



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

Department of PG Studies and Research in Sociology

**BA Degree Course in
Choice Based Credit System**

Sociology Syllabus

2019

Board of Studies in Sociology (UG) Members and Syllabus Committee

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Mangalore University
Department of Post Graduate Studies and Research in
Sociology

BA Degree Courses in Choice Based Credit System

General Objectives:

1. To equip the students with latest sociological knowledge pertaining to various sub-fields within the discipline of sociology.
2. To orient the students for comprehending and assessing the social reality from sociological perspective.
3. To inculcate the research aptitude and relevant skills in the students useful for their social and professional life.
4. To prepare the students for take up research, jobs as well as prepare for various competitive examinations.

Programme Outcome:

- PO1 BA Degree with other two disciplines in social sciences (3 major)
- PO2 Research skills in social science research
- PO3 Understand human society in general and Indian society in particular
- PO4 Analytical skills in sociological perspectives
- PO5 Social placement with adaptive interpersonal skills

Programme Specific Outcome:

The Courses in Sociology are to prepare the candidates to equip the employability skills and to acquire comprehensive knowledge on human life and social analysis. The curricula are prepared to teach the candidate the

- PSO 1 Employability skills for efficient service,
- PSO 2 Research skills to take up research or projects works.
- PSO 3 Serve in Development agencies,
- PSO 4 Work with Legal firms and correction centers
- PSO 5 Take up independent choice as entrepreneurs.
- PSO 6 Skills to face the social reality confidently.
- PSO 7 Exposure to students on special and new streams in Sociology.
- PSO 8 Field work research through Project Work

Mangalore University
Sociology Syllabus for BA Programme
CBCS Scheme: 2019-20 Onwards

Course Scheme							
Course Code	Course	Instruction Hrs./Wk	Duration of Exam	Marks for Final Exam	Internal Assess.	Total Marks	Credit
Semester I							
Group I							
BASSOC 131	Principles of Sociology	6	3	120	30	150	3
Group II							
BASSOCE 132	Society in Coastal Karnataka	2	1	40	10	50	1
BASSOCE 133	Sociology of Tourism	2	1	40	10	50	1
Semester II							
Group I							
BASSOC 181	Social Institutions and Social Change	6	3	120	30	150	3
Group II							
BASSOCE 182	Sociology of Sanitation	2	1	40	10	50	1
BASSOCE 183	Culture and Development	2	1	40	10	50	1
Semester III							
Group I							
BASSOC 231	Study of Indian Society: Rural and Urban	6	3	120	30	150	3
Group II							
BASSOCE 232	Disaster and Social Crisis	2	1	40	10	50	1
BASSOCE 233	Social Entrepreneurship	2	1	40	10	50	1
Semester IV							
Group I							
BASSOC 281	Social Problems in India	6	3	120	30	150	3
Group II							
BASSOCE 282	Invitation to Sociology	2	1	40	10	50	1
BASSOCE 283	Indian Society	2	1	40	10	50	1
V Semester							
BASSOC 331	Development of Sociological Thought	5	3	120	30	150	3
BASSOC 332	Basics of Social Research	5	3	120	30	150	3
VI Semester							
BASSOC 381	Social Welfare in India	5	3	120	30	150	3
BASSOC 382	Industrial Sociology	5	3	120	30	150	3
BASSOC 383	Project – Dissertation	5	3	120	30	150	3

Question Paper Pattern

Time: 3 Hrs

Marks - 120

(Title of the Course)

Note : Answer all Sections

I. Answer any FIVE questions in 7-8 sentences each (4x5=20)

1. Q.
2. Q.
3. Q.
4. Q.
5. Q.
6. Q.
7. Q.

II. Answer any FIVE questions in 12-15 sentences each (8x5=40)

1. Q.
2. Q.
3. Q.
4. Q.
5. Q.
6. Q.
7. Q.

III. Answer any FOUR in 20-25 sentences each (15x4=60)

1. Q.
2. Q.
3. Q.
4. Q.
5. Q.
6. Q.

Question Paper Pattern (for Choice Courses)

Time: 2 Hrs

Marks - 40

(Title of the Course)

Note : Answer all Sections

I. Answer any TWO questions in 7-8 sentences each (4x2=08)

1. Q.
2. Q.
3. Q.

II. Answer any TWO questions in 12-15 sentences each (8x2=16)

1. Q.
2. Q.
3. Q.

III. Answer any ONE in 20-25 sentences each (16x1=16)

1. Q.
2. Q.

Internal Assessment:

The internal assessment marks for a course shall be based on two tests (or one test in case of elective) and one assignment. The test shall be of at least one hour duration to be held during the Semester. The average marks of the test(s) and assignment shall be taken as the internal assessment marks. (Refer Rule 11 of the Regulation).

Sd/-
Dr. Giridhar Rao M.

Sd/-
Prof. Reebu Samuel.

Sd/-
Prof. John B. Sequeira.

Sd/-
Prof. Shreemani.

Sd/-
Chairman
Dr. Vinay Rajath D.

I Semester

BASSOC 131: Principles of Sociology

Course Objectives: this course will help the students

- 1 To understand the basic concepts in Sociology
- 2 To study the relationship between sociology and other social sciences
- 3 To study the deferent branches of sociology
- 4 To understand the process of socialization and its importance
- 5 Understand the linkage between the social changes in the economic and social systems and the emergence of discipline of Sociology.
- 6 Know the theoretical foundations of Sociology on which edifice of modern Sociological theories are built.
- 7 Learn the historical, socio-economic and intellectual forces in the rise of sociological theory.
- 8 Understand the sociological thinking of the founders of Sociology.

Course Outcome:

- CO1. Understand the emergence of Sociology.
- CO2. Know the foundations of Sociology.
- CO3. Understand the contributions of early sociologists.
- CO4. Impart critical thinking to interpret the social scenario.
- CO5. Understand the forces in the rise of sociological theory.
- CO6. Understand the concepts of early sociologists

Unit –I Introduction	15 Hrs
a. Meaning, Definitions, and Scope of Sociology	
b. Sociology as a Science,	
c. Importance of the Study of Sociology	
Unit–II Branches of Sociology	10Hrs
a. Social Anthropology; Social Psychology	
b. Industrial Sociology; Medical Sociology	
c. Rural Sociology; Urban Sociology	
Unit – III Basic Concepts	10 Hrs
a. Social Structure and Social Functions	
b. Role and Status	
c. Social Stratification –Characteristics, Social Mobility and Types	

Unit – IV Social Norms and Social Control 10 Hrs

- a. Meaning of Social Norms And Social Values
- b. Meaning of Social Control, Objectives, Types
- c. Formal Agencies of Social Control Formal and Informal.

