

SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERISTY

T. Y.B. A. Sociology

(2013 Pattern)

Work and Society (G-3)

Objectives

1. To develop Sociological understanding of work, it's changing nature and impact on society.
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 and Significance of Work (10)

- a) Meaning, importance and types of work (Formal and Informal).
- b) Historical overview of work - Gathering-hunting, manorial, guild system, domestic/ putting out system, factory system and post-industrial production.

II. Contemporary Theorization of Work: Major Concepts (14)

- a) Contemporary theorization: George Ritzer - 'Macdonaldization'; Michel Foucault - 'Surveillance'; Harry Braverman - 'Deskilling' and Ulrich Beck Brave - 'New world of work'.
- b) Feminist theorization of work: the domestic labour debate, women's work and the new international division of labour.

III. Types of Organization (10)

- a) Bureaucracy – characteristics and problems.
- b) Taylorism ; Scientific Management, Fordism ; Japanese model and human resource management.

IV. The Information Revolution and the New International Division of Labour (14)

- a) The role of Multi National Companies (MNCs) in global economy and their impact.
- b) Nature and types of work in post-industrial society (e.g. changes from manufacturing to service sector, casualization, flexibility, outsourcing) and effects on human relationships.

II TERM

V. Organized Labour in India (12)

- a) New Economic Policy (1991) and its effects on workers in formal sector.
- b) Trade union movement in India: issues, challenges and future.

VI. The Informal Sector of Work (14)

- a) Meaning, characteristics and classification of informal sector.
- b) Problems of workers in the informal sector.

VII. Issues and problems of informal sector (12)

- a) Issues and problems of service sector employees – Software industries, BPOs, hospitality and retail sectors.
- b) Issues and problems of migrant workers.

VIII. Agricultural Labour in India (10)

- a) Nature of agricultural labour.
- b) Problems of agricultural labourers.

Essential Readings:

1. Breman, Jan. 2008. *Omnibus*. OUP. New Delhi
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Sociology
T.Y.B.A.
Crime and Society (G-3)

Objectives:

1. To acquaint the students with recent trends in criminology, changing profile of crime and criminals.
2. To prepare the students for professional roles of correctional agents in agencies of criminal justice administration.

I Term

1. **Concept of Crime:** (10)
 - a) Crime: Nature and definition
 - b) Characteristics of crime in modern society
 - c) Causes of crime (social, economic, political and cultural.)
2. **Approaches to Crime:** (16)
 - a) A Functionalist perspective: Emile Durkheim (Crime as inevitable), Robert Merton (Social structure and anomie)
 - b) An Interactionist perspective: Howard Becker (Labelling theory)
 - c) Marxist perspective: William Chambliss (Capitalism and crime), Laureen Snider (Corporate crime), David Gordon (Selective law enforcement)
 - d) Neo-Marxist [perspective: Ian Taylor, Paul Walten, Jock Young (The new criminology)
3. **Major Forms of Crime in India:** (14)
 - a) Crime against SCs, STs and DTNTs: Meaning and corms
 - b) Crime against Women: Meaning, forms and causes. (Sex selective abortions, domestic violence, dowry deaths, sexual abuse, sexual harassment at work place, rape, violence, trafficking etc.)
 - c) Juvenile delinquency and crime against children: Meaning and causes
 - d) White collar crime: Meaning and features
4. **Changing Profile of Crime:** (8)
 - A. Organised crime: Meaning and features
 - B. Terrorism: Concept, features and causes
 - C. Custodial crime: Meaning and features

II Term

5. **New Forms of Crime:** (10)
 - a) Corporate crime
 - b) Human Rights Violation
 - c) Cyber crime

6. **Recent Trends in Crime:** (Meaning and Features) (10)
 - a) Criminalization of politics
 - b) Environmental crimes
 - c) International crimes

7. **Theories of Punishment:** (12)
 - A. Deterrent Theory
 - B. Preventive Theory
 - C. Reformatory Theory

8. **Prevention of Crime: Measures and Changing Perspectives:** (16)
 - a) Punishment, Prison and alternative imprisonment (Open prison, Probation, Parole)
 - b) Rehabilitation of prisoners
 - c) Human Right Perspective
 - d) Crime and the role of media

Essential Readings:

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2. Ahuja, ram. *Social Problems in India*. Delhi and Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
3. Bhosale, Smriti. 2009. *Female Crime in India*. New Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
4. Gill, S.S. 1998. *The Pathology of Corruption*. New Delhi: Harper Collins Publishers.
5. Haralambos and Holborn. 2007. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. London: Collins.
6. Sutherland, Edwin and Donald R. Creassy. 1968. *Principals of Criminology*. Bombay: Times of India Press.

