

Annexure-I

STRUCTURE OF THE MA(SOCIOLOGY) PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME OUTLINE:

The core courses of the MA(SOCIOLOGY) Programme are listed below. The evaluation framework for each course comprises assignments and semester- end test.

	Course Code	Title of the Course	Marks	Credit
Semester 1	Course Code 1	Sociology: An Introduction	20+80	4
	Course Code 2	Sociological Perspectives and Theories	20+80	4
	Course Code 3	Sociology Of India	20+80	4
	Course Code 4	Research Methodology	20+80	4
Semester 2	Course Code 5	Social Stratification	20+80	4
	Course Code 6	Sociology Of Development	20+80	4
	Course Code 7	Political Sociology	20+80	4
	Course Code 8	Rural and Urban Sociology	20+80	4
Semester 3	Course Code 9	Environmental Sociology	20+80	4
	Course Code 10	Gender and Society	20+80	4
	Course Code 11	Sociology Of Education	20+80	4
	Course Code 12	Economic Sociology	20+80	4
Semester 4	Course Code 13	Fieldwork and Dissertation	20+80	4
	Course Code 14	Sociology of Northeast India	20+80	4
	Course Code 15	Social Demography	20+80	4
	Course Code 16	Industrial Sociology (Elective 1)	20+80	4
	Course Code 17	Sociology of Health and Illness (Elective 2)	20+80	4

In the Fourth Semester, a learner has to mandatorily submit one dissertation and study two Compulsory papers along with one elective paper which he/she prefers.

Annexure-II

Detailed Course wise Syllabus of MA(Sociology) Programme

FIRST SEMESTER

COURSE 1: SOCIOLOGY: AN INTROCUCTION

1.Sociology as a Discipline:

Emergence, Nature and Scope of Sociology

2.Basic Concepts in Sociology:

Society, Culture, Social Groups, Norms, Value, Role, Status, Community Association, Institution, Organization

3.Culture and Society:

Culture, civilization, cultural traits, cultural complex, Relationship between culture and society

4.Socialization:

Concept, Importance, Stages and Agencies

5.Social Stratification:

Meaning, Characteristics, Theories and Bases of Stratification--Caste, Class, Race, Ethnicity, Gender

6.Social Change:

Meaning, Processes of change, Theories, Modernization, Development and Globalization.

7.Social Control:

Types of Social control, Agencies of Social control: Socialization, Customs, Laws and Education, Importance of Social Control

8.Social Mobility:

Concept and Types

9.Family, Marriage, Kinship:

Meaning, Characteristics, Importance of each as Social Institutions, Changing Trends

10. Religion:

Meaning, Religion as a Social Institution, Its Importance and Role in Society

11. Polity and Economy:

Concept, Polity and Economy as Social Institutions, their Role in Society

12. Deviance:

Meaning, types and causes and Implications for Society

13. Social Processes:

Cooperation, Competition, Conflict and Accommodation

COURSE 2: SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES AND THEORIES**1. Emergence of Sociology-I:**

Influence of Enlightenment and Industrial Revolution

2. Emergence of Sociology- II:

Ancient and Medieval Social Philosophy, Social Forces in the Development of Sociological Theory, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Bonald and Maistre, Saint-Simon, Auguste Comte

3. Functionalism:

Structural Functionalism: An Overview, Talcott Parsons' Systematic view of Society, R.K.Merton's Systematic View of Society, Major Criticism of Structural Functionalism, Neofunctionalism.

4. Structuralism:

Structuralism as Methaphysical Assumption, Structuralism as a Method, A.R. Radcliffe-Brown's Approach to Structuralism, Claude Levi Strauss' Approach to Structuralism, A critique of Structuralism, Structuration and Post-Structuralism.

5. Conflict Perspective:

Georg Simmel's Conflict Perspective, Conflict Functionalism of Lewis Coser, Dialectic Sociology of Ralf Dharendorf, Analytic Conflict Theory of Randall Collins.