Unit – V Culture And Socialization 15 Hrs

- a. Characteristics, Elements and Types of Culture
- b. Meaning, Agencies and Importance of Socialization
- c. Theories of Socialization : C.H. Cooley and G.H. Mead

References

Bottomore T.B., 1971. *Sociology - A guide to problems and literature*. Delhi: Blackie and Sons Publishers Pvt. Ltd.,

Davis, Kingsley. 1981. *Human Society*. Delhi: Surjeet Publications.

Goode, William J., 1977. *Principles of Sociology*. United States of America: McGraw-Hill, Inc.

Haralambos, M., 1991. *Sociology - Themes and Perspectives*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Horton and Hunt. 1964. *Sociology - The Discipline and its Dimensions*. Calcutta: New Central Book Agency.

Inkeles, Alex. 1975. *What is Sociology?* New Delhi: Prentice Hall.

Johnson, Harry M.. 1988. *Sociology - A Systematic Introduction*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

Pais, Richard (Ed.) 2008, *Principles of Sociology*, Mangalore, Mangala Publications.

Tumin Melvin M. 1994. *Social Stratification - The forms and functions of inequality*, New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India, Private Ltd.

BASSOCE 132: Society in Coastal Karnataka

Course Objectives:

After completion of the course student will be able to

1. Enhance sociological knowledge about the local and regional culture.
2. Acquaint students with the changing trends in coastal Karnataka with special reference to Development processes and caste dynamics
3. Learn about the unique cultures in Coastal Karnataka
4. Enhance sociological knowledge about the local and regional cultures.
5. Acquaint with the changing trends in society in Coastal Karnataka.
6. Analyse the dynamics of social factors as caste and religion
7. Develop an appreciation to the unique culture of coastal Karnataka

Course Outcome:

- CO1. Acquaint with the cultural items in Coastal Karnataka
- CO2. Understand and appreciate the culture of Coastal Karnataka
- CO3. Understand the unique practices and festivals in local culture
- CO4. Know the local economic life popular devotions and recreation
- CO5. Learn sociological analysis on the cultural richness
- CO6. Usefulness of sociological study in the contemporary society.

UNIT - I :Introduction

Hrs – 06

- a. Historical Background and Demographic Profile in Coastal Karnataka
- b. Special Features – Tuluva and Konkan Culture, Cults and Festivals
- c. Linguistic Composition of Coastal Karnataka

UNIT - II: Social Organization:

Hrs - 07

- a. Castes in Coastal Karnataka
- b. Religions in Coastal Karnataka
- c. Tribes in Coastal Karnataka

UNIT - III :Development Scenario Coastal Karnataka

Hrs - 07

- a. Agriculture and Land Reform Impacts
- b. Growth of Industry
- c. Communal Tensions and Political Developments

Reference :

Adiga, Malini . 2006. *The Making of Southern Karnataka: Society, Polity and Culture in the early medieval period, AD 400–1030*, Orient Longman, Chennai.

Kamat, Suryanath U. 2001. *Concise history of Karnataka*. MCC, Bangalore

Narasimhacharya, R. 1988. *History of Kannada Literature*, 1988, Asian Educational Services, New Delhi.

Sastri, Nilakanta K.A. 1955. *A History of South India, From Prehistoric times to fall of Vijayanagar*, OUP, New Delhi.

Sastri, Srikanta S. 1940. *Sources of Karnataka History, Vol I (1940)* - University of Mysore Historical Series, University of Mysore, Mysore.

BASSOCE 133 : Sociology of Tourism

Course Objectives:

This course aims to provide :

1. Basic knowledge on tourism.
2. Lessons on social aspects of tourism
3. Understanding tourism as a socio-economic force in social development.
4. Understanding cultural differences and respect for others culture.
5. Motivation to choose a career in tourism management

Course Outcome:

- CO1. Acquaint with the places of tourism in India
- CO2. Understand the perspectives on tourism
- CO3. Learn about the tourism opportunities in India
- CO4. Know the tourism policies in India
- CO5. Learn sociological analysis and effects of tourism on India
- CO6. Usefulness of sociological study of Tourism.

UNIT - I : Introduction to Sociology of Tourism 07 Hrs

- a. Meaning and Definition of Sociology of Tourism.
- b. Sociological Perspective on Tourism.
- c. Significance of Sociology of Tourism.

UNIT - II: Tourism in India 06 Hrs

- a. Tourism Opportunities in India
- b. Types: Eco-tourism, Health Tourism; Religious Tourism; Educational Tourism.
- c. Tourism Policies in India.

UNIT - III : Tourism and Social Change 07 Hrs

- a. Effects of Tourism on Society.
- b. Tourism and Cultural Exchange.
- c. Motivating Locals for Tourism.

References

- Apostolopoulos, Y., Leivadi, S & Yiannakis, A., (eds.) 2000, The Sociology of Tourism: Theoretical and Empirical Investigations, London: Routledge.
- Archer, B.H., 1973. The Impact of Domestic Tourism, Cardiff University of Wales Press,
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- Brij, Bhardwaj, 1999. "Infrastructure for Tourism Growth", Yojana, Vol.43.
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- Cohen, Erik 1984. The sociology of tourism: approaches, issues, and findings. Annual Review of Sociology 10:373-392.
- Dharma Rajan, S., 1999. "Tourism - An Instrument for Development", Yojana, Vol.43, .8.
- Jacobsen, Jens Kr. Steen. 2000. Anti-tourist attitudes. Annuals of Tourism Research.
- Kaul, R.N., 1987. Dynamics of Tourism, New Delhi: a Trilogry K. Publication Pvt., Ltd.
- LajipathiRai, H., 1993. Development of Tourism in India, Rupa Books Pvt., Ltd.
- Selvafri, M., 1989. Tourism Industry in India, Bombay. Himalaya Publishing House.
- Sharma, K.C., 1996. Tourism Policy Planning Strategy, Jaipur. Pointer Publishers.

