

NORTH MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY, JALGAON  
(NACC ACCREDITED \*\*\*\* UNIVERSITY)

Revised Syllabus For T. Y. B. A. Sociology

( With effect from June 2004)

**SOCIETY IN INDIA - G3**

**Unit 1 Approaches to study of Indian Society.**

- 1.1 Structural Functional Approach – M. N. Srinivasan, S. C. Dubey.
- 1.2 Marxist Approach – B. P. Mukharji, A. R. Desai.
- 1.3 Civilizational Approach – Unity and Diversity.

**Unit 2 Segments of Indian Society.**

- 2.1 Tribal Society – Definition, Characteristics and Changes in Tribal Society.
- 2.2 Traditional Rural Society – Characteristics and change.
- 2.3 a) Urban Society, Characteristics  
b) Urbanization, causes of urbanization, impact of urbanization – Family, Caste, Village Life.
- 2.4 Rural- Urban linkages.

**Unit 3 The Family system.**

- 3.1 The concepts of Family.
- 3.2 Forms of Family – Traditional and Modern.
- 3.3 Nature and characteristics of traditional family.
- 3.4 Changing family pattern – Change in Structure, Emerging Trends –
  - a) Neolocal residence,
  - b) Functional Jointness,
  - c) Equality of Individuals,
  - d) Equal status of women,
  - e) Joint-mate selection,
  - f) Weakening of family norms.
- 3.5 Functional aspects of change.
- 3.6 Changes in Intra-family relation – Relations between parents and children, relation between husband and wife, relation between daughter in Law and parents in Law.
- 3.7 Forces of change – Education urbanization, Industrialization, change in marriage system, legislative measures.
- 3.8 Future of traditional family.

**Unit 4 Marriage system.**

- 4.1 The Hindu marriage – concept of marriage, Hindu marriage as sacrament.
- 4.2 Changes in Marriage system.
  - a) change in objects,
  - b) change in form of marriage,
  - c) change in the process of mate selection (permissibility of Inter-caste marriages),
  - d) change in party to selection (from parental selection to individual selection).

- e) Changes in the age for marriage (from pre-puberty to post puberty),
  - f) Change in economic aspect of marriage,
  - g) Widow remarriage.
- 4.3 Marriage legislations :- a) The Hindu marriage Act 1955, b) The Hindu widow remarriage Act 1956, c) The Dowry prohibition Act 1961
- 4.4 Inter-caste marriage – Factors promoting inter-caste marriage.
- 4.5 The Muslim Marriage- stratification in Muslim society, Nature, aims and characteristics - Divorce.

#### Unit 5 The Caste System.

- 5.1 The concept Caste, Caste and Varna, Caste and sub-caste. caste and tribe, caste and class.
- 5.2 Changing structure of caste – a) Pre-Independence Industrial period (1919 to 1947), b) Post Independence period.
- 5.3 Inter caste relations – Social relation, Occupational relation, Marital relation.
- 5.4 Inter caste conflict – causes of caste conflict a) Dominance of one castes over others, b) Exploitation of lower castes by higher castes, c) Barriers in mobility and achieving political power, d) Competition for economic opportunities.
- 5.5 Politicization of caste (use of politics by castes in social mobility).

#### Unit 6 Process of Social Change.

- 6.1 The concept of Sanskritization.
- 6.2 The concept of westernization
- 6.3 The concept of National Integration
- 6.4 The concept of Modernization – Measures of modernization. Instruments which modernization makes possible.

