

***Swami Ramanand Teerth
Marathwada University,
Nanded***

Sociology Syllabus

B.A. Third Year

(Annual Pattern)

With effect from June 2010

Sociology Syllabus

B.A. Third Year

With effect from June 2010

Paper V	Sociological Thinkers	80 Marks
Paper VI	Methods of Social Research	80 Marks
Paper VII	Social Welfare and Social Legislation	80 Marks
	OR	
Paper VII	Sociology of Tribal Society	80 Marks

(20 Marks for Internal Assignment & Seminar to Each Papers)

Sociology Syllabus
B.A. Third Year
With Effect from June 2010
Paper V – Sociological Thinkers

80 Marks

Objectives

Sociology originated as an intellectual response to the crisis confronting the mid nineteenth century European society. Its development over a century and a half since then has been influenced by a variety of socio-economic and political conditions where it has been taught and practiced. It is now established as a multi-pradigmatic academic discipline, with its body of theoretical knowledge enriched and its methodological techniques.

1. Social Thought:

- a) Meaning and Characteristics of Social thought
- b) Brief Development of Social Thought
 - I) Babylonian and Egyptian Social Thoughts.
 - II) Social Thoughts of Plato and Aristotle
 - III) Indian Social Thoughts
- c) Significance of Social Thoughts

2. Auguste Comte

- a) Law of Human Progress
- b) Positivism
- c) Hierarchy of Sciences.
- d) Social Statics and Social Dynamics

3. Herbert Spencer

- a) Theory of Evolution
- b) The Organic Theory
- c) Types of Societies : Militant and Industrial Society.

4. Emile Durkheim

- a) The Study of Social Facts.
- b) Division of Labour
- c) Theory of Suicide.
- f) Theory of Religion.

5. Karl Marx

- a) Dialectical Materialism
- b) Historical Materialism
- c) Class Struggle Theory
- d) Alienation of Labour

6. Chhatrapati Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj

- a) Untouchability : Thoughts and Implementation
- b) Education Policy :
 - I) Compulsory Primary Education
 - II) Free Education
 - III) Woman's Education
 - IV) Scholarship
- c) Acts for Women :
 - I) Inter Caste Marriage Act
 - II) Prohibition Act for Devdasi
 - III) Widow and their Remarriage Act

IV) Domestic Violence Prohibition Act.

d) Contribution to Nomadic Tribes and Vimukt Jati

7. Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar

a) Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar as an Indian Sociologist

b) Theory of the Origin of Caste: I) Origin of Caste
II) Psychological Interpretation of caste
III) Mechanistic Process of Caste

c) Thoughts on Religion: I) Hindu Religion
II) Buddha Dhamma

d) Dr.Ambedakar's Social : I) Liberty
Humanism II) Equality
III) Fraternity
IV) Social Justice

Books Recommended:

1. Lewis Coser - Masters of Sociological Thought
2. E.S.Bogardus - Development of Social Thought
3. Abraham and Morgen - Sociological Thought – From Comte to Sorokin
4. Aron Ramond - Main Current of Sociological Thought
5. R.N. Mukharjee - History of Social Thought
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- 31- dçj ok-uk-] 1972] MKNvkMdj kpsfopkjefiku] iql% dñ jh izk'ku-
- 32- QMdsHk-fn-] 1985] MKNckkl kgs vkMdj 'kdk vkf.k csk] vSakckn%
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- 37- olar eu 1976] tkrhfuey] ukxiy % v'kdk izk'ku-
38. Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Writing and Speeches, Govt. Publication,
Vol.1.

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 izk'ku] ecbz
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- 41- ukbd] Vh-ch] 1974] N=irh jkt'kz 'kqwegkjkt] ; fu0gl žy] ifcydš ku]
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Sociology Syllabus
B.A. Third Year
With Effect from June 2010
Paper VI – Methods of Social Research

80 Marks

Objectives

This course aims to provide an understanding of the nature of social phenomena. The issue involved in social research and the ways and means of understanding and studying social reality. Thus the emphasis is threefold. Firstly, on the study of research methods as a means of understanding social reality. Second, the tools and techniques are only instruments and not the end or goal of research. Thirdly, there are different perspectives and methods (as a quantitative and qualitative research) of understanding social phenomena. There are no universally accepted methods.