II Semester

BASSOC 181 : Social Institutions and Social Change

Course Objectives: This course will help the students

- 1 To understand the basic social institutions
- 2 To study the relevance of social institutions
- 3 To study the concept of social change and its dynamics
- 4 To understand the process of social change and its factors
- 5 To study the nature of inequalities in the society
- 6 The forms of social stratification in India and their dynamics
- 7 To understand the dynamics of social groupings and discrimination
- 8 To learn the ideologies behind social stratification and mobility

Course Outcome:

- CO1. Understand the nature of inequalities in the society
- CO2. Learn the dynamics of social groupings and discrimination
- CO3. Understand the ideologies behind social stratification and mobility.
- CO4. The modes of social improvement people use
- CO5. Assess the reservation policy and its implications.
- CO6. Learn the nature of social mobility

Unit –I Marriage 12 Hrs

- a. Nature and Importance of Social Institutions.
- b. Marriage – Meaning, Objectives, and Types –Monogamy, Polygamy
- c. Recent Changes in Marriage

Unit – II Family and Kinship 12 Hrs

- a. Family – Meaning, Types, and Functions
- b. Changes in Family
- c. Kinship- Meaning, and Types,

Unit – III Religion 12 Hrs

- a. Meaning and Elements,
- b. Functions and Dysfunctions of Religion
- c. Religion and Morality; Religion and Science

Unit -IV Education 12 Hrs

- a. Meaning and Forms of Education
- b. Functions of Education,
- c. Education and Social Mobility

Unit- V Social Change 12 Hrs

- a. Meaning and Characteristics
- b. Factors- Biological, Cultural and Technological
- c. Theories – Cyclical, Linear, Marxian and Functionalist..

References

Davis K. 1981. *Human Society*. Delhi: Surjeet Publications.

Dube, Leela, 1974. *Sociology of Kinship: An Analytical survey of Literature* Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Gisbert P. 1973. *Fundamentals of Sociology*. Bombay: Orient Longman.

Haralambos M. 1991. *Sociology - Themes and Perspectives*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Harry M. Johnson, 1988. *Sociology - A Systematic Introduction*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

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Worsley, Peter (ed), 1992. *The New Introduction to Sociology*. London: Penguin Books.

Young, Kimbal& Mack R.W. 1969. *Systematic Sociology*. New Delhi: Eurasia Publication House.

Pais, Richard (Ed.) 2008, *Social Institutions and Social Change*, Mangalore, Mangala Publications.

BASSOCE 182: Sociology of Sanitation

Course Objectives:

The content of the course will enable the students:

1. To sensitize students to sanitation related health related
2. To understand the issues related to public health
3. To understand the role of the public in sanitation
4. To make aware the health and sanitation conditions in India
5. To understand the social aspects of sanitation and social ordering
6. To understand the role of the State in healthcare in India
7. To make aware the environmental sanitation conditions in India
8. To sensitize the social responsibility of environmental sanitation.

Course Outcome:

- CO1. Sensitize to health related social issues.
- CO2. Understand public health and social medicine.
- CO3. Aware of health and sanitation conditions in India
- CO4. Role of the Governments in the healthcare
- CO5. Make aware the health and sanitation conditions in India
- CO6. Social aspects of sanitation and social ordering
- CO7. Understand sanitation movement in India
- CO8. Know about Sulabh Movement in India

UNIT - I :Health and Sanitation

Hrs - 07

- a. Social Aspects of Health and Illness.
- b. Origin and Scope of Sociology of Sanitation
- c. Problem of Environmental Sanitation in India

UNIT - II: Sanitation in India

Hrs - 06

- a. Sulabh Sanitation Movement
- b. Sanitation Policies and Programmes
- c. Sanitation in Karnataka, a Regional Analysis

UNIT - III : Sanitation and Society

Hrs - 07

- a. Social Construction of Hygiene and Sanitation
- b. Scavenging Castes and Social Deprivation
- c. Sanitation and Dignity of Women

Reference :

- Akram, Mohammad.2015. *Sociology of Sanitation*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
- Chatterjee, Meera. 1988. *Implementing Health Policy*,New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
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- Nagla, B K. 2015. *Sociology of Sanitation*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
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- Pathak, Bindeshwar. 2015. *Sociology of Sanitation*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
- Saxena, Ashish. 2015. *Sociology of Sanitation*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

BASSOCE 183 : Culture and Development

Course Objectives:

The course is designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To provide conceptual understanding of social change and development
2. To study the mutual influence between social structure and development
3. To address the Indian experience of social change and development
4. To provide an understanding of the alternate trends and paths of development
5. To understand the contemporary socio-economic framework of development in India
6. To offer an insight into the ways in which social structure imposes on development and development on social structure
7. To address the Indian experience of social change and development
8. To prepare students for professional careers in the field of development planning.
9. To understand the contemporary socio-economic framework of development in India

Course Outcome:

- CO1. Understand social change and development
- CO2. Indian experience of social change and development
- CO3. Professional careers in development planning.
- CO4. Theoretical understanding of social change and development
- CO5. Social structure and development relationship
- CO6. Contemporary socio-economic framework of development in India

UNIT - I : Introduction:

Hrs - 07

- a. Scope and Importance of Sociology of Development
- b. Concepts of Human Development and Social Development
- c. Sustainable Development

UNIT - II: Cultural bearing on Development:

Hrs - 06

- a. Caste and Development
- b. Religion and Development
- c. Health and Local Tradition

UNIT - III : Social Structure and Development

Hrs - 07

- a. Culture and Development
- b. Gender and Development
- c. Development Disparities in India

Reference:

- Alexander K.C. and Kumaran, K.P. 1992. *Culture and Development*, New Delhi, Sage.
- Haq, Mahabubul. 1990. *Reflections on Human Development*, Karachi, Oxford.
- Hoselitz, Bert F. 1996. *Sociological Aspects of Economic Growth*, New Delhi, Amerind Publishers.
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- Sharma, S.L. 1986. *Development: Socio-cultural Dimensions*. Jaipur, Rawat.
- Webster, Andrew. 1988. *Introduction to the Sociology and Development*, New Delhi, Macmillan.

