

SEMESTER 1V- GROUP- B- ELECTIVES

SOCPEGELE1 CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

SOCPEGELE2 GENDER AND SOCIETY

SOCPEGELE3 INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY

SOCPEGELE4 POPULATION AND SOCIETY

SOCPEGELE5 SOCIOLOGY OF KERALA SOCIETY

SOCPEGELE6 SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN DIASPORA

SOCPEGELE7 SOCIAL WORK AND WELFARE

SOCPEGELE1 CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

5 Hours/Week

3 Credits

Objectives : *This course offers an opportunity for students to become acquainted with anthropological perspectives and ways of thinking, and to develop a distinctive approach to intercultural awareness and understanding.*

Module1: Introduction

- 1.1 Cultural Anthropology –Definitions, Subject matter, Subfields, Emerging fields , Applied and Action Anthropology.
- 1.2 Basic Orientations - Holism, Comparativism and Relativism- Approaches: Emic-Etic, Macro-Micro- Fieldwork tradition in Anthropology
- 1.3 Methods: Ethnography, Comparative method, Participant Observation, Genealogical Method, Case study, Survey
- 1.4. Anthropology in India-Origin and Development, Themes and Perspectives
- 1.5 Recent Trends: New Ethnography and Post Modernism in Anthropology.

Module 2: Concepts of Culture, Society & Civilization

- 2.1 Anthropological notion of Culture- Society, Culture and Civilization, Attributes & Paradoxes of culture -Culture, Language and Communication
- 2.2 Structure of Culture : Culture trait, Culture complex, Culture area, Age area, Culture Focus, Variation and Diversity in culture.
- 2.3 Relation between Individual, Society, Culture and Civilization, Great and Little Tradition

2.4 Human Biological Diversity: Controversy on the term 'Race'; Racial criteria, Racial traits in relation to Heredity and Environment -World classification and Indian classification of Race- Negrito elements in India

Module 3: Theoretical Perspectives in Anthropology

3.1 Structuralism and Neo-Structuralism: Claude. Levi-Strauss, and E.R. Leach

3.2 Structure Functionalism: Contributions of A.R. Radcliff Brown and E.E. ,Evans Pritchard

3.3 Functionalism: Contribution of Bronislow Malinowski

3.4 Culture and Personality: Contributions of Margaret Mead, Ruth Benedict, Ralf. Linton, Abraham Kardiner, and Cora-du-Bois, Recent trends in Psychological Anthropology

3.5 Contribution of Indian Anthropologists: L.P. Vidyarthi, S.C. Roy, D.N.Majumdar and N.K. Bose.

Module 4: Analysis of Culture

4.1 Evolutionism: Critical appraisal of 19th century Evolutionism; Contributions of E.B. Tylor, L.H. Morgan, James. Frazer, Herbert. Spencer, J.F. Mc Lennan, H.S. Maine, J.J.Bachofen.

4.2 Neo-Evolutionism: Contribution of V.G. Childe, J.H. Steward, Leslie White, Marvin Harris, Shalin and Service.

4.3 Diffusionism: Critical appraisal of British, German and American Schools

4.4.Cultural Materialism- The approach of Cultural Materialism, Contributions of Marvin Harris and Leslie White, Relation of Materialism with Evolutionism.

4.5 Symbolic Anthropology- Victor Turner, Clifford Geertz.

References

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- 2.Harris, Marvin 1983 'Cultural Anthropology', Harper & Row Pub, New York&
- 3.Havilland, W A. 1993. Cultural Anthropology', Harcourt Brace College Pub, London
- 4.Honigman J. 1997 'Handbook of Social and Cultural Anthropology',Rawat Publication, New Delhi.
- 5.Sahlins & Service 1970 'Evolution and Culture', The University of Michigen Press,Ann Arbor.
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- 7.Ember & Ember 2008 'Anthropology' (12th edition), Pearson Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- 8.Hicks & Gwynne 1994 'Cultural Anthropology', Harper Collins College Publishers
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11. W. Haviland, R. Gordon, and L. Vivanco, 2006, *Talking About People: Readings in Contemporary Cultural Anthropology*, 4th Ed. New York: McGraw-Hill.
12. Martin F. Manalansan IV 2003, *Global Divas: Filipino Gay Men in the Diaspora* (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press).