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1. Bedi, Kiran.1998. *It's Always Possible*. New Delhi: Sterling Publication.
2. Dass, Shankar and Rani Dhavan. 2000. *Punishment and the Prison- India and International Perspective*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
3. Goel, Rakesh and Manohar Powat. 1994. *Computer Crime: Concept, Control and Prevention*. Bombay: Saymson Computers Pvt.Ltd.
4. Patric, Ryan and George Rush. 1997. *Understanding Organized Crime in Global Perspective*. London: Sage Publication.

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Social Research Methods (S-3)

Objectives

1. To impart basic research skills.
2. To introduce the students to different procedures in conducting social research.
3. To acquaint the students to different types of research and issues in research.
4. To familiarize the students with Sociological approaches to research.

I TERM

I. Introduction to Social Research (10)

- a) Meaning and significance of social research.
- b) Types of social research – pure and applied research.
- c) Ethics in social research. (informed consent, confidentiality, to avoid harm and do good)

II. Approaches in Social Research (12)

- a) Positivist
- b) Critical
- c) Interpretative
- d) Feminist

III. The Research Process (14)

- a) Steps in Social Research.
- b) Selection and formulation of research problem.
- c) Hypothesis (meaning, characteristics and types)

IV. Process of Data Collection (12)

- a) Primary and secondary sources.
- b) Sampling – Meaning, purpose and types of sampling techniques.

II TERM

V. Techniques of Data Collection (14)

- a) Observation – The method, types, advantages and disadvantages.
- b) Interview – The method, types, advantages and disadvantages.
- c) Questionnaire – The method, types, advantages and disadvantages.

VI. Quantitative and Qualitative Methods (12)

- a) Survey- Meaning, nature, advantages and disadvantages.
- b) Case study – meaning, nature, advantages and disadvantage.

VII. Data Analysis and Report Writing (12)

- a) Report writing- Data presentation and interpretation.
- b) Use of tables, graphs, histograms.

VIII. Use of Statistical Methods and Computers in Social Research (10)

- a) Measures of central tendency (mean, median and mode) and dispersion.
- b) Use of computers in social research.

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2. Babbie, Earl. 2004. *The Practice of Social Research*. (10th edn), Wadsworth-Thomson, C.A.USA
3. Bhandarkar, P. L. and Wilkinson. 2007. *Methodology and Techniques of Social Research*, Himalaya Publishing House, N.Delhi.
4. Bryman, Alan. 2008. *Social Research Methods*. Oxford University Press.
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३. बोरुडे, आर. आर. २००८. संशोधन पद्धतीशास्त्र. पुणे विद्यार्थी प्रकाशन. पुणे.
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५. सोमण, मा. शं. २००८. सामाजिक संशोधनाची तंत्रे. पुणे विद्यार्थी गृह प्रकाशन. पुणे.

Contemporary Indian Society (S-4)

Objectives

1. To appreciate the plurality of India, its composite culture and its resilience.
2. To acquaint the students to the issues of contemporary India.
3. To expose the students to the crisis and challenges of contemporary India.

I TERM

I. Forces that contributed to the making of contemporary India (10)

- a. Colonialism, modernization, globalization.
- b. Nation building: Visions of Gandhi and Nehru.

II. Contours of Contemporary India (14)

- a. Indian Democracy – its nature, strengths, weaknesses and challenges.
- b. Economic Development (1.Planned Development. 2. New Economic Policy1991): nature and challenges.

III. Changing Nature of Agrarian Society (12)

- a. Agriculture in Post Independence India: land reforms, green revolution, and MGNREGA.
- b. Impact of globalization on Indian agriculture, land acquisition and displacement.

IV. Changing Nature of Urban Society (12)

- a. Nature of urbanisation in India – uneven development, inequalities and contradictions.
- b. Civic issues –transport, water, garbage, slums.

II TERM

V. Media and Democracy in India (12)

- a. Changing role of media.
- b. Commercialization of media.

VI. Education in Contemporary India: Issues and Challenges (12)

- a. The school education.
- b. Higher education.

VII. Health System in Contemporary India: Nature, Issues and Challenges (12)

- a. The public health sector: Access, quality and impact of globalization.
- b. The private health sector: Access, affordability and ethics.

VIII. Dynamics of Marriage, Family and Household (12)

- a. Changing nature of marriage, family and household.
- b. Debates around lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) and live – in relationships.

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5. Das, Veena. 2003. *Oxford Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology*. Vol I & II, OUP, N. Delhi.
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13. Nayyar, Deepak. 1996. *Intelligent person's guide to liberalization*. Penguin Book India.
14. Ramachandran, R. 1997. *Urbanization and urban systems in India*. OUP. New Delhi.
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16. Thapar, Romila. 2000. *India – Another Millennium*, Penguin. (Chap on Media by N. Ram)
17. Tilak, JBG. (Ed.). 2013. *Higher education in India: In search of equality, quality and quantity*: Orient Black Swan. New Delhi.
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