



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

Sociology Syllabus

2019

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Prof. Shreemani, Vijaya College, Mulki.

MANGALORE UNIVERSITY
SOCIOLOGY SYLLABUS for BA PROGRAMME
CBCS SCHEME : 2019-20 Onwards

Course Content							
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

Sd/-
Dr. Giridhar Rao M.

Sd/-
Prof. Reebu Samuel.

Sd/-
Prof. John B. Sequeira.

Sd/-
Prof. Shreemani.

Sd/-
Chairman
Dr. Vinay Rajath, D.

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I Semester

BASSOC 131: Principles of Sociology

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 different branches of sociology
4. To understand the process of socialization and its importance

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

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

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

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

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,
- Basawaraj, Gulshetty. 2016. Sociology of Leisure and Tourism Study Lambert publication
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- Brahmankan, E.B., 1998. Travel and Tourism as a Career, Vol.37, .11.
- Brij, Bhardwaj, 1999. "Infrastructure for Tourism Growth", Yojana, Vol.43.
- Chib, S.N., 1981. Perspectives on Indian Tourism-I, Vol.77, .19. -11, Vol.77, .20
- Chile, Som, N., 1981. Perspectives of Tourism in India, Sardar Patel Memorial Lectures, Publications Division, Government of India,
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- Dharma Rajan, S., 1999. "Tourism - An Instrument for Development", Yojana, Vol.43, .8.
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- 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

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

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.
- Kuppuswamy B. 1982. *'Social Change in India'*, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Private Limited.
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- Madan G.R. 1976. *Social Change and Problems of development in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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- 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

Objectives:

The content of the course will enable the students:

1. To sensitize to health related issues
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

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.

Dalal, Ajit, Ray Shubha, 2005. (Ed). *Social Dimensions of Health*, Rawat.

Gupta, Giri Raj (ed.). 1981. *The Social and Cultural Context of Medicine in India*, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.

Jha, Hetukar. 2015. *Sanitation in India*. Delhi: Gyan Books.

Nagla, B K. 2015. *Sociology of Sanitation*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

Nagla, Madhu. 2013. *Gender and Health*, Jaipur Rawat Publications

Pais, Richard. 2015. *Sociology of Sanitation*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

Pathak, Bindeshwar. 2015. *Sociology of Sanitation*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

Saxena, Ashish. 2015. *Sociology of Sanitation*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

BASSOCE 183 : Culture and Development

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

UNIT - I : Introduction:

Hrs - 06

- 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.

Pandey, Rajendra. 1985. *Sociology of Development*, New Delhi, Mittal.

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

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

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.
- Beteille, Andre, 1984. *Equality and Inequality*. Bombay: Oxford University Press.
- Bhowmik, K.L. 1971. *Tribal India*. World Press Pvt. Ltd.
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- Dumont, Louis. *Homo Hierarchicus*. Oxford Unit Press.
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- Kolenda, Pauline. 1984. *Caste in Contemporary India*. Rawat.
- Mehata, Sushike. 1980. *A Study of Rural Sociology in India*. New Delhi: M.S. Chand & Co.
- Memoria, C.B. 1981. *Social Problems and Social Disorganization in India*. KitabMahal, Allahabad.
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- Ross, Allen D. 1972. *Hindu Family in its Urban Setting*. Oxford.
- Singh, Yogendra. 1986. *Modernization of Indian Tradition*. Rawat.
- Srinivas, M.N. (Ed). 1960. *India's Villages*. Asia Publication House.
- Thapar, Romesh. 1977. *Tribe, Caste and Religion in India*. Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd.
- Verma, M.C. 1990. *Indian Tribes Throught the Ages*. A GOI Publications.

BASSOCE 232: Disaster and Social Crisis

Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

1. To create awareness regarding the natural disasters and disaster management.
2. To understand the historical development of India's disaster management policy.
3. To study the social crises and their impacts

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.

Sinha,Prabhas Chandra (ed). 2006. *Disaster Management Process Law, Policy and Strategy*, SBS, New Delhi.

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

Objectives:

The course intends to provide

1. Training to be an entrepreneur or to enlarge job prospects of the individual.
2. Promoting the development of personal qualities specific training that are 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

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

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

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.
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- 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

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

UNIT - I : Introduction

Hrs - 07

- a. Emergence of Sociology –Factors Responsible
- b. Sociological Perspectives – Structural, Conflict and Interactionalism
- 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

Objectives:

The course seeks to

1. Understand the prevailing social issues and problems in their structural context and interrelationships.
2. Sensitize to the emerging social issues and problems of contemporary India
3. Empower to deal with these issues and problems
4. Gain a better understanding of social situation and 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, Irvathi. *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

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.

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.
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- Haralambos, M. 2008. *Sociology themes and perspectives, 7th ed (9780007245956)*. Collins Educational.
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- Zeithin, Irving M. 1987. *Rethinking Sociology*. Jaipur: Rawath Publications.

BASSOC 332 : Basics of Social Research

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. Acquaintance with the 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.
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- 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

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 the process of social change and development through social welfare.

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.
- Desai, A.R. 1979. *Rural India in Transition*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- 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.
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- Jayal, N. G. 2002. *Democracy and the state: Welfare, secularism and development in contemporary India*. New Delhi: Oxford Univ. Press.
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- Sharma, R.N.1993. *Urban Sociology* Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
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- 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)

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.

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.
- Agrawal, V.N. 1972. *Labour Problems in India*, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
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- Watson, Tony J. 1980. *Sociology, Work and Industry*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

BASSOC 383 : Project Dissertation

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.

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 chaptarisisation 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.

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).