13. Robert H. Lavenda and Emily A. Schultz, 2006, Core Concepts in Cultural Anthropology, 3rd Edition (New York: McGraw-Hill)

SOCPEGELE2 GENDER AND SOCIETY

5 Hours/Week

3 Credits

Objectives: The primary goal of this course is to familiarize students with key issues, questions and debates in Gender Studies. It also offers an exposure on the implication of gender in society, major issues relating to women and discloses important indicators of women's development.

Module 1: Introduction to Gender Studies

1.1 Social Construction of Gender -Sex and Gender, Gender Socialization and Gender Roles, Gender Identity, Gender gaps.

1.2 Social structure and Gender Inequality-Patriarchy –Matriarchy Ideologies, Equality Vs Difference, Nature Vs Culture, Sexual division of labour, Eco-feminism

1.3 Conceptualizing discrimination- Family- girl child in the family- gender roles, gender discrimination , gender as a structural link between marriage and kinship. School -Texts and contexts of learning, drop outs, access to higher education.

1.4 Indicators of women's status: Demographic, Social, Economic and Political.

1.5 Status of women in Contemporary India with particular reference to women in Kerala.

Module 2: Perspectives on Gender

2.1 Social theories of Gender Development: Psycho-analytic theory, Structural-Functional Analysis, Cognitive Development Theory, Social Learning Theory.

2.2 Feminist Theories: Liberal Feminism, Socialist Feminism, Radical Feminism, Postmodern Feminism, Multicultural/Global Feminism

Module 3: Gender Issues in India

3.1 Issues in Family: Son Preference, Sex Ratios and Related Indicators

3.2 Issues at Work- gender stereotyping, Feminization of work, Glass Ceiling, Work-Life Balance

3.3 Access to Resources - Wealth, Education, Health Care ,Space outside the Home

3.4 Gender Specific Crimes - Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment, ICT-related gender violence and gendered political violence, Rape, Custodial Violence and abuse, Trafficking, Prostitution

3.5 Depiction in Media- Marginalization, Commoditization, Indecent representation -Media –Violence

Module 4: Women and Development in India.

4.1 Women in Indian Economy: Women in Organized & Unorganized Sector, Working women & their problems

- 4.2 Women in Indian Politics : Political Participations of women , Political empowerment of women, suffrage movement
- 4.3 Women and Social Legislation- Laws relating to marriage and family, Laws relating to property.
- 4.4 Women & Education- Spread of women's education in India, Women Education & Employment
- 4.5 Women's Organizations & Movements in India. Women's organizations in pre- independent India, Development of women's organizations after independence & their types, Women's movements in contemporary India : Issues

References

- 1 Desai, Neera and M. Krishnaraj. 1987 Women and society in India. Delhi
- 2 Ananta. Desai, Neera and M. Krishnaraj. 1987. Women and society in India.
- 3 Dube, Leela et. al. (eds.) 1986. Visibility and Power. Essays on Women in Society and Development. New Delhi : OUP.
- 4 Dube, Leela et. al. (eds.) 1986. Visibility and Power. Essays on Women in Society and Development. New Delhi : OUP.
- 5 Myers, Kristen Anderson et. al. (eds.) 1998. Feminist Foundations : Towards Transforming Sociology. New Delhi: Sage.
- 6 Oakley, Ann. 1972. Sex, Gender and Society. New York : Harper and Row.
- 7 Sharma, Ursula. 1983. Women, Work and Property in North-west India. London: Tavistock,
- 8 Shulamitz, Reinharz and Lynn Davidman. 1991. Feminist Research Methods. New York : Oxford University Press.
- 9 Chanana, Karuna. 1988 Socialization, Women and Education : Explorations in Gender identity, New Delhi : Orient Longman.
- 10 Dube, Leela. 1997. Women and Kinship: Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and South-East Asia. Tokyo : United Nations University Press.
- 11 Gandhi, N. and N. Shah. 1992, The issues at Stake : Theory and Practice in the contemporary women's movement in India. New Delhi : Kali for women,
- 12 Mies Maria. 1980. Indian Women and Patriarchy : Conflicts and Dilemmas of Students and Working women. New Delhi : Concept.
- 13 Whelham, Imelda. 1997. Modern Feminist Thought. Edinburgh : Edingurgu University Press.
14. Macionis, John J: 2006, Sociology; Pearson Prentice Hall.
15. Forbes, G. 1998. Women in Modern India. New Delhi, Cambridge University Press..
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17. M. L. Narasaiah : “Gender Inequality and Poverty,”2004 : DiscoveryPublishing House, New Delhi.