III Semester

BASSOC 231 : Study of Indian Society: Rural and Urban

Course Objectives: this course will help the students

1. To provide sociological understanding of rural and urban society in India
2. To acquaint students with basic concepts in rural and urban studies
3. To analyze rural and urban problems in India
4. To impart skills to reconstruct rural institutions, evaluate rural development.
5. To understanding the linkages between urban and rural reality.
6. To provide knowledge of rural and urban governance.
7. To impart sociological skills to reconstruct rural institutions and rural development programmes.

Course Outcome:

- CO1. Analyze rural and urban problems in India
- CO2. Knowledge of rural and urban governance.
- CO3. Skills to reconstruct rural institutions and rural development.
- CO4. Sociological understanding of society in India
- CO5. Basic concepts in rural and urban studies
- CO6. Development programmes to plan, monitor and evaluate.
- CO7. Understanding of the linkages between urban and rural reality

Unit –I Village Community 10 Hrs

- a. Meaning and Characteristics,
- b. Types of Rural Settlements,
- c. Problems of Rural Community

Unit – II Rural Social Institutions 15 Hrs

- a. Joint Family –Meaning, Characteristics and Types
- b. Caste System –Characteristics and Changes in Caste System
- c. Scheduled Castes, Untouchability and Social Exclusion

Unit – III Tribal Community 10 Hrs

- a. Meaning and Characteristics
- b. Distribution of Tribal in Zones,
- c. Problems of Tribals and Tribal Welfare

Unit – IV Urban Community 12 Hrs

- a. Meaning and Characteristics; Urbanism and Urbanization,
- b. Factors for the Growth of Cities
- c. Rural Urban Transition

Unit - V Urban Infrastructure and Problems 13 Hrs

- a. Housing and Slums
- b. Water Supply and Transportation
- c. Sanitation and Pollution.

References

- Ahuja, Ram. 1994. *Indian Social System*. Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
- Ahuja, Ram. 1997. *Social Problems in India*. Rawat, Jaipur.
- Beteille, Andre, 1971. *Caste, Class and Power*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
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- Hutton, J.H. 1973. *Caste in India*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Kolenda, Pauline. 1984. *Caste in Contemporary India*. Rawat.
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- Memoria, C.B. 1981. *Social Problems and Social Disorganization in India*. KitabMahal, Allahabad.
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BASSOCE 232: Disaster and Social Crisis

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

1. To create awareness regarding the natural disasters and disaster management.
2. To study the social crises and their impacts
3. To learn the basic concepts in social crisis and disaster
4. To understand the development of India's disaster management policy.
5. Learn the causes for the natural disasters
6. Become aware of the vulnerability in times of disasters.
7. Understand the preparedness in times of disasters
8. Create entrepreneur attitude in times of social crisis

Course Outcome:

- CO1. Awareness regarding the natural disasters and disaster management.
- CO2. Understand India's disaster management policy.
- CO3. Basic concepts in social crisis and disaster
- CO4. Historical development of India's disaster management policy.
- CO5. Causes for the natural disasters
- CO6. Aware of the vulnerability in times of disasters.
- CO7. Preparedness in times of disasters
- CO8. Entrepreneur attitude in times of social crisis

UNIT - I : Introduction

Hrs-07

- a. Disaster and Social Crisis
- b. Emergence of Study of Disaster Management and Social Crisis
- c. Natural Disasters; Disaster Victims; Disaster Relief System and Responses

UNIT - II: Types, Causes and Effects of Disasters

Hrs-06

- a. Earthquake and Tsunami
- b. Tropical Cyclones
- c. Droughts and Floods

UNIT - III : Social Crisis and Management

Hrs-07

- a. Nature and Types of Social Crisis
- b. Terrorism; Communalism and Casteism
- c. Role of the Government and NGOs in Crisis Management

Reference :

- Arick, Auf Der Heide. 2002. *Disaster Response: Preparedness and Co-ordination* Online Book: The Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance.
- Goel, S.L. and Ram Kumar J T (ed.). 2001. *Disaster Management*, Deep & Deep, New Delhi.
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- Sinha,Prabhas Chandra (ed). 2006. *Disaster Relief Rehabilitation and Emergency humanitarian Assistance*, SBS, New Delhi.
- Sinha, Prabhas Chandra (ed). 2006. *Disaster Mitigation Preparedness Recovery and Response*, SBS, New Delhi.

BASSOCE 233: Social Entrepreneurship

Course Objectives:

The course intends to provide

1. Training to be an entrepreneur or to enlarge job prospects of the individual.
2. Promoting the personal qualities relevant to entrepreneurship,
3. Offering knowledge and contact with the world of business,
4. Form entrepreneurial attitudes and skills needed in entrepreneurs
5. Raising awareness of self-employment as a career option.
6. Understanding of the role of entrepreneurs in the community

Course Outcome:

- CO1. Be an entrepreneur or enlarge job prospects.
- CO2. Development of personal qualities relevant to entrepreneurship,
- CO3. Contact with the world of business and market relations
- CO4. Entrepreneurial attitudes, skills and career options.
- CO5. Self employment strategies
- CO6. Raising students' awareness of self-employment as a career option
- CO7. Prominent social entrepreneurs

UNIT - I : Introduction

Hrs -07

- a. Meaning and Importance of Social Entrepreneurship; Qualities of Social Entrepreneur
- b. Types of Social Enterprises – Voluntary, NGO, NPO, Third Sector Organizations
- c. Establishment of Social Enterprises in India

UNIT - II: Professional Management for Social Enterprises

Hrs - 07

- a. Importance of Professional Management and Application of Professional Management Techniques in Social Enterprises
- b. Human Resource Development and Capacity Building for Social Enterprises
- c. Application of Marketing Principles in Welfare and Development Field.

UNIT - III : Mobilizing and Managing Capital for Social Enterprises

Hrs - 06

- a. Aid Agencies for Social Enterprises
- b. Accountability Among Social Enterprises
- c. Social Audit and Submitting Returns.

Reference:

Bornstein, David. 2007. *How to Change the world: Social Entrepreneurs and the Power of New Ideas*, Oxford University Press.

Lee, Nancy R and Philip Kotler. 2012. *Social Marketing: Influencing Behaviours for Good*, Sage South Asia

Nicholls, Alex. 2006. *Social Entrepreneurship: New Models of Sustainable Social Change*, Oxford University Press.

Setterberg, Fred and Kary Schulman. 1985. *Beyond Profit: Complete Guide to Managing the Non Profit Organizations*, Harper & Row.

