T.Y.B.A. Sociology Syllabus (2010-2011)

Social Research Methods (S – 3)

Objectives:

1. To impart basic research skills
2. To introduce the students to various steps in conducting research
3. To acquaint the students to different types of research and issues in research.

I TERM

I. Introduction to Social Research (20)
   1. Meaning and significance of Social Research
   2. Relationship between theory and research
   3. Positivism and Critique of Positivism
   4. Objectivity and Subjectivity in Social research
   5. Ethics in Social Research

II. The Research Process (12)
   1. Steps in social research
   2. Selection and defining the research problem
   3. Review of Literature
   4. Formulation of hypothesis – meaning, characteristics and types of hypothesis.
   5. Selection of Research Design – meaning and types (exploratory, experimental, historical)

III. Techniques of Data Collection (16)
   1. Primary and Secondary sources
   2. Sampling: Meaning, types
   3. Observation: types, advantages and disadvantages
   4. Interview: types, advantages and disadvantages
   5. Questionnaire: types, advantages and disadvantages

II TERM

IV. Quantitative Methods of Social Research (14)
   (Meaning and Nature; Advantages and Disadvantages)
   1. Survey
   2. Content Analysis
V. Qualitative Methods of Social Research

(Meaning and Nature; Advantages and Disadvantages)

1. Case Study
2. Ethnography

VI. Data Analysis

1. Presentation and Interpretation of Data: coding, tables, graphs, histograms, pie diagram, central tendency (Concepts only)
2. Report Writing
3. Use of Computers in social research

References –

English

6. Bryman Alan, 2008 Social Research Methods, OUP

Marathi


Indian Society: Continuity and Change (S-4)

Objectives:

1. To give a brief historical overview to the making of Indian society
2. To acquaint students to the process of Nation-building and the challenges of diversity
3. To introduce the students to the continuities and changes in Indian Society

I TERM

I. The Making of Indian Society: A brief historical overview (12)

The contributions of indigenous people/ Adivasis, Indus Valley Civilization, Indo- Aryan, Dravidian, Islam and British Colonialism in the making of Indian Society. - Evolution of a composite culture

II. Diversity and Unity in the context of Nation Building (16)

Direction of nation building – democracy, secularism, economic development, modernization and cultural diversity. (Visions of Nehru and Gandhi)

III. Unity and Diversity: Challenges (20)

A) Region, language, religion, caste

B) Dealing with challenges

1. Efforts of Indian State
2. Civil Society initiatives

II TERM

IV. Social Processes and Changing Structure of Indian Society:

A) Agrarian Society (09)

1. Agriculture in Post Independence India: land reforms, green revolution, NREGA, Panchayati Raj, and 73rd Amendment
2. Globalization and Indian agriculture.

B) Tribal Society (06)

1. Changing nature
2. Survival issues – land alienation and livelihood issues

C) Urban Society (09)

1. a) Civic issues like transport, water, garbage, slums
   b) Migration to cities
V. Dynamics of Social Institutions

A) Caste and Religion (09)
   1. Changing dimensions of Caste in rural and urban India
   2. Changing nature of religion

B) Education and Media (09)
   1. Education in India: Issues and Challenges (privatization)
   2. Role of media in contemporary India.

C) Marriage, Kinship, Family and Household (06)
   1. Changing nature of kinship and marriage
   2. Changing nature of Family and household

References

English

Essential Readings

6. Social change and Development in India, NCERT, New Delhi
7. Indian Society, NCERT, New Delhi
8. Politics in India since Independence, NCERT, New Delhi
References

2. Satish Deshpande, 2003, Contemporary India – Sociological Perspective, Viking
3. Patricia Oberoi, 1994, Family, Kinship and Marriage in India, OUP, N.Delhi
7. Yogendra Singh, 1997, Social Stratification in India, Manohar, N.Delhi
13. Romila Thapar, 2000, India – Another Millenium, Penguin. (Chap on Media by N.Ram)
14. Baxi & Parekh, 1995, Crisis and Change in Contemporary India, Sage, N.Delhi. (For Gandhi & Nehru)

Marathi

1. Rajni Palmi Dutt, 2006, Ajkalcha Bharat, Tr. Y.N.Deodhar, Diamond, Pune
4. S.C.Dube, 2003, Bhartiya Samaj, Tr. P.D.Kejkar, National Book Trust, India
5. S. Abid Hussain, 2002, Bharatachi Rashtriya Sanskruti, Tr. P.D.Kejkar, National Book Trust, India
8. Suryanarayan Ransubhe, 2004, Mi, Tumhi, Dharma ani Satta, Swaroop Prakashan, Aurangabad
13. Khandagale, Chandrakant, 1997, Bharatiya Samaj, Mayadevi Khandagale prakashan, Sangali
15. Teltumbade Ananad, 2007, Samrajyavadvirodh ani Jativinash, Sugava, Pune
Work, Industry and Society (G-3)