18.G. B. Reddy : 1997 : Women and The Law : K.C. Gogla : Gogla LawPublications, Hyderabad,

19.Pramila Joshi : 2001 : Women's Law : Rajesh Publication Pune.

20. Ram Ahuja , “ Society In India” concepts. Theories and recent trends,Rawat publication Jaipur,2005.

SOCPEGELE3

INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY

5 Hours/Week

3 Credits

Objectives: *This course aims to introduce students to sociological explorations related to industry and to develop in them familiarity with regard to the emerging issues and its interface with social issues.*

Module I: Subject matter of Industrial Sociology

- 1.1 The rise of Industrial Sociology
- 1.2 Industrial Society-Industrialisation in India
- 1.3 Classical Sociological Tradition on Industry-Society Interface
 - a) Division of labour, Anomie- Emile Durkheim
 - b) Bureaucracy, Rationality- Max Weber
 - c) Production Relations, Surplus Value, Alienation- Karl Marx

Module 2: Industrial Relations

- 2.1 Industrial Relations: Definition, Concept, Nature, Importance-Three Actors of Industrial Relations - Conditions for congenial Industrial relations.
- 2.2 Industrial Disputes- Concept, features and kinds, Prevention and Settlement of disputes
- 2.3 Collective Bargaining- Characteristics, forms, process and significance.
- 2.4 Workers participation in Management- objectives, features, forms, process and levels of participation
- 2.5 Trade Union: Concept, Nature, and Characteristics, Objectives, Functions, importance, and structure of unions, Trade Union movement in India

Module 3: Industrial Work , Organisation and Management

- 3.1 Work and the Social Context
- 3.2 Motivation ,Morale and Leadership and Productivity

3.3 Structuring of work in Industrial Organisation-Formal and Informal Organisations, Inter and Intra Organisational Network, Line and Staff

3.4 Industrial Management- Levels of management and Functions of management

3.5. Perspectives on Industrial Management : Scientific management, Human Relations Approach, Systems theory (Dunlop & Flanders)

Module 4 :The post industrial India- Issues and Trends-

4.1 Post Industrial India –Meaning and Characteristics

4.2 Socio-Ecological Issues: Crowding, Growth of Slums, Environmental Degradation, Health Hazards, Crimes and Corruption, Risk Society.

4.3 Globalisation, Information Technology, Fordism and Post-Fordism

4.4 Socio-Cultural Values on the Industry-Corporate Social Responsibility

4.5 Constitutional provisions and legal enactments with reference to Industry

References

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- 7.. Seth N.R., (1982), Social Framework of an Indian factory, Delhi, Hindustan Publishing Co.
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9. Ramaswamy E R 1978 Industrial relations in india, MacMillan, New Delhi.
10. Parker S.R Brown K, The Sociology of Industry
11. Mamoria C B and Mamoria 1992 Dynamics of Industrial Relation in India, Himalay Publishing House, Mumbai.
12. Agarwal R.D 1972 Dynamics of Labour Relations in India, Tata Mc Graw Hill.
13. Laxmanna, C et all 1990 Workers Participation and industrial democracy, Global perspective Ajantha publications
14. Philip Hancock, Melissa Taylor 2001 Work Post Modernism and Organisation Sage India.

