

BA (HONOURS) PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY
SYLLABUS UNDER THE SCHEME OF CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM
W E F JULY 2018



ASSAM UNIVERSITY
SILCHAR-788011
ASSAM, INDIA

**SEMESTERWISE DISTRIBUTION OF COURSES
BA (HONOURS) PROGRAMME IN SOCIOLOGY**

Semester	Core Courses (14) (Discipline Specific)	Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC) (2)	Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) (4)	Generic Electives (GE) (4)
I	SOC-C 101: <i>Introduction to Sociology</i>	--	--	SOC-GE101: <i>Introduction to Sociology</i>
	SOC-C 102: <i>Basic Concepts in Sociology</i>			
II	SOC-C 201: <i>Society in India</i>	--	--	SOC-GE201: <i>Basic Concepts in Sociology</i>
	SOC-C202: <i>Sociology of Tribes</i>			
III	SOC-C 301: <i>Foundations of Sociological Thought</i>	SOC-SEC301: <i>Reading, Writing and Reasoning for Sociology</i>	--	SOC-GE301: <i>Society in India</i>
	SOC-C302: <i>Rural Sociology</i>			
	SOC-C303: <i>Development of Sociological Thought</i>			
IV	SOC-C401: <i>Kinship, Family and Marriage</i>	SOC-SEC401: <i>Techniques of Social Research</i>	--	SOC-GE401: <i>Sociology of Tribes</i>
	SOC 402: <i>Emerging Social Concerns in India</i>			
	SOC-C403: <i>Urban Sociology</i>			
V	SOC-C501: <i>Social Research Methods-I</i>	--	SOC-E501: <i>Sociology of Marginalized Communities</i>	--
	SOC-C502: <i>Social Change in Modern India</i>		SOC-E502: <i>Sociology of Development</i>	
VI	SOC-C601 <i>Social Research Methods-II</i>	--	SOC-E601: <i>Sociology of Communication</i>	--
	SOC-C602 <i>Sociology of North-East India</i>		SOC-E602: <i>Indian Sociological Traditions</i>	
	Credits- 84 Each course-6 Credits (Paper- 5, Tutorial- 1) 14x5=70 (Paper) 14x1=14 (Tutorial)	Credits- 8 Each course-2 2x4= 8 Credits	Credits- 24 Each course-6 (Paper- 5, Tutorial- 1) 4x5=20 (Paper) 4x1=04 (Tutorial)	Credits- 24 Each course-6 Credits (Paper- 5, Tutorial- 1) 4x5=20 (Paper) 4x1=04 (Tutorial)

TABLE OF COURSE CONTENTS

Course No.	Name of Course	Full Marks	Pass Marks	No. of Credits	No. of Contact Hours (per week)	Page No.
SOC-C101	Introduction to Sociology	100	40	6	6	4
SOC-C102	Basic Concepts in Sociology	100	40	6	6	5
SOC-C202	Society in India	100	40	6	6	6-7
SOC-C202	Sociology of Tribes	100	40	6	6	7-8
SOC-C301	Foundations of Sociological Thought	100	40	6	6	8-9
SOC-C302	Rural Sociology	100	40	6	6	9-10
SOC-C303	Development of Sociological Thought	100	40	6	6	10-11
SOC-C401	Kinship, Family and Marriage	100	40	6	6	11-12
SOC-C402	Emerging Social Concerns in India	100	40	6	6	12-14
SOC-C403	Urban Sociology	100	40	6	6	14-15
SOC-C501	Social Research Methods-I	100	40	6	6	15-16
SOC-C502	Social Change in Modern India	100	40	6	6	16-17
SOC-C601	Social Research Methods-II	100	40	6	6	17-18
SOC-C602	Sociology of North-East India	100	40	6	6	18-20
SOC-SEC301	Reading, Writing and Reasoning for Sociology	50	20	4	4	20-22
SOC-SEC401	Techniques of Social Research	50	20	4	4	22-24
SOC-E501	Sociology of Marginalized Communities	100	40	6	6	24-26
SOC-E502	Sociology of Development	100	40	6	6	27-30
SOC-E601	Sociology of Communication	100	40	6	6	30-33
SOC-E602	Indian Sociological Traditions	100	40	6	6	33-37
SOC-GE101	Introduction to Sociology	100	40	6	6	37-38
SOC-GE201	Basic Concepts in Sociology	100	40	6	6	38-40
SOC-GE301	Society in India	100	40	6	6	40-41
SOC-GE401	Sociology of Tribes	100	40	6	6	41-43

SOC-C101
INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Full Marks: 70+30=100

Pass Marks: 28+12=40

No. of Credits: 6

No. of Lectures: 6 per week

COURSE OUTLINE

UNIT I: Emergence of Sociology as Discipline

Enlightenment and its impact on thinking and reasoning

French revolution & industrial revolution

UNIT II: Nature of Sociology

Definition, subject matter and scope; sociology as science

UNIT III: Sociological Perspective

Holistic perspective

Relationship of sociology with anthropology, psychology & history

UNIT IV: Sociological Orientations and Methods

Scientific and humanistic orientations

Positivist, historical, comparative, functional and conflict methods

UNIT V: Applications of Sociology

Sociology and social problems, sociology and social policy, sociology and development

READING LIST

Bottomore, T. B. 1971 Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, Bombay: George Allen and Unwin (India)

Gisbert, P. 2013. Fundamentals of Sociology. Orient Black Swan.

Harlombos, M. 1988. Sociology: Themes and Perspectives. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Inkeles, Alex. 1987. What is Sociology? New Delhi: Prentice – Hall of India.

Jayaram, N. 1988. Introductory Sociology. Madras: Macmillan.

Johnson, Harry M. 1995. Sociology: A Systematic Introduction. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.

Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P Lamm. 1999. Sociology. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.

SOC-C102
BASIC CONCEPTS IN SOCIOLOGY

Full Marks: 70+30=100
Pass Marks: 28+12=40
No. of Credits: 4
No. of Lectures: 6 per week

COURSE OUTLINE

UNIT I

Society, community, institution, association, group

UNIT II

Culture, socialization, norms, values and sanctions, social processes

UNIT III

Status and role, social institution, social structure & function

UNIT IV

Social stratification– Meaning, forms and theories
Social mobility- Meaning and types

UNIT V

Social control- Meaning & importance
Social change: Meaning, characteristics, forms & factors

READING LIST

- Bottomore, T. B. 1971 Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, Bombay: George Allen and Unwin (India)
- Gisbert, P. 2013. Fundamentals of Sociology. Orient Black Swan.
- Green, A W. ----. Sociology.
- Harlombos, M. 1988. Sociology: Themes and Perspectives. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Inkeles, Alex. 1987. What is Sociology? New Delhi: Prentice – Hall of India.
- Jayaram, N. 1988. Introductory Sociology. Madras: MacMillan.
- Johnson, Harry M. 1995. Sociology: A Systematic Introduction. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
- MacIver, R M & Page, Charles H. 1996. Society: An Introductory Analysis. MacMillan.
- Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P Lamm. 1999. Sociology. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.

