As Per NEP 2020

University of Mumbai



Title of the program

A- P.G. Diploma in Sociology 2023-24

B- M.A. (Sociology) (Two Year)

C- M.A. (Sociology) (One Year) - 2027- 2028

Syllabus for

Semester - Sem I & II

Ref: GR dated 16th May, 2023 for Credit Structure of PG

Preamble

1) Introduction

The Department of Sociology, University of Mumbai, has the distinction of being the oldest centre of teaching and research in Sociology and Anthropology in India. It was set up in the year 1919 CE with Sir Patrick Geddes, eminent British sociologist, and town planner as the first Professor and Head, being one of the oldest of the departments to be established in the University of Mumbai. Over the last ten decades the department has made pioneering and significant contributions to teaching and research in Sociology of South Asia.

The present Syllabus is designed by the Department of Sociology as per the National Education Policy 2020 and the provisions of the GR of the Government of Maharashtra dated 20th April 2023 and 16th May 2023. It has been prepared in tandem with the guidelines, structures and formats issued by the University authorities. The Syllabus is the final product of the active participation of the entire faculty and consultation with faculty at the post-Graduate centres outside the University Campus.

Following the focus given in National Education Policy 2020 and the Curriculum Framework of the UGC, the MA Programme in Sociology lays **emphasis** on the following:

Student-Centric Programme: It is a student centric programme with a range of baskets of Major - Mandatory and Elective courses with specialization for the students to choose from. The programme incorporated mentored field projects and on-job-training, training in research methodology, doing research projects, and training in academic writing.

Multidisciplinarity: The courses are designed with multidisciplinary approach drawing on from the recent developments in disciplines aligned with Sociology. Stress is laid on engaging with natural sciences from a critical social scientific approach. Some of the courses are interdisciplinary in their approach and content such as Gender and Society, Environment and Society, Study of the Commons, Human Rights, Feminist Theory, Tribes in India, Media and Society, Caste in Contemporary India, and Sociology of Constitutional Democracy.

Focus on **conceptual understanding**, particularly in the courses on theory, epistemology, and methodology.

Encouragement for **creativity and critical thinking**: The courses in the syllabus lay stress on critical approach to understanding, explanation and problem solving.

Evaluation and assessment which examine the students on their ability to learn, understand and apply the concepts and insights rather than testing on memory and rote learning.

Global Outlook: The programme maps the interconnections between the global and the local in terms of theory, concepts, and praxis. It seeks to suggest solutions to complex local and global challenges.

Focus on India: The syllabus has courses dedicated to the development of Sociology in India and the transformation of rural and urban India. The courses on theories have units dedicated to the study of India's contribution to the world. There is a separate course on Constitutional Morality to

enable students to understand the nature and values of democracy in India.

Field based research: From its inception, Department of Sociology, University of Mumbai has had the distinction of initiating field-based research and publications. The new Syllabus continues the legacy with the visionary standards of research and publications envisioned under NEP2020

2) Aims and Objectives

- 1. To introduce, reinforce, strengthen, and deepen the study of sociology in order to establish continuity between undergraduate and post graduate programmes in students from diverse class, caste, gender, religious and ethnic backgrounds.
- 2. To develop an overall and well-rounded understanding of sociology through theoretical paradigms, methodological debates, and the study of substantive domains.
- 3. To see the continuities and departures between classical and contemporary sociology and transmit rigorous analytical skills.
- 4. To develop the connections between sociology and anthropology that will help in furthering interdisciplinary perspectives.
- 5. To develop critical thought on social structures, social processes, and social institutions from the perspectives of people of marginal locations of class, caste, gender, tribe, religious, linguistic, and ethnic minorities.

3) Learning Outcomes

- 1. Students would develop analytical skills to connect different scales like the local, regional, national, and global in order to enhance diversity and inclusiveness
- 2. Students would imbibe research and advocacy skills through critical pedagogies in the classroom and through individual and group applied projects
- 3. Students would acquire reading and writing skills of original and related texts
- 4. Students would be equipped with access and responsible use of digital technologies in their study and in their lives
- 5. The programme will develop employability of the sociologist in various fields like governance and policy, development and intervention, electronic visual and print media, human resource and personnel management, and non-governmental organisations.
- 6. The students would be equipped with teaching abilities in sociology and related disciplines
- 7. The programme would create sensitive, enlightened, and progressive citizens of the country and the world who will apply sociology to their professional and personal lives.

4) Any other point (if any)

All the three programmes (Diploma, 2-year Degree and 1 year Degree) are designed to cater to the students with multiple capabilities. All the early and new sub-disciplines of Sociology are offered in both mandatory and elective sections. The courses have an interdisciplinary outlook with inputs from other disciplines in social sciences. The courses bear the imprint of the legacy of the Department of Sociology at Mumbai with a few mandatory and elective courses with substantial content from the field of Cultural Anthropology.

5) Credit Structure of the Program (Sem I, II, III & IV) (Table as per Parishisht 1 with sign of HOD and Dean)

R			
Post Graduate	Programs	in	University

Parishishta - 1

(2 r.	Semeste	Major te		RM	OJT / FP	RP	Cu m. Cr.	Degr ee	
		(2 Yr.)	Mandato ry*	Electives Any one				Cr.	
Ye ar I	6.0	Semeste r I Progra mme Code: 323046 1	Course 501 (04 Credits) (100 Marks) Classical Sociologic al Theory Course 502 (04 Credits) (100 Marks) Perspecti ves on Indian Society Course 503 (04 Credits) (100 Marks) Sociology of Globaliza tion Course 504 (02 Credits) (50	O4 Credits (ANY ONE) (100 Marks) 505 Environ ment and Society OR Sociology of Tribes OR Sociology of Religion OR Educatio n and Society OR Caste in Contemp orary India	Course 506 (04 Credits) (100 Marks) Research Methodol ogy			22	PG Diplo ma (after 3 Year Degr ee)

Semeste r II Progra mme Code: 323046 2	Marks) Academic Reading and Writing Course 507 (04 Credits) (100 Marks) Classical Perspecti ves in Cultural Anthropo	Credits 4 (Any one) (100 Marks) 511 Industry, Labour, and Globaliza tion OR	(04 Credits) (100 Marks) OJT/FP: On-Job Training/ Field Projects	22	
	Anthropology Course 508 (04 Credits) (100 Marks) Sociology of Marginali zed Communi ties Course 509 (04 Credits) (100 Marks) Gender and Society Course 510	OR Media and Society OR Sociology of Food Systems OR Sociology of Constituti onal Democra cy OR Rural Society in India			
	(02 Credits) (50 Marks) Feminist Epistemol ogy				

Diplom			28 oma (44 Cree	8	4	4 C Degree	-	44	
	Ser r II Pro mn Coo	neste II ogra ne	Course 601 (04 Credits) (100 Marks) Modern Sociologic al Theories Course 602 (04 Credits) (100 Marks) Sociology of Developm ent Course 603 (04 Credits) (100 Marks) Sociology of Law Course 604 (02 Credits) (50 Marks) Virtual Sociology	Credits 4 (Any one) (100 Marks) Sociology of Mega Cities OR Diaspora Studies OR Sociology of Migratio n OR Ethnogra phy OR Human Rights in India OR Sociology of Informal Sector	ree year U	G Degree	(04 Credits) RP(I) (100 Marks)	22	PG Degr ee After 3- Yr. UG

Cum. Cr. for	rogra (100 mar Con	(04 (Any one) dits) (100 Marks) rks) rtemp The Making dologic of Mumbai ories OR Debating rese the (04 Common dits) s OR rks) Nomadic remp Communities in India OR tural Contemp hropo orary Feminist Theory OR (04 Family, Marriage and	i	(06 Credits) RP (II) (150 marks)	22	
PG Degree						

Cum. Cr. for 2 Yr. PG Degree	54	16	4	4	10	88	
1 G Degree							

Dr. B.V. Bhosale, Professor & Head

Dean

SEMESTER I

501. CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

[04 Credits, Lecture hours: 60]

[Total Marks: 100. University assessment: 50; Department/College assessment: 50]

Course Objectives

- a) Understand the emergence of sociology in the enlightenment period.
- b) Analyse contributions of founders of the discipline and highlight the challenges of the times
- c) Apply the Sociological knowledge and its relevance in the contemporary world at local, national and global scales.

Course outcome

- a) The learner will understand the contribution of founders of Sociology.
- b) It creates linkages between the classical and contemporary theories of sociology.
- c) The learner can critique and debate the works of Weber, Durkheim, Marx and Simmel in today's context.
- d) The learner can assess and apply the works of Sociologist in today's context through internal assessment and existing institutional mandate.

Unit I: Emile Durkheim [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Methodological Contributions: The legacy of Comtean Positivism, Society as sui generis, Characteristics of a Social fact, Observation of social facts, Rules of Sociological Method. The Division of Labour: Definition of Division of labour, social solidarity and cohesion, Mechanical and Organic Solidarity, Systems of law.
- b) Study of anomie and suicide, shift from psychological to sociological explanations, social integration and suicide, forms of Suicide.
- c) Theory of Religion, Sacred and profane, Elementary Forms of religious life, the totem, Civil Religion.

Unit II: Max Weber [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Methodological Contributions: Theory of knowledge in the social sciences, Natural Science vs. social science debate, Verstehen, the Ideal Type
- b) Theory of Social Action: rationalisation, bureaucratisation, the iron cage, disenchantment, action and rationality, interpretive theory of social action, four types of social action
- c) Dialogue with Marx: Religion and the economy, Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of capitalism, the case of Calvinism, Capitalism in China and India.

Unit III: Karl Marx [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Philosophical Ideas: Human Nature, Human Potential and the Place of 'Work', Alienation, Historical Method
- b) Economic Concepts: Critique of Capitalism, Labour Theory of Value, Fetishism of Commodities, Class and Division of Labour
- c) Political Ideas: Materialist Origins of state, Historical stages of the state, The state and civil society.

Unit IV: George Simmel [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Three levels of Social Reality: psychological components, Social components and cultural/historical components, Fashion
- b) Individual consciousness, Forms and types of social interaction, Study of Social Structure and objective culture- Case study of secrecy.
- c) The Philosophy of Money: Money and value, Reification and rationalisation, Tragedy of Culture

References

Adams, Bert and Sydie, R.A. (2001). Sociological Theory. New Delhi: Sage Publications. Morrison, Ken (2006). Formations of Modern Social Thought (2nd. Edition), New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Ritzer, George (2007). Sociological Theory (5th Edition). New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.

Scott, J. (2006). Social Theory: Central Issues in Sociology. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Turner, J.H. (2013). Contemporary Sociological Theory. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Applerouth, Scott and Edles, Laura (2008). Classical and Contemporary Sociological Theory:

Text and Readings Cuff, E.C., Sharrock, W.W. & Francis, D.W. (2006). Perspectives in Sociology. Oxon: Routledge.

Giddens, A. (1971). Capitalism and Modern Social theory. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Judge, Paramjit (2012) Foundations of Classical Sociological Theory. Pearson

Skinner, Q. (1990). The Return of Grand Theory in the Human Sciences. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Texts in the original

Marx, K. and Engels, F. The German Ideology.

http://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1845/German-ideology/

Marx, K. and Engels. The Communist Manifesto.

http://www.Marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1848/communist-manifesto/

Durkheim, E. (1982). Rules of sociological Method. London: Free Press.

Durkheim, E. (2001). Elementary Forms of Religious Life. New York: Oxford University Press.

Durkheim, E. (2006). On Suicide. London: Penguin.

Durkheim, E. (1996). *Division of Labour*. London: Free Press.

Weber, M. (2003). Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism. New York: Dover.

Simmel, G. (1903). Fashion. New York: Fox, Duffield & Co.

Simmel, G. (1978). The Philosophy of Money. Oxon: Routeldge.