6. Symbolic Interactionism and Ethnomethodology:

Elements of Symbolic Interactionism, Basic Principles of Symbolic Interactionism, Mead's Approach to Symbolic Interactionism, Blumer's Approach to Symbolic Interactionism, Criticism of Symbolic Interactionism, Garfinkel's Approach to Ethnomethodology

7. Phenomenology:

Edmund Husserl and Alfred Schutz

8. Emile Durkheim and Sociological Theories:

Emile Durkheim: Early Life, Sociology as Science, the Division of Labour and Forms of Solidarity, the Study of Suicide, Theory of Religion, Systems of Classification.

9. Max Weber's Contribution to Sociological Theories:

Max Weber: Early Life, Social Action, Traditionalism and Rationality, Theory of Authority, Theory of Power, Theory of Religion.

10. Karl Marx's Contribution to Sociological Theory:

Karl Marx: A Biographical Sketch, Dialectal Materialism, Alienation and Capitalism, Capitalism and Freedom, Commodity Production

11. Frankfurt School:

Theodor Adorno, Max Horkheimer, Jurgen Habermas.

12. Antonio Gramsci:

Theories of State, Party, Movement, Intellectuals.

13. Louis Althusser:

Theories of State, Reproduction, Revolutionary Science, Politics, Relative Autonomy, Over Determination.

14. Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann:

Social Construction of Reality.

15. Pierre Bourdieu:

Social Capital, Habitus.

COURSE 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**1. Research: Meaning, types of Research and Ethics in Social Research:**

Meaning of Research, objectives of research, types of research, meaning of social research, Ethics in social research

2. Philosophical background and Socio-political Context of Formation of Methods in Sociology:

The age of reason, enlightenment thinkers, the rise of romantic conservatism, positivism

3. Social Reality and Commonsense:

Nature and subject-matter of Sociology, views of Emile Durkheim and Max Weber on Objectivity, values and value neutrality, meaning and characteristics of common sense, relation between Sociology and Commonsense

4. Methods in Social Research (I):

Historical method, Comparative method, Case study method, Content analysis.

5. Methods in Social Research (II):

Survey method, Experimental method.

6. Inductive and Deductive method:

Meaning of inductive and deductive method, difference between inductive and deductive method, meaning, significance and kind of hypothesis

7. Research Design

Meaning of research design, types of research design

8. Technique of data collection:

Questionnaire, Interview, Interview, Observation, Sampling

9. Theory building:

Methodology and Method, Paradigm, fact and theory, constructing a theory, relation between theory and fact.

10. Classification, Tabulation and Graphical Presentation of Data:

Meaning, Types, Uses and Application, Graphical presentation of data

11. Scaling technique in Sociological Research:

Understanding scaling as technique, Attitude scale, Scales to analyze social distance.

12. Measures of Central Tendency:

Meaning and Concept, Mean, Types of Mean, Median, Mode

13. Measures of Variability:

Meaning and Concept, Range, Average Deviation, Standard Deviation, Quartile Deviation

14. Correlation:

Meaning of correlation, Types of correlation, Correlation coefficient

15. Regression:

Meaning of Regression, Line of Regression equation, Correlation and Regression analysis

COURSE 4: SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA**1. Development of Sociology of India:**

Different phases in the development of sociology in India, contribution of pioneering scholars.

2. Indological Approach to the study of Indian society:

S.C. Ghurye, Dumont

3. Functional Approach to the study of Indian society:

M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube

4. Marxist Approach to the study of Indian society:

D.P.Mukherjee, R.K.Mukherjee and A.R. Desai –

5. Subaltern Approach to the study of Indian society:

Ranjit Guha, B.R. Ambedkar and David Hardiman.

6. The Caste System in India:

Meaning of Caste, Nature of Caste System, Origin of caste system, Meaning of Varna, Varna and Jati- Meaning of Dominant Caste, Mobility in the Caste system, Jajmani System, Constitutional Provisions

7. Class System in India:

Concept, Factors, Classification, Caste and Class, Agrarian and Non Agrarian classes, Emergence of Middle Class

8. Tribe:

Characteristics of Tribe, Tribe-Caste Interaction, Regional Variations in Tribe- Caste Interaction, Constitutional Provisions.

