सामाजिक विचार प्रवाह, श्री. मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
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 - 15) तंगलवाड डी. एम. आणि घोडगे डी.डी. (2007), समाजशास्त्रीय विचारवंत, ज्ञानोदय प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद.

Choice Based Credit System

B. A. Part- III Semester-VI Sociology

Paper – XIII

Title of the Paper: Social Research Methods

Credits- 4	(Teaching Hours -60)
Unit No. 01 Title: Sampling Technique	(15 Hours)
1.1 Sampling Technique- Meaning and Nature	
1.2 Essential Characteristics of a Good or Representative Sample	
1.3 Types of Sampling	
1.4 Advantages and Limitations of Sampling Technique	
Unit No. 02 Title: Observation	(15 Hours)
2.1 Observation - Meaning and Nature	
2.2 Characteristics of Observation	
2.3 Types of Observation	
2.4 Advantages and Limitations of Observation	
Unit No. 03 Title: Interview and Questionnaire	(15 Hours)
3.1 Interview – Meaning and Types	
3.2 Advantages and Limitations of Interview	
3.3 Questionnaire - Meaning and Types	
3.4 Advantages and Limitations of Questionnaire	
Unit No. 04 Title: Data Collection and Data Analysis	(15 Hours)
4.1 Meaning and Nature of Data Collection	
4.2 Sources of Data: Primary and Secondary	
4.3 Data Analysis: Classification, Coding and Tabulation	
4.4 Report Writing	

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- **2**) Kothari, C.R. (1989), *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, Bangalore, Wiley Eastern.
- 3) Punch, Keith (1996), Introduction to Social Research, Sage, London.
- 4) Young, P.V. (1988), Scientific Social Surveys and Research, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
- 5) Bose, Pradip Kumar (1995), Research Methodology, ICSSR, New Delhi.
- **6**) Sjoberg, Gideon and Roger Nett. (1997), *Methodology for Social Research*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
- 7) R.N.Sharma (1983), Research Methods in Social Sciences, Media Promoters and Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- **8**) Gadwal A. A. (2020), Social Research: Concepts Methods and Process. LBP Publications, Solapur.
- 9) Jayaram N. (1989), Sociology: Methods and Theory, MacMillian, Madras.
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- 11) बोधनकर सुधीर (1999), सामाजिक संशोधन पद्धती, श्री. साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर
- 12) भांडारकर पु. ल. (1987),सामाजिक संशोधन पद्धती, महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ ग्रंथ निर्मिती मंडळ, नागपूर.
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- 14) घाटोळे रा. ना.(2000), समाजशास्त्रीय संशोधन तत्त्वे व पद्धती, मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
- 15) काचोळे दा. धों. व मुधोळकर ग.रा. (2005),समाजशास्त्रीय संशोधन पद्धती,कैलाश पब्लिकेशन्स, औरंगाबाद.

Choice Based Credit System

B. A. Part- III Semester-VI Sociology

Paper – XIV

Title of the Paper: Sociology of Tribal Society

Credits- 4	(Teaching Hours -60)
Unit No. 01 Title: Tribal Economy & Religion	(15 Hours)
1.1 Nature of Tribal Economy	
1.2 Economic Activities of Tribal People	
1.3 Nature of Tribal Religion; Beliefs and Practices	
1.4 Tribal Magic and its Types	
Unit No. 02 Title: Tribal Social Problems	(15 Hours)
2.1 Economic Problems	
2.2 Socio-cultural Problems	
2.3 Health Problems	
2.4 Illiteracy	
Unit No. 03 Title: Tribal Social Change	(15 Hours)
3.1 Hinduization and Sanskritization	
3.2 Tribal Welfare & Development Programmes	
3.3 Changing Nature of Tribal Society	
3.4 Problem of Displacement	
Unit No. 04 Title: Tribal Movements	(15 Hours)
4.1 Meaning and Causes of Tribal Movements	
4.2 Birsa Munda Movement	
4.3 Bhilla Movement	