Steven Ott. J. 2001. *Understanding Non Profit Organizations: Governance, Leadership and Management*, Westview Press.

IV Semester

BASSOC 281 : Social Problems in India

Course Objectives: this course will help the students

- 1 To understand the concepts in Sociology of social problems
- 2 To study the causes leading to social problems.
- 3 To study the major social problems in India
- 4 To understand the remedial measures to social pathology in India.
- 5 To go beyond the commonsense understanding of the prevailing social issues to project them into their structural context; to focus on the structural linkages.
- 6 To sensitize to the emerging social issues and problems of contemporary India.
- 7 To acquire sociological understanding of social issues and problems
- 8 The sociological perspectives to enable students to gain a better understanding of their own situation and of region.

Course Outcome:

- CO1. Understand social issues and problems of contemporary India.
- CO2. Change agents - governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- CO3. Structural linkages and interrelationships of social issues.
- CO4. Emerging social issues and problems of contemporary India,
- CO5. Sociological understanding of issues and problems
- CO6. Empower to deal with issues and problems
- CO7. Better understanding of their own situation and region.

Unit- I Social Problems 12 Hrs

- a. Meaning and Characteristics of Social Problems
- b. Causes of Social Problems
- c. Theoretical Approaches to Social Problems.

Unit- II Family Disorganization 12 Hrs

- a. Meaning and Causes of Family Disorganization
- b. Effects of Family Disorganization; Divorce and Desertion
- c. Remedial Measures.

Unit - III Crime and Juvenile Delinquency 12Hrs

- a. Crime : Meaning, Causes
- b. Preventive and Reformatory Measures.
- c. Juvenile delinquency: Meaning and Causes and Rehabilitation Measures.

Unit - IV Child Labour 12Hrs

- a. Meaning and Causes of Child Labour
- b. Consequences
- c. Legislative and Welfare Measures

Unit –V Problems of the Aged 12 Hrs

- a. Nature of the ‘Problem of the Aged’,
- b. Changing Role of the aged in Family and Community.
- c. Problems and Welfare Programmes for the Care of the Aged

References

Ahuja, Ram. 2001. *Social Problems in India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Becker, Howard S., 1966. *Social Problems: A Modern Approach*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Fitzgerald, Mike, 1975. *Crime and Society*, Hammondsworth.

Ghosh B.N. *Contemporary Social Problems*. Himanshu Publications.

Horton, Paul B. and Leslie, Gerald R., 1970. *The Sociology and Social Problems*. New York: Appleton Century Crofts.

Knadten, Richard D. and Schaper, Stephen, 1970. *Juvenile Delinquency: A Reader*. New York: Random House.

Madan G.R. 1990. *Indian Social Problems Vol. I. Social Disorganisation*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.

Memoroa, C.B. 1981. *Social Problems and Social Disorganization in India*. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.

Merton and Nisbet (eds.), 1971. *Contemporary Social Problems*. New York: Harcourt Brace.

Pais, Richard 2010, *Social Problems in India*, Mangalore; Mangala Publications.

Shanker, Jogan. 1994. *Social Problems in India*. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.

BASSOCE 282: Invitation to Sociology

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

1. To understand the basic principles in sociology
2. To acquaint with the basic concepts in sociology
3. To know the origin and development of sociology
4. To understand the social processes in social relations
5. To inculcate sociological analysis in everyday activities.

Course Outcome:

- CO1. Acquaint with the basic concepts in sociology
- CO2. Understand the social processes in social relations
- CO3. Understand the basic principles in sociology
- CO4. Know the origin and development of sociology
- CO5. Learn sociological analysis
- CO6. Contributions of early sociologists
- CO7. Usefulness of sociology in the contemporary society.

UNIT - I : Introduction

Hrs - 07

- a. Emergence of Sociology –Factors Responsible
- b. Sociological Perspectives – Structural, Conflict and Interactionism
- c. Early Thinkers: Comte, Spencer, Durkheim and Weber

UNIT - II: Basic Concepts in Sociology

Hrs - 06

- a. Society and Community; Association and Institutions
- b. Culture, Socialization and Social Control
- c. Social Structure and Function; Status and Roles

UNIT - III : Social Processes:

Hrs - 07

- a. Social Processes –Characteristics and Types: Cooperation, Competition, Conflict, Accommodation and Assimilation; Social Interaction.
- b. Social Stratification; Characteristics and Types.
- c. Social mobility : Types and Factors

Reference :

Berger, Peter L. 1978. *An Invitation to Sociology*, Allen and Unwin, London.

Davis, Kingsley. 1981. *Human Society*, Macmilan, New Delhi.

Dumont, Louis, 1988, *Homo Hierarchicus*. Oxford University Press.

Giddens, Anthony. 2009. *Sociology*. Politi Press, Malden.

Inkles, Alex. 2002. *What is Sociology*, Prentice Hall India, New Delhi.

Jayaram, N, 1990, *Introductory Sociology*, Macmilan, New Delhi.

Johnson H M., 2011: *Sociology: A Systematic Introduction*: Allied Publishers, New Delhi.

MacIver, R.M and C.H. Page. 1965. *Society - Introduction to Sociology*, Macmilan, New Delhi

BASSOCE 283: Indian Society

Course Objectives:

The course seeks to

- 1 Understand the prevailing social issues in their structural context and interrelationships.
- 2 Sensitize to the emerging social issues of contemporary India
- 3 Empower to deal with these issues and problems
- 4 Gain a better understanding of social situation and region.
- 5 Understand the diversities and unity in Indian Society;
- 6 Know the major segments and traditions in society.
- 7 Understand the continuities and changes taking place in Indian society

Course Outcome:

- CO1. Understand the diversities in India.
- CO2. Understand theoretical perspectives to comprehend Indian Society.
- CO3. Understand the factors for unity in Indian Society;
- CO4. Know the major segments in society,
- CO5. Understand the continuities and changes taking place in Indian society;
- CO6. Better understanding of social situation in the given region.

UNIT - I : Introduction

Hrs -06

- a. Distribution of Population in India- Racial, Religious And Linguistic Groups.
- b. Unity and Diversity
- c. Problems of Integration

UNIT - II: Social Organization

Hrs -07

- a. Caste – Characteristics and Recent Changes.
- b. Marginalization – SC, ST, OBC and Minorities
- c. Classes – Agrarian, Industrial and Emerging Trends in Class System.