9. Problems of tribal society in India:

Causes and Remedial measures of Land alienation, Displacement, and Health and Nutrition.

10. Major Religions in India:

Classifications of religions, Basic tenets of Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Islam, Christianity and Zoroastrianism – Religious Pluralism

11. Family, Marriage and Kinship:

Family, Marriage and Kinship: Forms and regional variations

12. Economy And Education In India:

Traditional Educational system in India, Emergence of Formal Education in India, Education in Pre-Independent India, Growth of Education in the Post- Independence Period, National Policies of Education, Present Occupational Structure, Features of Urban Economy, Features of Tribal Economy

13. Social Movements in India:

Social Movements, Social Reform Movements, Religious movements, Backward Class and Dalit movements, Agrarian and Peasant movements

14. National Integration in India:

Definition of National Integration – Significance of National Integration for India – Measures suggested to achieve National integration.

15. Communalism in India:

Concept and definition, Incidences of communal violence and riots in India, Theoretical Approaches, Causes for the rise of communalism, Preventing communalism – Is Secularism the way out?

SECOND SEMESTER

COURSE 5: SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

1. Social stratification- an introduction:

The concept of stratification in sociology, Social mobility and stratification

2. Basic Concepts:

Hierarchy, Difference, Varna, Caste, Class, Power, and Ethnicity.

3. Understanding Social Stratification

Social Stratification and Social Inequality, The Problem of Ethical Neutrality, Difference, Equality, and Inequality, The Structuring of Inequalities: The Significance of Ideas and Interests

4. Functionalist Perspectives on Stratification:

Main Advocates (Parsons, Davis, K and Moore,) Arguments, Criticisms

5. Marxist Perspectives on Stratification:

Main Advocates (Marx, Tumin, Bendix, R and Lipset,) Arguments, Criticisms

6. Weberian Perspectives on Stratification:

Main Advocates (Weber: Class, Status and Power), Arguments, Criticisms

7. Feminist Perspective of Stratification:

Main Advocates, Arguments, Criticisms

8. Caste System and Stratification:

Caste System in India, Hierarchy and Inequality, Caste and Class, Caste and Power, Caste and Discriminations

9. Occupation, Social Stratification, and Class:

Classes as Non-antagonistic Strata, Classes as Antagonistic Groups, Social Mobility and Class Structure

10. Race and Ethnicity:

Natural Differences and Social Inequality, Identities, Nationalities, and Social Inequality

11. Gender and Stratification:

Patriarchy and the Subordination of Women, The Family as a Site of Inequality, Gender, Work, and Entitlements, The Community, the State and Patriarchy

12. Other Basis of Social Stratification:

Tribe, Ethnicity, Race, Religion, Language and Region

13. Contemporary debates in stratification:

Deviance, disability and sexuality, inclusion and exclusion in stratified societies

COURSE 6: SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

1. Introduction:

Evolution of the concept of Development instead of Meaning of development over time, historical location of the idea of development, Meaning of growth, difference between growth and development.

2. Social Structure and Development:

Meaning of social structure, meaning of culture, social structure as inhibitor/facilitator of development.

3. Perspectives on development-I:

Liberal, Marxist, Socialist

4. Perspectives on development-II:

Ecological: Ecofeminism, Sustainable development

5. Paths of Development:

Capitalist, Socialist, Mixed Economy and Gandhian

6. Modernization theories:

Meaning of the term 'modern' and 'modernization', Modernization and globalization
Historical context of the modernization theories.

7. Theories of underdevelopment:

Liberal theory: Max Weber, Gunnar Myrdal, Dependency theory: Centre-periphery (Gunder Frank), Uneven development (Samir Amin), World-system theory: (Wallerstein).