SOC-C201
SOCIETY IN INDIA

Full Marks: 70+30=100
Pass Marks: 28+12=40
No. of Credits: 6
No. of Lectures: 6 per week

COURSE OUTLINE

UNIT I: Indian Society

- a) Distinct characteristics
- b) Textual and field views
- c) Interface between the present and the past

UNIT II: Social Composition

- a) Rural-urban differences, rural–urban linkages
- b) Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, women, minorities
- c) Population, sex ratio, density & literacy rate

UNIT III: Basic Institutions

- a) Family & marriage- features, types & change
- b) Caste and class- Meaning, characteristics, interrelationship

UNIT IV: Cultural and Ethnic Diversity

- a) Languages, castes, religions and cultures in India
- b) Cultural and ethnic diversity in North East India

UNIT V: Social Convergence and Integration

- a) Sharing of material traits and language
- b) Evolution of composite cultural legacy
- c) Nation–building and national identity

READING LIST

- Bose, N. K. 1975: Structure of Hindu Society. New Delhi.
- Bose, N.K. 1967. Culture and Society in India. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Deb, Bimal J. 2010. Population and Development in North East India. New Delhi: Concept.
- Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Dube, S.C. 1995: Indian Village. London: Routledge.
- Dube, S.C. 1958: India's Changing Villages. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Dube, S.C. 1990: Society in India. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
- Karve, Irawati, 1961: Hindu Society: An Interpretation. Poona: Deccan College.
- Lannoy, Richard, 1971: The Speaking Tree: A Study of Indian Society and Culture

Mandelbaum , David : Society of India

Nagla, B K. Indian Social Thought. Jaipur: Rawat.

Pakem, B., 1990, *Nationality, Ethnicity and Cultural Identity in Northeast India*, Guwahati: Omsons Publications.

Ram, G and Prem Kanta Borah. 2004 Inter-ethnic Formations in Diasporic North East India, Emerging Trends in Development Research, Vol. II, No. 1 & 2, Pp 39-54.

Singh, Yogendra. 1973: Modernization of Indian Tradition. Delhi: Thomson Press.

Srinivas, M. N. 1980: India's Social Structure. New Delhi Hindustan Publishing Corporation.

Uberoi, Patricia, 1993: Family, Kinship and Marriage in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

SOC-C202
SOCIOLOGY OF TRIBES

Full Marks: 70+30=100

Pass Marks: 28+12=40

No. of Credits: 6

No. of Lectures: 6 per week

Objective

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

COURSE OUTLINE

UNIT-I Concept of tribe; classification of tribes-food gatherers, hunters, shifting cultivators, nomads, pastoralists, peasants and settled agriculturists, artisans

UNIT-II Tribal society- kinship, marriage and family, religious beliefs and practices, youth dormitories

UNIT-III Tribes in India: Hinduisation & sanskritisation, formation of tribal states, impact of colonial rule

UNIT-IV Tribal development programmes, tribal integration and identity crisis after India's Independence

UNIT-V Problems of poverty, indebtedness & land alienation; tribal movements

READING LIST

Bose, N. K 1967 Culture and Society in India, Asia Publishing House

Desai, A.R 1979 Peasant struggles in India, Oxford University Press, Bombay

Dube, S.C 1977 Tribal Heritage of India, New Delhi, Vikas

- Haimendorf, C 1982 Tribes of India: The struggle for survival, Oxford University Press
- Hasnain, N 1983 Tribes in India, Harnam Publications, New Delhi
- Rao, M.S.A 1979 Social Movements in India, Manohar, Delhi
- Raza, Moonis
and A. Ahmad 1990 An Atlas of Tribal India, Concept Publisher, Delhi.
- Sharma, Suresh 1994 Tribal Identity and Modern World, Sage, New Delhi.
- Singh, K.S 1972 Tribal situation in India, Indian institute of advance study, Shimla.
- Singh, K.S 1985 Tribal Society, Manohar, Delhi
- Singh, K.S 1984 Economics of the Tribal and their transformation, Concept
Publishing company, New Delhi
- Singh, K.S 1982 Tribal Movements in India, Vol-I and II, Manohar, New Delhi
- Singh, K.S. 1985 The Scheduled Tribes, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- Vidyarthi, L P & B K Rai. 1985. The Tribal Culture of India. New Delhi: Concept.

SOC-C301
FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT

Full Marks: 70+30=100

Pass Marks: 28+12=40

No. of Credits: 6

No. of Lectures: 6 per week

COURSE OUTLINE

UNIT I

Auguste Comte- Social statics & social dynamics, positivism, law of three stages, hierarchy of sciences

UNIT II

Herbert Spencer- Social Darwinism, super-organic evolution, social structure & functions

UNIT III

Karl Marx- Dialectical materialism, mode of production, class struggle, alienation of labour

UNIT IV

Emile Durkheim-Social facts, division of labour, social solidarity, suicide, religion

UNIT V

Max Weber

Social action, authority, modern capitalism

READING LIST

- Abraham, Francis & H. Morgan. ----- . Sociological Thought. MacMillan.
- Aron, Raymond . 1967(1982 reprint) Main currents in sociological thought (2 volumes).
Harmondsworth , Middlesex : penguin Books .
- Barnes, H.E.1959. Introduction to the history of sociology. Chicago: The University of
Chicago Press.
- Coser, Lewis A, 1979. Masters of sociological thought. New York: Harcourt Brace
Jovannovich.
- Fletcher, Ronald. 1994. The, making of sociology (2 volumes) Jaipur : Rawat.
- Hussain, Moqitul-A Prologue to Five Sociologists, Published by T.L.Barua,Dubrugarh, P.B.
No. 8, Dibrugarh –786001.
- Marrison, Ken .1995 .Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formation of modern social thought. London.
- Ritzer , Gekorge.1996 .Sociological theory . New Delhi: Tata-McGraw Hill.

SOC-C302 RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Full Marks: 70+30=100
Pass Marks: 28+12=40
No. of Credits: 6
No. of Lectures: 6 per week

Objective

The course aims to provide knowledge on distinctness of sociological scholarship as a separate cognitive discipline on rural dimensions in India. It helps to develop an understanding about the fundamental social reality, social processes and changes in developmental perspectives of rural communities.

COURSE OUTLINE

- UNIT-I** Rural Sociology- Definition, subject matter & scope; significance of rural sociology
- UNIT-II** Rural society in India- Family, ritual structure, castes, occupations, labour market and technology
- UNIT-III** Agrarian social structure in India-Agrarian relations, Jajmani system and changing labour market, rural-urban migration
- UNIT-IV** Rural power structure in India- caste, class and rural politics, Panchayati Raj and issues of development
- UNIT-V** Rural development in North East India- Autonomous councils, Panchayati Raj institutions, village development boards, issues and problems of development

READING LIST

Beteille, Andre. 1969. *Caste, Class and Power: Changing Patterns of Stratification in a Tanjore Village*. Bombay: Oxford University Press.

Chaudhary, S. N. 1993. *Community Power Structure: Search for Alternative Paradigm*. New Delhi: Har-Anand Publications.