Simmel, G. (1906). *The Sociology of Secrecy and of Secret Societies*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

502. PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN SOCIETY

[04 Credits, Lecture hours: 60]

[Total Marks: 100. University assessment: 50; Department/College assessment: 50]

Course Objectives

- 1) Course aims to introduce to the learners to understand nature of Indian society in the historical and present context
- 2) It also aims to highlight pertinent social groups and systems which are unique to global society from critical perspectives
- 3) Course also aims to reflect on contemporary issues and challenges in Indian Society

Course outcome

- 1) Learner will understand historical moorings of Indian Society
- 2) Learner will understand the issues of diversity in Indian society
- 3) Learner will also study social institutions and its changing nature in wider context
- 4) Learner will become aware to the Contemporary situations in Indian society

Unit I: Introduction

- a) Unity in Diversity: The Indian Experience in Nation Building
- b) Indological Perspective and Field View Perspective
- c) Perspective from Below

Unit II: Caste, Tribe and Gender

- a) Caste and Tribe: B.R. Ambedkar, G.S. Ghurye and Louis Dumont, Virginius Xaxa
- b) Gender: Gail Omvedt and Sharmila Rege
- c) Class: Marxist Perspective

Unit III: Contemporary Debates

- a) Nationalism, Citizenship and Social Movements
- b) De-notified and Nomadic Tribes
- c) Social Change in Modern India: M.N. Srinivas

Unit IV: Contemporary issues

- a) ICT, Globalisation and Indian Society
- b) Development, Communalism, Regionalism
- c) Ethnicity and Identity Politics

References

Ahuja.R. (2002). Indian Social System. Jaipur: Rawat Publications

Ambedkar B. R. (1979). *BabasahebAmbedkar: Writings and Speeches. Vol. I.* Mumbai: Government of Maharashtra.

Bose, N.K. (1992). The Structure of Hindu Society. Orient Longman

Chatterjee, P. (1986). Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World. London: Zed Books.

Dahiwale, S. M. (2005). *Understanding Indian Society: The Non-Brahmin Perspectives*, Jaipur & New Delhi: Rawat.

Das, V. (Ed.).(2004). Handbook of Indian Sociology. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Dhanagare, D. N. (1993). *Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology*. Jaipur & New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Ghurye, G.S. (1932) Caste and Race in India. Bombay: Popular Publication.

Gore, M.S. (2015). *Unity in Diversity: The Indian Experience in nation-Building*. Jaipur & New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Nagla, B.K. (2008). Indian Sociological Thought. Jaipur & New Delhi: Rawat.

Omvedt, G. (1976). *Cultural Revolt in a Colonial Society: Non-Brahmin Movement in Western India.* 1973-1930. Bombay: Scientific Education Trust.

Omvedt, G. (1979) We Shall Smash This Prison: Indian Women in Struggle. Zed Books.

Oommen T.K. (2005) *Understanding Indian Society: Perspective from Below*. Occasional Series paper published by Department of Sociology, University of Pune

Oommen, T. K. (2004). Nation, Civil Society and Social Movements. New Delhi: Sage.

Rege, S. (2014). Writing Caste/Writing Gender: Narrating Dalit Women's Testimonies. Zubaan Publications.

Sengupta, C. (2001). Conceptualizing Globalization: Issues and Implications. *Economic and Political Weekly*. 36, No. 33 (Aug. 18-24, 2001), pp. 3137-3143 (7 pages).

Shah, A.M. (2010). *The Structure of Indian Society*. London: Routledge Tylor and Francis Group. Singer, M. & Cohn, B.S. (2001). *Structure and Change in Indian Society*. Jaipur & New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Somayaji, G. (Ed.). (2010). *Tribal Communities and The Exclusion –Inclusion Debate*. Delhi: Academic Excellence

Srinivas, M.N. (2008). *Social Change in Modern India*. Orient Black Swan. Hyderabad Srinivas, M.N., Shah, A.M. & Ramaswamy, E.A. (Eds.).(2008). *The Fieldworker and the Field* (second Edition). Oxford University Press.

Xaxa, V. (1999). Tribes as Indigenous people of India. *Economic and Political Weekly*. Vol. 34, No. 51 (Dec. 18-24, 1999), pp. 3589-3595 (7 pages).

503. SOCIOLOGY OF GLOBALIZATION

[04 Credits, Lecture hours: 60]

[Total Marks: 100. University assessment: 50; Department/College assessment: 50]

Course Objectives

- 1) The paper aims to delineate the nature & dynamics of globalization.
- 2) The characteristics of & issues relating to globalization are explored.
- 3) It examines the impact of globalization in India & the resistance movements that look critically at globalization.

Course Outcome

- 1) Learner will be able to understand the nature of Globalization
- 2) Learner will be able to discern the networks & scales of globalization
- 3) Learner will be able to critically analyse the agencies of globalization
- 4) Learner will be able to critically analyse the impact of globalization

Unit I Introduction [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Concepts & Debates: Hyperglobalists, Skeptics, Transformationlists
- b) Globalization and its discontents
- c) Perspectives on Globalization: Marxist, Neo Liberal & Others

Unit II Dimensions of Globalization [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Economic dimension: Transition from Fordism to Post-Fordism, growth of financial economy
- b) Technological dimension: Network Society -Space of flows & Timeless time, Digital Technologies, Borderless World
- c) Cultural dimensions: Global flows, Multiculturalism, Hybridization, Religious Fundamentalism

Unit III Globalization & Its Agents [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Multinational Corporations and the Market
- b) Nation-state, International Agencies & N.G.Os
- c) New Technologies and the Media

Unit IV Globalization: The Indian Context [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization-Background & debate
- b) Changing role of the state
- c) Globalization & Impact on Social Equity Programmes & People's movements

References

Appadurai, Arjun. (1997). *Modernity at large: Cultural dimensions of globalization*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Ashley, D. (1997). History without a Subject- The Postmodern Condition. Westview Press.

Axford, Barrie. (2013) Theories of Globalization. Polity Press.

Bhagwati, J. (2004). In Defence of Globalization. U.S.A.: O.U.P.

Castells, M. (1996). The Rise of Network Society. Blackwell.

Gupta, A. Postcolonial Developments- Agrarian Making of Modern India.

Held, D., & McGrew, A. (Eds.). (2000). The Global Transformations Reader-An Introduction to the Globalization Debate. U.K.: Polity Press.

Hoogvelt, Ankie. (1997). Globalization and the post-colonial world - The new political economy of development. London: Macmillan.

Jha, A. (2000). Background to Globalisation. Mumbai: CED.

Jogdand, P.G., & Michael, S.M. (Eds.).(2003). Globalization & Social Movements. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Lechner, F.J., &Boli, J. (Eds.). (2000). The Globalization Reader. USA: Blackwell.

Mazumdar, I. (2007). Women workers & Globalization. Kolkata: Stree.

Schirato, T., & Webb, J. (2003). Understanding Globalization. London: Sage.

Seminar Special Issue on Globalization. No. 503. July 2001.

Stiglitz, J. (2002). Globalization and Its Discontents. U.S.A.: W.W. Norton & Co.

Waters, Malcolm. (1996). Globalization. London: Routledge.

504. ACADEMIC READING AND WRITING

[Credits: 02, Lecture hours 30]

[Total marks: 50. University assessment: 25; Department/College assessment: 25]

Course Objectives

- 1) To enable students to explore nuances of reading and writing academically.
- 2) To equip the students with the skills needed for academic reading and writing.
- 3) To equip the student to understand the relationship between academic and non-academic forms of reading and writing

Course Outcomes

- 1) The students will be able to recognize and appreciate the need for academic languagein academic reading and writing
- 2) The students will be able to see the relationship between academics and other genres of reading and writing like journalism, diaries, fiction, and blogs to name a few.
- 3) Through exercises aimed at application, the students will be able to develop academic reading and writing skills required for sociological interpretation and analysis

Unit I: Reading the Academic Text [Credit 01, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Pre-read for Overview
- b) Identifying structure of text & Dealing with Difficult parts
- c) Location of Writer/Reader

Unit II: Academic Writing [Credit 01, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Building a structure & working with blocks
- b) Exploring Genres-Diary/ Journal writing/Academic Blogging
- c) Formal Aspects: Citation, Referencing, Plagiarism

References

Baumann, J.F. and Graves, M.F. (2010). What Is Academic Vocabulary? *Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy*, Vol. 54, No. 1, pp. 4-12.

Becker. H. S 2007. Writing for Social Scientists, 2nd edition, Univ of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Coakley, E.G. (1989). Writing Feature Stories, The Reading Teacher, Vol. 43, No. 3, pp. 270-271.

Eubanks, P. and Schaeffer, J.D. (2008). *A Kind Word for Bullshit: The Problem of Academic Writing, College Composition and Communication*, Vol. 59, No. 3, pp. 372-388.

Goodman, K. (1989). *Journalism and Philosophy, Proceedings and Addresses of the American Philosophical Association*, Vol. 63, No.1, pp. 35-40.

Graff, G. & C. Birkenstein 2014. *They say... I say: The moves that matter in academic writing*, 3rd edition, W.W. Norton, London & New York.

Greyser, N., Mukhopadhyay, S. and Beetham, G. (2012). Gender Nerds at Heart: An Interview on Bridging the Blogging/Academic Divide withFeministing.com, *American Quarterly*, Vol. 64, No. 4, pp. 837-839.

Henderson. E. 2015. *The Active Reader: Strategies for academic reading and writing*, Oxford Univ Press, Oxford.

Jay, T. and Brooks, P. (2004). Self-Censorship in Course Diaries, *College Teaching*, Vol. 52, No. 3, pp. 82-86.

Lackey, C. (1994). Social Science Fiction: Writing Sociological Short Stories to Learn about Social Issues, *Teaching Sociology*, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 166-173.

Lambert, M. (1965). *Making Journalism Respectable, College Composition and Communication*, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 37-40.

Murray, R. (2013). Writing for an academic journal: 10 tips, *The Guardian* (Higher Education Supplement), 6th September.

Murray, R. (2013). 'It's not a hobby': re-conceptualizing the place of writing in academic work, *Higher Education*, Vol. 66, No. 1, pp. 79-91.

Pinker, S. (2014). Why Academics Stink at Writing, The Chronicle of Higher Education.

Van Dijck, J. (2006). Writing the Self: Of Diaries and Weblogs, in Sign Here!: Handwriting in the Age of New Media, Neef, S., van Dijck, J. and Ketelaar, E. (eds.), Amsterdam University Press, Amsterdam.

505. A. ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

[04 Credits, Lecture hours: 60]

[Total Marks: 100. University assessment: 50; Department/College assessment: 50]

Course Objectives

- 1) To develop an understanding of the relationship between human societies, their natural and built environments from a sociological perspective.
- 2) To sensitize students to perceptions & impacts of environmental issues & problems that shape our engagement with nature.
- 3) To update the student with the recent theoretical debates and policies in global and Indian contexts.

Course Outcomes

- 1) The students will be familiarised with environmental issues in the field of environmental sociology.
- 2) The students will develop a critical perspective in analysing environmental issues
- 3) The students will develop a familiarity with critical readings in the field of environmental sociology.
- 4) The students will be equipped to carry out research using the critical theoretical perspectives

Unit I: Socializing Nature: Concepts& Issues [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Environment, Nature & the Non- Human
- b) Social & Cultural Constructions of Environment
- c) Conceptualising the Environment-Wilderness/ Garden/ Urban & Global Environment

Unit II: Explaining Nature: Theories & Approaches [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Marxian- Political Ecology
- b) Environmental Feminism
- c) Risk-Science, Knowledge, Power

Unit III: Engaging Nature: Movements & Mobilisations [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Understanding Environmental movements
- b) Forest Futures & Agrarian Environments
- c) Privatising Water, Modernising Fisheries

Unit IV: Governing Nature: Law & Global Politics [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Sustainable Development, Climate Change & Anthropocene Debates
- b) Neoliberal Environments & Biodiversity Conservation
- c) Law & Governance- FRA, CRZ, SEZ, NGT*

^{*} FRA-Forest Rights Act, CRZ-Coastal Regulation Zone, SEZ-Special Economic Zone, NGT-

References

Agrawal, A. & K. Sivaramakrishnan. ed. 2000. Agrarian Environments: Resources,

Representation & Rule in India. Duke University Press. USA.

Agarwal, B. (1992). Gender & Environment Debate: Lessons from India. In *Feminist Studies*, 18, No.1 (Spring).