8. Politics of development:

Knowledge and power in the development process, post-development theories, critique of post development theories.

9. Civil Society and Alternative discourses of development:

Meaning of civil society, emergence of the idea of civil society, significance of Civil society, meaning of non-governmental organizations and its significance in development process, meaning of Corporate social responsibility and Institutional social responsibility and its significance in the development process

10. Contemporary concerns in development:

Poverty, Social capital, gender and development.

11. Development and Displacement :

Adverse effects of Development, Development leading to displacement and marginalisation, especially of socially vulnerable groups

12. Development and protest movements in India:

Historicizing the protest movements against development projects in India, Protests against developmental projects due to loss of land, environmental destruction, loss of livelihood

13. Development discourse in North East India:

Understanding Development discourse in north east India, Establishment of north eastern council, DONER, Look/Act East policy, Public response

COURSE 7: POLITICALSOCIOLOGY**1. Meaning and Scope of Political Sociology:**

Meaning and Nature of Political Sociology - Emergence of Political sociology – Scope of Political Sociology – The major problems or Concerns of Political Sociology – Social context of Political power – Relevance of Political Sociology.

2. Relationship between political systems and other social systems:

Concept of Political system – Relationship between the Political system and other social system

3. Basic Concepts:

Pressure Groups – Interest Groups: characteristics and political significance, power, Authority, Bureaucracy

4. Political Culture:

Concept of Political Culture, Definition of Political culture, Symbols and the political culture, Role and utility of political culture.

5. Political Socialization:

Meaning of Political socialization, Definition of political socialization, Agents of political socialization.

6. Perspectives on State:

Liberal, Pluralist, Marxist, Post-modern, New Political Sociology.

7. Authority and Legitimacy:

Definition of Authority, types of Authority, Characteristics of Authority, Legitimacy and its meaning, sources and types.

8. Antonio Gramsci:

The idea of Hegemony, State and Civil Society, Coercion and Consent.

9. Elite Theory:

Meaning of Elite, Elite Theories, Comparison between Elite theory and Pluralist Theory, Elitist perspective of democracy and decision making.

10.Social Movements:

Definition of social movement, characteristics and types

11.State and society in India:

Politics of caste, religion, language and region.

12.Political parties:

Definition of political parties, origin, characteristics and social composition of political parties in India.

13.Pressure Group and Interest Group:

Pressure groups, Interest Groups and Lobbying.

14.Political participation in India:

Women's participation in freedom struggle, women's participation in various movements, women's participation in electoral politics in the post-independence period

COURSE 8: RURAL AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY**1. Introduction:**

Nature and Scope of Rural Sociology, Rural-Urban Differences and Interaction.

2. Rural Society:

Little Community, Peasant Society, Folk-Urban Continuum

3. Indian Rural Social Structure:

Caste and Class in Rural Set Up, Inter Caste Relation with reference to Jajmani System, Rural Family and Changing pattern

4. Rural Power Structure:

Traditional Caste and Village Panchayats, Panchayati Raj before and after 73rd Constitutional Amendment, Panchayati Raj and Empowerment of Women

5. Rural Economy:

Land Tenure System, Land Reforms, Green Revolution and Its Impact, Bonded and Migrant Labourers, Major Changes in Rural Economy.

6. Peasant Movements:

Change and Development, Role of State in Rural Transformation.

7. Planned Change for rural society:

Five Year Plans and its emphasis on rural development, Panchayati Raj Institutions and Local Self Government, Special programmes for tribal areas.

8. Introduction to Urban Sociology:

Origin & Scope of Urban Sociology, Rural Urban Differences, Urban Sociology in India, Basic Concepts: Concept of Urban, Urban Locality, Urbanism, Urbanism as a way of life, Urbanisation, Definition, Process, Impact of Urbanisation on family, religion and caste, Sub-urbanisation, over-urbanisation.

9. Theories in Urban Sociology:

- a. Traditional theories: Wirth, Burgess, Park
- b. Contemporary Theories: Castells, David Harvey

10. Growth of Cities:

The City in History, Pre Industrial & Industrial Cities, Definition, Causes for the Growth of Cities, Types of cities: Metropolis, Megalopolis.