4.4 Santhal Movement

- 1. Bose N.K. (1967), Culture and Society in India, Asia Publication House.
- 2. Dube S.C.(1977), Tribal Heritage of India, Vikas, New Delhi.
- 3. Haimendorf, Christoph von (1982), Tribes of India; The Struggle for Survival, Oxford University Press.
- 4. Hasnain N. (1983), Tribes in India, Harnam Publications, New Delhi.
- 5. Rao M.S.A. (1979), Social Movement in India, Manohar, Delhi.
- 6. Raza, Moonis and A. Ahmed (1990), An Atlas of Tribal India, Concept Publishing, Delhi.
- 7. Sharma Suresh (1994), Tribal Identity and Modern World, Sage, New Delhi.
- 8. Mujumdar D.N. and Madan T.N. (1973), An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Asia Publishing House Bombay.
- 9. Vidyarthi L.P. (1976)Tribal Culture of India, Concept Publishing, New Delhi.
- 10. Singh S.K.(1984), Economics of the Tribes and Their Transformation, Concept Publishing, New Delhi.
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- 12. Singh S.K.(1995), The Schedule Tribes, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- 13. Gadwal A.A. An Introduction to social Anthropology, Ascent Publication, Solapur.
- 14. देगावकर आनंद (2003), आदिवासी विकास, आनंद प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
- 15. गुरुनाथ नाडगोंडे (2012),भारतीय आदिवासी, कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन, पुणे.
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- 18. कुलकर्णी पि.के.(2012), दलितांचे आणि आदिवासी समाजाचे समाजशास्त्र, डायमंड पब्लिकेशन, पुणे.
- 19. खडसे बि.के.(2019), आदिवासी समाजाचे समाजशास्त्र, हिमालया पब्लिकेशन हाऊस, पुणे.
- 20. घारे गोविंद (2013), आदिवासी समाज आणि बदलते संदर्भ, सुगावा प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद.

Choice Based Credit System

B. A. Part- III Semester-VI Sociology

$\boldsymbol{Paper-XV}$

Title of the Paper: Industrial Sociology

Credits- 4	(Teaching Hours -60)
Unit No. 01 Title: Industrial Worker	(15 Hours)
1.1 Definition and Characteristics	
1.2 Role of Workers	
1.3 Worker's aspirations	
1.4 Strains of the workers : Direct and Indirect	
Unit No. 02 Title: Trade Unions	(15 Hours)
2.1 Definition and Nature	
2.2 Emergence, Development and functions of Trade Union	
2.3 Requisites of strong trade union	
2.4 Tactics employed by trade union and management	
Unit No. 03 Title: Industrial Disputes	(15 Hours)
3.1 Causes	
3.2 Consequences	
3.3 Collective Bargaining	
3.4 Remedial Measures	
Unit No. 04 Title: New Economic Policy and Industrial Development	ment (15 Hours)
4.1 Automization – Computerization and its effects on workers	
4.2 Globalization – Meaning and Consequences	

4.3 New Industrial Policy- Make in India, Start Up India

4.4 Development of Information Technology (IT) and Industry

- 1. Desai A.R. (1977), Rural Sociology India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- 2. Desai A.R. (1979), Rural India in Transition, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- 3. Mukarjee Ramakrishna (1957), The dynamics of rural society, Berlin A C. Mukherjee
- 4. Mencher J.P.(1983), Social Anthropology of Peasantry Part III, OUP.
- 5. P. Radhakrishnan (1989), Peasant Struggles: Land reforms and Social Change in Malabar, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- 6. Thorner, Daniel and Thorner Alice (1962), Land and Labour in India, Asia Publications, Bombay.
- 7. Andre Betille (1974), Six Essays in Comparitive Sociology, OUP, New Delhi.
- 8. Kausal Anilkumar (2015), Agriculture growth in India, RBSA Publishers, Jaipur.
- 9. Singh G. S. (1982), Rural Modernization: Contradiction and Change, Intellectual Publication, New Delhi.
- 10. नाडगोंडे गुरुनाथ (2002), ग्रामीण समाजशास्त्र,कॉन्टीनेटल प्रकाशन, पुणे.
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- 15. सिंह.आर.पी. (2010),ग्रामीण समाजशास्त्र, सुरभी पब्लिकेशन्स, जयपूर.

Choice Based Credit System

B. A. Part- III Semester-VI Sociology

Paper - XVI

Title of the Paper: Urban Sociology

Credits- 4	(Teaching Hours -60)
Unit No. 01 Title: Introduction to Urban Sociology	(15 Hours)
1.1 Definition and Nature of Urban Sociology	
1.2 Subject Matter of Urban Sociology	
1.3 Characteristics of Urban Society	
1.4 Significance of Urban Sociology	
Unit No. 02 Title: Urban Social Institutions	(15 Hours)
2.1 Marriage	
2.2 Family	
2.3 Education	
2.4 Economy	
Unit No. 03 Title: Urban Social Problems	(15 Hours)
3.1 Pollution	
3.2 Problem of Housing and Slums	
3.3 Problems of Old Age	
3.4 Problem of Working Womens	
Unit No. 04 Title: Changing Nature of Urban Society	(15 Hours)
4.2 Urban Planning	
4.2 Private and Smart Cities	
4.3 Impact of Migration	
4.4 Impact of Globalization on Urban Social Life	