Chauhan, Brij Raj 1989 Rural-Urban Articulation in India, Etawah, A.C.Brothers

Desai, A.R (ed) 1959 Rural Sociology in India, Popular prakashan, Bombay

Desai, A.R. 1979 Rural India in Transition, Popular prakashan, Bombay

Dutta Ray. 1998. Social and economic profiles of North East India, B.R. Publications, Delhi

Mandelbaum, D, G. 1970 Society in India, Bombay, Popular Prakashan

Mukherjee, P K. 1957. The Dynamics of Rural Society, Berlin

Srinivas, M N. 1962. Caste in Modern India and other Essays Bombay, Asia Publishing house

Srinivas, M N. 1969. Social Change in Modern India, Berkeley: University of California Press.

SOC-C303

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT

Full Marks: 70+30=100

Pass Marks: 28+12=40

No. of Credits: 6

No. of Lectures: 6 per week

Objective

The course intends to familiarise the students with the development of sociological thought through the growth of functionalism and conflict theory.

COURSE OUTLINE

Unit-I Development of functionalism- A R Radcliffe-Brown, Bronislaw Malinowski

Unit-II Talcott Parsons- Action theory, pattern variables, AGIL paradigm

Unit-III Robert King Merton- Reformulation of functional pre-requisites, concepts of function, dysfunction, manifest function and latent function

Unit-IV Robert King Merton- Functional paradigm, theory of anomie, reference group theory

Unit-V Conflict theory of Ralph Dahrendorff- Review of Marxism, concepts of power and class, theory of class conflict

READING LIST

- Barnes, H.E, 1959: Introduction to the History of Sociology, Chicago, University of Chicago Press
- Coser, L A, 1979: Masters of Sociological Thought, New York, Harcourt Brace
- Dahrendorf, Ralf 1959: Class and Class Conflict in an Industrial Society, Stanford: University Press
- Fletcher, R, 1994: The Making of Sociology (2 volumes) Jaipur, Rawat
- Malinowski, B, 1964: A Scientific Theory of Culture and Other Essays, London: Oxford University Press.
- Merton, R. K. 1963: Social Theory and Social Structure, New Delhi: Amerind Publishers
- Merton, R.K.1981: Social Theory and Social Structure, New Delhi: Amerind Publishing
- Nadel, S. F. 1952: The Theory of Social Structure, London
- Parsons, Talcott, 1954: Essays in Sociological Theory, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall Inc
- Parsons, Talcott, 1968: The Structure of Social Action, New York: Free Press
- Parsons, Talcott. 1951: The Social System, New York: The Free Press
- Radcliffe-Brown, A.R, 1952: Structure and Function in Primitive Society, Glencoe: Free Press
- Ritzer, George, 1996: Sociological Theory, New Delhi, Tata-McGraw Hill

SOC-C401 KINSHIP, FAMILY AND MARRIAGE

Full Marks: 70+30=100
Pass Marks: 28+12=40
No. of Credits: 4
No. of Lectures: 6 per week

Objective

The objective of this course is to acquaint students with basic concepts of kinship, family and marriage in the perspective of society. Special focus is given to study kinship, family and marriage in the regional variations and significance of cultural diversity and pluralism in India.

COURSE OUTLINE

- UNIT-I:** Kinship- Meaning and types, types of kins, descent and alliance, kinship terms
- UNIT-II** Marriage- Definition, rules of marriage, types of marriage

- UNIT-III** Marriage transactions- bride wealth and dowry, dowry deaths in India
- UNIT-IV** Concepts of family and household, functions of family, types of family,
- UNIT-V** Kinship usages, continuity and change in marriage and family in India

READING LIST

- Fox, Robin 1967 Kinship and Marriage: An anthropological perspective, Penguin
- Kissinger, R, M 1975 Kin groups and social structure, New York, Holt Rinehart
Winston
- Radcliffe-Brown, A.R 1950 African systems of kinship and marriage, London, OUP
& Daryll Forde (eds.)
- Uberoi, Patricia (ed.) 1993 Family, kinship and marriage in India, New Delhi, OUP
- 1968 International encyclopaedia of social sciences, Macmillan
- Goody, Jack (ed.) 1958 The Developmental Cycle in Domestic Groups, Cambridge,
Cambridge University Press.

SOC-C402 EMERGING SOCIAL CONCERNS IN INDIA

Full Marks: 70+30=100
Pass Marks: 28+12=40
No. of Credits: 4
No. of Lectures: 6 per week

Objective

This course is designed to identify and analyse emerging social issues and problems from a sociological perspective. In the interest of systematic ordering, issues and problems have been classified into four sets: structural, familial, developmental and disorganizational. The course seeks to go beyond the commonsense understanding of the prevailing social issues and problems in order to project them into their structural contexts. Accordingly, it focuses on their structural linkages and interrelationships. Hence the objectives of the course are to sensitise the students to the emerging social issues and problems of contemporary India; to enable them to acquire sociological understanding of these issues and problems over and above their commonsense understanding; to empower them to deal with these issues and to serve as change agent both in governmental and non-governmental organisations.

COURSE OUTLINE

- UNIT-I** Social concerns–Meaning, types & perspectives- socio-cultural, political economy, social pathological
- UNIT-II** Structural concerns- Poverty; inequality of caste and gender; religious, ethnic and regional disharmonies; minorities, backward classes and dalits
- UNIT-III** Familial concerns- dowry, domestic violence, divorce, intra- and inter-generational conflicts, problems of the aged
- UNIT-IV** Developmental concerns- Regional disparities, development-induced displacement, ecological degradation and environmental pollution, consumerism, crisis of values
- UNIT-V** Disorganisational concerns- crime and delinquency, white-collar crimes, cyber crimes, corruption, changing profile of crime and criminals, drug addiction, suicides

READING LIST

- Allen, Douglas (ed.). 1991. Religion and Political Conflict in South Asia, West
- Bardhan, P. 1984. Land, Labour and Rural poverty, New Delhi, OUP
- Berremann, G.D. 1979. Caste and Other Inequalities: Essays in Inequality, Meerut
- Beteille, Andre. 1974. Social Inequality. New Delhi, OUP
- Beteille, Andre. 1992. Backward Classes in Contemporary India, New Delhi,
- Breckenbridge, C. 1996. Consuming Modernity: Public Culture in Contemporary India, New Delhi, OUP
- Dube, Leela. 1997 Women and Kinship: Comparative Perspectives on Gender, Folklore Institute
- Gadgil, Madhav and Gill, S.S. 1998. The Pathology of Corruption, New Delhi, Harper Collin
- Guha, Ramchandra. 1994. Sociology and the Dilemma of Development, New Delhi.
- Guha, Ramchandra. 1996. Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature.
- Guha, Ranjit. 1991. Subaltern Studies, New York, OUP
- Inden, Ronald. 1990. Imaging India, Oxford, Brasil Backward.
- Juergensemier, Mark. 1993. Religious Nationalism Confronts the Secular State.
- Kothari, Rajani (ed.). 1973. Caste in Indian Politics, London, Tavistock.
- Madan, T.N. 1991. Religion in India, New Delhi, OUP.
- Mehta (ed.) Population, Poverty and Sustainable

Ministry of Home Affairs,	1998	Crime in India. New Delhi, Government of India
Reformulation of Women's Empowerment Approach'		Sociological Bulletin Vol. 49, No. 1
Satya Murty, T.V	1996	Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in
Sharma, S.L	2000	'Empowerment Without Antagonism: A case for
Sharma, S.L.	1997	'Towards Sustainable Development in India'
Sharma, Ursula,	1983	Women, Work and Property in North West India,
Waxman,	1983	The Stigma of Poverty: A Critique of Poverty

SOC-C 403
URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Full Marks: 70+30=100
Pass Marks: 28+12=40
No. of Credits: 6
No. of Lectures: 6 per week

Objective

Main objective of the course is to provide knowledge on distinctness of sociological scholarship as a separate cognitive discipline on urban dimensions in India vis-à-vis to help in developing an understanding about the fundamental social reality, social processes and changes seen in developmental perspectives of urban centers and communities.