Objectives:

1. To give sociological understanding into concept of work and its changing nature
2. To introduce types of organizations in industrial and post-industrial society
3. To expose students to the impact of New Economic Policies on formal and informal sector

I TERM

I. Meaning, Nature and Significance of Work (16)
   a) Meaning and importance of work
   b) Historical Overview of work – gathering-hunting, agriculture (manorial/balutedari), guild system, domestic/putting out system, factory system and postindustrial production

II. Types of Organization: Formal and Informal (12)
   a) Bureaucracy – characteristics and problems
   b) Taylorism/ Fordism/ Scientific Management
   c) Japanese Model / Human Resource Management
   d) Post Fordist production - flexibility, dispersed
   e) Importance of informal relations within formal organizations.

III. The Information Revolution: its impact on work and other social institutions (20)
   a) Nature and types of work in post industrial society (e.g. changes from manufacturing to service sector, from blue collar to white collar, feminization of work, casualization, home based work, flexibility)
   b) The Information Age and social institutions of family, marriage, religion and caste
   c) The environmental crisis

II TERM

IV. Organized Labour in India – Issues and Challenges (16)
   b) Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization and their effects on workers in formal sector
   c) Trade union movement, its strategies and present challenges.
V. The Informal/Unorganized Sector of Work  
   a) Meaning and characteristics of informal/unorganized sector  
   b) Issues and problems of informal/unorganized sector  

VI. Some Issues and Concerns  
   a) Job insecurity and unemployment  
   b) Work related stress  
   c) Problems of Migrant labour  

References –  

English  

1. Tonkiss Frank, 2006, Contemporary Economic Sociology: Globalization, Production and Inequality, Routledge  
7. Doshi D. L., 2008 Postmodern Perspectives on Indian Society, Rawat, Jaipur  


22. Das Veena, 2003, Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology Vol. 1 & 2, OUP.


**Marathi**

1. Nadgonde Gurunath, Audyogik Samajshastra, Continental Pub., Mumbai


15. Gore S.D. Audyogik Samajshastra
Crime and Society (G-3)

Objectives –

1. To introduce various theoretical perspectives on crime
2. To acquaint students to alternative schemes, policies related with crime
3. To sensitize students about causes, social dimensions consequences of crime and measures to control forms of crime.

I TERM

I. Concept of Crime

A. Crime - definition, concept and characteristics

II. Theories of Crime:

i) Pre Sociological Theories- The Classical School, Free Will Theory, Positive School - Organic Deficiency, Geographic

ii) Sociological Theories- Marxian Perspective, Social Structure and Anomie (Merton), Delinquent Subculture (Cohen), Differential Association (Sutherland)

III. Dominant forms of Crime in India

A. Crimes against Caste & Tribes: Meaning, and forms
B. Crime against Women: Meaning, forms and causes
C. Juvenile Delinquency- Meaning and Causes
D. White Collar Crime: Meaning and features

II TERM

IV. Changing Profile of Crime

A. Organized Crime: Meaning and features
B. Terrorism- Concept, Characteristics, and causes
C. New forms of crime: Corporate Crime, Human trafficking and Cyber Crimes (Meaning only)
V. Theories of Punishment

A. Retribution Theory
B. Deterrent Theory
C. Preventive Theory
D. Reformation Theory

VI. Prevention of Crime: Measures and Changing Perspectives

A. Correction of crime
B. Punishment, Prison and Alternative Imprisonment- Open Prison, Probation, Parole
C. Rehabilitation of Prisoners
D. Social Responsibility, Awareness, Welfarism, planning and Development
E. Victimological Perspective- Nature, types and role of victim
F. Human Rights Perspective

Essential Readings:


References:


Marathi Readings

1. Kaldate Sudha, Gavhane-Gogate Shubhangi, 2005, Gunha Ani Samaj,
2. Mane Manik, Gunhyache Samajshastra, Phadke Prakashan, Kolhapur
5. Paranjpe, Gunhegari shastra (Both in Eng and Marathi)
7. Khadase B.K. Aparadhshastra, Magesh Prakasha, Nagpur

Pedagogy : Apart from the lectures, panel discussion and workshop, it will be rewarding to take the students to visit Jails, Police Stations, Drug de-addiction centre and Correctional Homes to give them a feel of on the spot observation.