UNIT - III : Changing Trends and Development Issues

Hrs - 07

- a. Changes in Marriage and Family; Problem of the Aged
- b. Development Induced Displacement, Ecological Degradation and Environmental Pollutions.
- c. Social Unrest - Terrorism, Naxalism, Communalism and Corruption

Reference:

- Beteille, Andre. 1992. *Backward Classes in Contemporary India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Dube, Leela. 1997. *Women and Kinship, Comparative Perspectives on Gender Southern South Asia*.
- Madan, T.N. 1991. *Religion in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Kapadia, K.M. 1981. *Marriage and Family in India*. Oxford University Press.
- Karve, Iravathi. *Kinship Organization in India*.
- Michael. S.M. 1999. *Dalits and Modern India; visions and values*.
- Singer, Milton & Cohen, Bernards. 1996. *Structure and change in Indian Society*. Rawat: Jaipur.

V Semester

BASSOC 331 : Development of Sociological Thought

Course Objectives: this course will help the students

- 1 To familiarize with the social, political, and intellectual contexts of the emergence of sociology.
- 2 To gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in sociology.
- 3 To know the theoretical foundations of Sociology.
- 4 To develop critical thinking, analytical ability to interpret the social scenario.
- 5 Understand the linkage between the social changes in the economic and social systems and the emergence of discipline of Sociology.
- 6 Develop insights for understanding the later developments in sociological theory.
- 7 Learn the historical, socio-economic and intellectual forces in the rise of sociological theory.
- 8 Understand the sociological theories of Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Max Weber and Emile Durkheim.

Course Outcome:

- CO1. Understand the emergence of Sociology.
- CO2. Know the foundations of Sociology.
- CO3. Understand the contributions of early sociologists.
- CO4. Impart critical thinking
- CO5. Inculcate analytical ability to interpret the social scenario.
- CO6. Understand the forces in the rise of sociological theory.
- CO7. Understand the concepts of early sociologists

Unit I. Sociological Thought 12Hrs

- a. Historical Background of Social Thought – Social Context and Intellectual Traditions.
- b. Transition from Social Philosophy to Sociology
- c. Emergence of Sociology – Enlightenment, Industrial Revolution, French Revolution, Growth of Other Social Sciences.

Unit II. Auguste Comte and Herbert Spencer 12Hrs

- a. Positivism and Hierarchy of Sciences
- b. Law of Three Stages of Human Development
- c. Doctrine of Social Evolution and Organismic analogy of society

Unit III. Emile Durkheim 12Hrs

- a. Social Facts
- b. Social Solidarity and the Division of Labour in Society
- c. Suicide and its Types

Unit IV. Max Weber 12Hrs

- a. Social Action and Types; Authority and its Types
- b. Ideal Types, Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism
- c. Problem of Rationality, Bureaucracy

Unit V. Karl Marx 12Hrs

- a. Materialistic Interpretation of History
- b. Laws of Dialectics,
- c. Social Classes; Class Struggle and Alienation.

References:

- Aron, Raymond. 1982. *Main Currents in Sociological Thought*. (vol.1 and 2) New York: Penguin Books.
- Barnes, Harry Elmer 1967. *An Introduction to the History of Sociology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Coser, Lewis A. 1996. *Masters of Sociological Thought* (2nd Edition) Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Damle, C.B. and Pais Richard 2003. *Sociological Thought from Comte to Merton*. Mangalore: MSA Publications.
- Fletcher, Ronald. 1994. *The Making of Sociology* (Vol. 1 and 2) Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Friedrichs, Robert W. 1970. *A Sociology of Sociology*. New York: The Free Press.
- Giddens, A. 2013. *Sociology*. Cambridge: Polity.
- Haralambos, M. 2008. *Sociology themes and perspectives, 7th ed (9780007245956)*. Collins Educational.
- Sharma, R.N. and Sharma, R. K. 1994. *History of Social Thought*. Bombay: Media Promoters and Publishers, Pvt. Ltd.
- Zeithin, Irwing M. 1987. *Rethinking Sociology*. Jaipur: Rawath Publications.

BASSOC 332 : Basics of Social Research

Course Objectives: this course will help the students to

1. Understand the nature of social phenomena and the issues involved in social research.
2. Study of research methods as a means of understanding social reality.
3. Exposure to the fundamentals of techniques and methods in social research.
4. Learn the methods of data collection, analysis and report writing.
5. Introduction to the philosophical foundations of social research.
6. Acquaintance with the quantitative and qualitative strategies of research

Course Outcome:

- CO1. Learn social research and the ways and means of studying social reality.
- CO2. Study of research methods and research techniques.
- CO3. Understand the Philosophical foundations of social research.
- CO4. Understanding of issues involved in social research.
- CO5. Exposure to the various research techniques and methods.
- CO6. Quantitative and qualitative strategies of research

Unit –I Social Research 10 Hrs

- a. Meaning; Scope and Importance of Research in Social Sciences
- b. Problems in Social Research
- c. Types of Social Research

Unit-II Research Procedure 10 Hrs

- a. Stages in Social Research
- b. Research Design and Types
- c. Hypothesis and Types

Unit –III Methods of Data Collection 10 Hrs

- a. Survey Method.
- b. Sampling–Types in Probability and Non-Probability Sampling Methods
- c. Case Study Method

Unit –IV Tools of Data Collection 15 Hrs

- a. Primary Data; Observation and Types
- b. Interview and Questionnaire; Advantages and Limitations
- c. Secondary Data and its Sources

Unit – V Research Writing

15 Hrs

- a. Qualities and Types of Report
- b. Special features – Tables, Graphs and Diagrams
- c. Use of Statistics in Social Research, Central Tendencies – Mean, Median, Mode

References

- Bailey, Kenneth. 1988. *Methods of Social Research*, John Willey & Sons, New York.
- Black, James A. and Champion, Dean J. 1976. *Methods and Issues in Social Research*, John Willey & Sons, New York.
- David, Dooley. 1997. *Social Research Methods*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
- Goode, William J. & Hatt, Paul K. 1952. *Methods in Social Research*, McGraw Hill New Delhi.
- Kothari, C.R. 1991. *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Limited.
- Krishnaswami, O.R. 1983. *Methodology of Research in Social Sciences*, Himalaya, Bombay.
- Marie, Jahoda, et al., 1958. *Research Methods in Social Research*, The Dryden Press, New York.
- May, Tim. 2001. *Social Research: Issues methods and process*, Rawat, Jaipur
- Moser, C.A. & Kalton G. 1971. *Survey Methods in Social Investigations* E.L.B.S. & Heinemann, London.
- Sharma B.A.V. et al, 1989. *Research Methods in Social Sciences*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
- Wilkinson and Bhandarkar. 2010. *Methodology and Techniques of Social Research*. New Delhi: Himalaya
- Young V. Pauline, 1994. *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.

