

M.A. SOCIOLOGY CBCS SYLLABUS

-Revised and approved, July 2016

Learning Objectives:

- The curriculum enables students in providing an in-depth understanding of sociological concepts, perspectives and theories.
- The curriculum enables students to instill basic competency in conducting rigorous research.
- The curriculum enables students to develop critical consciousness to question the taken-for-granted assumptions in society.
- The curriculum is interdisciplinary in its design.

Programme Specific Outcomes:

- To develop a holistic understanding and significance of Sociology and sociological developments.
- To develop a critical and comprehensive understanding of the epistemological and methodological distinctiveness of Sociology as a discipline.
- To help generate conceptual understanding that enables the student to evaluate critically, the scholarly writing in Sociology.
- To familiarize students with discourses on critical theories, environment, gender and changing societies.
- Contributes to the growth of interdisciplinary subjects.

The method of measuring the attainment of Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs) and Course Outcomes (Cos) are through-

- Internal assessments
- End semester examination
- Tutorials
- Home assignments
- Viva-Voce
- Research Projects

Level of attainment of PSOs and Cos- Level of the students is measured on the basis of marks obtained from both Internal and End-Semester Examinations.

- A- Internal Assessments/ Examinations (20%): It includes internal class tests, assignments, presentations, viva-voce, home assignments etc.
- B-End Semester (80%): The marks obtained in end semester examinations are converted to 80%.
- Final Assessment: A+B

MA SOCIOLOGY COURSE STRUCTURE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, GAUHATI UNIVERSITY

FIRST SEMESTER			
COURSE NUMBER		NAME OF THE PAPER	CREDITS
SOC1016	CORE	SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY-1	6
SOC1026	CORE	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY-1	6
SOC1036	CORE	STUDY OF SOCIOLOGICAL TEXT-1	6
SOC1046	CORE	SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA	6
SOC1054	VALUE ADDED	ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY	4
SECOND SEMESTER			
SOC2016	CORE	SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY-2	6
SOC2026	CORE	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY-2	6
SOC2036	CORE	STUDY OF SOCIOLOGICAL TEXT-2	6
SOC2046	ELECTIVE	RURAL SOCIOLOGY	6
SOC2056	ELECTIVE	POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY	6
SOC2066	ELECTIVE	SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION	6
SOC2076	ELECTIVE	PHILOSOPHY OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	6
SOC2084	VALUE ADDED	SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE	4
THIRD SEMESTER			
SOC3016	CORE	SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY-3	6
SOC3026	CORE	GENDER AND SOCIETY	6
SOC3036	ELECTIVE	URBAN SOCIOLOGY	6
SOC3046	ELECTIVE	SOCIOLOGY OF PLURALISM AND NATIONALISM	6
SOC3056	ELECTIVE	SOCIOLOGY OF SOUTH ASIA-1	6
SOC3066	ELECTIVE	ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORIES	6
SOC3076	ELECTIVE/OPEN	SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT	6
FOURTH SEMESTER			
SOC4016	CORE	SOCIAL AND NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS	6
SOC4026	ELECTIVE 1	WOMEN AND SOCIETY IN INDIA	6
SOC4036	ELECTIVE 1	SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN DIASPORA	6
SOC4046	ELECTIVE 1	SOCIOLOGY OF SOUTH ASIA-2	6
SOC4056	ELECTIVE 2	DISSERTATION & VIVA*	6
SOC4066	ELECTIVE 2	SOCIOLOGY OF ETHNICITY AND IDENTITY	6
SOC4076	ELECTIVE 2	SOCIOLOGY OF FAMILY, MARRIAGE & KINSHIP	6
SOC4086	ELECTIVE 2	SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	6
SOC4096	ELECTIVE/OPEN	SOCIETY AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN ASSAM	6

*TO BE CONDUCTED IN THE PRESENCE OF AN EXTERNAL EXAMINER AND THE FACULTY AT THE END OF THE FOURTH/FINAL SEMESTER.

M.A. SOCIOLOGY CBCS SYLLABUS

First Semester (August- December)

Sociological Theory-1

Paper: SOC1016 **Semester:** First **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 marks **Core**

Mode of Evaluation: 80marks (End Semester Examination) + 20marks (Internal Evaluation- 5 marks Viva + 5 marks Written Assignment + 10 marks Presentation)

Course Objectives:

- To understand the historical trajectory of the discipline of sociology and the nature and scope of the discipline.
- To understand contributions of classical sociological theorists of Europe.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable the students to understand the role of Classical European Theorists in contributing to the foundation of sociological knowledge.
- The foundational course which will assist students for higher studies, preparation for competitive examinations and further research work.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Introduction to Sociology and Sociological theories

1. Historical development of the discipline: Impact of Enlightenment, Industrial and French Revolution, Social Evolutionism.
2. Nature and Scope of Sociology
3. Perspectives in Sociological Theories
4. Levels of Theorization: Relation between theory and research, Elements of theory and abstractness.

Unit 2: Karl Marx

1. Historical Materialism: Evolution of society from primitive communism to communism, Primitive Accumulation, Asiatic Mode of Production
2. Theory of Class and Class Conflict, Theory of Surplus Value
3. Concept of Ideology, State and Alienation

Unit 3: Emile Durkheim

1. Division of Labour, Forms of Solidarity
2. Theory of Suicide
3. Theory of Religion

Unit 4: Max Weber

1. Theory of Social Action, Theory of Power and Authority
2. Theory of Stratification: Class, Status and Party
3. Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism

References:

- Aron, Raymond. (1965). *Main Currents on Sociological Thought*. London: Penguin Books, Volume I & II.
- Bendix, Reinhard. (1960). *Max Weber: An Intellectual Portrait*. London: Double Day.
- Coser, Lewis A. (2003). *Masters of Sociological Thoughts*. New York: Harcourt Brace
- Dahrendorf, Ralph. (1959). *Class and Class Conflict in an Industrial Society*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Ashley, David & Orenstein, Michael. (2007). *Sociological Theory: Classical Statements*. Allyn & Bacon.
- Durkheim, E. (1892). *The Division of Labor in Society*. New York: Free Press.
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- Durkheim, E. (2002). *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life: A Reader in the Anthropology of Religion* (pp.34-49). Malden: Blackwell Publishing.
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- Giddens, Anthony. (1987). *Social Theory and Modern Sociology*. Stanford: Stanford University Press
- Harlambos, M. (1998). *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Hughes, John et al. (ed.). (1995). *Understanding Classical Sociology: Marx, Weber and Durkheim*. London: Sage.
- Marx, K. & Engels, F. (1845). *The German Ideology*. Collected Works 5
- Marx, K. (1964). *Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts of 1844*. New York: International Publishers.
- Marx, K., & Engels, F. (2002). *The Communist Manifesto*. Penguin.
- Nisbet, Robert. (1966). *The Sociological Traditions*. London: HE Books
- Turner, Jonathan H. (1995). *The Structure of Sociological Theory* (4th edition). Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
- Weber, M. (1922). *Economy and Society: An outline of interpretive sociology*.
- Weber, M. (2002). *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*. Penguin Classics.
- Zeitlin, Irvin. (1981). *Ideology and the Development of Sociological Theory*. New York: Prentice Hall.