11. Town Planning:

Objectives, Principles, Necessity of Town Planning of Growth of Towns, Forms of Town Planning, planning modern towns

12. Urban Issues and Problems:

Issues and Problems of Urban Society in India: Housing & Slums, Urban Transport, Pollution, Water supply, Human Trafficking, Domestic Violence, Alcoholism and Drug abuse,

13. Urban Governance and Collective Action:

Role of State and Planning Agencies, Civic Action, NGO & Social Movements.

14. Urbanization in the Context of N.E. India with special reference to Assam:

Urbanisation in N.E, Factors, Issues and Challenges

THIRD SEMESTER
COURSE 9: ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

1. Environment and Ecology:

Understanding the basic concepts, Eco-system, Ecological Perspectives: Cultural and Political Ecology, Importance of the study of ecology and society

2. Environmental Sociology:

Emergence and Scope, Environmental Sociology in India

3. Approaches to Study Environmentalism:

Marxism, Gandhism, Ecofeminism, Anthropocentrism, NEP

4. Different types of Environmentalisms:

Deep, Social, Radical Ecology

5. Culture, Gender and Environment:

Culture and Environment, Social Structure and Natural resources, Eco-feminism, Women and Protection of the Commons

6. Sustainable Development:

Concepts, Measurement and Indicators of Sustainable Development, Perspectives from Indian Experiences - Environment Protection Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, Wildlife Protection Act, Forest Conservation Act

7. Natural Resource and their Utilization:

Common Land, Water and Forest: Access, Control, Distribution

8. Environmental Issues and Problems:

Pollution, Soil Erosion, deforestation, Salinization, Urban waste, Slums, Technological waste

9. Global Warming and Climate change:

Concept of Global Warming and Climate Change, Intensity of Global Warming over the years, Consequences to human life, ways to mitigate the problem

10. Environment, Development and Modernization:

Development and Implications on environment, Construction of roads, buildings and destruction of greenery, Development, Modernization and Threat to Environment

11. Environmental Movements:

Causes, Different Movements, State Power and Developmentalist Ideology, Politics of Environmental movements

12. Environmental Ethics and Environmental Laws:

Meaning and Concept of Environmental Ethics, Policies and programmes and measures to protect and preserve environment, Initiatives of State and International Agencies (Stockholm, Rio conference mandates)

13. Environmental Issues in Northeast India:

Deforestation, Construction of dams , Extinction of species, Exploitation of natural resources and Bio diversity conservation

COURSE 10: GENDER AND SOCIETY**1. Basic concepts:**

Sex, Gender and Social Construction of Gender

2. Feminist Thought-I:

Liberal, Radical

3. Feminist Thought-II:

Marxist-Socialists, post-modern

4. Production of Masculinity and Femininity:

Meaning, Depiction and form

5. Feminist Methodology:

Feminist methodology as a critique of sociological methods,

6. Patriarchy:

Meaning of Patriarchy, Patriarchy and the subordination of woman, Family and work as the site of inequality.

7. Social control of sexuality and body of women:

Traditional mechanisms and contemporary politics: anorexia, bulimia

8. Third world women and the politics of feminism

Women's movements, Dalit feminism

9: Gender and Health:

Nutrition and different health practices in society with regards to male and female

10. Gender and Development:

Property rights, Education, Eco-feminism

11. Contemporary Sexuality movements:

LGBT movements: issues, challenges and achievements

12. Welfare policies for woman in India

Schemes and strategies for empowering woman

13. Voluntary Organizations and Empowerment of Woman:

Meaning of Voluntary Organization, role of voluntary organizations and self-help groups in empowering women

14. Gender relations in the north eastern states:

Power and status of women in matrilineal societies of north east, Power and status of women in patrilineal societies of north east, Practices and rituals reflecting the gender relations in different parts of the region