SOC PG ELE4

POPULATION AND SOCIETY

5 Hours/Week

3 Credits

Objectives: *This course introduces students to the central topics and concepts of demography. This course will also provide students with knowledge and an understanding of the demographic processes, and the related contemporary issues.*

Module 1: Introduction to Population Studies

1.1 Subject matter and scope of Population Studies

- 1.2 Nature and sources of population data-Census and Social Surveys and their utility in studying the population with special focus on India
- 1.3 Population distribution-density and growth –the need for adopting sustainable development strategy to promote balanced spatial distribution of population
- 1.4 Population Composition –Biological, Economic, Socio –Cultural ,Rural-Urban
- 1.5 Population Composition and Gender Issues

Module 2: Population Processes

- 2.1 Social, Religious, Spatial and Political Dimensions of Population
- 2.2 Fertility and Fecundity – Definitions- Determinants- Differentials with special emphasis on India: Rural, Urban, Age, Gender, Class, Caste
- 2.3 Mortality and Morbidity – Definitions- Determinants- Differentials with special emphasis on India: Rural Urban, Age, Gender, Class, Caste, Region and Religion. Health and Aging
- 2.4 Migration-Definition – Determinants- Patterns and Streams of Migration- Impact of Migration, both at the place of origin and the place of destination
- 2.5 Significance of the study of demographic process in Population Dynamics

Module 3: Theoretical Perspectives

- 3.1 Pre Malthusian Theories
- 3.2 Malthusian Theory
- 3.3 Optimum theory
- 3.4 Marxian Perspective
- 3.5 Demographic Transition Theory

Module 4: Population profile of India with special reference to Kerala.

- 4.1 Indian Population - structure and composition
- 4.2 Vital Registration System in India-Uses and Limitations
- 4.3 Population Projections in Indiaand its implications
- 4.4 Population Policy in India : Strategies and Debates.
- 4.5 Demographic trends in Kerala- Issues and Concerns.

References

- 1.Agarwal, S.N. 1989: Population Studies with Special Reference to India, New Delhi: Lok Surjeet Publication.
- 2.Bose, Ashish 1991: Demographic Diversity in India, Delhi: B.R.Publishing Corporation.
- 3.Banarjee, D. 1985: Health and Family Planning Services in India, New Delhi: Lok Parkshan.

- 4.Chandrasekhar, S. (ed.) 1974: Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India, London: George Alen and Unwin Ltd.
- 5.Dubey, Surendra Nath 2001: Population of India, Delhi: Authors Press.
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- 7.Malthus, T.R. 1986: An Essay on the Principle of Population, London: William Pickering.
- 8.Premi, M.K. 2004: Social Demography, Delhi: Jawahar Publishers and Distributors.
- 9.Sharma, Rajendra 1997: Demography and Population Problems, New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.
- 10.Srivastava, O.S. 1998: Demography and Population Studies, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- 11.National Rural Health Mission 2006, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
- 12.Asha Bhende and Tara Kanitkar, 2003,Principles of Population Studies (Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House.
- 13.Kenneth Kammeyer C.W.and Helen Ginn 1988, An Introduction to Population (New Delhi: Archives Books, .
- 14.Overbeek J.,1979, History of Population Theories (Rotterdam: University Press. 15.Peterson, William,1975, Population New York: Macmillan, .
- 16.Ragini Sen, We the Billion:2003, A Social Psychological Perspective on India's Population New Delhi: Sage..
- 17.Ross, John A. (ed.),1985 International Encyclopedia of Population, Vols. I &II (New York: The Free Press,.
- 18.Stephen Castles et. al. (eds.),1998, The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World (London: Macmillan.
- 19.Tim Dyson et.al. (eds.),2004, Twenty-first Century India: Population, Economy, Human Development, and the Environment New Delhi: Oxford.