Anand, N, A. Gupta, & H. Appel. 2018. *The Promise of Infrastructure*. Duke University Press. USA.

Barry, J. 2007. Environment & Social Theory. 2nd ed. Routledge. U.K.

Baviskar, A. (1999). *In the belly of the river: tribal conflicts over development in the Narmada Valley*. New Delhi: O.U.P.

Baviskar, Amita (2008) *Contested Grounds. Essays on Nature, Culture and Power*. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

Buscher, B. W. Dressler and R. Fletcher (2014). *Nature TM Inc.: Environmental Conservation in the Neoliberal Age*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Castree, N. and B. Braun (eds.) (2001) *Social Nature: Theory, Practice, and Politics*. Blackwell, Malden (Selected chapters).

Cederlof, G., & Sivaramakrishnan, K. (Eds.). (2005). Ecological Nationalisms: Nature,

Livelihoods, & Identities in South Asia. Delhi: Permanent Black

Chhatre, A., &Saberwal, V. (2006). Democratizing Nature: Politics, Conservation & Development in India. New Delhi: O.U.P.

Dwivedi, R. 2001. Environmental Movements in the Global South: Issues of Livelihood & Beyond. *International Sociology*, March Vol.16 (11-31) SAGE.

Ernstson, H & S. Sorlin. 2010. *Grounding Urban Natures: Histories & Futures of Urban Ecologies*. The MIT Press, Massachusetts, USA.

Escobar, Arturo. (1998) "Whose Knowledge, Whose Nature? Biodiversity, Conservation, and the Political Ecology of Social Movements," *Journal of Political Ecology* 5:53-82.

Fortun, Kim (2001) *Advocacy After Bhopal: Environmentalism, disasters, new global orders*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago

Gidwani, V. &Baviskar, A. (2011). 'Urban Commons,' Review of Urban Affairs in *E.P.W.* Vol. 50, Dec 10.

Greenough, Paul and Anna L. Tsing (2003) *Nature in the Global South: Environmental Projects in South and Southeast Asia*. Duke University Press, NC.

Guha, R. (1989). *The Unquiet Woods: Ecological Change & Peasant Resistance in the Himalaya*. New Delhi: O.U.P.

Guha, R., & Alier, J. M. (1998). *Varieties of environmentalism: Essays North and South*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Heatherington, K. Ed. 2019. *Infrastructure, Environment and Life in the Anthropocene*. Duke University Press. USA.

Jalais, Annu (2014) Forest of Tigers: People, Politics and Environment in the Sundarbans. Routledge.

Klein, Naomi (2014) *This Changes Everything: Capitalism vs. Climate*. Simon and Schuster, New York.

Kohli, K and M Menon, 2019. Is Conservation Impossible? The Case of Coastal Regulation in India, in Shahabuddin, G & K Sivaramakrishnan. *Nature Conservation in the New Economy-People, Wildlife, and the Law in India*. Orient BlackSwan. Hyderabad.

Lele, Sharad and Ajit Menon (2014) *Democratising Forest Governance in India*. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

Levien, Michael.2012. The land question: special economic zones and the political economy of dispossession in India, in *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, Vol. 39, Nos. 3–4, July–October 933–969.

Linkenbach, A. (2007). Forest Futures: Global Representations & Ground Realities in the Himalayas. Delhi: Permanent Black

Milton, K.1996. Environmentalism and Cultural Theory, London: Routledge.

Moore, J. ed. 2016. *Anthropocene or Capitalocene?Nature, History, and the Crisis of Capitalism*. PM Press. USA.

Peet, R., Robbins, P. and Watts, M. eds (2011) *Global Political Ecology*. Routledge, London Rao, M. ed. 2021. *Reframing the Environment: Resources, Risk and Resistance in Neoliberal India*. Routledge. UK.

Rangan, H. 2004. From Chipko to Uttaranchal: The Environment of Protest & Development in the Indian Himalaya, in R. Peet& Watts, M. eds*Liberation Ecologies-Environment, Development & Social Movements*. Routledge, U.K. 2nd edn.

Rangarajan, Mahesh and K. Sivaramakrishnan (2014) *Shifting Grounds: People, Animals and Mobility in India's Environmental History*. Oxford University Press, Delhi

Rademacher, A & K. Sivaramakrishnan. Ed. 2013. *Ecologies of Urbanism in India- Metropolitan Civility and Sustainability*. Hong Kong University Press. HK.

Shrivastava, A., A. Kothari. 2012. *Churning the Earth- The Making of Global India*. Penguin. New Delhi.

Smith, Neil (2010) *Uneven Development: Nature, Capital and the Production of Space*. Verso, NY.

505. B. SOCIOLOGY OF TRIBES

[04 Credits, Lecture hours: 60]

[Total Marks: 100. University assessment: 50; Department/College assessment: 50]

Course Objectives

- 1) This course attempts to discuss the concept and identity crises of tribes, the impact of globalization on tribal economy, and the displacement and alienation resulting from development projects.
- 2) The course also deals with the tribal struggles taking place across the country on issues related to livelihood, human rights, and identity.
- 3) The course focuses on an evaluation of the welfare programmes and policies undertaken by the government since independence.

Course Outcomes

- 1) Students will familiarize themselves with the situation of tribals in India.
- 2) Students will understand the issues and problems of tribal communities.
- 3) Students will be sensitized towards the issues of human rights of tribal communities
- 4) Students will assess the programmes and policies made by the government and the role of the state towards the welfare of tribal communities.

Unit I: Introduction

- a) Definitions and Distinctive features of Tribe
- b) Tribal communities in India: Demographic strength
- c) Construction of tribal identity

Unit II: Economy and Tribes

- a) Nature and Type of Tribal Economy
- b) Transformation of Tribal economy in colonial contexts
- c) Globalization and its Impact on Tribal Economy

Unit III: Unrest and Socio-political Cultural Movements

- a) Self-determination and Statehood
- b) Agrarian and forest-based Movements
- c) Context of Cultural Identity based on script and language

Unit IV: Evaluation of Tribal Development policy and Impact

- a) Development Policies: (Isolation, Assimilation and Integration) and their impact on tribal Communities
- b) Tribal welfare Policies of the State: Social Welfare approach, constitution provision, Five-year plan and Panchashila
- c) Reservation for scheduled Tribes (PESA Act 1996)

References

Bose, A, Nangbri, T. & Kumar, N. (eds.)., (1990). Tribal Demography and Development in North East India, Delhi.

Chaudhary. S. N. (Ed.) (2010). Tribal Economy at Crossroads, New Delhi, Rawat publication.

Dasgupta, A., (Ed.) (2012). On the Margins: Tribes, Castes and Other Social categories, Studies in Indian Sociology, Volume IV, New Delhi, Sage Publication.

Furer- Haimendorf, C.V, (1991). Tribes of India: The Struggle for Survival, OUP, Delhi.

Gupta R., (2007). Tribal Contemporary Issues Appraisal and Intervention, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company.

HebbarRitambhara. (2006), Forest Bill 2005 and Tribal Areas: Case of Jharkhand. Economic and Political Weekly, vol. 41, no. 48, 2006, pp. 4952–4955.

Hooja, M., (2004). Policies and Strategies for Tribal Development, New Delhi, Rawat Publications.

Mehta, P.L, (1991). Constitutional Protection to Scheduled Tribes in India in Retrospect and Prospect, H.K, Delhi.

Misra. R. N. (2006). Tribal Development Post Globalization, Discovery, New Delhi, Publishing house.

NandiniSundar, (edit), (2009). Legal Grounds: Natural Resources, Identity and the Law in Jharkhand, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Nathan, D. &Xaxa, V. (2012). Social Exclusion and Adverse Inclusion, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Pfefer, G., and Behera, D., (ed.) (2009). Contemporary Society Tribal studies, Edited Volumes One-Eight, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company.

Rao, S. and Reddi, M., (2007). Tribal Development: Issues and Perspective, Delhi, The Associated Publishers.

Roger Jeffery and NandiniSundar, (1999). New Moral Economy for India's Forests? -- Discourses of Community and Participation, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Sah D. C. and Sisodia, Y., (Eds.) (2004). Tribal Issues in India, Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social science Research, Ujjain, Rawat Publications.

Singh K. S., (1997). The Scheduled Tribe, Delhi, OU Press.

Singh, B. N, Chatterjee, M., (Ed.), ((2005). Tribes in India, Vol. II, Jaipur, Rbsa Publishers.

Singh, K. S. (Ed.) (2006). Tribal Movements in India, Volumes I-II New Delhi, Manohar Publication.

Vidyarthi. L. P. and Rai. B. K. (1976). The Tribal Culture of India, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Company.

Xaxa, V, (2008). State, Society and Tribes: Issues in post-colonial India, New Delhi. Pearson Education.

505. C. SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

[04 Credits, Lecture hours: 60]

[Total Marks: 100. University assessment: 50; Department/College assessment: 50]

Course Objectives

- 1) To learn to apply sociological lens to the domain of religion and engage with debates on various dimensions of religiosity
- 2) To interpret the multiple forms of religion and religiosity in South Asia
- 3) To explain the way religion is implicated in intersectional subjectivities and identities

Course Outcomes

- 1) Grasp of the distinct sociological approach to the study of religion
- 2) Deeper understanding of the major debates about religions in the contemporary world
- 3) Critical approach to faith and its myriad expressions in the South Asia today
- 4) Understanding of the various forms of religion in relation to identities, movements, and the virtual sphere

Unit I: Origins

- a) Religion and the sociological imagination
- b) Marx, Durkheim, Weber
- c) Tylor, Malinowski & Evans-Pritchard

Unit II: Debates

- a) Geertz Asad debate
- b) Secularization, de-secularization, secularism
- c) Science and religion

Unit III: Religion in South Asia

- a) Sect and cults: dera, panth, sampraday, guru-parampara
- b) Syncretism, Hybridization & Religious conversions
- c) Fundamentalism and communalism

Unit IV: Intersections and Innovations

- a) Caste, tribe, gender, and sexuality
- b) Religion in late modernity, New religious movements
- c) Religion and the virtual

References

Asad, Talal. (1993). *Genealogies of Religion: Discipline and Reasons of Power in Christianity and Islam.* The Johns Hopkins University Press

Asad, Talal. (2003). Formations of the Secular: Christianity, Islam, Modernity. Stanford University Press.

Barbalet, J., Possamai, A., & Turner, B.S. (Eds.). (2011). *Religion and the State: A Comparative Sociology*. Anthem Press

Cipriani, R. (2000). *Sociology of Religion: A Historical Introduction*. Transaction Publishers Copeman, J. & Ikegame, A. (Eds.). (2014). *The Guru in South Asia: New Interdisciplinary Perspectives*. Routledge

Copland, I. et. al. (2012). A History of State and Religion in India. Routledge

Dube, S. (1998). *Untouchable Pasts: Religion, Identity and Power among a Central Indian Community 1780-1950*. Vistaar Publications

Dube, S. (2010). After Conversion: Cultural Histories of Modern India. Yoda Press

Durkheim, E. (1995). Elementary Forms of the Religious Life. London: Free Press.

Eller, J.D. (2006). Introducing Anthropology of Religion: Culture to the Ultimate. Routledge

Feldhaus, A. (2003). Connected Places: Region, Pilgrimage and Geographical Imagination in India. Palgrave Macmillan

Furseth, I. & Repstad, P. (2006). *An Introduction to the Sociology of Religion: Classical and Contemporary Perspectives*. Ashgate

Habermas, J. (2002). *Religion and Rationality: Essays on Reason, God and Modernity*. The MIT Press

Geertz, C. (2017). The Interpretation of Cultures (3rd Ed.). Basic Books

Harrison, P. (Ed.). (2011). *The Cambridge Companion to Science and Religion*. Cambridge University Press

Herzog, H. &Braude, A. (Eds.). (2009). *Gendering Religion and Politics: Untangling Modernities*. Palgrave Macmillan

Juergensmeyer, M. et. al. (Eds.). (2016). *Violence and the World's Religious Traditions: An Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Khare, R.S. (Ed.). (1991). *The Eternal Food: Gastronomic Ideas and Experiences of Hindus and Buddhists*. State University of New York

Kumar, M. (2016). Communalism and Sexual Violence in India: The Politics of Gender, Ethnicity and Conflict. London: I.B. Tauris & Co.