1. Introduction to Social Research

- a) Meaning, Characteristics and Significance.
- b) Stages of Social Research:
Formulation of the Problems, Formulation of Hypothesis, Research Design, Sampling, Data Collection and Classification of Data, Analysis of Data and Conclusion, Report Writing.
- c) Development of Social Research in India
 - I) Social Research During Pre-independent Period.
 - II) Social Research in Independent Period.

2. Social Research and Social Researcher

- a) Basic Assumptions of Social Research.
- b) Motivating Factors of Social Research.
- c) Qualities of Good Researcher.

3. Objectivity in Social Research

- a) Meaning and Importance of Objectivity.
- b) Difficulties in Achieving Objectivity.

4. Hypothesis

- a) Meaning and Characteristics of Hypothesis
- b) Sources of Hypothesis.
- c) Importance of Hypothesis.

5. Techniques of Data Collection.

- a) Meaning & Importance of Data Collection.
- b) Interview: Meaning and Objectives, Merits and Demerits of Interview Technique
- c) Questionnaire : Meaning and Characteristics, Types of Questionnaire, Merits and Demerits of Questionnaire.
- d) Schedule: Definition and Objectives of Schedule, Types of Schedule, Merits and Demerits of Schedule.

6. The Sampling Technique

- a) Meaning of Sampling.
- b) Qualities of Good Sampling.
- c) Main Steps of Sampling.

- d) Advantages and Limitations of Sampling.
- e) Types of Sampling:
 - I) Probability Sampling – Simple Random Sampling and Stratified Random Sampling.
 - II) Non-probability Sampling – Purposive Sampling and Quota Sampling.

7. Research Report writing.

- a) Meaning of Research Report
- b) Aspects of Research Report
- c) Problems of Preparing of Research Report.
- d) Importance of Research Report.

Reference Book

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---|--|
| 1. | Arvind Kumar | - | Research Methodology in social Research |
| 2. | Bryman, Alan | - | Quality and Quantity in Social |
| 3. | Bose Pradip Kumar | - | Research Methodology |
| 4. | Jayaram N. | - | Sociology: Methods and Theory |
| 5. | Kothari, C.R. | - | Research Methodology : Methods and Techniques. |
| 6. | Gupta S.P. | - | Statistical Methods |
| 7. | Punch, Keith | - | Introduction to Social Research |
| 8. | Shipman, Martin | - | The Limitations of Social Research |
| 9. | Young, P.V. | - | Scientific Social Survey and Research |
| 10. | Goode/Hatt | - | Methods in Social Research. |
| 11. | Lundeberg, G. | - | Social Research |

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| 12. | Bhandarkar | - | Social Research |
| 13. | Thakur, Devendra | - | Research Methodology in Social Sciences |
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Sociology Syllabus
B.A. Third Year
With Effect from June 2010
Paper VII – Social Welfare and Social Legislation

80 Marks

Objectives

To understand the constitutional provisions and welfare goals of the state in India. To appreciate the social welfare needs of the people in India.

To enable the student to equip themselves for carrier in social welfare agencies, NGO and in labour welfare departments of industries.

Social legislation has to keep pace with newer and newer needs of the society. Speed is an important dimension of judicial – legal system to aid the deliverance of welfare services to the people. Social legislation to address these requirements.

1. Introduction

- A) Meaning and Nature of Social Welfare.
- B) History of Social Welfare.
- C) Principles of Social Welfare.
- D) Importance of Social Welfare

2. Constitution of India

- A) Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar as an Architect of Indian Constitution.
- B) Fundamental Rights and Duties.
- C) Directive Principles of State Policy.
- D) Constitution and Welfare Goals of the State.

3. Needs of social welfare.

- A) Provision of Compulsory Primary Education.
- B) Welfare of Women and Children.
- C) Health Care Needs and Housing Needs.
- D) Needs of Handicapped.

4. Social Welfare programmes.

- A) Central Government – Role and Functioning.
- B) State Government – Role and Functioning.
- C) Non-Governmental Organizations – Role and Functioning.

5. Social Legislations

- A) Meaning and Nature of Social Legislations.
- B) Social Legislation : As an Instrument of Social Welfare.
- C) Social Legislation : As an Instrument of Social Change.
- D) Limitations of Social Legislation.

6. Social Legislation and Weaker Section.

- A) Constitutional Provisions: Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Class.
- B) Atrocity Act 1989: Nature and Effect.
- C) Constitutional Provisions: Women and Children.
- D) Laws Related to Compulsory Education, Employment and Health for all.