VI Semester

BASSOC 381: Social Welfare in India

Course Objectives: this course will help the students

- 1 To understand the basic concepts in social welfare
- 2 To study the different welfare programmes in India
- 3 To study the welfare policies in India
- 4 To understand social change and development through social welfare.
- 5 To focus on the segments of the population who are identified as backward classes and have not received adequate attention.
- 6 To analyze the welfare programmes carved out for the backward classes.
- 7 To identify the backward classes among all communities in India.
- 8 To understand the socio-economic problems of the OBCs.
- 9 To focus on groups and communities which have suffered backwardness, deprivation and discrimination over a period of time.

Course Outcome:

- CO1. Learn basic ideas of welfare programmes in India
- CO2. Understand the welfare programmes for different sections of people
- CO3. Sociological study of Other Backward Classes in India.
- CO4. Understand welfare of youth and women in India.
- CO5. Learn policy implications of welfare programmes.
- CO6. Assess the nature of social exclusion in India.
- CO7. Analyze positive discrimination and welfare measures.

Unit -I Introduction

12 Hrs

- a. Meaning and Scope of Social Welfare Approach
- b. concepts - Welfare State, Re-distribution, Democracy, Accountability and Transparency
- c. Agencies of Social Welfare – Government and Non-government

Unit –II Welfare Programmes in India

12 Hrs

- a. Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- b. Welfare of Other Backward Classes
- c. Welfare of Minorities

Unit – III Women and Child Welfare

12 Hrs

- a. National Health Policy and Programmes for Women in India
- b. Family Welfare Programmes
- c. National Policy for Children

Unit –IV Youth Welfare

12 Hrs

- a. National Youth Policy
- b. Youth Welfare Programmes; Youth and Sports
- c. Youth Empowerment and Employability

Unit –V Social Welfare and Development

12 Hrs

- a. Social welfare and Social Legislations
- b. Social Welfare Needs: Compulsory Primary Education; Full-employment; Health care
- c. Barriers to Social Welfare in India; Civil Society

References:

- Abuja, Ram. 2001. *Social Problems in India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Chowdhry, P.D. 1983. *Social Welfare Administration*. Delhi: Atma Ram Sons.
- Dummett, M. 2013. *Breaking the silence: Child sexual abuse in India*. New York, NY: Human Rights Watch.
- Dwivedi, R. M. 2005. *Poverty and development programmes in India*. New Delhi: New Century Publications.
- Friedlander, Walter.A.1961. *Introduction to Social Welfare*. New York: Prentice Hall Inc.
- Goel, S.L. & Jain, R.K. 1988. *Social Welfare Administration: Theory and Practice*, (Vol. I & II). New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.
- Jayal, N. G. 2002. *Democracy and the state: Welfare, secularism and development in contemporary India*. New Delhi: Oxford Univ. Press.
- Madan, G.R. 1990. *Indian Social Problems*. Vol.2. New Delhi: Allied Publishers
- Mamoria, C. B.1981. *Social Problems and Social Disorganisation in India*. Allahabad: KitabMahal.
- Pandya, R. 2008. *Women welfare and empowerment in India: Vision for 21st century*. New Delhi: New Century Publications.
- Patti, R.J. 2000. *The Handbook of Social Welfare Management*. Sage Publications.
- Sachidev, D.R. 2003. *Social Welfare Administration in India*. Allahabad: KitabMahal.
- Seth, M. 2001. *Women and development: The Indian experience*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Sharma, R.N.1993. *Urban Sociology* Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
- Sivaramakrishnan, K.C. et al.1996. *Urbanisation in India. Basic services & People's Participation*. New Delhi: Institute of Social Sciences and Concept publishing co.
- Talwar, P. P., & Goel, O. P. 1990. *Non-governmental organisations for greater involvement in health and family welfare programmes in India*. New Delhi: National Institute of Health & Family Welfare.
- Tribhuvan, Robin.D. (Ed).2000.*Studies in Tribal, Rural and Urban Development*. vol. 1&2. New Delhi: DPH

BASSOC 382: Industrial Sociology **(Course in lieu of Project Work and dissertation)**

Course Objectives: this course will help the students

1. To understand sociology of industry, labour and human relations.
2. To get familiarized with actual problem situations in industrial organization.
3. To impart knowledge on management and organization workers in industry.
4. To study industrial society, industrialization process, and work transformation.
5. To understand the bearing of society and industry on each other.

Course Outcome:

- CO1. Understand industry, labour, human relations and management,
- CO2. Trace problem situations in industrial organisation.
- CO3. Industrial organisation and personnel management.
- CO4. Sociology of industry and labour.
- CO5. Industrial organisation and sociological perspectives.
- CO6. Organisation aspect of work and workers in industrial organisation.
- CO7. Industrial society and sociological order.
- CO8. Bearing of society and industry on each other

Unit -I Introduction

Hrs -12

- a. Meaning and Scope of Industrial Sociology
- b. The Rise of Industrial Sociology
- c. Importance of Industrial Sociology

Unit -II Evolution of Industry

Hrs -12

- a. Industrial Development in India
- b. Division of Labour: The Manorial and Guild System; Bureaucracy
- c. Multi-National Companies, Corporates

Unit –III Concept of Work

Hrs -12

- a. Meaning and Importance of Work
- b. Work in Industrial Society, White Collar and Blue Collar Workers
- c. Production Relations – Surplus Value, Alienation

Unit – IV Industrial Problems and Trade Union Movement **Hrs -12**

- a. Absenteeism, Monotony and Fatigue; Industrial Disputes.
- b. Functions, Problems and Prospects of Trade Unions in India
- c. Labour Legislations; Industry and Safety Measures