Research Methodology-1

Paper: SOC1026 **Semester:** First **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100marks **Core**

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) + 20 marks (Internal Assessment-10 marks-Research Project and 10 marks-Assignment).

Course Objectives:

- To get an overview of types of research.
- To illustrate the steps of conducting research.
- To provide an overview of research design.
- To understand methods of data collection and methods of data analysis.

Course Outcomes:

- The foundational course will provide firsthand experience to students in designing research and demonstrate their ability to carry out research in their own field of interest.
- The course will assist students in preparing for higher studies and various competitive examinations.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Introduction to Research Methodology

1. Research: Definition, Importance and Characteristics
2. Purpose of Research: Exploration, Description and Explanation
3. Sociology as a Science
4. Sociology as an Interpretive Science
5. Ethics of Social Science Research

Unit 2: Fundamental Aspects of Research

1. Types of Research
2. Stages of Social Science Research
3. Formulation of Research Problem: Choosing the problem and its significance
4. Review of Literature: Literature search, importance of surveying related literature
5. Theoretical Framework
6. Hypothesis: Derivation and Formulation of Hypothesis, Functions, Types and Hypothesis Testing
7. Variables: Types and operationalization of concepts/variables
8. The Role of Social Science Research and the Researcher in Society: Problems of social science research in India

Unit 3: Research Design

1. Formulation of Research Design
2. Features of good research design, Concepts relating to research design

3. Types of Research Design: Quantitative and Qualitative
4. Different research designs in quantitative study: Experimental, Cohort, Cross-section, Longitudinal and Case Control Studies.

Unit 4: Quantitative Methods and Analysis

1. Data collection in Quantitative Research and Issues of Validity and Reliability
2. Sampling: Meaning, Importance, Types and Purpose of Sampling
3. Tabulation and Cross Tabulation
4. Measures of Location, Measures of Dispersion & Variability: Correlation, Statistical Inferences, Test of Hypothesis

References:

- Babbie, Earl. (2014). *The Basic of Social Research*. Delhi: Cengage Learning India Private Limited.
- Barnes, J.A. (1977). *Ethics of Inquiry in Social Sciences*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Beteille, Andre. (2009). *Sociology: Essays and Methods*. New Delhi: OUP.
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- Cargan, Leonard. (2008). *Doing Social Research*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
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- Gupta, Santosh. (2007). *Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.
- Henn, Matt. Weinstein, Mark. Foard, Nick. (2006). *A Critical Introduction to Social Research*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Hekkman, Susan, J. (1986). *Hermeneutics and the Society of Knowledge*. Notre-dame: University of Notre-Dame Press.
- Kumar, Ranjit. (1999). *Research Methodology: A step by step for the beginners*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Sjoberg, Gideon and Nett, Roger. (1992). *A Methodology for Social Research*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Study of Sociological Text-1

Paper: SOC1036 **Semester:** Second **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Core**

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) + 20 marks (Internal assessment-Presentation 10 marks and assignment 10 marks).

Course Objectives:

- To understand various concepts, theories and issues related to the particular theme of the course.

- To enable the students to understand a theme in global and national context.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable the students to expand their horizon of sociological imagination in developing an in-depth understanding of a particular theme.
- The course will open up the multiple realities/truths which exists in society which adds to the body of sociological knowledge.

Course Outline

- Thinking Sociologically. Thinking Globally
- Culture
- Groups, Organizations and the Rise of Network Society
- Inequality, Social Divisions and Social Stratifications
- Global Poverty/ Global Inequality
- Class, Poverty and Welfare
- Racism, Ethnicities and Migration
- Disabilities, Care and the Humanitarian Society

Reference:

Macionis, John J. and Plummer, Kenneth. (2008). *Sociology: A Global Introduction*. Pearson

Sociology of India

Paper: SOC1046 **Semester:** First **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Core**

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) + 20 marks (Internal Assessment- 10 marks Written Assignment + 10 marks Presentation)

Course Objectives:

- To understand the origin and development of Sociology of India.
- To understand various approaches like the Historical, Indological, Structural-Functional, Marxist and Neo- Marxist and Subaltern Perspectives that are applied by scholars to understand society in India.

Course Outcomes:

- The course introduces students to the historical trajectory of the foundation and development of Sociology of India.
- The course acquaints students with various sociological perspectives in understanding social reality/realities in India.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Introduction to Sociology of India

1. Emergence and Growth of the Discipline: Issues, Background and Themes
2. Historical Perspective (D.D. Kosambi, Romila Thapar)
3. Indological Perspective (G.S.Ghurye, Louis Dumont)
4. Structural-Functional Perspective (M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube)
5. Marxism & Neo-Marxist Perspective (A. R. Desai, Ramkrishna Mukherjee)
6. Subaltern Perspective (B.R. Ambedkar, Ranajit Guha)

Unit 2: Social Structure and Institutions: Caste in India

1. Perspectives on Caste:
 - A. Textual Perspective
 - B. View from the Field
 - C. Gandhi, Ambedkar and Lohia on caste
 - D. Post-Modernist Perspective

Unit 3: Social Structure and Institutions: Class and Mobility in India

1. Class in India:
 - A. Agrarian Classes and transformation
 - B. Working Class: Informal and Organized categories
 - C. Middle Class
 - D. Caste, Class and Mobility in India

Unit 4: Social Structure and Institutions: Tribes in India

1. Tribes in India: Definitions and Concepts
2. Debates on Assimilation and Integration
3. Nomadic Tribes & De-Notified Tribes
4. Issues and Challenges

References:

- Ahmad, Imtiaz et al. (Ed.).(2001). *Middle Class Values in India and Europe*. New Delhi: Social Science Press.
- Ambedkar, B.R. (1952). *Annihilation of Caste*. AIDCs: Bombay.
- Beteille, Andre. (1965). *Caste, Class & Power: Changing Patterns of Stratification in a Tanjore Village*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
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- Dumont, Louis (1970). *Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications*. New Delhi : Vikas.
- Ghurye, G.S. (1950). *Caste and Race in India*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Guha, Ranajit. (Ed.).(1982). *Subaltern Studies: Writings of South Asian History and Society*. Delhi: OUP, Vol,1.
- Gupta, Dipankar. (Ed.).(1991). *Social Stratification*. New Delhi: OUP
- Hebbar, Ritambhara.(2005). Homecoming: Ho Women, Work and Land Rights in Jharkhand. *Sociological Bulletin* , Vol. 54, No. 1, pp.18-39.
- Jhodka, Surinder S. (2013). Changing Caste: Ideology, Identity & Mobility. *Studies in Indian Sociology*, Vol. 2.
- Madan, TN .(1992). *Pathways*. New Delhi: OUP
- Mukherjee, Ramkrishna. (1979). *Sociology of Indian Sociology*. Allied
- Oommen, T.K. and P. N. Mukherjee. (Eds.). (1986). *Indian Sociology: Reflections and Introspections*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Nongkynrih, A K. (2010). Scheduled Tribes and the Census: A Sociological Inquiry. *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 45, No 19, pp. 43-47.
- Sen, Sukumal. (1997). *Working Class of India*. Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi & Co.
- Singer, Milton and Bernard Cohn. (Eds.).(1968). *Structure and Change in Indian Society*. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company.
- Singh, Yogendra. (1986). *Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging Concerns*. New Delhi: Visthar Publications.
- Srinivas, M.N. and Panini, M.N. (1977). Development of Sociology and Social Anthropology in India, *Sociological Bulletin* Vol.22, No.2, pp.179-215.
- Srinivas, M.N. (1976). *The Remembered Village*. New Delhi: OUP

Other Readings:

- Ahuja, Ram. (1993). *Indian Social System*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- Ahuja, Ram. (2011). *Society in India: Concepts, Theories and Recent Trends*. New Delhi:Rawat Publications.