COURSE OUTLINE

- UNIT-I** Urban sociology: Definition, subject matter & scope; significance of urban sociology
- UNIT-II** Urban social structure- Distinctive characteristics of family, marriage, caste and religion
- UNIT-III** Urban economy- Occupations, labour market and technology, role of industry in urban social structure, migration
- UNIT-IV** Urban power structure- Caste, class and politics in urban areas, local governance in urban communities
- UNIT-V** Urban development issues in India, urbanization in North-East India

READING LIST

Chauhan, Brij Raj	1989	Rural-Urban Articulation in India, Etawah, A.C.Brothers
Desai, A.R.	1979	Rural India in Transition, Popular prakashan, Bombay

- Rao, M.S. A(ed.) 1974 Urban Sociology in India, Orient Longman, New Delhi
- D'Souza, Alfred 1978 Indian City: Poverty, Ecology and Urban Development, Manohar, New Delhi
- Mukherjee, P. Krishna, 1957 Dynamics of Rural Society, Berlin
- Dutta- Ray 1998 Social and Economic Profile of North East India, B.R Publications, Delhi.

SOC-C 501
SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS-I

Full Marks: 70+30=100
Pass Marks: 28+12=40
No. of Credits: 6
No. of Lectures: 6 per week

Objective

The course aims to provide an understanding of the nature of social phenomena, the issues involved in social research and the ways and means of understanding and studying social reality.

COURSE OUTLINE

- UNIT-I** Social research- Meaning, major steps
- UNIT-II** Formulation of research problem- concepts and hypothesis
- UNIT-III** Scientific study of social phenomenon- scientific method, logic in social science, inductive and deductive method, objectivity and subjectivity in social science
- UNIT-IV** Philosophical base of social research- Positivism and empiricism, critique of positivism
- UNIT-V** Types of Research- Basic and applied, historical and empirical, descriptive, explanatory, experimental

READING LIST

- Bajaj and Gupta 1983 Elements of Statistics, New Delhi, R. Chand and Company
- Beteille, A and 1975 Encounter and Experience: Personal Accounts of Field
T.N. Madan work. New Delhi, Vikas publishing House
- Bryman, Alan, 1988 Quality and Quantity in Social Research in Social Research
London, Unwin Hyman
- Garrett, Henry. 1981. Statistics in Psychology and Education, David Mckey, Indian publication–
Mrs. A.F, Sheikh For Vikils, Bombay, Tenth Reprint

- Jayaram, N. 1989 Sociology: Methods and Techniques, Bangalore, Willey Easterner
- Punch, Keith 1996 Introduction to Social Research, London, Sage
- Srinivas, M.N.
and A.M. Shah 1979 Fieldwork and the Field, Delhi, Oxford
- Young, P.V. 1988 Scientific Social Survey and Research .New Delhi, Prentice Hall

SOC-C502
SOCIAL CHANGE IN INDIA

Full Marks: 70+30=100
Pass Marks: 28+12=40
No. of Credits: 6
No. of Lectures: 6 per week

Objective

The objective of the course is to introduce the students with various processes of social change which have been taking place in Indian society.

COURSE OUTLINE

- UNIT-I** Great tradition and little tradition (Robert Redfield), Universalisation and parochialisation (Mckim Marriott), S C Dube- multiple traditions, development and change
- UNIT-II** Sanskritisation, westernisation and secularization in India
- UNIT-III** Urbanisation, industrialisation and mechanization in India
- UNIT-IV** Modernisation of Indian society, nation-building in India
- UNIT-V** Globalization-meaning, characteristics and dimensions, impact of globalization in India, social change in North-East India

READING LIST

- Ahmed,I (ed.) Modernisation among the Muslims in India
- De Souza, P.R(ed) 2000 Contemporary India – Transitions, New Delhi, Sage
- Dhanagare, D.N. 1993 Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology, Jaipur, Rawat
- Dube, S.C. 1958. India’s Changing Villages, London, Routledge and Kegan Paul
- Dube, S.C. 1990. Tradition and Development. New Delhi: Vikas.
- Kiely, Ray and Phil Marfleet (eds) 1998. Globalisation and the Third World. London, Routledge.

Kumar, Anand. 2011. Understanding Globalization and Emerging India. New Delhi: Palm Leaf Publications

Marriott, McKim. 1955. Village India. University of Chicago Press.

Nagla, B. K. 2008: Indian Sociological Thought, Jaipur, Rawat

Oommen, T.K & Singer, Milton 1972 When A Great Tradition Modernises, Delhi, Vikas.

Redfield, Robert. 1962. Peasant Society and Culture.

Singh, Yogendra. 1978. Essays on Modernization in India. New Delhi: Manohar.

Singh, Yogendra. 1986. Indian sociology: social conditioning and emerging trends. New

Srinivas, M N. 1969. Social Change in Modern India. Berkeley University of California Press.

SOC-C601
SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS-II

Full Marks: 70+30=100

Pass Marks: 28+12=40

No. of Credits: 6

No. of Lectures: 6 per week

Objectives

The course aims to provide an understanding of methods, tools and techniques of collection, presentation and analysis of data are only instruments and not the end or goal of research.

COURSE OUTLINE

- UNIT-I** Quantitative and qualitative methods- ethnography, observation, case study, content analysis
- UNIT-II** Types of data- primary and secondary,
- UNIT-III** Techniques of data collection- sampling, observation, questionnaire, schedule and interview
- UNIT-IV** Presentation of Data- coding, tables, graphs, histograms, measures of central tendency and dispersion of data
- UNIT-IV** Field visit, analysis and Report writing

READING LIST

- Bajaj and Gupta 1983 Elements of Statistics, New Delhi, R. Chand and Company
- Beteille, A and T.N. Madan. 1975. Encounter and Experience: Personal Accounts of Field work. New Delhi, Vikas publishing House
- Bryman, Alan, 1988 Quality and Quantity in Social Research in Social

		Research London, Unwin Hyman
Garrett, Henry	1981	Statistics in Psychology and Education David Mckey, Indian publication–Mrs. A.F, Sheikh For Vikils, Bombay, Tenth Reprint
Jayaram, N.	1989	Sociology: Methods and Techniques, Bangalore, Willey Easterner
Punch, Keith	1996	Introduction to Social Research, London, Sage
Srinivas, M.N. and A.M. Shah	1979	Fieldwork and the Field, Delhi, Oxford
Young, P.V.	1988	Scientific Social Survey and Research .New Delhi, Prentice Hall.