Unit -V : Industry and Social Change in India **Hrs -12**

- a. Impact on Social Institutions – Family, Education, Caste and Religion
- b. Obstacles and Limitations of Industrialization
- c. Industry as Agent of Development

References:

- Agrawal, R.D. 1972. *Dynamics of Labour Relations in India : A book Readings* ; Tata MacGraw Hill.
- Bell, Daniel.1976 *Industrial Sociology*. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall.
- Gisbert, Pascual S.J. 1983. *Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology*, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Ltd.,.
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- Miller, Delbert C. and William H. Form. 1964. *Industrial Sociology. Work in Organizational Life*, London, Hurper and Row Publishers.
- Mongia, J.N. (ed.) 1980. *Readings in Indian Labour and Social Welfare*, Atma Ram, Delhi.
- Moore, W.E. 1974. *Industrial Relations and Social Order*, New York: MacMillan.
- Myers, C.A. and Kannappan S. 1970. *Industrial Relations in India*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Parker, S.R. et. al. 1967. *The Sociology of Industry*, London George Allen and Unwin.
- Schneider, Eugene.V.1983 *Industrial Sociology* New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.Ltd.
- Sexena, R.C. 1981. *Labour Problems and Social Welfare*, K. Nathand Co. Meerut.
- Sharma, G.K. 1963. *Labour Movement in India*. Delhi: University Publishers.
- Sheth. N.R. (Ed). 1982. *Industrial Sociology of India*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
- Watson, Tony J. 1980. *Sociology, Work and Industry*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

BASSOC 383 : Project Dissertation

Course Objectives:

Research skills are very important for sociological analysis. Through this course, in addition to the theoretical input, an opportunity is given to the students to acquire research skills by undertaking a research project as a part of the academic activity. This project course will help to:-

1. Develop the ability to conceptualize, formulate and conduct simple research projects.
2. Learn to assess the research studies and findings.
3. Develop the skills for library work and documentation for research.
4. Develop favorable attitudes for the integration of research and theory.
5. Develop logical thinking and critical analysis.

Course Outcome:

- CO1. Ability to conceptualize, formulate and conduct research projects.
- CO2. Assess the research studies and findings.
- CO3. Skills for library work and documentation.
- CO4. Logical thinking and critical analysis.
- CO5. Favorable attitudes for the integration of research and theory.
- CO6. Field-work skills and experience.
- CO7. Writing skills, reference skills
- CO8. Techniques of data collections
- CO9. Methodologies in social analysis

Guideline for Research Project:

1. A Student shall select the research topic in the Semester V itself in consultation with the faculty member assigned as Supervisor or Guide for Research Project Course and report the same to the Head of the Department/College Principal in writing.
2. Topic of such research project shall be relevant to sociology course on the whole.
3. The topic of such research project shall be finalized only after the Department/College approves the same.
4. The tools of data collection should be finalized and data collection shall be completed by the mid of the Semester VI.
5. The student has to submit two bound copies of Research Dissertation to the Head of the Department/College Principal on or before the last working day of the Semester VI in a prescribed format.
6. Each student shall be compulsorily supervised in the Research Project by a faculty member, preferably who has PhD research degree in sociology and is a full-time teaching faculty in the college. The Supervisor will guide the student in methodology and the course of the study.

7. The allotment of the students to a faculty for supervision shall be done by the Department Council.
8. Periodic individual conference, related to Research Project of each student, shall be conducted by the supervisor.
9. Each student shall be required to take part in Class Room Presentations in the context of Research Project. Assignments regarding such presentations (colloquium) shall be related to research methodology and tools of research being developed by the student.
10. The student's performance in such assignments is considered in assigning the Internal Assessment marks allocated for Research Project.
11. The type of research project (qualitative, quantitative or combined) should be based on the consensual decision of both the student and the supervisor.
12. The sample size for quantitative research shall not be less than 50 respondents; and minimum of 10 cases if it is qualitative.
13. Not less than 5 class hours per week or 60 hours in 4th semester shall be spent by the student for such Research Project.
14. A total of 3 Credits shall be allocated to the Research Project Course.
15. The project course will be evaluated on the basis of the dissertation and the continuous internal assessment. (Dissertation 120 + continuous Internal Assessment 20 + colloquium 10 = Total 150).
16. A certificate from the Institution/ Industry/ Panchayath/ hospital / agency should be enclosed with the research report if the project fieldwork is done in such institution.
17. Plagiarism should be avoided and the Department/college should check the project report for plagiarism.
18. On time submission of the dissertation is mandatory.

Research Project Report shall consist of the following sections.

Section A	:	Preliminaries
Section B	:	Body of the Report
Section C	:	Annexure / Appendix

Section A is a formal general section and shall include:

1. Title page - having details as the title of the study, name of the researcher, register number, name of the guide, department/institution through which the study has been undertaken under University, and the year of the research project work.
2. Forward/Acknowledgement.
3. Table of contents with Page Numbers.
4. List of Tables, Charts, Graphs.
5. Certificate from the candidate stating the originality of the research report content.
6. Certification from the Guide/Supervisor.
7. Certification from the agency if the study has been carried out in a particular institution.

Section B is a formal technical section and shall include the chapterisation of the report

1. Executive summary in the form of abstract (200 words)
2. Introduction
3. Objectives/Hypothesis
4. Review of literature.
5. Methodology
6. Data presentation and analysis
7. Major Findings and conclusions
8. Suggestions and recommendations.

Section C shall include such information that is not included in the body of the report, but is relevant to the study.

1. Reference
2. A copy of the tool of data collection.
3. Additional statistical tables; Photographs, figures, maps, etc.

Technical specifications of the report:

1. Printed and bound a minimum of 25 pages to a maximum of 50 pages, excluding the preliminary content pages and the annexure/appendix.
2. Use A4 size paper, 1 inch margins on all 4 sides; font Times New Roman 12 size, double spaced. Same specifications apply to Kannada with Nudi/Baraha font 13.
3. Referencing in ASA/APA style, with author-date system.
e.g. for a book by Pitirim Sorokin published in 1978; title of the book 'Contemporary Sociological Theories'; published by Kalyani Publisher, from New Delhi.
 - a. In text referencing: (Sorokin 1978)
 - b. In text quoting the statement: (Sorokin 1978: 236)
 - c. Reference:
Sorokin, Pitirim. 1978. *Contemporary Sociological Theories*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.