

S-3. Techniques of Sociological investigation

(Effective from June 1994)

First Term

Social Research; Meaning, Objectives, Types & utility of Social research.

- 2) Scientific Method : Meaning and different phases of scientific method.
- 3) Scientific attitude and plan of study :
 - a) Meaning and characteristics of scientific attitude & changes to the scientific attitude.
 - b) Plan of study: Meaning of research design, Considerations involved in the Preparation of research design / (A brief discussion of each type of research design)
- 4) Techniques of data collection :
 - a) Observation :- Meaning of scientific observation, advantages & limitations of observation. Participant & Non-participant Observation, Errors in observation
 - b) Questionnaires & Schedules :-
 - i) Meaning & nature of mailed questionnaire, advantages & limitations, Wording of questionnaire, & Pre-testing of questionnaire, Closed ended questions & Open ended questions.
 - ii) Schedules : Meaning & types.
 - c) Interview : Meaning & nature, Types, Technique of interviewing, advantages & limitation of interview.

Second Term

- 5) Documentary Sources of information
 - a) Personal documents.
 - b) Public records and
 - c) Other documents
- 6) Historical Method :- Meaning, nature, importance & limitations of historical method.
- 7) Case Study Method : Meaning, nature, utility & limitations of case study method.
Life Histories: Underlying assumptions & criteria of Life histories'.
- 8) Basic statistical concepts & Techniques :-
 - i) Meaning and qualities of good statistical unit, meaning & types of variable
 - ii) Classification of data, ...2

- iii) Procedure of tabulating the statistical data & main points in the construction of statistical tables.
- iv) Descriptive statistics.
 - a) Measures of central tendency: Mean, Median & Mode
 - b) Measures of dispersion: standard deviation.
- v) Presentation of data : Histogram, frequency polygon & frequency curve.
- 9) Sampling : Meaning & nature, advantages & limitation
Types of sampling: Simple random, stratified, & Area sampling, purposive & quota sampling. Qualities of a good sample.
- 10) Use of computer in data processing Lotus, Package spss Algorithms & Flow charts, Basic-statements or commands in programmes, concepts of arrays & matrices, files & file organization.
- 11) Some guiding considerations in the analysis of data & report writing.

Prescribed Books :-

- 1) Pauline Young : Scientific social survey & Research.
- 2) Hans Raj : Methods of social Research.
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7) SPSS/PC Basic Manual 1991 /PC, Advanced Statistical manual.

T.Y.B.... Special Paper IV (Optional)

S-4 : Rural Society in India.

Effective from June 1994.

FIRST TERM

- I) a) The need to study the Rural Society in India.
 - b) Basic features of rural society.
 - c) Rural-Urban differences, dichotomy & continuum.
- II) Typology of Indian villages :- Bases of classification of villages :-
 - a) Nature of settlement.
 - b) Functions.
 - c) Land ownership.

III) Rural stratification :-

- a) Caste & Land ownership.
- b) Rural classes.
- c) Influence of caste system on Rural society.

IV) Village Economy :-

- a) Place of agriculture & cottage industries.
- b) Jajmani system & Balutedari
- c) Commercialization of agriculture & its impact on rural social structure.
- d) Pattern of Landholding & its implications.

SECOND TERM

V) Village Policy.

- a) Village autonomy - its gradual integration in national political set-up.
- b) Hereditary power structure, dominant caste, Panchayat Raj and changes in rural power structure.

VI) Education :-

- a) Need for education in rural areas.
- b) Problems of education.
- c) Wastage and stagnation, causes & consequences.

VII) Planned changes in rural India

- a) Community Development Projects.
- b) Land Reform Legislations, Tenancy Reform, Ceiling on Landholdings.
- c) Co-operative movement.

VIII) Changes in rural social structure Impact of

- a) Industrialization & urbanization on rural society.
- b) Environment deterioration and rural society.

Books Prescribed:-

- 1) Rural society in India : Dr. Desai A.R.
- 2) India's Villages :- Shrinivas M.N.
- 3) Caste in Modern India:- Srinivas M.N.
- 4)
- 5) Progress of education in Rural Maharashtra.

- Kamat A. R.

Note:- There will be practical examination of 20 marks relating to this paper.

T.Y.B.A. Special Paper IV (Optional)

S -4, Industrial Sociology

(Effective from June 1994)

FIRST TERM

- (1) Nature, scope, definitions and development of Industrial sociology.
- (2) Development of Industry: Different stages , Manorial, Guild, Domestic, Factory & Automation.
- (3) Industrial Organization.
 - a) Formal & Informal.
 - b) Line organization.
 - c) Staff organization.
 - d) Informal organization & its role in Industry.
- (4) Roles in Industry:-
 - a) Worker b) Foreman c) Executive d) Strains in the role of worker, foreman & Executive.

SECOND TERM

- 5) Trade Union Movement in India :-
 - a) A brief historical account.
 - b) Nature of trade unions
 - c) Limitations.
 - d) Achievements & its evaluation.
- 6) Settlement of Disputes :-
 - a) Machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes.
 - b) Preventive Measures.
 - c) Collective bargaining
 - d) Participation of labour in Management.
- 7) Social Security Measures :-
 - a) Definition, Nature & development of social security measures in India-
 - b) Various social security measures :
 - i) Workmens compensation Act 1923.
 - ii) Employees State insurance Act 1948.
 - iii) Provident Fund Act 1952.
 - iv) Maternity Benefits Act 1961.
- 8) Industry & Society
 - a) Impact of industrialization on caste, family & villages in India.
 - b) Ecological problems created by industrialization in India



Books Prescribed :-

- 1) Industrial Sociology - E.Schneider.
- 2) Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology :- P.Gisbert.
- 3) Labour Problems & Industrial Movement in India -
V.V. Giri.
- 4) Labour Welfare, Trade Unionism & Industrial Relation :
S.D. Punekar, Deodhar & Sankaram.
- 5)
- 6)

NOTE :- There will be practical examination of 20 Marks relating to this paper.

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