- 1) M.S.A. (1974), Urban sociology in India, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
- 2) A.R.Desai (1979), Rural India in Transition, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- 3) Quinn J. A. (1955), Urban Sociology, S Chand & Co., New Delhi
- 4) Pickwance C G (ed) (1976), *Urban Sociology- Critical Essays*, Methuen.
- 5) Mark Abrahamson(2014), Urban Sociology Global Introduction, Cambridge University Press.
- 6) Bose Ashish (1978), Studies in India Urbanisation 1901-1971, Tata Mc Graw Hill.
- 7) Desai A. R. and Pillai S. D. (ed)(1970), *Slums and Urbanisation*, Popular prakashan, Bombay.
- 8) Abrahimson M (1976), Urban Sociology, Englewoot, Prentice Hall.
- 9) Bharadwaj, R.K. (1974), *Urban Development in India*, National Publishing House.
- 10) Alfred de Souza (1979), *The Indian City* Poverty, ecology and urban developement, Manohar, Delhi.
- 11) Ramachandran R (1991), Urbanisation and Urban Systems in India, OUP, Delhi.
- 12) आगलावे प्रदीप (2016), ग्रामीण व नागरी समाजशास्त्र, साईनाथ प्रकाशन नागपूर.
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- 14) गणेश पांडेय एवं अरुणा पांडेय, नगरीय समाजशास्त्र,राधा पब्लिकेशन, नई दिल्ली.
- 15) गोयल सुनील, नगरीय समाजशास्त्र, आर. बी. एस. ए. पब्लिशर्स, जयपूर.

Equivalent Subject for Old Syllabus Sociology Semester-VI

Sr. No.	Name of the Old Paper	Name of the New Paper
1)	Sociological Thinkers- XII	Sociological Thinkers- XII
2)	Social Research Methods- XIII	Social Research Methods- XIII
3)	Sociology of Tribal Society- XIV	Sociology of tribal Society-XIV
4)	Industrial Sociology- XV	Industrial Sociology- XV
5)	Urban Sociology- XVI	Urban Sociology -XVI

Nature of Question Paper

Question No.1: Choose the correct alternatives	Marks 08	8
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Question No. 2: Write short answers (any four out of six) Marks 12

QuestionNo.3: Broad question (one out of two)

Marks 10

QuestionNo.4: Broad question Marks 10

Syllabus



Choice Based Credit System

Name of the Faculty: Humanities

Subject: Sociology

Name of the Course - B. A. Part- III

Semester- VI

Add On Course / Skill Enhancement Course

Title of the Paper: Clinical Sociology

With effect from - Academic Year 2024-25

Choice Based Credit System

B. A. Part- III Semester-VI Sociology

Add On Course / Skill Enhancement Course

Title of the Paper: Clinical Sociology

Credits- 4 (Teaching Hours -60)

Objectives:

- 1) The objective of the course to educate the student about personal and public health.
- 2) To make them aware about the causes of physical and mental illness.
- 3) To make them know about the various types of therapies available.
- 4) To educate the student about the programmes of the government for the treatment and rehabilitation of the patients.
- 5) To prepare the student to fight against pandemic situation with medical warriors.

Unit No. 01 Title: Basic Concepts in Clinical Sociology (15 Hours)

- 1.1 Sick and Patients
- 1.2 Disease and Illness
- 1.3 Vaccination and Treatment
- 1.4 Social Medicine and Health

Unit No. 02 Title: Determinants of Illness and Therapies (15 Hours)

- 2.1 Causes of Illness
- 2.2 Modes of Therapy Preventive, curative and rehabilitative
- 2.3 System of Medicine Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy, Allopathy
- 2.4 Alternative Medicine Naturopathy, Ethnomedicine, Medication

Unit No.03 Title: Community Health

(15 Hours)

- 3.1Community Health Meaning and Nature
- 3.2 Community Health problem in India
- 3.3 Public Health care system in India Primary Health Centres, Rural Hospitals and

Urban Hospitals

3.4 Voluntary Health Agencies and their functions.

Unit No. 04 Title: Hospital the Social Organization

(15 Hours)

- 4.1 Hospital-Meaning, Types and Functions
- 4.2 Bureaucratic Structure of Hospital
- 4.3 Doctors, Nurses, Paramedical Staff and Utility

Workers

4.4 Role of Anganwadi Sevika and Medical Social Worker

- 1. Basu S C 1992, Handbook of Preventive and Social medicine Current Book international, Calcutta.
- 2. Bhasin Veena, People, Health and Diseases: Indian Scenario, Kamlaraj enterprises.3. Cockerham William1998, Reading in Medical Sociology, New Jersy Prentice Hall.
- 4. Nagla Madhu Medical Sociology, Printwell Publisher, Jaipur.
- 5. Oomen T.K., Doctors and Nurses: A study in occupational role and structure, Mcmillan publication, New Delhi.
- 6. Handbook for counselors Reducing risk factors for non-communicable diseases
- 7. Basic Counselling skills, A Guide for Health Workers in Maternal care (n.d.)
 Perinantal Mental Health Project Retrieved June 22, 2020 from mhinnovation.net
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