SOC-C602
SOCIOLOGY OF NORTH-EAST INDIA

Full Marks: 70+30=100
Pass Marks: 28+12=40
No. of Credits: 4
No. of Lectures: 6 per week

Objective

The course aims to explore and acquaint students about some vital issues and dimensions of the complex society they live in. By the process of unearthing of facts and figures about the nature and structure of the region’s historical trajectories, the course may help to understand the genesis of the problems of the region and help suggesting viable measures to address/redress these issues and problems for an all round, inclusive development and change in the North-east society.

COURSE OUTLINE

UNIT-I	North-east India- Historical background, demographic profile, socio-cultural profile, Constitutional provisions, role of VIth schedule, North East Council
UNIT-II	Conceptualising North east India- Politico-economic approaches, ecological construction, cultural-historical dimension, unity in diversity
UNIT-III	Social structure of North east India- Caste, class, community, tribe, religion
UNIT-IV	Study of selected tribes in North east India- Khasi, Naga, Mizo, Garo, Jaintia, Riang, Dimasa, Karbi
UNIT-V	Social Movements- Assam movement, Bodoland movement, language movements

READING LIST

- Madan, T. N 1994 Pathways: Approaches to the Study of Society in India, OUP, New Delhi
- Dhanagare, D N 1993 Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology, Rawat Publication
- Shah, A. M. 2000 Sociology in Regional Context, Seminar, 495
- Singh, Y, 1986 Social Conditioning of Indian Sociology: The Perspectives, Vistar Publications
- Soja, E W 1996 The Third Space, Blackwell
- Alam, E. 1994 Planning in North East India, New Delhi, Gyan Publishing House
- Bhattacharjee, J. B 1991 Social and Political Formation in Pre-colonial North East India
- Bhattacharjee, J. B 1998 Sequences of Development in North East India, Delhi: B. R. Publications
- Bose, A. et al. 1990 Tribal Demography and Development in North East India
- Choudhuri, B 1990 Tribal development in India: Problems and Prospects
- Das, N K. 1989. Ethnic Identity, Ethnicity and Social Stratification in North East India
- Datta, A. 1991 Rise and Growth of the National Movement in Assam in the Twentieth Century till 1940
- Datta Ray, B 1987 Patterns and Problems in North East India
- Datta-Roy, B 1998 Social and Economic Profiles of North East India, B. R. Publications
- Datta, P S. 1991 Ethnic Movements in Poly-ethnic Assam
- Dev, J. and Lahiri Cosmogony of Caste and Mobility in Assam
- Gopal K, R. 1990 The North East India: Land, Economy and People
- Guha, Amlendu, 1991 Medieval and Early Colonial Assam
- Horam, M. 1990 North East India: A Profile
- Mathew, T (ed.) Tribal Economy of North Eastern Region, Shillong, NEC
- Nag, S. 1990. Roots of Ethnic Conflict: Nationality Question in North East India
- Saikia, P.D. & D. Borah (eds.). Constraints of Economic Development in North East India, New Delhi, Omsons
- Singh, U K 1990 Arunachal Pradesh: A Study of the Legal System of Adi Tribe

Srivastava, S K. (ed.) 1987 Demographic Profile of North East India

Govt. of India, Report of Development of North East Region, New Delhi, Planning Commission, Govt. of India

North East Council, Basic Statistics of North Eastern Region, Shillong, NEC

SOC-SEC301
READING, WRITING AND REASONING FOR SOCIOLOGY

Full Marks: 70+30=100

Pass Marks: 28+12=40

No. of Credits: 4

No. of Lectures: 4 per week

Objective

Reading and writing academic prose is not the same as the performance of these activities in ordinary language, yet these are the skills that are never taught, except perhaps in tutorial systems (where they exist). Unlike most language courses that lean towards literature or functional skills, this is a crash course in survival techniques for developing literacy in academic language. It consists of a graded series of reading and writing exercises using 'real' texts from the social sciences that will enable students to tackle text-related tasks with confidence. There is a conscious attempt to generate synergies by mirroring the reading and writing exercises.

COURSE OUTLINE

UNIT-I: Introduction

Virtues of repetition

UNIT-II: Techniques for reading academic texts

Grasping the whole: How to get an overview?

UNIT-III: Techniques for reading academic texts

Divide and conquer: Taking texts apart

Getting outside help: Recruiting extra resources

UNIT-IV: How to begin writing academic prose?

Building a structure: What do you want to say?

Working with blocks: Sections, paras, sentences

Borrowing material: Paraphrasing, quoting, citing

UNIT-V: Final sessions

Peer reviewing

EXERCISES & READING

1. The virtues of repetition

Academic reading and writing is really all about re-reading and rewriting – about repeatedly reworking a text until some provisional goal is achieved.

Assignment, Day 1: Read a short (1-2 pages) academic text of moderate difficulty and summarize it in one paragraph (3-4 sentences). (This is without prior guidance by the instructor).

Assignment, Day 2: Re-read the same text and re-write the summary after a brief discussion of CONTENT (Does the summary contain most of the most important points made in the text?).

Assignment, Day 3: Re-read the same text and re-write the summary again after a brief discussion of FORM (is the summary well structured, clear and effective?)

2. Techniques for reading academic texts

Grasping the whole: How to get an overview

Titles as the shortest summary of a text

Good and bad titles

Section headings (where present)

Introductions and Conclusions

Identifying important passages and sentences

Divide and conquer: Taking texts apart

Beginning, middle and conclusion – stages of argument

The architecture of arguments: main, subsidiary, minor

Everything is not equally important: Distribution of emphasis

Getting outside help: Recruiting extra resources

Isolating words & terms: Dictionaries, Encyclopedias

Contextualising texts with quick background research

Productive ways of asking for help from teachers/tutors

3. Techniques for writing academic prose

Building a structure: What do you want to say?

Beginning, middle and conclusion – stages of argument

The architecture of arguments: main, subsidiary, minor

Everything is not equally important: Distribution of emphasis

Working with blocks: Sections, Paragraphs, Sentences

How many sections? Job descriptions for each section

Paragraphs as key building blocks of academic prose

Sentences and punctuation; length, balance, continuity

Borrowing material: Paraphrasing, Quoting, Citing

The difference between paraphrasing and plagiarism

Quotations: When? Why? How?

Citation styles

Productive ways of asking for help from teachers/tutors

4. Final sessions: peer reviewing

The ability to judge and evaluate is a crucial skill, particularly when applied to oneself. Students will practice evaluating each other's work throughout the semester, but the last week can be formalized and stepped up into a more elaborate exercise.

Assignment, Day 1: The whole class does an individualized, two-part composite reading and writing exercise designed by the instructor based on semester long experience of student abilities and interests.

Assignment, Day 2: The reading part of the individual assignment is randomly distributed for students to evaluate and comment on their colleagues' work. The instructor moderates discussion of strengths and weaknesses, highlighting techniques for recognizing quality (or its lack).

Assignment, Day 3: The writing part of the assignment is similarly distributed and evaluated through interactive, moderated discussion.