Madan, T.N. (2006). *Images of the World: Essays on Religion, Secularism and Culture*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Madan, T.N. (2011). Sociological Traditions: Methods and Perspectives in the Sociology of India. Sage

Madan, T.N. (Ed.). (2011). *India's Religions: Perspectives from Sociology and History*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Martin, D. (2014). Religion and Power: No Logos without Mythos. Ashgate

McKinnon, A. & Trzebiatowska, M. (Eds.).(2014). Sociological Theory and the Question of Religion. Ashgate

Morton, K. & Weisgrau, M. (1999). Across the Boundaries of Belief: Contemporary Issues in Anthropology of Religion. Westview Press

Nair, Neeti. (2023). *Hurt Sentiments: Secularism and Belonging in South Asia*. Harvard University Press

Nussbaum, M.C. (2012). The New Religious Intolerance: Overcoming the Politics of Fear in an Anxious Age. Harvard University Press

Nyhagen, L. & Halsaa, B. (Eds.). (2016). *Religion, Gender and Citizenship: Women of Faith, Gender Equality and Feminism.* Palgrave Macmillan

Proctor, JD. (Ed.). (005). *Science, Religion and the Human Experience*. Oxford University Press Raines, J.C. (Ed.). (2002). *Marx on Religion*. Temple University Press

Stein, R. & Stein, P.L. (2017). *The Anthropology of Religion, Magic and Witchcraft (4th Ed.)*. Routledge

Robinson, R. (2004). Sociology of Religion in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Robinson, R. (2005). *Tremours of Violence: Muslim Survivors of Ethnic Strife in Western India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Robinson, R. (2012). *Minority Studies*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Tremlett, P-F., Sutherland, L.T. & Harvey, G. (Eds.).(2017). *Edward Burnett Tylor, Religion and Culture*. Bloomsbury

Turner, E. (2012). *Communitas: The Anthropology of Collective Joy*. Palgrave Macmillan Turner, V., Abrahams, R.D. & Harris, A. (1995). *The Ritual Process: Structure and Anti-*

structure. Routledge

Wagner, R. (2012). Godwired: Religion, Ritual and Virtual Reality. Routledge.

Weber, M. (1993). The Sociology of Religion (2nd Ed.). Beacon Press

Weber, M. (2000). Religion of India: The Sociology of Hinduism and Buddhism.

Munshiram Manoharlal

Weber, M. (2001). The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism. (New Edition). Routledge

505. D. EDUCATION AND SOCIETY

[04 Credits, Lecture hours: 60]

[Total Marks: 100. University assessment: 50; Department/College assessment: 50]

Course Objectives

- 1) The course attempts to study education as a sub-system of society scientifically.
- 2) To introduce students to sociological perspectives and theoretical approaches to education.
- 3) The course will introduce students to the education system in India and relationship between education and the society at various levels.

Course outcomes

- 1) The course will give new insight to understand the changing nature of the education system, the role of education in society, and new challenges.
- 2) The learner will be able to apply theoretical approaches to education.
- 3) The learner will develop critical ideas to address the issues relating to education in the context of globalization.
- 4) The learner will aware about the issues of quality education, access to education and social justice in Indian society.

Unit I: Introduction [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Nature and Scope- Educational Sociology and Sociology of Education
- b) Education and Socialization
- c) Education and Social Mobility and Change

Unit II: Sociological Perspectives on Education[01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Functional and Liberal Perspectives
- b) Interactionist Perspectives
- c) Conflict Perspective

Unit III: Contemporary Perspectives on Education [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Radical Perspectives De-schooling society (Evan Illich)
- b) Cultural Reproduction (Bourdieu P.)Knowledge and Power (Foucault M.), Cultural Hegemony (A. Gramsci)
- c) Feminist Perspectives

Unit IV: Contemporary Issues and Challenges in India [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Right to Education
- b) Privatization of Education
- c) Digital and Online Education

References

Banks, O. (1971). Sociology of Education. (2nd Ed.) London: Batsford.

Blackledge, D. & Hunt, B. (1985). *Sociological Interpretations of Education*. London: Croom Helm.

Bulle, N. (2008). Sociology and Education: Issues in Sociology of Education. New York: Peter Lang.

Channa, K. (2001). Interrogating Women's Education. Jaipur & New Delhi: Rawat.

Dreze, J. & Sen, A. (2013). *An Uncertain Glory: India and its Contradictions*. Princeton University Press.

Gore, M.S. et. al. (Ed.).(1975). *Papers on Sociology of Education in India*. New Delhi: NCERT. Indira, R. (Ed.). (2013). *Themes in Sociology of Education*. New Delhi: Sage India.

Kabeer, N. & Subramaniam, R. & Nambissan, G, B, (Eds.). (2003). *Child Labour and Right to Education in South Asia: Needs Vs. Rights?* New Delhi: Sage.

Karabel, J. & Halsey, H. (1977). Power and Ideology in Education. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Morris, I. (1978). The Sociology of Education. London: Alan and Unwin.

Nambissan, G.B. (Ed.). (2013). *Sociology of Education in India: Changing Contours and Emerging Concerns*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Ramachandran, V. (2004). *Gender and Social Equity in Primary Education*. New Delhi. Sage. Rustag, P. (Ed.). (2008). *Universalization of Elementary education in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Sedwal, M. &Kamat, S. (2008). Education and Social Equity: With Special Focus on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Elementary Education. *Create Pathways to Access: Research Monograph No. 19*. New Delhi: National University of Educational Planning and Administration.

Sen, A. & J. Dreze. (1996). *India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Sen, A. & J. Dreze. (1997). *India: Development Selected Regional Perspectives*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Shah, B.V. & Shah, K.B. (Eds.).(2014). Sociology of Education. Jaipur: Rawat.

Velaskar, P. (2010). Quality and Inequality in Indian Education: Some Critical Policy Concerns. *Contemporary Education Dialogue*, 7 (1), 59 – 93.

Velaskar, P. (2013). Reproduction, Contestation and the Struggle for a Just Education in India. S. Patel & T. Uys (Eds.). *Contemporary India and South Africa: Legacies, Identities, Dilemmas*. New Delhi: Routledge.

Weis, L., McCarthy, C. & Dimitriadis, G. (Eds.). (2006). *Ideology, Curriculum and the New Sociology of Education: Revisiting the Work of Michael Apple*. New York

505. E. CASTE IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

[04 Credits, Lecture hours: 60]

[Total Marks: 100. University assessment: 50; Department/College assessment: 50]

Course Objectives

- 1) To probe the concepts that structure caste system in India and understand the various ideas and practices that sustain caste system
- 2) To appreciate the efforts of reform and revolution in relation to the caste system
- 3) To grasp the changes and transformations in the working of the caste system

Course Outcome

- 1) Deeper understanding of the inter-relationship of the various communities in various parts of India and their connectedness to the ideas and practices of caste
- 2) Perception of how caste is intersected with other identities such as gender, sexuality, class and tribe
- 3) Appreciation of the campaigns and movements that have brought about changes in the caste system
- 4) Imagining roadmaps for bringing about change in the structure and dynamics of caste in contemporary India.

Unit I: Conceptual categories [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Hierarchy
- b) Inequality
- c) Exploitation

Unit II: Intersections [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Caste and Gender
- b) Caste and Tribe
- c) Caste and Class

Unit III: Mobility [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Resistance
- b) Assertion
- c) Alternatives: representation and affirmative action

Unit IV: Transformation [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Caste and Higher Education
- b) Literature from the margins
- c) Caste, Politics and Popular Culture

References

Abraham, Joshil K and Judith Misrahi-Barak.) Eds.). (2022). *The Routledge Companion to Caste and Cinema in India*. London: Routledge.

Ambedkar, B.R. (1917). "Castes in India: Their Mechanism, Genesis and Development." *Indian Antiquary* XLVI.

Ambedkar, B.R. (1990). *Annihilation of Caste: An Undelivered Speech*. New Delhi: Arnold Publishers.

Bairy, Ramesh. (2010). *Being Brahmin, Being Modern: Exploring the Lives of Caste Today*. London: Routledge.

Banerjee, Supurna and Nandini Ghosh, (Eds.). (2019). *Caste and Gender in Contemporary India: Power, Privileges and Politics*. London & New York: Routledge.

Chinnaswamy, Mudnakudu. (2023). *Dalit Cosmos: Understanding Caste, Marginalisation and Dalit Literature in India*. London: Routledge.

Das, Veena. (2012). (3rd Edition). *Structure and Cognition: Aspects of Hindu Caste and Ritual*. Oxford University Press.

Deshpande, Ashwini. (2011). *The Grammar of Caste: Economic Discrimination in Contemporary India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Deshpande, Satish. (Ed.). (2014). The Problem of Caste. Orient Blackswan

Dumont, Louis. (1988). *Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications*. Oxford University Press.

Fuller, Christopher J. (1996). Caste today. Delhi: Oxford University Press

Ghurye, G.S. (1957). Caste and Class in India. Bombay: Popular Book Depot.

Gokhale, Pradeep P. (2020). *Classical Buddhism, Neo-Buddhism and the Question of Caste*. London: Routledge.

Guha, Sumit. (2016). *Beyond Caste: Identity and Power in South Asia*. Ranikhet, India: Permanent Black.

Gupta, Dipankar. (2000). *Interrogating Caste: Understanding Hierarchy and Difference in Indian Society*. Penguin Books India.

Gupta, Dipankar, (Ed.). (2004). *Caste in Question: Identity or Hierarchy*. New Delhi: SAGE. Guru, Gopal and Sarukkai, Sundar.(2019). *Experience, Caste and the Everyday Social*.Oxford University Press.

Jodhka, Surinder S. (2012). *Caste*.Oxford India Short Introduction. Delhi: Oxford Univ. Press. Jodhka, Surinder S. (2016). "Ascriptive Hierarchies: Caste and its Reproduction in

Contemporary India". Current Sociology Monograph 64(2): 228-243.

Jodhka, Surinder S. (2015). *Caste in Contemporary India*. London & New York: Routledge Keune, Jon. 2021. *Shared Devotion, Shared Food: Equality and the Bhakti-Caste Question in Western India*. Oxford University Press.

Kumar, Satendra. (2022). *Popular Democracy and the Politics of Caste: Rise of the Other Backward Classes in India*. London: Routledge.

Lee, Alexander Mark. (2020). From Hierarchy to Ethnicity: The Politics of Caste in Twentieth Century India. Cambridge University Press.

Mehrotra, Ishita. (2022). *Political Economy of Class, Caste and Gender: A Study of the Rural Dalit Labourers in India*. London & New York: Routledge.

Mitta, Manoj. (2023). Caste Pride: Battles for Equality in Hindu India. London & New York: Routledge.

Natrajan, Balmurli. (2011). *TheCulturalization of Caste in India: Identity and Inequality in a Multicultural Age*. London: Routledge.

Paik, Shailaja. (2022). *The Vulgarity of Caste: Dalits, Sexuality and Humanity in Modern India*. Stanford University Press.

Quigley, Declan. (1993). The Interpretation of Caste. Delhi: Oxford Univ. Press.

Rao, Anupama. (2010). The Caste Question: Dalits and the Politics of Modern India. University

of California Press.

Singh, Hira. (2014). *Recasting Caste: From the Sacred to the Profane*. Sage Publications India. Singh, Jagpal. (2020). *Caste, State and Society: Degrees of Democracy in North India*. London: Routledge.

Sounderarajan, Thenmozhi. (2022). *The Trauma of Caste: A Dalit Feminist Meditation on Survivourship, Healing and Abolition*. North Atlantic Books.

Srinivas, Mysore N., ed. (1996). *Caste: Its twentieth-century avatar*. New Delhi: Viking. Subramanian, Ajantha. (2019). *The Caste of Merit: Engineering Education in India*. Harvard University Press.