SOCPEGELE5

SOCIOLOGY OF KERALA SOCIETY

5 Hours/Week

3 Credits

Objectives:This course aims to provide a holistic perspective on the history, structure and development of Kerala from a sociological perspective.

Module 1: Understanding Kerala

1.1.Pre- historic period ,Ancient period, Early Medieval Period, Colonial Era, Post Colonial Period.

1.2 Formation of Kerala State- Growth of Malayalam Tradition

1.3 The cultural genesis of Kerala- Aryan and Dravidian Influence –Classical Antiquity and Organic Continuity, Ethnic history and major ethnic groups in Kerala.

1.4. Language and Religion- Major religious and linguistic groups in Kerala

1.5 Art forms- Performing Arts, Music, Martial Arts

Module 2: Social structure and Change in Kerala

- 2.1 Kinship – Family and Marriage - Brahminical Theory on the origin of Marumakkathayam-
traditional pattern and modern trends
- 2.2 Social - Caste and Varna- Kerala specialties and current trends.

2.3 Political - The Structure of Government - Local Governance in Kerala. Coalition Politics- from Decentralization of Power to People's Planning- 'Building local democracy: Evaluating the impact of decentralisation in Kerala.

2.4 Economic – Industrialisation, Emergence of the Service Sector and Information Technology

2.5 Demographic- Fertility, Mortality, Migration and their trends.

Module 3: The Development Experience In Kerala

3.1 Social Reform Movements, Peasant Protests and Revolts

3.2 Land Reforms in Kerala

3.3 Decentralisation of Health Care sector

3.4 Educational Scenario in Kerala

3.5 Kerala Model of Development

Module 4: Contemporary Concerns

4.1 Impact of Globalization on Kerala Society

4.2 Power of Consumerism

4.3 Degradation of Environment

4.4 Social exclusion of weaker sections

4.5 Diasporic Keralites- Remittance economy and its socio-economic impact

References

1. Menon, Sreedhara. 1979. *Social And Cultural History of Kerala*. Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd. Jullandhar.
2. Cherrian, P.J (edt). 1999. *Perspectives in Kerala History*. Kerala Gazetteers .Thiruvananthapuram.
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7. Rendell, Yolanda (tran). 1983. *Religion and ideology in Kerala*. Centre de Recherches Socio-Religieuses.
8. Jaya Devan, T.N (edt). 1988. *Glimpses of Kerala*. Government Press .Tvm.
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10. Singh K.S (ed) 2002. "People of India - Kerala. Affiliated East west

11. Arunima. G.2003 "*There comes Papa-Colonialism and transformation of Matrilny in Kerala,Malabar(1850-1940)*".Orient Longman Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi
12. Schneider, David. M and Kathleen Gough,1972,"Matrilineal Kinship".
- 13.Zachariah.K.C, et al.2002-Kerala's gulf connections. Centre for Development Studies.Trivandrum

SOCPGELE6

SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN DIASPORA

5 Hours/Week

3 Credits

Objectives: This course is intended to introduce students to the Indian diaspora. It discloses the socio-historical background of the Indian diaspora, examines the theoretical perspectives in diaspora studies and analyses the contemporary issues related to Indian diaspora.

Module I : Diaspora as an area of study

- 1.1 Origin and meaning of the term diaspora.
- 1.2 Scope and significance of diaspora studies.
- 1.3 Demographic details of Indian diaspora.
- 1.4 Migration and factors responsible for migration.
- 1.5 Ethnicity and Ethnic Identity; Bicultural Socialization; Cultural Pluralism.