Note:

Through this course, students should learn how to recognize good or bad writing and should be equipped with the elementary techniques for 'repairing' bad or damaged prose. The course will be preceded by a workshop for teachers. Short extracts for class exercises will be culled from classic and contemporary social science texts of varying levels of difficulty and of different genres and styles. The actual set of texts will be decided at the preparatory workshop. Examples could include:

Keynes, John Maynard (1936) *The general theory of employment, interest and money*, Palgrave Macmillan, United Kingdom

Parsons, Talcott (1951) *The social system*, Glencoe III, Free Press

Douglas, Mary (appropriate.1986) *How institutions think*, Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, New York.

Romila Thapar (2004) *Somanatha: The many voices of history*, Penguin Books, India

Sunil Khilnani (1997) *The idea of India*, Penguin Books.

Louis Dumont (1980) *Homo Hierarchicus*, University of Chicago Press.

Well-known guides to academic writing (such as Howard Becker's *Writing for Social Scientists*) will also be used where.

SOC-SEC401
TECHNIQUES OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

Full Marks: 70+30=100

Pass Marks: 28+12=40

No. of Credits: 4

No. of Lectures: 4 per week

Objective

This course aims to enhance the skills of students to understand and use techniques employed by social scientists to investigate social phenomena. With emphasis on formulating research design, methods of data collection, and data analysis, it will provide students with some elementary knowledge on how to conduct both, quantitative and qualitative research. The focus is on understanding through suggested exercises.

COURSE OUTLINE

UNIT-I: Research Design

Concepts & Hypotheses

Measurement, Reliability & Validity

Quantitative & Qualitative: Surveys & Ethnographies

Sampling Frameworks

UNIT-II: Data Collection

Primary and secondary Sources

UNIT-III: Data Analysis

Content analysis, Narrative analysis

UNIT-IV: Data Analysis

Statistical Analysis-frequency distribution

UNIT-V: Framing a Research Question

EXERCISES & READINGS

The course will be based on exercises to be done in groups.

1. Research Design

Amir B. Marvasti, 2004, *Qualitative Research in Sociology*, London: Sage, Chapter 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7, pp. 14-144

Bryman, A. 2008, *Social Research Methods*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, Chapter 2, 3, 4 & 5, pp. 29-136

Suggested Assignments

- a) Design a survey on factors effecting marriage choices of young people.
- b) Visit a shopping mall and observe the interaction between employees and customers/visitors. Identify themes based on your observation and prepare a questionnaire based on this experience.
- c) Visit the college canteen/ administrative office/a bus stop/ area outside the metro station and observe all that happens for an hour or more and write a descriptive note on it. Discussions on these notes to follow.
- d) Visit a police station/ hospital/court and spend a few hours observing the scene. Write a short essay on issues of access to the field, rapport building and your role as an ethnographer.

2. Data Collection

Lofland, J. and Lofland, L. 1984, *Analyzing Social Settings: A Guide to Qualitative Observation and Experiment*, California: Wadsworth

Morgan, David L. 1996, "Focus Groups", *Annual Review of Sociology* 22, pp. 29-52

Suggested Assignments

- a) Conduct a structured Interview with close ended options and a relatively unstructured interview on the same topic (of your choice) with similar sets of people. Observe and note the differences.
- b) Look at NSS/NFHS/Census Data and write notes on the themes of how you can interpret the data.
- c) Look at a set of published letters of Gandhi, Nehru, C.F. Andrews, Tagore etc. and identify key social issues that are discussed in the contents of the letters.
- d) Collect 3 oral testimonies/ life histories of people who have witnessed and experienced any traumatic event in their lives.

3. Data Analysis

Suggested Assignments/Exercise

- a) Choose a theme of your interest- for e.g., crime, technology environmental concerns or any other and look through the Sunday editorials of any national daily of the last 3 months to locate related articles.
- b) Do a content analysis of advertisements of any one consumer product/service, which have appeared over one year in a leading national daily.
- c) Analyse the oral testimonies you have collected in Exercise 2(d). Discuss the issues and challenges in using testimony as evidence.
- d) Students will be provided with data sets to run them in a software program.

4. Framing a Research Question

Choose a research question; identify statement(s), hypothesis and concepts.
Operationalize concepts and match the methods and tools for data collection.

SOC-E501 SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES

Full Marks: 70+30=100

Pass Marks: 28+12=40

No. of Credits: 6

No. of Lectures: 6 per week

Objective

This course aims at sensitising students to significance of sociological study of Dalit, tribal and nomadic caste and tribe. Focus is on groups and communities who languish with poverty, deprivation and discrimination over a long period of time.

COURSE OUTLINE

UNIT I: Marginalisation- Meaning, indicators of marginalization- Poverty, relative isolation, deprivation, exploitation, discrimination, educational backwardness, inequality, untouchability

UNIT II: Problems of SCs, STs, nomadic castes and tribes and de-notified tribes

UNIT III: Social reformers- Jotirao Phule, Periyar, Babasaheb Ambedkar, Ram Manohar Lohiya

UNIT IV: Protest, reform, sub-nationalist, nativist, millenarian movements, role of Christian missionaries, role of NGOs

UNIT V: Constitutional provisions and their implementation for uplift of marginalized people in India, their impact on marginalised communities

READING LIST

Beteille, Andre 1981: Backward classes and the new social order, Delhi: Oxford University Press

- Beteille, Andre 1992: The Backward Classes in Contemporary India, Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Charsley, S.R. and G.K. Karanth (eds.) 1998: Challenging Untouchability, Delhi: Sage
- Chaudhuri, S.N. 1988: Changing Status of depressed castes in contemporary India, Delhi: Daya Publishing House
- Gore, M.S. 1993: The Social Context of an Ideology: The Social and Political Thoughts of Babasaheb Ambedkar, New Delhi: Sage
- Gupta, Dipankar 1991: Social Stratification, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Jogdand, P.G. 2000: New Economic Policy and Dalits, Jaipur: Rawat
- Jogdand P.C. 1991: Dalit Movement in Maharashtra (New Delhi: Kanak Publications)
- Mahajan, Gurpreet 1998: Democracy, Difference and Social Justice, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Omvedt, Gail 1995: Dalit Visions: Anti-caste movement and construction of an Indian Identity, New Delhi: Orient Longman
- Omvedt, Gail 1999: Dalits and the Democratic Revolution, New Delhi: Sage
- Oommen, T.K. 1990: Protest and Change: Studies in Social Movements, Delhi: Sage
- Robb, Peter (eds.) 1993: Dalit Movements and the meeting of labour in India, Delhi: Sage
- Shah, Ghanshyam 1990: Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature, Delhi: Sage
- Singh, K.S. 1998: The Scheduled Castes, Delhi: Anthropological Survey of India
- Singh, K.S. 1995: The Scheduled Tribes, Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Zelliot, Eleanor 1995: From Untouchable to Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement, New Delhi: Manohar

SOC-E502
SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Full Marks: 70+30=100

Pass Marks: 28+12=40

No. of Credits: 4

No. of Lectures: 6 per week

Objective

The course introduces to students major concepts and theories of development and issues related to development in the developing countries.