Velaskar, Padma. (2016). "Theorising the Interaction of Caste, Class and Gender: a Feminist Sociological Approach." *Contributions to Indian Sociology* 50 (3) (2016): 389-414.

Waghmore, Suryakant. (2013). Civility against Caste: Daliit Politics and Citizenship in Western India. Sage Publications India.

Wilkerson, Isabel. (2020). *Caste: The Origins of our Discontents*. Random House Yengde, Suraj. (2019). *Caste Matters*. Penguin Random House India Private Limited.

506. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

[04 Credits, Lecture hours: 60]

[Total Marks: 100. University assessment: 50; Department/College assessment: 50]

Course Objectives

- 1) To make the learner understand role of methods, methodologies and methodological perspectives in social research in general and sociological research in particular
- 2) To understand the relationship among concepts, theory and methodologies in the development of sociological knowledge.
- 3) To acquire skills in doing fieldwork and analysis of data.

Course Outcome

- 1) To make learner understand and practice various aspects of the research process and analyse the nature of science and social science as methods of inquiries
- 2) Understand the role of methodological perspectives in research methodology.
- 3) Apply and assess the importance of qualitative, quantitative, interpretive methods of research
- 4) Demonstrate the ability to create research designs and communicate research findings in comprehensive manner

Unit I: Science and the Scientific Method

- a) Science and Scientific Method Characteristics and steps in Scientific Research
- b) Critique of Positivist Philosophy of Science
- c) Ethical issues in Social Science Research

Unit II: The Research Process

- a) Selection and Formulation of a research problem
- b) Theoretical and Methodological Framework (Review of Literature)
- c) Research Designs Exploratory, b) Descriptive, c) Diagnostic, d) Experimental

Unit III: Techniques, Methods and Analysis

- a) Sampling and Techniques of data collection: Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule and Interview, Media Research.
- b) Research Methods and their application
- c) Qualitative and Quantitative data

Unit IV: Use and logic of Statistics in research and Report writing (Practical)

- a) Types of measurement
- b) Use of SPSS
- c) Report Writing and presentation

References

Bleicher, J. (1982). Hermeneutic Imagination. London: Routledge.

Christine Hine, (ed) The Internet: Understanding Qualitative Research. Oxford University Press.2011.

Dexter Bryan: Sociology of Knowledge and Qualitative Methodology. Source: Kansas Journal

of Sociology, Vol. 8, No. 2, Sociology of Knowledge (Fall 1972), pp. 215-222 Published by: Allen Press Stable URL: http://www.istor.org/stable/23255110.

Giddens, A. (Ed.). (1970). Positivism and Sociology. Heinemann.

Joel Smith (1991) A Methodology for Twenty-First Century Sociology. Oxford Journals In Social Forces, vol.70, no 1. Pp 1-17. Oxford University Journals.

http://www.jstor.org/stable/2580058

RekhaMirchandani: Postmodernism and Sociology: From the Epistemological to the Empirical Author(s): Source: Sociological Theory, Vol. 23, No. 1 (Mar., 2005), pp. 86-115 Published by:

American Sociological Association Stable URL: http://www.jstor.org/stable/4148895.

Ram Ahuja 2008 Research Methodology. Rawat Publications. New Delhi.

Reinhartz, S. (1992). Feminist Methods in Social Research. OUP.

Richard E. Palmer: Postmodernity and Hermeneutics. Source: Boundary 2, Vol. 5, No. 2

(Winter, 1977), pp. 363-394 Published by: Duke University Press Stable URL:

http://www.jstor.org/stable/302200.

Worsley, P. (1970). Introducing Sociology. Open University Press.

SEMESTER II

507. CLASSICAL PERSPECTIVES IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY [04 Credits, Lecture hours: 60]

[Total Marks: 100. University assessment: 50; Department/College assessment: 50]

Course Objectives

- 1) To understand the historical emergence of anthropology and its interconnection with sociology
- 2) To assess the distinct methods and claims of cultural anthropology as a unique system of knowledge production
- 3) To analyse the theories and methods developed by cultural anthropologists

Course Outcome

- 1) Appreciate the critical efforts of anthropologists to make sense of and value cultural diversity and otherness
- 2) Develop a humanistic approach to plurality of cultures and lifestyles
- 3) Understand the dynamics of cultural change
- 4) Assessment of the plurality of perspectives in cultural anthropology

Unit I: Anthropology and Sociology

- a) Sociology, anthropology, and the colonial episteme
- b) Ethnocentrism & cultural relativism
- c) Sub-disciplines: Biological Anthropology, Linguistics, Prehistoric Archaeology

Unit II. Perspectives and Methods

- a) Holistic perspective, comparative method & ethnographic fieldwork
- b) Evolutionism&Diffusionism
- c) Historical particularism

Unit III. Anthropologists and Contributions

- a) Kinship studies
- b) Structural Functionalism
- c) Culture and personality

Unit IV. Debates on issues

- a) Structuralism
- b) Village studies
- c) Marxism and anthropology

References

Applebaum, H.A. (1987). *Perspectives in Cultural Anthropology*. New York: State University of New York Press.

Candea, M. (Ed.)., (2018). *Schools and Styles of Anthropological Theory*. London & New York: Routledge.

Clark-Deces, I. (2011). *Blackwell Companions to Anthropology*: A Companion to the Anthropology of India. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.

Das, V. (Ed.). (2003). *The Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Erickson, P.A. & Murphy, L.D., (2017). *A History of Anthropological Theory*. (5th Edition). Ontario: University of Toronto Press.

Erickson, P.A. & Murphy, L.D., (2017). *Readings for a History of Anthropological Theory*. (5th Edition). Ontario: University of Toronto Press.

Godelier, M. (1977). *Perspectives in Marxist Anthropology*. London: Cambridge University Press.

Lobo, L & Shah, A.M. (Eds.) (2022). *Indian Anthropology: Anthropological Discourse in Bombay*, 1886 – 1936. Routledge.

McGee, R.J. & Warms, R.L., (2019). *Anthropological Theory: An Introductory History* (7th Edition). Rowman & Littlefield.

Moberg, M., (2018). *Engaging Anthropological Theory: A Social and Political History*. London & New York: Routledge.

Moore, H.L. & Sanders, T. (Eds.). (2014). *Anthropology in Theory: Issues in Epistemology*. Malden, M.A.: Blackwell Publishing.

Moore, J.D. (Ed.). (2009). Visions of Culture: Annotated Reader. Lanham, MD.: Altamira Press.

Ortner, S.B. (1984). Theory in Anthropology Since the Sixties. *Comparative Studies in Society and History*. 26 (1): 126 - 166.

Uberoi, P. et al. (Eds.). (2007). *Anthropology in the East: Founders of Indian Sociology and Anthropology*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black.

508. SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES

[04 Credits, Lecture hours: 60]

[Total Marks: 100. University assessment: 50; Department/College assessment: 50]

Course Objectives

- 1) Understand the significance of sociological study of marginalised communities and their social exclusion
- 2) Evaluate the various processes of marginalisation through which sections of society have been neglected
- 3) Analyse works of Ambedkar, Phule, Ramaswamy, Elwin, TarabaiShinde and PanditaRamabai

Course Outcome

- 1) Learners will have appropriate understanding of the process of marginalization in India.
- 2) Understanding of the various perspectives of marginalization in India
- 3) Learner will be able to understand and critically analyse the social justice policies in India.
- 4) Learner will be able to understand issues of diverse identities and standpoints.

Unit I: Historical Context of Marginalization

- a) Concepts of Margin, Marginality, and Marginalization
- b) Marginalization of Caste, Class, Tribe, Gender and Minorities
- c) Multiple marginal Groups and their discrimination, deprivation and social exclusion

Unit II: Perspectives on Marginalization

- a) Mahatma Phule, BabasahebAmbedkar and PeriyarRamaswami
- b) Ghurye-Elwin Debate
- c) TarabaiShinde and PanditaRamabai

Unit III: Social Welfare and Issues of Rights

- a) Constitutional Provisions and Safeguards
- b) Issues of Reservations and Representation
- c) Debate on Citizenship

Unit IV: Contemporary Debates

- a) Critique of Cultural Nationalism and Hindutva
- b) Dalit feminist standpoint
- c) Sexuality (LGBTQIA+) and Marginalization

References

Ambedkar B. R. (1979). BabasahebAmbedkar: Writings and Speeches. Vol. I. Mumbai: Government of Maharashtra.

Byrne, D. (2005). Social Exclusion. New Delhi: Rawat.

Chalam K. S. (2007). Caste-based Reservations and Human Development in India. New Delhi: Sage.

Chatterjee, M. S. & Sharma, U. (2003). Contextualizing Caste: Post- Dumontian Approaches. New Delhi: Rawat.

Deshpande, S. (2013). Caste and Castelessness: Towards a Biography of the 'General Category, Economic and Political Weekly; xlviii (15); 32-39.

Gaikwad.S.L. (1999). Protective Discrimination Policy and Social Change. New Delhi: Rawat.

Geetha V. & Rajadurai, S. V. (1999). Towards Non-Brahmin Millennium. Calcutta: Samya.

Gupta, D. (2000), Interrogating Caste: Understanding hierarchy and difference in Indian society. New Delhi, Penguin.

Jaffrelot, C. (2005). Dr.Ambedkar and Untouchability: Analysing and Fighting Caste. London, C. Hurst and Co. Publishers.

Jodhka, S. (2012), (ed.). Changing Caste: Mobility, Ideology, Identity. New Delhi, Sage Publications.

Kotani H. (1991). Caste System, Untouchability and the Depressed. New Delhi: Manohar.

Mahar, J.M. (1998). The Untouchables in Contemporary India. New Delhi: Rawat.

Nathan, D. &Xaxa, V. (2012). Social Exclusion and Adverse Inclusion. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Omvedt, G. (2004). Caste System and Hinduism, Economic and Political Weekly, 39 (11); 1179-1180.

RegeSharmila (Oct. 31 - Nov. 6, 1998). Dalit Women Talk Differently: A Critique of 'Difference' and Towards a Dalit Feminist Standpoint Position, Economic and Political Weekly Vol. 33, No. 44, pp. WS39-WS46

Shah, G. (2004), Caste and Democratic Practice in India. London, Anthem Press.

Shah, G. (Ed.).(2001). Dalit Identity and Politics. New Delhi: Sage.

Sharma, G. (2009). Social and Political Empowerment of Indian Dalits. New Delhi: JnanadaPrakashan.

Thorat, S. &Umakant (Eds.), (2004). Caste, race and Discrimination. Jaipur & New Delhi: Rawat.

Ursula, S (1999), Caste (Concepts in the Social Sciences). New York, Open University Press. Varshney, A. (2001). Ethnic Conflict and Civil Society: India and Beyond. World Politics; 53, (3): 362-398.

Xaxa, V. (2008). State Society and Tribes. New Delhi: Pearson Longman.

509. GENDER AND SOCIETY

[04 Credits, Lecture hours: 60]

[Total Marks: 100. University assessment: 50; Department/College assessment: 50]

Course Objectives

- 1) The course introduces students to a gendered understanding of sociological themes and issues.
- 2) The course maps the early theories that gave rise to gender studies and introduces the students to recent theorisation.
- 3) The course engages with the strategies and forms of resistance as well as the issues around which mobilisation has occurred. It focuses on specific and substantive concerns within gender studies.

Course outcomes

- 1) The students will be able to understand the ways in which gender is naturalized within the social sciences.
- 2) The students will be equipped to examine substantive issues through a gender lens
- 3) The students will be able to deconstruct social reality through feminist theoretical perspectives
- 4) The students will be able to examine issues using feminist research methods.

Unit I: Introduction: Concepts, Histories and Locations [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Defining Concepts and Histories
- b) Inequalities: Material and Symbolic. Intersectional Locations: Caste/ Class/Ethnicity
- c) Doing Gender: Symbolic interactionism to Gender performativity

Unit II: Explaining Gender: Mapping theories and methods [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Early theories, Equality/ Difference debates
- b) Cultural turn- Queer theory
- c) Doing Feminist research

Unit III: Organizing Gender: Shifts in Strategies and forms [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Women in Nationalist movement
- b) 'New' Women's movement- Post 1970s, Contemporary Women's movements- Post 1990s to present
- c) Global Feminist movements

Unit IV: Negotiating Gender in Everyday Life [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Work and Labour, Education and Health
- b) Politics and Representation
- c) Environment and Livelihoods

References

Abbott, P., C. Wallace & M. Tyler.(2008) (1st Indian reprint). An Introduction to Sociology-Feminist Perspectives. Routledge. London.