- Deshpande, Satish (2003): *Contemporary India: A Sociological View*, New Delhi: Viking.
- DeSouza, P.R. (ed.) (2000) *Contemporary India in Transitions*, New Delhi: Sage.
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- Gore, M.S. *The Social Context of an Ideology: Ambedkar's Political and Social Thought*, New Delhi: Sage.
- Jhodka, Surinder S. (2013) *Interrogating India's Modernity*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Karve, Irawati (1961): *Hindu Society: An Interpretation*, Poona : Deccan College.
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- Nongbri, Tiplut. (2000). *Khasi Women and Matriliney: Transformations in Gender Relations, Gender, Technology and Development*, 4(3): 359-95.
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- Rege Sharmila *Writing Caste Writing Gender*. Delhi: Zuban.
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- Sarkar, Benoy Kumar : *Villages and Towns as Social Life*.
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- Singh, Yogendra (1973): *Modernisation of Indian Tradition*, New Delhi: Thomson Press.
- Srinivas, M.N. (1960): *India's Villages*, Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Xaxa, Virginus. (1999) *Transformation of Tribes in India: Terms of Discourse. Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 34, No. 24 (Jun. 12-18, 1999). pp. 1519-1524. Published by: Economic and Political Weekly.

Environment and Society

Paper: SOC1054 **Semester:** First **Credits:** 4 **Value Added**

Mode of Evaluation: Assignment and Class Presentation

Course Objectives:

- To understand the relationship between environment and society.
- To understand the various approaches to study ecology.
- To recognize the relevance of sustainable development.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will create awareness among the students regarding the environmental problems and its impact on society.
- The course will provide insight regarding the relevance of interdisciplinary course.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Introduction to Environmental Sociology

1. Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance
2. Rise, Decline and Resurgence of Environmental Sociology
3. Basic Concepts: Environment, Ecosystem, Ecology, Biodiversity, Ecological Footprint, Eco-Feminism

Unit 2: Contemporary Environmental Issues

1. Global Warming and Green House Effect: Ozone Layer Depletion, Acid Rain, Deforestation and Climate Change
2. Population Explosion and Resource Depletion
3. Dams, Development & Environmental Refugees
4. Environment Protection in India: Laws & Agencies
5. Ecological Movements in India
6. Environmental Planning for Sustainable Development

Unit 3: Environmental Issues in North-East India

1. Deforestation and Threat to Bio-diversity
2. Natural or Man-made Disasters: Pollution, Flood, River-bank Erosion, Landslide and Earthquake
3. Mega Dam Projects
4. Coping Strategies against Natural Disasters

References:

- Agrawal, Anil & Narain, Sunita. (1995). *Green Politics. CSE Citizen's Report*. New Delhi: CSE.
- Arnold, David & Guha, Ramchandra. (Eds.). (1955). *Nature, Culture and Imperialism*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Baboo, Balgovind.(1992).*Technology and Social Transformation: The Case of the Hirakud Dam in India*. Delhi: Concept.
- Baviskar, Amita. (1997). *In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts over Development in the Narmada Valley*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Gadgil, Madhav & Guha, Ramachandra. (1993). *This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India*. California: University of California Press.
- Gadgil, Madhav & Guha, Ramchandra. (1996). *Ecology and Equity: The use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India* (pp.9-191). New Delhi: OUP.
- Ghai, Dharam. (Ed.). 1994. *Development and Environment: Sustaining People and Nature*. UNRISD: Blackwell Publication.

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- Hussain, Monirul. (2008). *Interrogating Development: State, Displacement and Popular Resistance in North-East India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Katyal, Jimmy & M.Satake. (1989). *Environmental Pollution*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
- Krishna, Sumi.(1996). *Environmental Politics: People’s lives and Development Choices*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Mehta S.R. (Ed.). (1997). *Poverty, Population and Sustainable Development*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
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- Munshi, Indra.(2000). Environment in Sociological Theory. *Sociological Bulletin*, Vol. 49, No.2.
- Schnaiberg, Allan. (1980). *The Environment*. New York: OUP.
- Shiva, Vanadana. (1988). *Staying Alive Women. Ecology and Survival in India* (pp.1-37, 218-228). New Delhi: Kali for Women.
- Shiva, Vandana. (1991). *Ecology and the Politics of Survival: Conflicts over Natural Resources in India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Singh, Gian. (1991). *Environmental Deterioration in India: Causes and Control*. New Delhi: Agricole.
- UNDP. (2000). *Sustainable Development*. New York: OUP
- World Commission on Environment and Development. (1987). *Our Common Future Brutland Report*. New Delhi :OUP
- World Development Report. (1992). *Development and the Environment*. New Delhi: OUP.
- World Commission on Dams. (2000). *Dams and Development*. London: Earthscan

Second Semester (January- June)

Sociological Theory- 2

Paper: SOC2016 **Semester:** Second **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 marks **Core**

Mode of Evaluation: 80marks (end semester examination) +20marks (internal evaluation-5marks Viva +5 marks written assignment + 10marks presentation)

Course Objectives:

- To enable the students to compare the theories of the classical and contemporary sociology.

- To generate new ideas and perspectives in context of sociological theorization.
- To critically apply the concepts in explaining socio-historical change.
- To enable students to apply classical and contemporary theories to current social issues and phenomena.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will acquaint students to understand the four important sociological perspectives (Structural Functionalism, Structuralism and Post-Structuralism, Conflict Theory and Critical Theory).
- The course will cultivate students' perception of reality and provide them the ability to see things from various sociological perspectives.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Structural Functionalism

1. Foundations: A.R Radcliffe-Brown & B. Malinowski
2. Talcott Parsons: Social Action and Social Systems
3. R.K Merton: Reformulation of Functional Analysis

Unit 2: Structuralism and Post-Structuralism

1. Claude Levi-Strauss: Theory of Kinship, Myth and Binary Structures
2. Michel Foucault: Discourse and Knowledge, Concepts of Discipline and Punishment, Sexuality.
3. Jean-Francois Lyotard: Post-Modern condition

Unit 3: Conflict Theory

1. C.W. Mills: Power Elite
2. Ralf Dahrendorf: Dialectical Conflict
3. Lewis Coser: Functional Conflict Analysis

Unit 4: Critical Theory

1. Jurgen Habermas: Public Sphere, Life-World
2. Louis Althusser: Structural Marxism
3. Antonio Gramsci: Hegemony and Civil Society