COURSE OUTLINE

- UNIT-I** Development- Meaning; evolution, economic growth, industrialization, modernization, human development, sustainable development, growth with distributive justice
- UNIT-II** Theories of development-modernization, underdevelopment and dependency
- UNIT-III** Globalization and development, globalization and social stratification, globalization of mass media
- Unit-IV** Gender and development, millennium development goals (MDGs), environment and development, good governance and development
- UNIT-V** Community development, Panchayati Raj, national rural health mission, MGNREGA

READING LIST

- Desai, A.R. 1985 India's Path of Development: A Marxist Approach. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Harrison, D. 1989. The Sociology of Modernisation and Development. New Delhi: Sage.
- Dube, S.C. 1983. Modernisation and Development: An Alternative Paradigm, New Delhi, Vikas
- Dube, S.C. 1990 Tradition and Development .New Delhi, Vikas.
- Gilbert, E. 1985 . Rural Development in Asia: Meeting with Peasants, New Delhi, Sage.
- Harris, Graham 1989 Sociology of Development. London, Longman.
- Kartar Singh 1986 Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management, New Delhi, Sage.
- Larrain, Jorge. 1989. Theories of Development: Capitalism, Colonialism and Dependency. London: Polity Press.
- Sharma, S L 1980 "Criteria of Social Development", Journal of Social Action. Jan-Mar.
- Sharma, S L 1986 Development:Socio-Cultural Dimensions,Jaipur,Rawat.(Chapter1).
- Amin, Samir 1979 Unequal Development. New Delhi, OUP
- Giddens, Anthony 1990 The Consequences of Modernity. Cambridge, Polity Press.
- Kiely, Ray and Phil Marfleet (eds) 1998. Globalisation and the Third World. London, Routledge.

Full marks: 70+30=100
Pass mark: 28+12=40
No. of Credits: 6
No. of Lectures: 6 per week

Objective

The course intends to examine the issues pertaining to communication, media and its role in social life and development.

COURSE CONTENT

- UNIT-I** Definition of communication, forms of communication, functions of communication
- UNIT-II** Theories of communication, traditional and folk media, new media
- UNIT-III** Communication and rural development, communication and globalization, communication and nation-building, communication and political development
- UNIT-IV** Media and women, media and environment, media terrorism and war
- UNIT-V** Development communication, human right and communication, health and communication

READING LIST

- De Flour, M. L and
S.J ball-Rokeach 1989 Theories of Mass Communication, New York, Longman.
- Mc Quails, D 1969 Towards Sociology of Mass Communication, London,
Coller, Macmillan
- Schramm, W and
D, Lerner (eds.) 1976 Communication and change, Honolulu, university presses Of
Hawaii
- Dube, S.C 1990 Tradition and development, New Delhi, Vikas
- Harlmann, Paul
et. all The mass media and village life: An Indian study, new Delhi, sage
Publications
- Fiske, 1990 Introduction to communication studies, London, Rout ledge
- Gurvitch, M
- Et all(eds.) 1992 Culture, society and media, London, Methun
- Pye, Lucian, W 1963 Communication and political development, Princeton uni press

- Agarwal, B.C et all 1989 Communication revolution, Ahmedabad, ISRO
- Corner, J, Philip,
Schlesinger, Roger
Silverstone 1997 International media research: A critical survey, London, Routledge
- Mc Quail, Dennis 1994 Mass communication theory: An introduction, London, Sage
publication
- Manuel, P 1998 Cassette Culture: Popular Music and Technology in North
India
- Mitra, A 1993 Television and Popular Culture in India, Delhi, Sage
- Singhal, A. &
E.M. Rogers 2000 India's Communication Revolution, Delhi, Sage
- Appadorai,
Arjun 1997 Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization,
Delhi, Oxford University Press
- Axford, B &
R, Huggins 2001 New Media and Politics, London, Sage
- Leach, E 1976 Culture and Communication, Cambridge
University Press
- Page, D. and
William Crawley 2001 Satellites over South Asia, London, Sage
- Preston, P. 2001 Reshaping Communications, London, Sage
- French, D and
Michael Richard (eds.) 2000 Television in Contemporary Asia, London, Sage

SOC-E602
INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITIONS

Full Marks: 70+30=100
Pass Marks: 28+12=40
No. of Credits: 6
No. of Lectures: 6 per week

Objective

Traditions in Indian sociology can be traced with the formal teaching of sociology as a subject in Bombay university way back in 1914. While the existence of a 'Sociology in India' and 'Sociology of India' has been largely debated in terms of whether it has been influenced by western philosophy, sociologists in India have primarily been engaged with issues of tradition and modernity, caste, tribe and gender. This paper primarily provides perspectives of key Indian sociologists on some of these issues.

COURSE OUTLINE

UNIT-I: G S Ghurye

Caste and Race
City and Civilization

UNIT-II: Radhakamal Mukerjee

Personality, Society, Values
Social Ecology

UNIT-III: D P Mukerji

Tradition and Modernity
Middle Class

UNIT-IV: Verrier Elwin

Tribes in India, approach to tribal development

UNIT-V: M.N. Srinivas

Sanskritization, dominant caste, westernization

READING LIST

1. G.S.Ghurye

Upadhyaya, Carol. 2010. 'The Idea of an Indian Society: G.S. Ghurye and the Making of Indian Sociology', in Patricia Uberoi, Satish Deshpande and Nandini Sundar (ed) *Anthropology in the East: Founders of Indian Sociology and Anthropology*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.

Ghurye, G.S. 1969. *Caste and Race in India*. Delhi: Popular Prakashan. Pp. 114-140,404-460 (82 pages).

Ghurye, G.S. 1962. *Cities and Civilization*. Delhi: Popular Prakashan.

2. Radhakamal Mukerjee

Mukerjee, Radhakamal. 1950. *The Social Structure of Values*. London: George Allen and Unwin. Chp 2, 3, 5, 6 & 9.

Mukerjee, Radhakamal. 1932(reproduced in 1994). 'An Ecological Approach to Sociology', in Ramchandra Guha (ed) *Social Ecology*. Delhi: OUP.

Mukerjee, Radhakamal. 1932. 'The concepts of balance and organization in Social Ecology'. *Sociology and Social Research*, 16 (July-August 1932): 503-516.

Venugopal, C.N. 1988. *Ideology and Society in India: Sociological Essays*. New Delhi: Criterion Publications. Chp 7.

3. D.P. Mukerji

Madan, T.N. 2010. 'Search for Synthesis: The Sociology of D.P Mukerji', in Patricia Uberoi, Satish Deshpande and Nandini Sundar (ed) *Anthropology in the East: Founders of Indian Sociology and Anthropology*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.

Mukerji, D.P. 1958 (second edition 2002). *Diversities: Essays in Economics, Sociology and Other Social Problems*. Delhi: Manak Publications, Pp. 177-225, 261-276.

Chakraborty, D. 2010. 'D P Mukerji and the Middle Class in India'. *Sociological Bulletin* 59(2), May-August, pp. 235-255.

4. Verrier Elwin

Guha, Ramchandra. 2010. 'Between Anthropology and Literature: The Ethnographies of Verrier Elwin', in Patricia Uberoi, Satish Deshpande and Nandini Sundar (eds) *Anthropology in the East: Founders of Indian Sociology and Anthropology*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.

Elwin, Verrier. 1955. *The Religion of an Indian Tribe*. Bombay: OUP. Chp 11, 15, 16, 17.