Agarwal. B. 1992. The Gender and Environment Debate: Lessons from India. Feminist studies. 8 (1), 119-158.

Basu, A. (Ed.). (1995). The challenge of Local Feminism: Women's Movement in Global

Chadha, G. & M.T. Joseph. eds. (2018). Re-Imagining Sociology in India: Feminist

Perspectives.Routledge. UK

Chakravarty, Uma. (2018). (Revised edition). Gendering caste through a feminist Lens. Calcutta: Stree.

Choudhari, Maitreyee. (2004). Feminism in India. New Delhi: Women Unlimited.

Custers, Peter (2012) Capital Accumulation and Women's Labour in Asian Economies, Monthly Review Press, New York.

Forbes. G. 1996. Women in Modern India. Cambridge University Press. U.K.

Geetha, V. (2002). Gender. Calcutta: Stree.

Geetha, V. (2007). Patriarchy. Calcutta: Stree.

Ghosh, Jayati (2009) Never Done and Poorly Paid: Women's Work in Globalising India, New Delhi: Women Unlimited.

Harding, S. (Ed.).(1987). Feminism and Methodology. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Holmes, M. 2007. What is Gender? Sociological Approaches. Sage Publications. London.

John, Mary. (2008). Women's Studies in India: A Reader. Penguin.

Khullar, Mala. (Ed.). (2005). Writing the Women's Movement- A Reader. New Delhi: Zubaan.

Krishna, Sumi . (ed.). 2004. Livelihood and Gender: Equity in Community Resource

Management. New Delhi: Sage Publications .

Menon, N. 2012. Seeing Like a Feminist. Zubaan. New Delhi.

Rege, S. (1998). "Dalit Women Talk Differently: A Critique of 'Difference' and Towards a Dalit Feminist Standpoint Position". *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 33, No. 44 (Oct.31-Nov. 6, pp. 39-48).

Rege, Sharmila. (2003). Sociology of Gender. New Delhi: Sage.

Tong R. & T. Botts. (2018) (5th edition). Feminist Thought. London: Routledge.

510. FEMINIST EPISTEMOLOGY [02 Credits, Lecture hours: 30]

[Total Marks: 50. University assessment: 25; Department/College assessment: 25]

Course Objectives

- 1) The course is designed to familiarize students with feminist research methods.
- 2) To explore the different methodological tools using a feminist lens.

Course Outcomes

- 1) The students will understand the epistemological basis of different theories and methods using a feminist lens.
- 2) The students will be able to uncover the male bias in existing social science methods
- 3) The students will become acquainted with the use of different feminist methods

Unit I: Introduction

- a) Feminist Research: Values, Knowledge & Methods
- b) Critique of Social Sciences & emergence of Feminist Research Methodology
- c) Feminist Empiricism: Uncovering Male Bias

Unit II: Avenues for Feminist Research

- a) Situated Knowledges [D. Haraway]; Feminist Standpoint [D. Smith]
- b) Difference Matters [P H Collins]
- c) Global Feminist Research [C T Mohanty]

References

Acker, Sandra (2000) In/out/side: positioning the researcher in feminist qualitative research. Resources for Feminist Research 28 (1/2): 189-208.

Cook, Judith & Mary Margaret Fonow (1986) Knowledge and women's interests: issues of epistemology and methodology in feminist sociological research. Sociological Inquiry 56 (1): 2-29.

Collins, Patricia Hill "Learning from the Outsider Within: The Sociological Significance of Black Feminist Thought" in Harding 2004

Collins, Patricia Hill (1991) Learning from the outsider within: the sociological significance of Black feminist thought. In Margaret J. Fonow& Judith A. Cook (eds) Beyond Methodology: Feminist Scholarship as Lived Research. Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 35-59.

Fonow, Margaret J. & Judith A. Cook (eds) Beyond Methodology: Feminist Scholarship as Lived Research. Indianapolis: Indiana University Press.

Harding, Sandra ed., *The Feminist Standpoint Theory Reader* New York and London: Routledge, 2004 Harraway. D. 1988. Situated Knowledges: The Science Question in Feminism and the Privilege of Partial Perspective, in Feminist Studies, Autumn, 1988, Vol. 14, No. 3 (Autumn, 1988), pp. 575-599 Hesse-Biber, Sharlene Nagy. Ed. 2014. Feminist Research Practice: A Primer. Sage

Hesse-Biber, Sharlene, Christina Gilmartin& Robin Lydenberg (eds) (1999) Feminist approaches to theory and methodology: an interdisciplinary reader. New York: Oxford University Press.

Maynard, Mary (1994) Methods, practice, and epistemology: the debate about feminism and research. In Mary Maynard & June Purvis (eds) Researching Women's Lives from a Feminist Perspective. London: Taylor & Francis, 10-26.

Mies, M. 1979. Towards a Methodology of Women's Studies. Institute of Social Studies. No. 77, November.

Mies, Maria (1991) Women's research or feminist research? The debate surrounding feminist science and methodology. In Margaret J. Fonow& Judith A. Cook (eds) Beyond Methodology: Feminist Scholarship as Lived Research. Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 60-84.

Mohanty, C. T. 2003. Feminism without Borders-Decolonising Theory, Practicing Solidarity. Duke

University Press. USA.

Narayan, Uma "The Project of Feminist Epistemology: Perspectives from a Non-western Feminist" in Harding, 2004

Oakley, Anne (1981) Interviewing women: a contradiction in terms.In Helen Roberts (ed.) Doing Feminist Research. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 30-61.

Smith, Dorothy"Women's Perspective as a Radical Critique of Sociology" in Harding, 2004 Stanley, Liz (ed.) (1990) Feminist Praxis: Research, Theory and Epistemology in Feminist Sociology. London & New York: Routledge.

511. A. INDUSTRY, LABOUR AND GLOBALISATION

[04 Credits, Lecture hours: 60]

[Total Marks: 100. University assessment: 50; Department/College assessment: 50]

Course objectives

- 1) The course introduces students to issues relating to industry and labour in the context of globalisation.
- 2) It will address restructuring of economy and its impact on labour, micro and small and medium enterprises, and issues related with labour market in BRICS countries.
- 3) The course will help learners to understand changing work organisations, the role of trade unions, e-commerce and labour a global overview, and challenges of technology. Further globalisation *and its impact on pattern of work, and production*.

Course Outcomes

- 1) The course will give new insight to understand overall changing global economy and labour
- 2) The learner will develop critical bent of mind to address labour reforms and response of trade unions, students will engage in doing field work.
- 3) It will also help the learner to examine the issues of sub- subcontracting and outsourcing, labour standard and decent work.
- 4) The course will bring out the linkages between economy, work, technology, market and State through Seminars & Discussion.

Unit I: Introduction [01 credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Globalization and restructuring of work and economy
- b) Labour in formal and Informal Sector, Feminization of Labour
- c) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Migration and work

Unit II: Labour market [01 credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Labour market in BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa)
- b) New labour Code 2020 and response of trade unions
- c) Global perspective: Trade unions and Challenges

Unit III: Organisation and Management of Industry [01 credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) New work organization and work culture.
- b) Work commitment, Productivity
- c) Employment Relations / Conflict.

Unit IV: Globalisation, Technology, and Future of Work[01 credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Advance manufacturing technology: Worker's response
- b) Sub-contracting and Outsourcing in Global Economy,
- c) E-commerce and labour / Digital Economy , Gig economy, Labour standard and Decent work, Future of Work

References

Bhosale B.V, Informal Sector: Issues of Work and livelihood, special issue Yojana, 2014 (article Bhosale B.V, (Ed), informal sector in India: challenges and consequences: field analysis, lap lambert academic publishing, ag& co. kg, Saarbrucken, Germany, 2010.

Bhosale, B.V. "Pandemic, Digital Economy and Labour in India", page 326-333. In *Labour Transformation into (DE) Globalizing Society*. Edited by N.G. Skvortsova, R.V. Karapetyan. St. Petersburg: Scythia-Print, 2021-560 p. ISBN 978-5-98620-551-9

Bagchi, A.K. (Ed.). (1995). 'New Technology and the Workers' Response': Microelectronics, Labour and Society. New Delhi: Sage.

Behal R., Mah A. & Fall B. (Eds.). (2011). "Rethinking Work" Global Historical and Sociological Perspectives. New Delhi: Tulika.

BergIvar and Arnel.Kallerberg (2001), (Ed), Source Book of Labour

Markets Evolving Structures and Processes, Kluwer Academic / Plenum Publishers

Bendl Regine, (2015), (Ed), The Oxford Handbook of Diversity in Organisations, OUP, UK, 2015.

Bhowmik, S.K. (2012). Industry, Labour and Society, New Delhi: Orient Black Swan.

Banerjee Debdas, (2005), Globalisation, Industrial Restucuring and Labour Standards, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Breman, J. (2004). *The Making and Unmaking of an Industrial Working Class: Sliding Down the Labour Hierarchy* in Ahmedabad, India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Bromley Patricia Meyer W. John, (2016), Hyper Organisation, OUP, UK.

Bendl Regine, (2015), (Ed), The Oxford Handbook of Diversity in Organisations, OUP, UK, 2015.

BuchananJohn, Finegold David, Warhurst Chris, (2016) (Ed), The Oxford Handbook of Skills and Training, OUP, UK.

Chevalier F. & Segalla, M. (Eds.). (1996). *Organizational Behaviour and Change in Europe*. New Delhi: Sage.

China and World Economy. Vol. 20 No.3. (May – June, 2012). Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Deshpande, L., Sharma, A., Karan, A. & Sarkar, S. (2004) *'Liberalisation and labour': Labour Flexibility in Indian Manufacturing*. New Delhi: Institute for Human Development.

Elms Deborah, Hassani Arian, Low Patrick (Ed), (2017) The Intangible Economy, How Services Shape Global Production and Consumption, Cambridge University Press, UK

Garud Raghu, Simpson Barbara, Langley Ann, Tsoukas Hardimos, (2016),

The Emergence of Novelty in Organisations, OUP, UK

Himmat Singh Ratnoo (2017), Migration of Labour in India, Routledge, New York

Jha Praveen, Labour in Contemporary India (2016), OUP, New Delhi,

Kumra Savita, Simpson Ruth, and Burke J. Ronald, (Ed), (2016) The Oxford Handbook of Gender in Organisations, OUP, UK,

Krzywdzinski Martin, Jurgens Ulrich, (2016), New Worlds of Work, OUP, UK.ht Power and Production in the Twilight of the Sweatshop Age

Kumar Ashok, Monopsony Capitalism, Power and Production in the Twilight of the Sweatshop Age, (2020) Cambridge University Press, UK

Mamkoottam, K. (2003). *Labour and change, Essays on Globalisation, Technological Change and Labour in India.* New Delhi: Response Books.

Nathan Dev, TewariMeenu, Sarkar Sandip (2016), (Ed), Labour in Global Value Chains in Asia Papaola T.S. (Ed.). (2008). *Labour Regulation in Indian Industry*. New Delhi: Book Well.

Parry J., Breman, J. & Kapadia K. (1999). The Worlds of Industrial Labour. *Contributions to Indian Sociology*. 9.

Pereira Vijay and Malik Ashish (2016), (Eds), Indian culture and Work

Organisations in Transition, Routledge, New York.

Ronaldo, M. (2002). *Globalisation and Labour, the New "Great Transformation"*. New Delhi: Madhyam Books.

Rasiah Rajesh, McFarane Bruce and KuruvillaSarosh (2016), Globalisation, Industrilisation and Labour Markets in East and South Asia, Routledge, New York

Scherrer, C. & Greven, T. (2001). 'Gobal Rules for Trade' Codes of Conduct, Social Labeling, Workers' Right Clauses. Germany: Westfalisches Dampfboot.