Module 2: Historical background of Indian diaspora

- 2.1. The Ancient and the medieval phase- Trade and Religion;
- 2.2. The colonial phase-Indenture Labour;
- 2.3 The post colonial phase-Brain drain and Skill drain;
- 2.4 Contemporary trends in Emigration.
- 2.5 Sociocultural impact of Indian Diaspora, Assimilation, Cultural Preservation ,Ethnic Polarization

Module 3 : Theoretical perspectives in Diaspora studies

- 3.1 Neoclassical Economic theory
- 3.2 Dual labour market Theory
- 3.3 The new Economics of labour Migration
- 3.4 Relative Deprivation Theory
- 3.5 World System Theory

Module 4 : Emerging Issues

- 4.1 Meaning of NRI; PIO; ECR; FEMA; FIPB; MIOA
- 4.2 Views on dual citizenship;
- 4.3 Indian Diaspora and International Politics;
- 4.4 Participation of Indian Diaspora in Indian cultural aspects, economy and other sectors;
- 4.5 Latest Initiatives of Government of India towards Global Indian Diaspora.

References:-

1. Clarke, Colin; Ceri Peach and Steven Vertovec (eds.). 1990. South Asians overseas. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

2. Dabydeen, David and Brinsley Samaroo (eds.). 1996. *Across the dark waters: Ethnicity and Indian identity in the Caribbean*. London and Basingstoke: Macmillan Education.
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SOCPGELE7

SOCIAL WORK AND WELFARE

5 Hours/Week

3 Credits

Objectives: *This course aims to familiarize the students with an understanding of the concept, definition, objectives and functions and methods of social work, to understand the current trends of social work practice in India and to develop understanding about the different fields of social work.*

Module I: Concept of Social Work

1.1. Concept, Definition, Objectives and Functions of Social Work, and Methods of Social Work

1.2 Concepts in Social Work Practice: Social work, Social service, Social services, Social development, Social change, Social action, Human rights, Social exclusion, Empowerment.

1.3 Fields of Social Work: Family & Child welfare, Medical and Psychiatric Social Work, Criminology and Correctional Work, HRD and HRM, URCD, SWA

1.4 Values and Principles in Social Work Practice- Religious, Political and Utilitarian values, Code of professional ethics, Generic principles of social work.

Module 2 :History and Development of Social Work

2.1 Remedial social work-Charity, Philanthropy, social situations,(Poverty,problems of immigrants,orphanhood squalor,war victims etc) and Social reform movements,

2.2 Development-oriented social work, Social activism, Human Rights Perspective.

2.3 Current trends on Social Work Practice in India-Welfare approach, Remedial and therapeutic approach, Social development, approach and Conflict oriented approach.

2.4 Perspectives of Social Work Practice in India-. Ideological Influences of social reform movements, Marxist perspectives, Feminist perspective, Subaltern perspectives and Post – modernism influence.

Module 3 : Methods of Social Work

3.1 Social casework- Basic assumption, needs, elements of social case work, skills in social case work, problem solving process, Role and qualities of social case worker, Report writing in social case work, fields of social case work.

3.2 Social Group work - Needs , objectives, Values, principles of social group work, types of group, programme planning and development, Report writing in group work, Roles and skills of group worker, Fields of group work.

3.3 Community organization-, objectives, values, principles, process of community organization, Empowerment in community development, Roles of community organizer, Various fields of community organization

Module 4: Social welfare Administration

4.1 Concepts of Social Welfare, Social Planning, Social Policy, Social Justice.

4.2 Role and function of Central and State Social Welfare Boards and organisations -, problems of social welfare administration, contribution of Non government organization in social welfare Administration.

4.3 Social Welfare Organisations and their functions- Harijan Welfare, Family Welfare, Child Welfare, Women Welfare, Youth Welfare and Labour Welfare.

References

- 1.. Batra, Nitin 2004 Dynamics of Social Work in India, Jaipur : Raj Publishing House.
2. Bhattacharya, Integrated Approach to Social Work in India, Jaipur : Raj Publishing House
3. Bradford, W. Sheafor, Charles, R. Horejsi, Gloria A. - Fourth Edition 1997 Techniques and Guidelines for Social Work, London : Allyn and Bacon, A Viacom Company
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5. Desai, Murali 2002 Ideologies and Social Work (Historical and Contemporary Analysis), Jaipur : Rawat Publication.
6. Diwakar, V. D. 1991 Social Reform Movement in India, Mumbai : Popular Prakashan