References:

- Alexander, Jeffrey C. (1987). *Twenty Lectures: Sociological Theory since World War II*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Calhoun, Craig. (Ed.). (2012). *Contemporary Sociological Theory*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Craib, Ian. (1992). *Modern Social Theory: From Parsons to Habermas*. London: Harvester Press.
- Dahrendorf, R. (1959). *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

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- Foucault, Michel. (1980). Power/Knowledge. Brighton: Harvester Press.
- Giddens, Anthony (1987). Social Theory and Modern Sociology. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
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- Mills, C. W. (1956). The Power Elite. Oxford : OUP.
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- Radcliffe-Brown, A. R. (1959). Structure and Function in Primitive Society: Essays and Addresses. Cohen & Wes.
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- Ritzer G. and Barry Smart.(Ed.). (2001). Handbook of Social Theory. London: Sage Publication.
- Sturrock, Jon. (Ed.). (1979). Structuralism: From Levi Strauss to Derida. Oxford: OUP.
- Turner, Jonathan H. (1995). The Structure of Sociological Theory (4th edition). Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
- Zeitlin, Irving M. (1998). Rethinking Sociology. Jaipur: Rawat.

Research Methodology-2

Paper: SOC2026 **Semester:** Second **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100marks **Core**

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) + 20 marks (Internal assessment-class test 10 marks and field work based research project 10 marks).

Course Objectives:

- To compare Qualitative and Quantitative Research.
- To be sensitive to research ethics and apply the same in conducting research.
- To differentiate between the various types of research methods.
- To design research proposal and write research report.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable students to differentiate between the Qualitative and Quantitative research methodology.
- The course will also make students aware of the ethical responsibilities of qualitative researches and to think critically regarding politics of the field, reflexivity, crisis of representation and the forms of report writing.

Course Outline:

UNIT 1: Introduction to Qualitative Research Methodology

1. Definition, History of Qualitative Research Methodology.
2. Designing Qualitative Research Proposal

UNIT 2: Qualitative research methods-1

1. Interview Method
2. Ethnography
3. Fieldwork
4. Case Study Method
5. Thick Description versus Thin Description.

UNIT 3: Qualitative research methods-2

1. Oral History Method
2. Historical Method
3. Textual Analysis
4. Grounded Theory
5. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
6. Feminist Methods

UNIT 4: Analysis, Representation and Credibility

1. Analyzing Qualitative Data
2. Aspects of Representation and Credibility

References:

- Babbie,Earl.(2014). *The Basic of Social Research*. Delhi: Cengage Learning India Private Limited.
- Bourdieu,Pierre.(1977).*Outline of A Theory of Practice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Cargan,Leonard.(2008).*Doing Social Research*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Carr, Edward H. (1961). *What is History?* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
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Study of Sociological Text-2

Paper: SOC2036 **Semester:** Second **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Core**

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) + 20 marks (Internal assessment- Presentation 10 marks and assignment 10 marks).

Course Objectives:

- To trigger critical thinking of students around different themes and sociological issues.
- To enable students to interrogate the various perspectives in analyzing these themes.
- To debate and justify the various sociological positions taken by the students on these issues.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will help students to cultivate sociological imagination to comprehend social realities.
- The course will enable students to understand the occurrences and challenges that mankind have been facing in the 21st century. The course will also acquaint students with the knowledge of the recent global, cultural and digital turns that is required in sociological analysis.

Course Outline

- Economies, Work and Consumption
- Power, Governance and Social Movements

- Control. Crime and Deviance
- Religion and Belief
- Education
- Health, Medicine and Well-being
- Communication and the New Media
- Science, Cyberspace and the Risk Society

Reference:

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Rural Sociology

Paper: SOC2046 **Semester:** Second **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Elective**

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) + 20 marks (Internal Assessment- 10 marks Field-based Research Project + 10 marks Presentation)

Course Objectives:

- To trace the origin and development of the discipline of Rural Sociology in West and India
- To explain the colonial administrator's interest in understanding the colonized India.
- To interrogate the various dimensions of the dynamics in agrarian social structure.
- To explain the institutions which are bringing in transformation in the rural India.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will help the students to understand the historical trajectory of the development of rural sociology as an academic discipline.
- The course will help them to acquire the empirical knowledge and skill to comprehend rural society of India.

Course Outline:

Unit 1- Rural Sociology

1. Origin and Development of Rural Sociology in India
2. Approaches to study Rural Society
3. Indian Village Communities
4. Rural- Urban Linkages and Divides, Rururbanism

Unit 2- Dynamics of Agrarian Social Structure

1. Agrarian Social Structure- Class, Caste
2. Agrarian Unrest and Peasant Movements in India
3. Tribes in transition

Unit 3- Rural Institution

1. Rural Social Institution- Family, Caste, Jajmani relations
2. Rural Economy- Landownership and its type
3. Rural Politics- Rural leadership and factionalism

Unit 4- Rural and Agrarian transformation in India

1. Trends in Rural Change
2. Programmes of Rural Development
3. Process of change in rural society- Green Revolution, Migration, Mobility
4. Globalisation and its impact on rural society- Pauperization and Depeasantization

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Political Sociology

Paper: SOC2056 **Semester:** Second **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Elective**

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) + 20 marks (Internal assessment-10 marks Field-based Research Project and 10marks Presentation)

Course Objectives:

- To delineate the interface between society and polity through the application of the key concepts and theories in Political Sociology.
- To discuss the interface between nation, state and society.
- To critically explain the socio-political changes in post-independent India.

- To critique the colonial history vis-à-vis the diverse forms of politics in contemporary India.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will introduce students to understand basic concepts and theories in Political Sociology.
- The course will help students to cultivate a critical understanding to learn the socio-political changes in pre-independent and post-independent India.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Introduction to Political Sociology

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope
2. Basic Concepts: Power and Authority, Acephalous and State Structures, Consensus and Conflict, Elite and Masses.
3. Relationship between Political System and Society
4. Approaches to the study of politics

Unit 2: Nation, State and Society

1. State and Nation-State
2. State and Civil Society
3. Citizenship and Politics of Recognition/Representation

Unit 3: Society and Polity in India

1. Democracy and the Development State
2. State and Nation building in India
3. Politics of Caste, Ethnicity, Religion, Language and Region
4. Majoritarianism and Minoritarianism

Unit 4: Political Socialization, Protests and Social Movements

1. Party System and Electoral Process: Pressure Groups and Interest Groups.
2. Protests, Movements and Resistance: Agrarian Movements, Working Class Politics, Language Movement, Dalit and Backward Class Movements
3. New Social Movements: Women and Environment Movements

References:

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Sociology of Religion

Paper: SOC2066 **Semester:** Third **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Elective**

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) + 20 marks (Internal Assessment-10marks Assignment +10marks Presentation)

Course Objectives:

- To identify the relationship between religion and society
- To delineate the interconnection between polity, culture and economy raising important sociological issues.
- To interrogate and critique the reality of the social world and the role of religion in the construction and perpetuation of the social world.
- To discuss the contestations over religion in India and North-East.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable students to understand the sociological aspects of religion and analyze the processes like secularism, communalism and fundamentalism of religious movements.
- The course will enable students to understand critically how religion as a institution has evolved in the society.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Introduction to Sociology of Religion

1. Definition, Nature and Scope
2. Basic Concepts: Sacred, Profane, Belief System, Spirituality, Magic, Science and Religion
3. Elements of Religious Experience
4. Typology of Religions

Unit 2: Sociological Interpretation of Religion

1. Emile Durkheim and Functionalism
2. Max Weber and Spirit of Capitalism
3. Levi-Strauss and Structuralism

Unit 3: Religions of India

1. Socio-Historical Perspective: Scripture vs Folk Religion
2. Demographic Profile
3. Contemporary Trends

4. Sacred Knowledge: Space, Time and Persona
5. New Religious Movements

Unit 4 Contestation over Religion in India

1. Fundamentalism & Communalism
2. Secularism
3. Proselytization
4. State, Law and Religion in Multi-Religious Society

References:

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- Weber, M. (2002). *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*. Penguin Classics.
- **Films for Discussion:**
- Chaplains: Faith on the Front Lines in class.
- Oh My God
- PK

Philosophy of Research Methodology

Paper: SOC2076 **Semester:** Second **Marks:** 100 **Credits:** 6 **Elective**

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) + 20 marks (Internal Assessment- 10 marks Presentation + 10 marks Assignment)

Course Objectives:

- To equip the students to critically interrogate the various philosophical systems.
- To compare the different epistemological systems.
- To explain the philosophical moorings that scholars apply while conceptualizing and operationalizing research.
- To frame one's own research by applying the philosophical systems.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable students to understand the ontology and epistemology of social science research.
- The course will provide students with an in-depth knowledge of classical and contemporary perspectives of philosophy of social science and of various methodological approaches in social science research.

Course Outline:

Unit1: Introduction

1. Philosophy and Science
2. Philosophy of Social Science
3. Components of Research: Ontology, Epistemology, Logic & Methods

Unit 2: Philosophical Systems

1. Relatism: Empiricism
2. Idealism: Subjectivism
3. Rationalism

4. Pragmatism

Unit 3: Philosophical Moorings-1

1. Positivism & Post-Positivism
2. Social Constructivism: Hermeneutics, *Verstehen*, Symbolic Interactionism, Phenomenology, Ethnomethodology
3. Conflict

Unit 4: Philosophical Moorings-2

1. Post- Modernism
2. Feminism
3. Queer theory

References:

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- Weber, Max. (1964). *The Theory of Social and Economic Organization*. New York: The Free Press.

Sociology of Change

Paper: SOC2084 **Semester:** Second **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Value Added**

Mode of Evaluation: 80 (End Semester examination) +20 (Internal assessment- 10 marks Assignment + 10 marks Presentation)

Course Objectives:

- To enable the students to understand social change.
- To examine institutional change, cultural change, structural change and globalization and their contestations in Indian Society.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will help students to acquire a sociological perspective to comprehend social change.
- The course will introduce students to understand social change in India and contestations of social change.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Introduction to Sociology of Change

1. Meaning, Scope and Importance
2. Basic Concepts: Change, Evolution, Revolution, Progress, Growth, Modernization, Transformation, Diffusion, Development and Development Indices
3. Factors of Social Change: Demographic, Economic, Political, Religious and Technological

Unit 2: Theories of Social Change

1. Evolutionary

2. Functional
3. Linear, Cyclical and Curvilinear

Unit 3: Social Change in India

1. Trends of Change
2. Processes of Change:
 - (a) Cultural Change: Sanskritization, Westernization and Modernization
 - (b) Structural Change: Urbanization, Industrialization and Globalization

Unit 4: Contestation of Change

1. Question of Equity
2. Human Security: Child Labour, Human Trafficking, Violence against Women
3. Human Rights and Social Justice
4. Environment

References:

- Abraham, M.F. (1990). *Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Agarwal, B. (1994). *A Field of One's Own: Gender and Land Rights In South Asia*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
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Third Semester (August-December)

Sociological Theory-3

Paper: SOC3016 **Semester:** Third **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 marks **Core**

Mode of Evaluation: 80marks (end semester examination) +20marks (internal evaluation-5marks Viva +5 marks written assignment + 10marks presentation)

Course Objectives:

- To analyze the arguments and ideas of Contemporary Sociological Theories.
- To develop critical thinking to analyze social issues and empirical phenomenon through the application of sociological perspectives.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will cultivate in students the perception of understanding social reality and provide them the ability to analyze social phenomena from various sociological perspectives.
- The course will enable students to develop critical thinking and help them to conceptualize apply, and synthesize sociological knowledge to address social issues.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Interactionist Perspective: Micro Sociology

1. G. H Mead and Herbert Blumer: Symbolic Interactionism
2. A. Schutz: Phenomenology
3. Peter Berger and Thomas G. Luckman: Social Construction of Reality
4. Harold Garfinkel and E. Goffman: Ethnomethodology and Dramaturgy

Unit 2: Micro-Macro Integration Theories- I

1. Peter Blau: Exchange Theory
2. Anthony Giddens: Structuration
3. Pierre Bourdieu: Habitus and Field
4. Ulrich Beck: Risk Society

Unit 3: Recent Trends in Sociological Theory:

1. J. Derida: Deconstruction
2. Immanuel Wallerstein : World Systems

3. Gayatri Spivak and Arjun Appadurai: Subaltern studies, Post-modernity and Globalization
4. Charles Taylor, Nancy Frazer & Will Kymlicka: Multiculturalism

References:

- Beck, U. (1992). Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity. Sage Publications.
- Berger, Peter & Luckman, Thomas. (2011). The Social Construction of Reality: A Treatise in the Sociology of Knowledge. Open Road Media.
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Gender and Society

Paper: SOC3026 **Semester:** Third **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Core**

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) + 20 marks (Internal Assessment- 10 marks Assignment + 10 marks Presentation)

Course Objectives:

- To critically explain certain basic concepts like sex, gender, sexuality and patriarchy and how the socialization process influences and shapes our gendered worldview.

- To unlearn and relearn concepts and practices and develop critical acumen in students so that they can practice it in their everyday lives and bring micro-changes in the spheres they touch.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable the students to understand multiple approaches in conceptualizing gender inequality in society.
- The course will help students to critically apply, analyze, and evaluate how gender inequality in society is intersected with multiple aspect of society.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Introduction to Sociology of Gender

1. Origin and Development of Sociology of Gender
2. Sex, Gender and Sexuality
3. Gender and Socialization Process
4. Social Structure and Gender Inequality: Patriarchy and Matriarchy- as an ideology and practice

Unit 2: Gender and Sociological Analysis

1. Feminist Methodology: Critique of Sociological Methods/Methodology
2. Feminist Ethics
3. Emergence of Women's Studies
4. Intersection of gender with various dimensions of identity- Class, Caste, Race, Religion and Disability.