COURSE 11: SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION**1. Introduction:**

Meaning, Definition, Scope and Emergence

2. Importance of Education:

Need and importance of education for individual and society, education and social mobility, education and social change, Education as a Source of continuity, Change and Modernization Education and Society: Defining the Interface between Education and Society

3. Agents of Education:

Family, School, Religion, Peer group, media

4. Education in Ancient India:

Gurukuls, Pathshalas and Maktab

5. Colonialism and Education:

Impact of colonialism on the traditional education system, aims and purpose of colonial education, woman and education during colonial period

6. Alternative visions about education:

Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi

7. Democracy and Education:

Dewey and B.R Ambedkar

8. Functionalist approach to understand Education:

Emile Durkheim and Talcott Parsons

9. Marxian Perspective to understand Education:

Karl Marx, Gramsci and Althusser

10. Critical Pedagogy:

Paulo Freire and Ivan Illich

11. Knowledge, Power and Education:

Karl Manheim, Pierre Bourdieu and Basil Bernstein

12. Social Construction of Knowledge:

Krishna Kumar

13. Education and Social Stratification:

M.Apple, Padma Sarangapani

14. Open and Distance learning:

Meaning, emergence, prospects and problems

COURSE 12: ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY**1. Economic Sociology:**

Meaning, Origin and Development, Importance, Scope

2. Basic Concepts:

Value, Market, Exchange, Gross Domestic Product, Labour, Property, Money and Rationality, Economic Growth and Economic Development

3. Functionalist Approach to Economic Sociology:

Economy as a subsystem of the Social System

4. Marxist Approach to Economic Sociology:

Key Arguments, Economy as infrastructure, Criticism

5. Property:

Concept of property, Human Beings as Property (Slavery), Property as a form of Social Relationships, Perspectives on Property: Hegel, Marx

6. Exchange:

Concept, Reciprocity and Gift, Perspectives on Exchange: Malinowski, Mauss and Levi Strauss

7. Money:

Definitions, Structural perspective on Money, Cultural perspective on Money

8. Mode of Production:

Meaning and Concept, Forces of Production, Relations of Production, Different Modes of Production

9. Mode of Production in Tribal Societies:

Production and Consumption in tribal societies

10. Mode of Production in Peasant Society:

Characteristics, Systems of Production, Circulation and Consumption

11. Mode of Production in Capitalist Society:

System of Production, Circulation and Consumption

12. Mode of Production in Socialist Society:

System of Production, Circulation and Consumption

13. Economy and the State:

Planned Economies, Welfare Systems, the State and Global Markets, Globalization, Economy and Society

FOURTH SEMESTER

COURSE 13: FIELDWORK AND DISSERTATION

Guidelines for Preparation of Dissertation in MA Sociology:

The learner has to prepare and submit a dissertation under the guidance of a professionally qualified supervisor. He/She may take up a problem related to the subject and should collect data, analyse and interpret data and prepare a research report. The length of the report may be between 70 - 100 pages and should not exceed 100 pages.

Dissertation Guide: A faculty in the department of Sociology or Political Science in colleges affiliated to any UGC recognised Indian University (OR) A faculty of the department of Sociology from KKHSOU can supervise the dissertation of MA learners. The bio-data along with phone number of the dissertation guide is to be attached along with the dissertation report.

Time Period: Dissertation work has to start from third (3rd) semester and the final report has to be submitted within three months of the fourth (4th) semester. The topic of study, review of literature, research questions, objectives of study and method of data collection has to be decided and finalized by the learner in consultation with the project guide during the first part of the third (3rd) semester. Data collection should immediately follow after that. During fourth (4th) semester after the interpretation and analysis of data has been done, report has to be written and submitted by the learner.

Total Marks: The report carries 100 marks, out of which 80 marks are allotted for report writing (the University will evaluate the report) and 20 marks for viva-voce.