7. Dubois, Brenda, Krogsrud, Karla, Micky - Third Edition 1991 Social Work - An Empowering Profession, London : Allyn and Bacon

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11. Nair, T. Krishnan 1981 Social Work Education and Social Work Practice in India, Madras : Association of School of Social Work in India
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13. Roy, Bailey and Phil, Lee 1982 Theory and Practice in Social Work, London : Oxford Pub. Ltd.
14. Singh, R.R. 1985 Field Work in Social Work Education, A Perspective for Human Service Profession, New Delhi : Concept Publishing Company
15. Wadia, A. R. (Ed.) 1961 History and Philosophy of Social Work in India, Bombay : II Allied Publisher Private Ltd.

GUIDELINES AND FORMAT FOR PG SOCIOLOGY DISSERTATION

As per the guidelines of MG University, Dissertation is a mandatory part of the curriculum in Post Graduate Programme in Sociology. The structure for the MA dissertation is broad and dissertations vary in format. This is because of differences in the nature of the research question/s and the theoretical and research orientations of students or supervisors. However, there are certain elements that are obligatory in all dissertations, These include

A. Preliminaries.

1. Title Page
2. Certificate-Certificate from 1) Self (declaration) 2) Guide must be included in the dissertation. The head of the institution/ department must countersign the dissertation.
3. Acknowledgement-Acknowledge all persons who have helped directly or indirectly from the start to the finish.

B. Text

1. Introduction & Theoretical frame work
2. Statement of the Problem
3. Relevance of the study
4. Review of Literature.
5. Objectives- General & specific (different aspects of general objective would form the specific objectives

6. Hypotheses (hypotheses should be the assumptions regarding the findings linked to objectives and should bring out the relation between the dependent variable (s) and any one independent variable)
7. Research Design-mention the design and give the rationale for choosing it.
8. Variables – both dependent and independent

9. Pilot Study
10. Universe and unit
11. Sampling
12. Sources of data-primary and secondary
13. Tool of data collection-Pre-test
14. Tool of data collection-finalisation
15. Data Collection, Analysis and Interpretation. Give inferences also.
16. Findings and suggestions.

C Bibliography- Two commonly used styles are : 1) Vancouver Style : References are numbered according to their appearance in the text. The first author cited in the text is reference number 1 the second author cited is reference number 2 and so on. These numbers are written as Superscripts in the text at their relevant places and enlisted at the end serially.2) Harward Style : References are written in alphabetical order.

The standard formats for writing references/ bibliography are APA and MLA

D.Annexure is included at the last section of the dissertation and should include the tool used and other supplementary data like statistics, photographs etc

Further Details

The Title-It should be concise, but informative, the title must indicate the objective of the study and the place where the study was conducted.

Introduction-Introduction should contain the purpose of the study .Significance of the study has to be narrowed down from, what is already known of the topic, through, what is not known, to, identifying the unexplored aspect of the topic.

Review Of Literature

Care must be taken to include relevant references only. Evolve a consistent theme in the narration.

Methodology

It should contain Objectives of the study, Hypotheses, Universe, Sampling Frame, Sample size, Sampling procedure, Selection criteria, data collection procedure, instrument, and investigation.

Results-After methodology the next chapter deals with data analysis and interpretation

This is usually the longest section of the dissertation and should contain the analysis plan, findings, statistical measures employed, confidence interval, level of significance etc. Present the data wherever possible in the form of a) Graphics-histogram, bar diagram, pie chart, frequency polygon. b) Illustrations. The hypotheses also may be tested in this chapter. For a qualitative study testing of hypotheses is not applicable

Discussion

The discussion should contain the relationships and generalizations shown by the results and show agreement or contrast with previously published work, as well as the rationale for your conclusions. This section should also state the limitations of the work and indicate the scope for further work.

The Summary & conclusion:

The summary should concisely describe the research problem, the analysis and major findings..
Suggestions and recommendations also can be given here.