#### Essential readings and references :-

- Society in India – Dube S.C
- Indian Village – Dube S.C.
- Hindu Society – Irawati Karve.
- India Social structure – Shrinivas M.N.
- Modernization of Indian Tradition - Singh Yogendra.
- Indian Social system – Ram Ahuja
- भारतीय समाज रचना - सुधा काळदाते
- भारतीय समाज व्यवस्था - एम.जी. कुलकर्णी
- भारतीय समाज - माने माणिक
- भारतीय समाज रचना - प्रकाश जोबडे

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**TECHNIQUES OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH – S3**

- Unit 1 Scientific Method and Research.**
- 1.1 Meaning of Science
  - 1.2 Types of Sciences – a) Pure Sciences (Natural), b) Social Sciences (Nature)
  - 1.3 Meaning of Scientific method.
  - 1.4 Characteristics of Scientific method
- Unit 2 Social Research.**
- 2.1 Meaning and definition of Social Research
  - 2.2 Aims of Social Research.
  - 2.3 Types of Social Research – a) Pure Research (Fundamental), b) Applied Research.
  - 2.4 Importance and utility of Social Research, value of Social Research in India.
  - 2.5 Essential qualities of a Social Research
- Unit 3 Formulation of a Research Problem.**
- 3.1 Meaning of formulation of Research problem.
  - 3.2 Process of problem formulation.
  - 3.3 Essential conditions to formulation of Research problem
- Unit 4 Hypotheses.**
- 4.1 Definition of Hypotheses.
  - 4.2 Characteristics of Hypotheses
  - 4.3 Sources of Hypotheses.
  - 4.4 Types of hypotheses.
  - 4.5 Importance of Hypotheses in Social Research
  - 4.6 Difficulties in formation of Hypothesis.
- Unit 5 Research Design.**
- 5.1 Meaning and definition Research Design.
  - 5.2 Characteristics of Research Design
  - 5.3 Significance of Research Design in Social Research.
  - 5.4 Types of Research Design.
- Unit 6 Sampling.**
- 6.1 Meaning and Definition of Sampling.
  - 6.2 Basic Principles of Sampling. (qualities of good sampling)
  - 6.3 Main steps of Sampling.
  - 6.4 Advantages and limitations of Sampling.
  - 6.5 Types of Sampling – Probability and Non-probability sample
    - a) Probability Sampling – Simple Random sampling, Stratified Random sampling.
    - b) Non-Probability Sampling – i) Proposive, b) Quota Sampling

## Unit 7 Data Collection.

7.1 Sources of Data – a) Primary, b) Secondary – Personal documents, Public documents.

7.2 Techniques of Data Collection –

- A) Questionnaire – meaning and definition of questionnaire, Construction of questionnaire, types of questionnaire, Open ended and closed ended, structured and un-structured questionnaire, Merits and demerits of questionnaire
- B) Schedule – Meaning of schedule, Merits and demerits of schedule, Difference between schedule and questionnaire.

## Unit 8 Observation.

8.1 Meaning and definition of observation

8.2 Characteristics of Observation Technique.

8.3 Types of Observation, uncontrolled – controlled

- a) Participant
- b) Non-participant

8.4 Merits and demerits of observation technique.

## Unit 9 Interview.

9.1 Meaning and definition of Interview.

9.2 Main objects of Interview.

9.3 Types of Interview – structured and un-structured Interview.

9.4 Process of Interview – a) Preparation of Interview, b) Violating process of Interview.

9.5 Merits and demerits of Interview Technique.

## Unit 10 Analysis and Interpretation of Data.

10.1 Meaning and Importance of Analysis

10.2 Procedures of Analysis

a) Classification of Data.

Characteristics of Classification Types of classification

- 1. Qualitative classification
- 2. Quantitative classification
- 3. Periodical classification
- 4. Classification according to place

b) Coding.

c) Tabulation – Objects of Tabulation, - Types of statistical Tables.

d) Interpretation

10.3 Presentation of Data by Diagrammatic and Graphic.

## Unit 11 Research Report

11.1 Meaning of Research Report

11.2 Objects of Report

11.3 Contents of Research Report

11.4 Characteristics of Good Research Report

11.5 Importance of Research Report

### Essential readings and references :-

- Methods in Social Research – Goode and Hatt
- Methods and Techniques of Social Research – Wilkinson and Bhandarkar
- Theory and Practices in Social Research – Hans Raj
- सामाजिक संशोधन पद्धती - पु. ल. भांडारकर
- संशोधन पद्धती व तंत्रे - डॉ. प्रदीप जागलाने
- सामाजिक संशोधन पद्धती - नाडगोंडे

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**INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY – S4**

**Unit 1 Introduction**

- 1.1 Meaning, Definition of Industrial Sociology.
- 1.2 Subject matter of Industrial Sociology.
- 1.3 Brief Development of Industrial Sociology.
- 1.4 Significance of the study of Industrial Sociology.
- 1.5 Industrial Sociology and other social sciences – Economics, Psychology.