Submission of Project Report: Learners should prepare 3 copies of the project report, one for the University, one for the study centre and one for himself/herself. He/ she is required to submit two copies of the report on or before the date of viva-voce to the respective study centre. If he/she fails to submit it to the study centre prior to the viva, then he/she must submit it to the exam centre on the date of the viva. In any case he/she must carry the candidate copy along while coming for the viva. No candidate will be allowed to appear for the viva if he or she fails to produce the dissertation report to the external examiner. The learner must get his/her copy sealed and signed by the external examiner during the viva. In case a candidate submits the reports to the study centre prior to the date of the Viva then the study centre must send it to the exam centre before the date of the Viva.

The respective exam centers must send the University Copy of the dissertation reports along with the soft copy (CD) and the mark foil of the viva to the University not later than a week from the date of viva. The University will then centrally evaluate the dissertation reports. Finally the marks of the report (evaluated by the University) and the marks of the viva (given by the external examiner) will be added up to obtain the final score of the candidate for the dissertation.

The copy for the university along with soft copy (CD) of the report and the marks foil should be submitted to the Controller of Examination, Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University, Housefed Complex, Dispur, Guwahati – 781 006, through respective study centres. At the top of the right corner of the first page of the report ‘Copy for the University’ should be clearly typed. University logo should never be used. A Challan of Rs 1000/- as dissertation fees should be enclosed with the copy of the dissertation (which will be sent to the university), if not paid the fee during the admission time.

External Supervisor: The External Supervisor will be appointed by the University either from the department of Political Science or Sociology for the Viva. He/ She is required to put his seal and signature in all the three copies of the dissertation report. The report will not be considered valid until it bears the seal and signature of the external examiner. He or she must take the viva based on the dissertation report and provide the marks of viva in the mark foil.

Typing Instruction: The cover page and certificate page should not have any numbering. Numbering of the pages may start from the next page of the content page. The Type Font should be Arial. For general continuous texts, Font Size: 11. The major Section should be typed with BOLD letters with font size 14. The Sub-Sections should be typed with Title Case Bold letters with Font Size 12. The project report should be typed in double line space. It should be printed on one side only and should be spiral bound.

COURSE 14: SOCIOLOGY OF NORTHEAST INDIA

1. Northeast India:

Understanding the significance of the term Northeast, Northeast as a conceptual category, The Integration- Assimilation debate, Geographical and Cultural specificities

2. Process of State formation in the region:

State formation process in the Brahmaputra valley, other tribal chieftainships

3. Process of Sanskritization in the region with special reference to the Brahmaputra valley:

Neo-Vaishnavism, Analysis of the Sanskritisation process, Tribe-caste relationship

4. Colonial Rule in Northeast and its impact:

Advent of colonialism, the impact of colonial rule on the societal and political spheres, emergence of middle class, freedom movement

5. Reorganization of the region in the postcolonial period:

Demand for Statehood, formation of different states in Northeast India

6. Issues of Identity assertion and Autonomy movement in the region:

Autonomy and Power, Powers and Functions of Autonomous Councils, Identity and Assimilation, Ethnic struggles and Surge for separate statehoods

7. Border and borderland people of northeast India:

Concept of Border in Northeast, Various policies and Rules relating to borders, concept of Foothills, Markets in Borders, Relationship among people

8. Border disputes in N.E. India:

Concept of Border and Territory, Major Border disputes in the region. Assam-Nagaland, Assam-Arunachal Pradesh, Assam- Meghalaya, Causes and Consequences

9. Issue of Immigration and the socio political discourse in northeast India:

Historicizing the process of Immigration in Northeast India, Different Immigrant groups and their contribution to the economy, Issues and Tensions, Politics around Immigration

10. Traditional land relations in northeast India:

Traditional Land Holding patterns in the pre-colonial and colonial period, Categories of land, Land management system, Commons

11. Changing Land relations in northeast India and its implications:

Changing Land holding patterns, Land laws and Policies, Land revenue system, Creation of Tribal belts and Blocks, Population pressure on land, Changing nature of commons, land alienation.