Unit 3: Emergence of Feminist Thought

1. Liberal Feminism
2. Feminist Standpoint
3. Marxist Feminism & Socialist Feminism
4. Radical Feminism
5. Psycho-Analytic Feminism
6. Existentialist/ French Feminism
7. Post- Modern Feminism: Eco-Feminism, Black Feminism, Third World Feminism, Dalit Feminism, Queer Theory

Unit 4: Intersection of Gender with aspects of society

1. Gender Economics: Marginalization of Women, Invisible Work
2. Gender and Family: Production and Reproduction, Household Work
3. Gender and Education

4. Gender and Globalisation

Readings:

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Urban Sociology

Paper: SOC3036 **Semester:** Third **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Elective**

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) + 20 marks (Internal Assessment- 10 marks Field-based Research Project + 10 marks Presentation)

Course Objectives:

- To analyze the origin and development of urban sociology in the West and India which emerged as a pre-occupation to understand the city and the influence of colonialism in developing port cities, hill stations and towns.
- It tries to grapple with urban sociologists understanding of space, political involvement, violence, conquest and an effort to preserve the culture through gentrification and various other ways.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable the students to understand the sociological engagement of various scholars to conceptualize urbanization and development of cities.
- The course will provide the students with the ability to analyse the impact of urbanization on society and individuals.

Course Outline:

Unit 1- Invitation to Urban Sociology

1. Meaning, Nature and Scope
2. Origin and Development of Urban Sociology
3. Understandings on City
4. Urban Studies in India

Unit 2- Urbanization

1. The Study of Urbanization

2. The History of Urbanization
3. Urbanization in India
4. Trends in Urbanization

Unit 3- Aspects of Urbanization

1. Urban Institutions
2. Urban Crisis
3. Urban Planning
4. Cities and Globalization

Unit 4- Urban Space

1. Politics of Space
2. Urban Violence
3. Urban Culture

References:

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Sociology of Pluralism and Nationalism

Paper: SOC3046 **Semester:** Third **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Elective**

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester examination) +20marks (Internal Assessment-10marks class test + 10marks presentation)

Course Objectives:

- To understand pertaining themes concepts and issues of multicultural and pluralistic society.
- To deliberate on debates focusing on Nation-states nationalism, the subsequent effects of Colonialism and the experience of it in India.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable students to develop critical understanding of different theoretical explanations of pluralism and nationalism.
- The course will enable students to analyse the ways pluralism and nationalism interacts with other social aspects.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Emergence of Nationalism

1. Historical and Social Background: Emergence of Nation-State
2. Nation and Nation-state
3. Nationalism and Ethnicity

Unit 2: Cultural Diversity in Comparative Perspective

1. Definitions, Features of Multi-Cultural Society
2. Comparative view of Pluralism and Multi-Culturalism, Concept of Tolerance
3. Resurgence of Ethnic Consciousness and Identity in Multi-Cultural Societies

Unit 3: Emergence of Nation-state: case of Africa and Asia

1. Contribution of Colonialism
2. National/Ethnic Consciousness and Conflict in Third World
3. Re-Conceptualizing the dominant model of Nation-State
4. Theoretical Approaches: Primordialist, Constructivist & Modernist

Unit 4: The Indian Experience: North East India

1. Scale and magnitude of cultural diversity in India
2. Emergence of Nationalism and National Identity
3. Ethnic Conflicts and their management: Case of North East India
4. Ethnic Movement
5. Problem of National Identity

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Sociology of South Asia-1

Paper: SOC3056 **Semester:** Third **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Elective**

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) and 20 marks (Internal Assessment- 10marks project and 10 marks presentation)

Course Objectives:

- To provide a broad understanding of South Asia; It's geographical, linguistic and cultural features.
- To contextualize the socio-historical development of the region against the backdrop of colonialism
- To locate major issues of poverty, illiteracy and problems of nationalism, democracy and peace in the region.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable students to develop a comprehensive understanding and knowledge about the distinctive culture and history of South Asia.
- The course will help the students to comprehend the experiences and challenges of colonial and postcolonial South Asian societies.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: South Asia: The Region

1. Geo-Strategic Location
2. Geographical boundaries of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives.
3. Understanding the population: Diversity and Density, Plurality of Languages, Religion, Culture
4. South Asia as a civilizational entity

Unit 2: Experience of Colonialism

1. Exploitation, Drainage of Wealth
2. Anti-Colonial Movements
3. Emergence of Nationalism and the Middle Class
4. Fragmentation of Nationalism: Two-Nation Theory, its failure and emergence of Bangladesh

Unit3: Contemporary Issues of South Asia

1. Poverty
2. Illiteracy

3. Unemployment
4. Problem of Militarization: State and Non-State Actors
5. Corruption
6. Gender Discrimination
7. Religious Fundamentalism

Unit 4: Problem of Democracy and Peace

1. Problem of building democracy
2. Peace and Regional Co-operation

References:

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Anthropological Theories

Paper: SOC3066 **Semester:** Third **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Elective**

Mode of Evaluation: 80marks (End Term/Semester Written Examination) + 20 marks (Internal Assessment: Viva + Written Submission + Presentation (7+7+6))

Course Objectives:

- To provide an understanding of the historical development of anthropological theories.
- To acquaint students with the significance of anthropological theories.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable students to look at human cultures from an anthropological perspective.
- The course will help students to understand anthropological interpretation of society.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Introduction

1. Historical Background to Anthropological traditions: Enlightenment, Racial Determinism
2. Role of Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer
3. Evolutionism (E.B. Tylor, L. H. Morgan, J. Frazer)

Unit 2: Anthropology Theories-1: Early Twentieth Century

1. Historical Particularism (F. Boas)
2. Diffusionism (A. Kroeber)
3. Functionalism and Structural Functionalism (A.R Radcliffe-Brown, B. Malinowski)

Unit 3: Anthropological Theories-2: Mid-Twentieth Century

1. Neo-Materialism (L. White, M. Harris, E. Wolf)
2. Culture and Personality (M. Mead, R. Benedict)
3. Structuralism (Claude Levi-Strauss, Marcel Mauss)

Unit 4: Anthropological Theories-3: Re-thinking Culture and Representations

1. Symbolic and Interpretative Anthropology (C. Geertz, V. Turner, M. Douglas)
2. Feminist Anthropology (S. Ortner, N. Scheper-Hughes)
3. Critical Anthropology (J. Fabian)

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Sociology of Development

Paper: SOC3076 **Semester:** Third **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Elective/Open**

Mode of Evaluation: 80 (End Semester Examination) + 20marks (Internal assessment- 10marks assignment + 10marks presentation)

Course Objectives:

- To understand basic concepts, theories of sociology of development.
- To prepare the students to be aware of the Objectives and challenges of development taking place in society.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable students to understand the basic concepts and historical moorings of sociology of development.
- The course will enable students to critically understand the issues and challenges of a developing nation.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Understanding Development

1. Definition, Nature and Scope
2. Historical Moorings on Development: End of Colonialism, Rise of Nationalism
3. Basic Concepts: Growth, Development, Progress, Modernization, Sustainable Development, Social, Human and Gender Development
4. Paths of Development: Modernization, Globalization, Capitalist, Socialist, Mixed Economy, Gandhian