7. Social Security in India

- A) Objectives and Methods of Social Security.
- B) Workmen's Compensation Act.
- C) Handicapped Persons Act – 1995.
- D) Women Oriented Act –
 - 1. Maternity Benefit Act 1961.
 - 2. Dowry Prohibition Act -1961
 - 3. Domestic Violence Act – 2005.

8. Human Rights

- A) Meaning and Development of Human Rights.
- B) Necessity of Human Rights.
- C) Indian Constitution and Human Rights.
- D) Functions of National Human Rights Commission.

Reference Books

- 1. Shams Shamsuddin, Women Law and Social Change, New Delhi, Ashish Publishing House, 1991.
- 2. Katalia/Majundar, The Constitution of India, New Delhi, Orient Publishing Company, 1981.
- 3. Anthony M.J., Social action through courts, ISI, New Delhi, 1991.
- 4. Bhatia K.L., Law and Social Change to words 21st Centure, Deep and Deep, New Delhi, 1994.
- 5. Crampton Helen M. and Keiser Keneth K., Social Welfare, Institution and Process, Random House, Inc., New Yourk, 1970.
- 6. Armando Morales and Brandford W. Sheafore, Social Work, ALLYN and BACON INC., London, 1977.

7. Elisabeth Reichert, Social Work and Human Rights, Rawat Publications, 2003.
8. Kulkarni P.D., Social Policy and Social Development in India, ASSWI, Madras, 1979.
9. Pathak S., Social Welfare, An Evolutionary and Development Perspective, McMillan, Delhi, 1981.
10. Patil B.R., The Economics of Social Welfare in India, Somyya, Bombay, 1978.
11. Prederic G. Remer, Social Work Values and ethics, Rawat Publication Jaipur, 2005.
12. R.Sooryamoorthy, NGOs in India, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2006.
13. Terry Bomford, The Future of Social Work, McMillan Education Ltd., London, 1990.
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Sociology Syllabus
B.A. Third Year
With Effect from June 2010
Paper VII – Sociology of Tribal Society

80 Marks

Objectives

The tribal people constitute a significant of Indian society. By and large students have a partial and superficial knowledge about them. The objective of this course is to provide a comprehensive profile of tribal people in terms of their distribution and concentration demographic features, social structure and cultural patterns.

1. Introduction to Tribal Society:

- a) Meaning and Definition of Tribe;
- b) Characteristics of Tribal Society:
- c) Classification of Tribal Society:
 - i) Regional
 - ii) Linguistic
 - iii) Races

2. Institutions in the Tribal Society

- a) Family
 - i) Meaning of Family;
 - ii) Types of Family
 - a) Matriarchal Family
 - b) Patriarchal Family

- b) Marriage
 - i) Meaning of Marriage;
 - ii) Types of Marriage
 - a) Polyandry
 - b) Polygamy
 - c) Endogamy
- c) Methods of Selection of Mates:
- d) Divorce: Nature of Divorce in Tribal Society;
- e) Economy:
 - i) Characteristics of Tribal Economy
 - ii) Tribal Economic Activities
 - iii) Changing Nature of Economy
- f) Religion
 - i) Nature of Religion
 - ii) Role of Bhagat

3. Youth Dormitories

- a) Nature of Youth Dormitories;
- b) Functions of Youth Dormitories;

4. Problems of Tribal Society

- i) Health Problems;
- ii) Educational Problems;
- iii) Poverty Problems;
- iv) Exploitation Problems;
- v) Remedies on Problems of Tribal Society;

5. Approaches of the Tribal Development

- i) Isolation.
- ii) Assimilation
- iii) Integration

6. Tribal Community in Maharashtra : Special Reference to Kolam.
(Family, Marriage, Religion and Economic system)

Reference Books

1. S.C. Dube - Tribal Heritage of India;
2. Hasnain - Tribes in India
3. Rao M.S.R. - Social Movement in India;
4. Haimendrof - Tribes in India: The struggle of Survival
5. Sharma Suresh - Tribal Identity and Modern World
6. Shingh K.S. - Tribal Movement in India.
7. Baidyanath Saraswati - Tribal Thoughts and culture;
- 8- I äknd MKKkfoM & egkjk'Vkrhy vknokl h I äd'rñj
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- 9- MKKkfoM xkjs & vknokl hph ykduR; -
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- 18- MKKekjkrh rxeijs & vknokl h fodkl vlf.k okLro] fple; i dk'ku]
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