**Unit 2 Development of Modern Industry.**

- 2.1 Definition of Industry.
- 2.2 Different stages – a) Manorial or Feudal system, b) Guild System, c) Domestic system, d) Factory system – Automation.
- 2.3 Industrial Policy – Liberalization, Standardization, Industrial Finance – IDBI, IFCL, ICICI, NIDC.

**Unit 3 Basic Concepts.**

- 3.1 Work, kinds of works.
- 3.2 Labour – Definition, characteristics.
- 3.3 Urbanization - Urbanization in India.
- 3.4 Industrialization.
- 3.5 Economic consequences of Industrialization.
- 3.6 Industrialization and social disorganization.

**Unit 4 Industrial Organization.**

- 4.1 Basic elements of Organization.
- 4.2 Kinds of Organization – Formal Organization, Informal Organization.
- 4.3 Line Organization, merits and demerits. Functional Organization – merits and demerits.
- 4.4 Role and functions of Executive, specialist, foreman/supervisor, workers.
- 4.5 Industrial Bureaucracy – Characteristics.
- 4.6 Causes of rise of Bureaucracy in Industry.
- 4.7 Advantages and disadvantages of Bureaucracy.

## Unit 5 Trade Unions.

- 5.1 Definitions, functions, merits, and demerits of Trade Unions.
- 5.2 Trade Unions in India – INTUC, AITUC, HMS, LITUC, BMS.
- 5.3 Defects and limitations of Trade Unions in India.
- 5.4 Changing nature of Indian Trade Unions.

## Unit 6 Industrial Disputes in India.

- 6.1 Meaning and Nature of Industrial disputes.
- 6.2 Causes of Industrial disputes.
- 6.3 Consequences of Industrial disputes.
- 6.4 Methods of reducing Industrial conflicts -
  - a) Prevention of Industrial disputes,
  - b) Settlement of Industrial disputes.
- 6.5 Importance of healthy Industrial relations.

## Unit 7 Social security and Labour welfare.

- 7.1 Meaning of social security.
- 7.2 Social security in India -
  - a) Workmen's compensation Act. 1948
  - b) Maternity benefits Act 1961.
  - c) Provident fund Act 1951.
  - d) Employees State insurance Act 1948.
- 7.3 Various Schemes for Labour welfare in India.

## Unit 8 Industry and Society.

- 8.1 Impact of Industrialization – Family, Stratification, Marriage and villages.
- 8.2 Ecological problems created by Industrialization in India.

## Essential readings and references :-

- Industrial sociology – E. Schneider.
- Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology – P. Gisbert.
- Introductory Industrial Sociology – R. N. Sharma, R.K. Sharma
- Labour Welfare . Trade Unions and Industrial relation Punekar S.D.
- उद्योगाले समाजशास्त्र - पी. के. कुलकर्णी
- औद्योगिक समाजशास्त्र - सुमन पाटे
- औद्योगिक समाजशास्त्र - डा. धो. कव्ठोळे
- औद्योगिक समाजशास्त्र - नाडगोडे

तृतीय वर्ष कला समाजशास्त्र

समकक्ष अभ्यासक्रम

Sr. No	Old	New
1	G-3 Indian Social Institution	G-3 Society In India
02	S-3 Techniques of Sociological Research	S-3 Techniques of Sociological Research
03	S-4 Rural Society in India OR Industrial Sociology	S-4 Industrial Sociology

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