Unit 2: Perspectives on Development

1. Liberal Theories: Max Weber, Gunnar Myrdal
2. Modernization Theories: W.W. Rostow, Parsons, Daniel Lerner, Karl Deutch
3. Dependency Theory: Centre-Periphery (A.G Frank), Uneven Development (Samir Amin), World Systems (Wallerstein)
4. Frankfurt School: Jurgen Habermas
5. Alternative Development Model: Gandhi, Nehru and Amartya Sen
6. Epistemological Critiques of Development

Unit 3: Processes, Strategies and Approaches of development

1. Agencies of Development: State, Market, Non-Governmental Organizations
2. Planning and Development: Changing Development initiatives and State Policies, Policy of Protective Discrimination, Inclusive Growth, Grassroot initiatives, Human Development Index
3. Processes of Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization, Info-tech and Bio-tech Revolutions and Development.
4. Re-inventing Development: Social Movements
5. Approaches to Sustainable Development: Ecology, Environment and Development, Ethno-Development, Population and Development, Right Based Approach to Development.

Unit 4: Development in India: Issues and Challenges

1. Regional Disparities in Development
2. Failure of Modernization Model: Food, Environmental, Economic and Debt Crisis.
3. Issues of Displacement, Development and Upsurge of Ethnicity
4. Development of the Marginalized: Class, Caste, Tribe and Gender
5. Culture and Development

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Fourth Semester (January-June)

Social and New Social Movement

Paper: SOC4016 **Semester:** Fourth **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Core**
Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) and 20 marks (Internal Assessment- 10marks project and 10 marks presentation)

Course Objectives:

- To illustrate the concepts and the theories which focuses on the shift from old social movement to new social movement, from colonial to post-colonial India
- To elucidate the impact of social movements on the Global, Indian and North Eastern context.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable students to understand the concepts and theoretical approaches of social and new social movements.
- The course provides students an in-depth and critical understanding of the various social and new social movements in India.

Course Outline

Unit 1: Concept and Theories of Social Movement

1. Definition, Meaning, Components and Classification
2. Relative Deprivation and Reference Group Theory
3. Rational Actor Theory
4. Contribution of Herbert Blumer and Neil J. Smelser
5. Marxian and Post-Marxian Approaches

Unit 2: Concept and Theories of New Social Movements

1. What is new about new social movement?
2. Resource Mobilization Theory
3. Contribution of Habermas and Bourdieu

Unit 3: Studies of Social Movements in India

1. Peasant Movements
2. Working Class Movement
3. Naga Movement
4. Assam Movement
5. Bodo Movement

Unit 4: Studies of New Social Movement

1. Ecological/Environmental/Green Peace
2. Movement against Mega dams : Narmada and North East India
3. Feminist Movement
4. Peace Movement
5. Dalit Movement

Readings:

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Women and Society in India

Paper: SOC4026 Semester: Fourth Credits: 6 Marks: 100 Elective 1

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) + 20 marks (Internal Assessment- 10 marks: Field-based Research Project + 10 marks Presentation).

Course Objectives:

- To explain and critique the inter-relationship of gender with different spheres of society in India
- To elaborate how women's question has been framed and negotiated from the colonial period.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will cultivate critical consciousness in questioning the taken for granted assumptions related to gender inequality in India.

- The course will help in raising the consciousness of students in negotiating gender discrimination in their everyday lives.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Theorizing Gender: The Women's Question in India

1. Theorizing Gender in India
2. The Women's Question in the Colonial Period
3. The re-birth of Women's Movement
4. Autonomous Women's Group
5. New challenges to the Women's Movement

Unit 2: Women and Society in India

1. Gender Economics
2. Gender Politics
3. Gender and Education
4. Religion, Caste and Culture
5. Gender and Law

Unit 3: Contemporary Issues-1

1. Crimes against women
2. Gender and Popular Culture: Representation, discrimination, male gaze and self discovery

Unit 4: Contemporary Issues-2

1. Gender and Environment
2. Welfare policies and empowerment programmes for women: A Critical Evaluation

Readings:

- Agarwal, B. (1994). *A Field of One's own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Agnes, Flavia. (1999). *Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India*. New Delhi: OUP.
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Sociology of Indian Diaspora

Paper: SOC4036 **Semester:** Fourth **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Elective 1**

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) and 20 marks (Internal Assessment- 10marks project and 10 marks presentation)

Course Objectives:

- To critically identify the discourses on Indian diaspora from socio-historical perspective
- To trace the changes and continuity in diasporic Indians.

Course outcomes:

- The course will introduce students to comprehend the various discourses on Indian Diaspora.
- The course will help the students to understand the connections between the homeland and Diaspora.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Introduction to sociology of Indian Diaspora

1. Meaning, Scope and Significance of Diaspora
2. Approaches to study Diaspora
3. Socio-historical perspective from pre-colonial to post-independence period- Trade and spread of religion, The Indentured System, Brain-Drain and Skill-Drain

Unit 2: Discourses on the Indian Diaspora

1. Colonial
2. Nationalist
3. Contemporary

Unit 3: Case Studies of the Indian Diaspora

1. Political Struggle: Fiji and Malaysia
2. Apartheid and Subjugation: South Africa and East Africa
3. Enclavization and Racism: North America and UK
4. Transient Diaspora: The Middle-East

Unit 4: Relation between Home and Diaspora

1. The India Connection of the Diasporic Indian
2. The Remittance Economy and its socio-economic impact

3. Return Migration
4. The Diasporic Indians- Policy issues, Dual Citizenship

References:

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Sociology of South Asia-2

Paper: SOC4046 **Semester:** Fourth **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Elective** 1

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) and 20 marks (Internal Assessment- 10marks project and 10 marks presentation)

Course Objectives:

- To analyse the post-colonial South Asia through sociological perspective.
- To analyse the critical issues of ethnic minorities, ethnic movements and conflicts, migrations and status of refugees and human and gender rights.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will help the students to understand and examine the interrelationship among the South Asian nations.
- The course will enable students to develop a critical approach to analyze the various ethnic movements and conflicts in South Asia.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Majority and Minority relations in South Asia

1. Formation of Nation-State in South Asia
2. Changing concept of religious and ethnic minorities in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and India
3. The Language Question

Unit 2: Post-Colonial Ethnic Movements and Conflicts in

1. India- Kashmir and Naga Movements, Problem of Casteism
2. Pakistan- Sectarian Conflict, the cases of MQM, nationality movement
3. Bangladesh- ethnic minorities, war criminals
4. Sri Lanka-Movement for Tamil Elam
5. Religious Fundamentalism in South Asia

Unit 3: Forced Migration

1. Flow of Refugees
2. Trafficking of Women and Children
3. Problems of Internal Displacement of population caused by conflict, development and environment degradation

Unit 4: Democracy and Human Rights in South Asia

1. Democracy, Justice and Human Rights- Post-Partition Violence
2. Gender Equity
3. Agencies of Human Rights: State, Civil Society, SAARC
4. Towards a progressive, Human, Democratic and Secular South Asia

References:

- Ahmad, I. & Reifeld, R. (2004). *Lived Islam in South Asia: Adaptation, Accommodation, and Conflict*. Delhi: Social Science Press.
- Baruah, Sanjib. (1999). *India Against Itself: Assam and the Politics of Nationality*. Philadelphia: Penn.
- Berkermecker, G. et al. (2000). *Explorations in the History of South Asia*. New Delhi: Manohar.
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- Phadnis, U., & Ganguly, R. (Eds.). *Ethnicity and Nation-Building in South Asia*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Rothermurd, D. (2000). *The Role of the State in South Asia and Other Essays*. New Delhi: Manohar.
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Sociology of Ethnicity and Identity

Paper: SOC4066 Semester: Fourth Credits: 6 Marks: 100 Elective 2

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) +20marks (Internal Assessment-10 marks written assignment + 10marks presentation)

Course Objectives:

- To explain and describe theoretical approaches to the sociological study of ethnicity and identity formation in contemporary society.
- To relate and compare the concepts of ethnicity and related ones such as race, nation and how they shaped over time.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will provide students with theoretical insights and perspectives on ethnicity and identity.
- The course will help students to understand issues on ethnicity and identity in North-East India.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Introduction to Ethnicity

1. Definition, Scope and Significance
2. Ethnic Group and Boundaries: Fredrik Barth and his critique, Poly-Ethnic Societies, Melting Pot and beyond
3. Race and Ethnicity
4. Nation and Ethnicity
5. Class and Ethnicity
6. Gender and Ethnicity
7. Religion and Ethnicity

Unit 2: Theoretical Approaches

1. Primordialist
2. Constructivist
3. Instrumentalist
4. Modernist

Unit 3: Construction of Identity

1. Historicizing Identity
2. Erikson's formulation of Identity Construction
3. Multiple Identities
4. National character and identity studies.

Unit 4: Contextualizing North-East India

1. Ethnicity and Ethnic Consciousness
2. Ethnic Clash

Readings:

- Anderson, B. (1983). *Imagined Communities*. London: Verso, Ch. 1, 2 & 3.

- Baruah, S. (1999). *India against Itself: Assam & Politics of Nationality*. New Delhi: OUP, Ch. 1.
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Sociology of Family, Marriage and Kinship

Paper: SOC4076 **Semester:** Fourth **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Elective** 2

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) + 20 marks (Internal Assessment: Viva + Written Submission + Presentation (7+7+6=20))

Course Objectives:

- To elaborate and compare the concepts of family, kinship and marriage as a social institution, its development as a subject of sociological study.
- To analyze socio-cultural, economic and political forces that shapes family, marriage and kinship.

Course Outcomes:

- The course will enable students to conceptualize and theorize the social institutions of family, marriage and kinship.
- The course will enable students to understand the changes in the institutions of family, marriage and kinship in contemporary period.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Family

1. Introduction to the Concept of Family: Nature, Types, Household.
2. Inequality and Family: Issues of Socialization, Cultural Reproduction, Social Capital, Families of the Poor, Practices of household division of labour.
3. Changing Family Forms, Relationships and Structures: Single Parents, Cohabitation, Surrogacy, Adoption.
4. Changing Social Contexts and Family Life: Assisted Reproduction, Genetic Technologies, Evolving Work and Families

Unit 2: Marriage

1. Introduction to the Concept of Marriage: Monogamy, Polygyny and Polyandry, Rules of Marriage- Exogamy & Endogamy.
2. The Economics of Marriage: Bride Wealth, Dowry and Weddings
3. Sexuality, Marriage and Remarriage : A Case of Levirate in India
4. Divorce as an Institution

Unit 3: Kinship

1. Introduction to the Concept of Kinship: Key Concepts: Double, Bilateral, and Cognatic Descent, Lineage and Clan

2. Evolution of Kinship Studies: A Historical Background on Kinship Theories- Structural-Functionalism/Descent, Alliance Theory, Feminist Anthropology and Revival.
3. Understanding Kinship Terminology
4. Reimagining Kinship: Kinship and Gender, Kinship and Rituals & Kinship and Power

Unit 4: A Study of Texts: (Subject to modification)

1. The Hindu Householder: Family and Kinship- A Study of The Pandits of Rural Kashmir by T.N Madan
2. Caste, Marriage and Inequality: Studies from North and South India by Pauline Kolenda
3. Kinship and Urbanization: White Collar Migrants in North India by Sylvia Vatuk
4. Family, Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India by Imtiaz Ahmed

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Sociology of Science and Technology

Paper: SOC4086 **Semester:** Second **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Elective** 2

Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) and 20 marks (Internal Assessment- 10marks project and 10 marks presentation)

Course Objectives:

- To illustrate the conceptual understanding of sociology of science and technology.
- To analyze theoretical understanding of sociology of science and technology.

Course Outcomes:

- The course is interdisciplinary in design which will enable students to understand the science and technology as a socio-cultural product.
- The course will enable the students to understand the nexus of science and technology and society.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Introduction to the Sociology of Science and Technology

1. Defining, Nature (Quality and Quantity), Scope and Importance
2. Relationship between society and science and technology
3. Science as a Social System
4. Norms of Science

Unit 2: History of Science in India

1. Science in colonial and post-colonial India
2. Social background of scientists
3. Brain Drain and Brain Gain

Unit 3: Science Education in India

1. Primary school to research level
2. Performance of universities and other institutions
3. Interrelationship between industry and universities

Unit 4: Contemporary Issues

1. Globalization, Liberalization and Privatization- impact on science and technology
2. WTO and Issues related to Intellectual Property Rights
3. MNCs and Indian industry
4. Political economy of science and technology at national and international level

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Society and Social Change in Assam

Paper: SOC4096 **Semester:** Fourth **Credits:** 6 **Marks:** 100 **Elective/ Open**
Mode of Evaluation: 80 marks (End Semester Examination) and 20 marks (Internal Assessment- 10marks project and 10 marks presentation).

Course Objectives:

- To trace the socio-economic changes in Assam from pre-colonial period to postcolonial period.
- To compare, interpret and analyze the changes in the society in Assam and its impact over social and political strata of Assam.

Course Outcomes:

- The course enables students to understand the socio-economic changes from pre-colonial to post-colonial Assam.

- The course will help students to prepare for competitive examinations and further research.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Pre-Colonial Assam

1. Demography and Social Groups
2. Class Structure and Land Relations
3. Socio-Economic Crisis leading to collapse of the Ahom kingdom.

Unit 2: Colonial Assam

1. The Incorporation
2. Province of Assam in British India
3. Colonial Administration and the Decline of Pre-Colonial Aristocracy
4. Colonial Land Revenue Policy

Unit 3: Socio-Economic Changes in Colonial Assam

1. Tea-Plantation, Petroleum and Coal Industry
2. Communication
3. Migration
4. Language Question
5. Middle Class and the Nationality Question

Unit 4: Post-Colonial Assam

1. Independence and Partition
2. Social groups and Emerging Class Structure
3. Demographic Transformation
4. Nationality Question: Identity, Language and Popular Discontent
5. Indices and Nature of Socio-Economic Development

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