ShyamSundar, K.R. (2009). *Changes in Labour Institutions in China*. New Delhi: Book well. Volti, R. (2008). An *Introduction to the Sociology of Work and Occupations*. New Delhi: Pine Forge Press, an imprint of Sage.

Wilkinson Adrian, Wood Geoffrey, Deeg Richard, (2016) (Ed), The Oxford Handbook of Employment Relations, OUP, UK.

Yates, D. M. (2003). 'Naming the System', Inequality and Work in the Global Economy. Kharagpur: Cornerstone Publications.

Any other relevant text or reading suggested by the teacher

Links

http://yojana.gov.in/2014%20-X-%20October%202014%20(including%20cover)%20Yojana.pdf http://jsspi.com/journals/jsspi/Vol_3_No_2_December_2015/1.pdf

https://www.dcmsme.gov.in/ssiindia/MSME_OVERVIEW.pdfhttps://m.economictimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/lockdown-in-india-has-impacted-40-million internal-migrants-world-bank/articleshow/75311966.cms

https://wol.iza.org/articles/the-labor-market-in-brazil/long

https://wol.iza.org/articles/the-labor-market-in-

 $\frac{russia/long\#:\sim:text=The\%20Russian\%20labor\%20market\%20has,downward\%20and\%20upward\%20wage\%20movements}{}$

https://wol.iza.org/articles/the-labor-market-in-south-africa/long

https://www.ilo.org/emppolicy/pubs/WCMS 754443/lang--en/index.htm

http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2020/222118.pdf

https://labour.gov.in/labour-codes

https://www.epw.in/journal/2020/40/editorials/new-labour-codes-and-their-loopholes.html

https://www.epw.in/author/k-r-shyam-sundar

https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS 008032

511. B. MEDIA AND SOCIETY

[04 Credits, Lecture hours: 60]

[Total Marks: 100. University assessment: 50; Department/College assessment: 50]

Course Objectives

- 1) The course aims to introduce basic concepts and theories in the field of Media Studies in view of new and old Media.
- 2) It also aims to understand the relationship between media technology and its role in community/social change.
- 3) This course also aims to provide critical understanding of media and its political economy in the present social order of Indian Society.

Course Outcomes

- 1) After completing this course Students shall be able to understand the importance of media in society in general and in social change in particular. It will help them to study media with different perspectives and its impact on culture too.
- 2) Students with knowledge of this field may join the field of media and contribute to the development of Society.
- 3) Learners will understand different theoretical perspectives.
- 4) As the Fourth pillar of democracy, the media will help Indian society to become just society.

Unit I: Basic Conceptual Understanding

- a) Folk Society and Folk Media, Development Communication
- b) Types and Institutions of Media, Internet and New Media
- c) The Culture Industry, Dimension of Freedom versus control

Unit II: Media Society and Culture: Connections and Conflicts

- a) Social Constructivism
- b) Power and Inequality, Marxism and Political Economy
- c) Social Integration and Identity

Unit III: Media Society Theory

- a) The Information Society, Mass media and postmodern culture
- b) Gender and Media
- c) Social Responsibility Theory

Unit IV: Contemporary issues

- a) Media Imperialism
- b) Media and Democracy
- c) Practical Component-Issue based Field/institution visit

References

Adorno, T and Horkheimer, M.1972. "The Culture Industry: Enlightenment as mass deception",

in The Dialectic of Enlightenment. New York: Herder and Herder.

Anderson, B.1983. Imagined Communities. London.

Castells, M.1996. The Information Age. Vol. 1 Rise of Network Society. Oxford. Blackwell.

Castells, M.2001. The Internet Galaxy. Oxford University Press.

Daniel Lerner.1958. The Passing of Traditional Society: Modernizing the Middle East. Macmillan Pub Co.

Denis Mc Quail. 2010. Mc Quails Mass Communication Theory (6th edition) Theory. Sage Publications. South Asia.

Denis McQuail and Mark Deuze: 2020. McQuails Media and Mass Communication Theory.Sage Publications New Delhi

Edward S Herman and Noam Chomsky, 1995. Manufacturing Consent: The Political Economy of the Mass Media. Vintage book London.

Habermas, J 2006. Political Communication in Media Society: Does democracy still enjoy an epistemic dimension? The impact of normative theory on empirical research, Communication theory, 16(4):411-26.

Harvey, D 1989. The Condition of Postmodernity. Oxford. Blackwell Hassan, R.2008. The Information Society. Cambridge: Polity Press

JurgenHabermas, 1989. The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere: An Inquiry into a category of Bourgeois Society. Polity Press/MIT

Marcuse, H. 1964.One Dimensional man.London Routledge and Kegan Paul. Mark Poster. 2013.The Second Media Age. Polity Publications.

Marshall McLuhan 1964. Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man. Mc Graw hill Publications.

Mattelart, A2003. The Information Society. London sage

Peter R. Mitchell and John Schoeffel. 2003. Understanding Power: The Indispensable Chomsky. Vintage Publications.

Robert Hassan and Julian Thomas (2017). The New Media Theory Reader. Rawat Publications.

Schultz, J.1998. Reviewing the Fourth Estate. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Uma Joshi (2005) Text Book of Mass Communication and Media. Annual Publications Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi (India).

Van Zoonen, L.1994. Feminist Media Studies. London. Sage

Verso Bagdikian, B.1988. The Media Monopoly. Boston

511.C. SOCIOLOGY OF FOOD SYSTEMS

[04 Credits, Lecture hours: 60]

[Total Marks: 100. University assessment: 50; Department/College assessment: 50]

Course Objectives

- 1) The course examines the social processes shaping the production & consumption of food.
- 2) The course examines the inequalities in the production of food through formal institutions & global economic relations.
- 3) The course then examines the preparation & consumption of food at the individual / community/ cultural / regional level. It examines the alternatives that have come up to the dominant food & agricultural systems

Course Outcomes

- 1) The student will be able to understand & articulate the sociological insights into the food & agricultural systems
- 2) The student will be able to apply a sociological perspective to analyse how food & eating practices are culturally produced
- 3) The student will be equipped to analyse the reproduction of social inequalities through food as a lens.
- 4) The students will learn to examine how expert & scientific knowledge is used to define the production & consumption of food.

Unit I: Introduction [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Why study Food & Food Systems?
- b) Food Regimes & Food in a Risk Society
- c) Food Security & Food Justice

Unit II: Theoretical approaches [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Historical & Developmentalist
- b) Cultural & Sociological
- c) Post Modern & Post-Structuralist

Unit III: Communities, Culture, and Knowledge [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Cultural Shifts in Eating practices
- b) Food and Gender
- c) Consuming Food- Caste, Class, Ethnicity, Region

Unit IV: Alternatives [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Food Sovereignty movements
- b) Alternative Choices, Alternative Food Systems
- c) Alternative Markets & Food Fads

References

Agarwal, B. 2014. 'Food sovereignty, food security and democratic choice: critical contradictions, difficult conciliations.' The Journal of Peasant Studies. 41(6): 1247-1268.

Alkon, A. H., & Agyeman, J. (Eds.). (2011). Cultivating Food Justice: Race, Class, and Sustainability. Cambridge: MIT Press.

Banerjee-Dube, Ishita. 2016. 'Modern Menus: Food, Family, Health and Gender in Colonial Bengal'. In Cooking Cultures: Convergent Histories of Food and Feeling, edited by Ishita Banerjee-Dube, 100–21. Delhi: Cambridge University Press.

Baviskar, A.2019. New Cultures in Food Studies, in Critical Themes in Indian Sociology, Ed. Sanjay Srivastava Yasmeen Arif, Janaki Abraham.Sage, New Delhi.

Baviskar, A. 2012. Food & Agriculture, in Cambridge Companion to Contemporary Indian Culture, VasudhaDalmia and Rashmi Sadana (eds). CUP. USA.

Bushi, K. Ed. 2018. Farm to Fingers: The Culture & Politics of Food in Contemporary India. Cambridge University Press.USA

DeLind, L. (2011). Are local food and the local food movement taking us where we want to go? Or are we hitching our wagons to the wrong stars? Agriculture and Human Values.

Dreze, Jean. 2004. 'Democracy and Right to Food'. Economic & Political Weekly 39 (17): 1723–31.

Edelman, M. 2014. 'Food sovereignty: forgotten genealogies and future regulatory challenges.' The Journal of Peasant Studies. (41) 6: 959-78.

Henrike Donner, 'New Vegetarianism: Food, Gender and Neo-Liberal Regimes in Bengali Middle-Class Families', South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies n.s. 31:1 (2008), pp. 143–69.

Friedmann, H. 1993. The Political Economy of Food: A Global Crisis. New Left Review Jan./Feb: 197.

Friedmann, H. 2005. From colonialism to green capitalism: Social movements and emergence of food regimes. In New directions in the sociology of global development, ed. F. Buttel and P. McMichael, 227–264. Oxford: Elsevier.

Horrigan L, Lawrence RS, Walker P. 2002. How sustainable agriculture can address the environmental and human health harms of industrial agriculture. Environmental Health Perspectives

Khare, R.S. 2012. 'Globalizing South Asian Food Cultures: Earlier Stops to New Horizons'. In Curried Cultures: Globalization, Food, and South Asia, edited by Krishnendu Ray and Tulasi Srinivas, 237–54. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

Madsen, Stig Toft and Geoffrey Gardella. 2012. 'Udupi Hotels: Entrepreneurship, Reform, and Revival'. In Curried Cultures: Globalization, Food, and South Asia, edited by Krishnendu Ray and Tulasi Srinivas, 91–109. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

Magdoff, F., J Bellamy-Foster, & F. Buttel.Eds. 2000. Hungry for Profit: The Agribusiness Threat to Farmers, Food & the Environment. Monthly Review Press. Cornerstone Publications. India

Mol, A. P. J., &Bulkeley, H. (2002). Food risks and the environment: changing perspectives in a changing social order. Journal of Environmental Policy & Planning, 4(3), 185-195.

McMichael, Philip. 2000. "The Power of Food", Agriculture and Human Values 17:21–33.

Narayan, Uma. 'Eating Cultures: Incorporation, Identity, and Indian Food', Social Identities 1:1 (1995), pp. 63–86; Jennifer B. Saunders, "I Don't Eat Meat": Discourse on Food among Transnational Hindus', Contributions to Indian Sociology 41:2 (2007), pp. 203–33.

Rege, Sharmila, Deepa Tak, SangitaThosar and Tina Aranha, eds. 2009. Isn't This Plate Indian? Dalit Histories and Memories of Food. Pune: KrantijyotiSavitribaiPhule Women's Studies Centre, University of Pune.

Staples, James. 2014. 'Civilising Tastes: From Caste to Class in South Indian Foodways'. In Food Consumption in Global Perspective: Essays in the Anthropology of Food in Honour of Jack

Goody, edited by Jakob A. Klein and Anne Murcott, 65–86. New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan.

Beck, U. (1999). World risk society. Malden, Mass: Polity Press.

Bourdieu, P. 1984. Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgment of Taste. Harvard University Press, Cambridge.

Sidney W. Mintz. 1986. Sweetness and Power: The Place of Sugar in Modern History (New York: Penguin Books,

Mander, Harsh. 2012. Ash in the Belly: India's Unfinished Battle Against Hunger. New Delhi: Penguin Books.

Nestle, M. 2007. Food Politics: How the Food Industry Influences Nutrition and Health. University of California Press.

Patel, R. 2008. Stuffed and Starved: The hidden battle for the world food system. Brooklyn, N.Y.: Melville House Pub.