Munshi, Indra. 2004. 'Verrier Elwin and Tribal Development', in T.B. Subba and Sujit Som (eds) *Between Ethnography and Fiction: Verrier Elwin and the Tribal Question in India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

5. M.N. Srinivas

Srinivas, M.N. 1996. 'Indian Anthropologists and the study of Indian Society', EPW 31(11) 656-657.

Srinivas, M.N. 1971. *Social Change in Modern India*. University of California Press, Berkeley. Chp 4-5.

Srinivas, M. N. 1992. *On Living in a Revolution and Other Essays*. Delhi: OUP Chp 1,2,3,5&7.

Further Readings

Dhanagare, D.N. 1999. *Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology*. Delhi: Rawat Publications. Chp 7.

Elwin, Verrier. 1952. *Bondo Highlander*. Bombay: OUP.

Madan, T N. 2011. *Sociological Traditions: Methods and Perspectives in the Sociology of India*. New Delhi: Sage.

Mukerjee, Radhakamal. 1951. *The Dynamics of Morals*. London: Macmillan & Co.

Mukerji, D.P. 1942 (republished 2002). *Modern Indian Culture: A Sociological Study*. New Delhi: Rupa & Co.

Uberoi, Patricia Deshpande Satish and Sundar Nandini (ed). 2010. *Anthropology in the East: Founders of Indian Sociology and Anthropology*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.

SOC-GE101

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Full Marks: 70+30=100

Pass Marks: 28+12=40

No. of Credits: 6

No. of Lectures: 6 per week

COURSE OUTLINE

UNIT I: Emergence of Sociology as Discipline

Enlightenment and its impact on thinking and reasoning

French revolution & industrial revolution

UNIT II: Nature of Sociology

Definition, subject matter and scope; sociology as science

UNIT III: Sociological Perspective

Holistic perspective

Relationship of sociology with anthropology, psychology & history

UNIT IV: Sociological Orientations and Methods

Scientific and humanistic orientations

Positivist, historical, comparative, functional and conflict methods

UNIT V: Applications of Sociology

Sociology and social problems, sociology and social policy, sociology and development

READING LIST

Bottomore, T. B. 1971 Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, Bombay: George Allen and Unwin (India)

Gisbert, P. 2013. Fundamentals of Sociology. Orient Black Swan.

Harlombos, M. 1988. Sociology: Themes and Perspectives. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Inkeles, Alex. 1987. What is Sociology? New Delhi: Prentice – Hall of India.

Jayaram, N. 1988. Introductory Sociology. Madras: Macmillan.

Johnson, Harry M. 1995. Sociology: A Systematic Introduction. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.

Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P Lamm. 1999. Sociology. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.

SOC-GE201

BASIC CONCEPTS IN SOCIOLOGY

Full Marks: 70+30=100

Pass Marks: 28+12=40

No. of Credits: 6

No. of Lectures: 6 per week

COURSE OUTLINE

UNIT I

Society, community, institution, association, group

UNIT II

Culture, socialization, norms, values and sanctions, social processes

UNIT III

Status and role, social institution, social structure & function

UNIT IV

Social stratification– Meaning, forms and theories
Social mobility- Meaning and types

UNIT V

Social control- Meaning & importance
Social change: Meaning, characteristics, forms & factors

READING LIST

Bottomore, T. B. 1971 Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, Bombay: George Allen and Unwin (India)

Gisbert, P. 2013. Fundamentals of Sociology. Orient Black Swan.

Green, A W. ----. Sociology.

Harlombos, M. 1988. Sociology: Themes and Perspectives. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Inkeles, Alex. 1987. What is Sociology? New Delhi: Prentice – Hall of India.

Jayaram, N. 1988. Introductory Sociology. Madras: MacMillan.

Johnson, Harry M. 1995. Sociology: A Systematic Introduction. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.

MacIver, R M & Page, Charles H. 1996. Society: An Introductory Analysis. MacMillan.

Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P Lamm. 1999. Sociology. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.

**SOC-GE301
SOCIETY IN INDIA**

Full Marks: 70+30=100

Pass Marks: 28+12=40

No. of Credits: 6

No. of Lectures: 6 per week

COURSE OUTLINE

UNIT I: Indian Society

d) Distinct characteristics

- e) Textual and field views
- f) Interface between the present and the past

UNIT II: Social Composition

- a) Rural-urban differences, rural–urban linkages
- b) Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, women, minorities
- c) Population, sex ratio, density & literacy rate

UNIT III: Basic Institutions

- c) Family & marriage- features, types & change
- d) Caste and class- Meaning, characteristics, interrelationship

UNIT IV: Cultural and Ethnic Diversity

- a) Language, castes, religions and cultures in India
- b) Cultural and ethnic diversity in North East India

UNIT V: Social Convergence and Integration

- a) Sharing of material traits and language
- b) Evolution of composite cultural legacy
- c) Nation–building and national identity

READING LIST

Bose, N. K. 1975: Structure of Hindu Society. New Delhi.

Bose, N.K. 1967. Culture and Society in India. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.

Deb, Bimal J. 2010. Population and Development in North East India. New Delhi: Concept. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Dube, S.C. 1995: Indian Village. London: Routledge.

Dube, S.C. 1958: India's Changing Villages. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Dube, S.C. 1990: Society in India. New Delhi: National Book Trust.

Karve, Irawati, 1961: Hindu Society: An Interpretation. Poona: Deccan College.

Lannoy, Richard, 1971: The Speaking Tree: A Study of Indian Society and Culture

Mandelbaum, David : Society of India

Nagla, B K. Indian Social Thought. Jaipur: Rawat.

Pakem, B., 1990, *Nationality, Ethnicity and Cultural Identity in Northeast India*, Guwahati: Omsons Publications.

Ram, G and Prem Kanta Borah. 2004 Inter–ethnic Formations in Diasporic North East India, Emerging Trends in Development Research, Vol. II, No. 1 & 2, Pp 39-54.

Singh, Yogendra. 1973: Modernization of Indian Tradition. Delhi: Thomson Press.

Srinivas, M. N. 1980: India's Social Structure. New Delhi Hindustan Publishing Corporation.

Uberoi, Patricia, 1993: Family, Kinship and Marriage in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

SOC-GE401

FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT

Full Marks: 70+30=100

Pass Marks: 28+12=40

No. of Credits: 4

No. of Lectures: 6 per week

COURSE OUTLINE

UNIT I

Auguste Comte- Social statics & social dynamics, positivism, law of three stages, hierarchy of sciences

UNIT II

Herbert Spencer- Social Darwinism, super-organic evolution, social structure & functions

UNIT III

Karl Marx- Dialectical materialism, mode of production, class struggle, alienation of labour

UNIT IV

Emile Durkheim-Social facts, division of labour, social solidarity, suicide, religion

UNIT V

Max Weber- Social action, authority, modern capitalism

READING LIST

Abraham, Francis & H. Morgan. ----- . Sociological Thought. MacMillan.

Aron, Raymond . 1967(1982 reprint) Main currents in sociological thought (2 volumes).

Harmondsworth , Middlesex : penguin Books .

Barnes, H.E.1959. Introduction to the history of sociology. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

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