511. D. SOCIOLOGY OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY

[04 Credits, Lecture hours: 60]

[Total Marks: 100. University assessment: 50; Department/College assessment: 50]

Course Objectives

- 1) To gain insight on the philosophical foundations of liberalism with reference to India
- 2) To understand the vibrancy of democracy at the grassroots level in India
- 3) To analyse the various dimensions of constitutional morality and make sense of the contemporary developments regarding Constitutional Democracy in India

Course Outcome

- 1) Grasp of the principles that guide the practice of liberal democracy in India
- 2) Understanding of the functioning of democracy at all levels in India
- 3) Knowledge about the theory and practice of constitutional morality
- 4) Appreciation of the challenges of democracy in India today

Unit I: Liberalism

- a) Modernity and Liberalism
- b) Liberalism and Pragmatism
- c) Liberalism in India

Unit II: Democracy

- a) The logic of Democracy
- b) Deepening Democracy in India
- c) Ethnic Democracy

Unit III: Constitutional Morality

- a) The Grammar of Constitutionalism
- b) Political and Social Equality
- c) Diversity, Disability, Discrimination

Unit IV: Contemporary Scenario

- a) Identity Politics and Cultural Nationalism
- b) Civil Society and its Discontents
- c) The Civilizational State

References

Banerjee, M. (2022). Cultivating Democracy: Politics and Citizenship in Agrarian India. Oxford University Press

Berg, Dag-Erik. (2020). Dynamics of Caste and Law: Dalits, Oppression and Constitutional Democracy in India. Cambridge University Press.

Coker, C. (2019). The Rise of the Civilizational State. Polity Press

Das, A.M. (2022). Grassroots Democracy and Governance in India: Understanding, Power, Sociality and Trust. Springer

DeSouza, P.R., Alam, M.S. & Ahmed, H. (Eds.). (2022). Companion to Indian Democracy: Resilience, Fragility, Ambivalence. Routledge

Gopal, A. (2023). A Part Apart: The Life and Thought of B.R. Ambedkar. Navayana Publishing.

Haksar, V. (2018). Gandhi and Liberalism: Satyagraha and the Conquest of Evil. Routledge.

Hardin, R. (1999). Liberalism, Constitutionalism and Democracy.Oxford University Press.

Jaffrelot, C. (2021). Modi's India: Hindu Nationalism and the Rise of Ethnic Democracy. Princeton University Press

Jodhka, S. (2013).

Kannabiran, K. (2012). Tools of Justice: Non-Discrimination and the Indian Constitution. Routledge.

Khosla, M. (2020). India's Founding Moment: The Constitution of a Most Surprising Democracy. Harvard University Press

Kirpal, S. (Ed.). (2020). Sex and the Supreme Court: How the Law is upholding the Dignity of the Indian Citizen. Hachette India.

Kumar, S. (2023). Popular Democracy and the Politics of Caste: Rise of the Other Backward Classes in India. Routledge

Moyn, S. (2023). Liberalism Against Itself: Cold War Intellectuals and the Making of our Times. Yale University Press

Narayan, B. (2021). Republic of Hindutva: How the Sangh is Reshaping Indian Democracy. Penguin Books.

National Law University. (2012). The Constitution of India. Eastern Book Company.

Pai, S. & Thorat, S. (Eds.). (2022). The Politics of Representation: Historically Disadvantaged Groups in India's Democracy. Palgrave Macmillan

Rathore, A.S. &Goswami, G. (Eds.). (2018). Rethinking Indian Jurisprudence: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Law. Routledge.

Rathore, A.S. (2020). Ambedkar's Preamble: A Secret History of the Constitutions of India. Penguin Random House India.

Roy, A. & Becker, M. (Eds.). (2020). Dimensions of Constitutional Democracy: Indian and Germany. Springer.

Roy Chowdhury, D. & Keane, J. (2021). To Kill a Democracy: India's Passage to Despotism. Oxford University Press.

Shah, G. (2019). Democracy, Civil Society and Governance. Sage Publications India.

Singh, J. (2020). Caste, State and Society: Degrees of Democracy in North India. Routledge Stroud, S.R. (2023). The Evolution of Pragmatism in India: Ambedkar, Dewey and the Rhetoric of Reconstruction. University of Chicago Press

Waghmore, S. & Gorringe, H. (Eds.). (2021). Civility in Crisis: Democracy, Equality and Majoritarian Challenge in India. Rutledge

[04 Credits, Lecture hours: 60]

[Total Marks: 100. University assessment: 50; Department/College assessment: 50]

Course Objectives

- 1) This course aims to orient students to the realities of rural India, in the changing global context.
- 2) The course aims at analyzing rural socio-economic development.
- 3) It focuses on how the global market and state are reconstituting rural society and what are the consequences of it on rural people.

Course outcomes

- 1) The course will help learners to understand the agrarian social structure and it will give insights to understand the overall changing nature of agrarian society.
- 2) The learner will develop critical ideas to address the issues relating to agriculture in the context of globalization.
- 3) It introduces the students to various development programmes for rural society and new farmer's movements in India.
- 4) The learner will understand the impact of globalization on rural society and new issues and challenges faced by rural people in India.

Unit I: Introduction [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Agrarian structure and social stratification
- b) Significance of village studies
- c) Perspectives on Village studies Ambedkarian, Nehru and Gandhian

Unit II: Rural Society: Change and Development [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Village co-operatives
- b) Panchayati Raj Institutions
- c) Self Help Groups and Women Empowerment

Unit III: Contemporary issues and Challenges [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Caste, Violence and Dalit Atrocities
- b) Health and education
- c) Peasant movements and New farmer's Movements

Unit IV: Globalization and its impact on Agriculture [01 Credit, Lecture hours: 15]

- a) Farmer's Suicide and agrarian crisis
- b) Food security, Irrigation and Water Management
- c) Issue of Land acquisition and Land Rights.

References

Arunachalam, J. & Kalpagam, U. (Eds.).(2006). Development and Empowerment – Rural women in India. Jaipur: Rawat.

Brass, T. (1995). New Farmers' Movements in India. Great Britain. Frank Cass

Dhanagare, D.N. (2014). The Writings of D.N. Dhanagare: The Missing Tradition: Debates and Discourses in Indian Sociology. Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan.

Desai, A.R. (2008). Rural Sociology in India (New Edition). Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Desai, V. (2005). Rural Development in India. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House.

Deshpande, R.S. & Arora, S. (Eds.). (2010). Agrarian Crisis and Farmer Suicides. New Delhi: Sage.

Doshi, S.L. & Jain, P.C. (2002). Rural Sociology. Jaipur: Rawat.

Jayapalan, (2002). Rural Sociology. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.

Madeley, J. (2002). Food for All.The need for a new Agriculture. Bangladesh: The University Press

Mohanty, B.B. (Ed.). (2012). Agrarian Change and Mobilisation, Studies in Indian Sociology, Vol.2. New Delhi: Sage.

Prakash, S. Rural Development in India. New Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House.

Raju, M. &Lakshmipathi. (Eds). (2007). Women Empowerment – Challenges and Strategies. New Delhi: Regal Publications.

Rastogi, A.R. (2002). Rural Development Strategy. Jaipur: Wide Vision

Rao, Vasudev B.S.(2007). Rural Resources and Development. New Delhi: Associated Publication.

Reddy, R. &Subrahmanyam. (Eds.). (2003). Dynamics of Sustainable Rural Development. New Delhi: Serials Publications.

Sahu, D.R. (Ed.). (2012). Sociology of Social Movements: Studies in Indian Sociology Vol.6. New Delhi: Sage.

Sainath, P. (2000). Everybody Loves a Good Drought: Stories from India's Poorest Districts. New Delhi: Penguin.

Sharma, K. L. (Ed.). (2014). Sociological Probing of Rural Society. New Delhi: Sage India.

Sharma, R.K. (1997). Rural Sociology. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers

Shiva, V. &Bedi, G. (2002). Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security: The Impact of Globalisation. New Delhi: Sage.

ON-JOB TRAINING/FIELD PROJECTS (04 Credits) (120 Hours)

Field practice/projects: This course requires students to participate in field-based learning/projects generally under the supervision of an expert of the given external entity. The field-based learning/minor project will attempt to provide opportunities for students to understand the different socio- economic contexts. It will aim at giving them exposure to development-related issues in rural and urban settings. It will provide opportunities for them to observe situations in rural and urban contexts, and to observe and study actual field situations regarding issues related to socioeconomic development.

Students will be given opportunities to gain a first-hand understanding of the policies, regulations, organizational structures, processes, and programmes that guide the development process. They would have the opportunity to gain an understanding of the complex socio-economic problems in the community, and innovative practices required to generate solutions to the identified problems. This may be a summer term project or part of a major or minor course depending on the subject of study. (UGC Curriculum Framework 2022).

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

Question Paper Format

For all the 04 Credit Courses, the following question paper format will be used:

Question 1: CO1 Question 2: CO2 Question 3: CO3 Question 4: CO4

For all the 02 Credit Courses, the following question paper format will be used:

Question 1: CO1 Question 2: CO2 Question 3: CO3

Marks

For 04 Credit Courses:

Total Marks: 100

a) External Assessment: 50 Marks

Total Marks: 50 Time: 1.5 Hours

1 Question for long answer (1*20=20 Marks) 3 Questions for short answers (3*10=30 Marks)

b) **Internal Assessment**: 50 Marks Written Assignment: 20 Marks Oral Presentation: 10 Marks

Group Discussion/Reels/Videos/Blogs: 20 Marks

For 02 Credits Courses:

Total Marks: 50

a) External Assessment: 25 Marks

Total Marks: 50 Time: 1 Hour

1 Question for long answer (1*15=15 Marks) 1 Questions for short answer (1*10=10 Marks)

b) Internal Assessment: 25 Marks
 Written Assignment: 10 Marks
 Oral Presentation: 05 Marks

Group Discussion/Reels/Videos/Blogs: 10 Marks

Field Projects:

Project Report to be of 20000-25000 words.

Guidelines for Evaluation of Field Projects:

Module	Unit	Credits
1	Basic structure of society, key definitions of problem	30
	area, analysis of preliminary data	
2	Classroom work: correspondence, formats,	10
	interactions, liaising	
3	Fieldwork and data gathering	30
4	Analysis and reporting	20
5	Feedback to community	10

Letter Grades and Grade Points

Semester GPA/Programme	Percentage of	Alpha-sign/Letter
CGPA/Semester/Programme	Marks	grade/Result
9.00-10.00	90.0-100	O (Outstanding)
8.00-9.00	80.0-90.0	A+ (Excellent)
7.00-8.00	70.0-80.0	A (Very Good)
6.00-7.00	60.0-70.0	B+ (Good)
5.50-6.00	55.0-60.0	B (Above Average)
5.00-5.50	50.0-55.0	C (Average)
4.00-5.00	40.0-50.0	P (Pass)
Below 4.0	Below 40.0	F (Fail)
Ab (Absent)	-	Absent

Syllabus M.A. (Sociology) (Semester I & II) Team for Creation of Syllabus

Name	College Name	Sign
Prof. B.V. Bhosale	Department of Sociology,	
	University of Mumbai	
Prof. Balaji	Department of Sociology,	
Kendre	University of Mumbai	
Dr. Manisha Rao	Department of Sociology,	
	University of Mumbai	
Dr. Rita Malache	Department of Sociology,	
	University of Mumbai	
Dr. Joseph M.T.	Department of Sociology,	
	University of Mumbai	
Dr. Sonali	Department of Sociology,	
Wakharde	University of Mumbai	

Sign of HOD Name of the Head of the Department Dr. B.V. Bhosale (Professor & Head) Sign of Dean, Name of the Dean: Prof. Dr. Anil Singh Name of the Faculty: Humanities

Appendix B

Justification for: M.A. (Sociology)

1.	Necessity for starting the course:	Revision of existing programme and courses as per NEP 2020 Guidelines
2.	Whether the UGC has recommended the course:	YES
3.	Whether all the courses have commenced from the academic year 2023-24	YES
4.	The courses started by the University are self-financed, whether adequate number of eligible permanent faculties are available?	Aided Programme No
5.	To give details regarding the duration of the Course and is it possible to compress the course?	One Year (Diploma) Two Years (Degree)
6.	The intake capacity of each course and no. of admissions given in the current academic year:	100
7.	Opportunities of Employability / Employment available after undertaking these courses:	 Teaching and Research Work with NGOs Work in Media and Industry Government Organizations

Sign of HOD Name of the Head of the Department Dr. B.V. Bhosale (Professor & Head) Sign of Dean, Name of the Dean: Prof. Dr. Anil Singh Name of the Faculty: Humanities