12. Development and Indigenous Rights in the Region

Debates around Development, Northeast India and the Idea of Development, Development vis-à-vis Indigenous Rights

13. State and Society in Northeast India:

Emergence and Role of State in Northeast, State and Society relationship in Northeast

COURSE 15: SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

1. Introduction:

Meaning of Demography and Social Demography, significance of Social Demography, Relation with other social sciences.

2. Basic Concepts:

Fertility, Mortality (Maternal Mortality; Infant Mortality), Fecundity

3. Migration:

Meaning of migration, types, causes and consequences of migration

4. Sources of Demographic Data:

Census, Registration Data, National Sample Survey, Recent Initiatives like Aadhaar, NRC, International Sources

5. Population theories-I:

Antiquity, Malthusian, Demographic transition

6. Population theories-II:

Post-Malthusian, Neo-classical, Marxian, Biological theories, Optimum theory

7. Population growth and Demographic transition:

Determinants of population growth, Consequences of population growth

8. Demography and Urbanization:

Meaning, Methods of Measuring Size of Urbanization, Factors responsible for Urbanization, Problems of Urbanization

9. Demographic structure of India:

Age, Sex, Religious, Racial and Ethnic Composition

10. Population policies in India:

Population policies, programmes, initiatives and their critique

11. Demographic Structure in N.E India:

Inter-state, Inter-community and gender perspectives

12. Demographic Problems in N.E India:

Poverty, Unemployment, Child and Women Trafficking, Immigration, Inter Community feuds, Outmigration

13. Census 2011 (Major Features from National Data):

Introduction, Growth, Composition and Occupational Structure of Indian Population According to Census 2011, Major Demographic Changes Compared to Earlier Census

14. Census 2011 (Major Features from North East Region):

Introduction, Growth, Composition and Occupational Structure of the Population of North East Region of India According to Census 2011, Major Demographic Changes Compared to Earlier Census, Comparing the North East Region of India with All Indian Level with respect to Census 2011

15. Trends in World Population:

Introduction, Distribution of World Population, Recent Trend of World Population

COURSE 16: INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY (ELECTIVE 1)

1. Industrial Sociology:

Meaning of Industrialization, Pre-condition of Industrialisation, Origin, Meaning and significance of Industrial sociology

2. Industrialism and Post-Industrial Society:

Meaning of Industrialism, Pluralistic industrialism, critique of industrialism, meaning And characteristics of Post-Industrial society

3. Industrial Society in classical sociological thought:

Rationality, Division of labor, Bureaucracy, Production relations, surplus value, Alienation,

4. Industry and Society:

Impact of industrialization on family, education and social stratification in India.

5. Industrial Relations:

Meaning and definition of Industrial Relations, Evolution of Industrial Relations, Approaches to Industrial Relation, Trade unionism, Tripartite and Bipartite bodies and Industrial disputes.

6. Organizational development:

Organizational Development, Meaning and Definition, History of Organizational Development, Relevance of Organizational Development for Managers, Characteristics of Organizational Development, Assumptions of Organizational Development

7. Process of Organisational Development:

Components of Organisational Development program, Organisational Development program phases, Making an Entry, Developing Contract, Launch, Situational Evaluation, Closure

8. Industrial Conflict:

Classical Marxian theory, Human Relations theory, Pluralism, Radical approach

9. Trade Unions:

Growth of Trade union in India, legal framework, union recognition, union problems. Employees association, membership and financial status, Trade Union Act 1926

10. Machinery for prevention and settlement of Industrial Dispute:

Statutory and non-statutory measures

11. Collective Bargaining:

Meaning and concept of collective bargaining, Features and strategies of Collective Bargaining, approaches to collective Bargaining, Impact of collective bargaining and workers participation in management on Industrial Relations.

12. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947:

Objective, Coverage, Benefits, strikes and lockout, Conciliation Officers, Board, Court of enquiry, Labour Court, tribunals, National tribunals, Amendments, Collective Bargaining: Importance, Levels, Collective agreements, Hurdles to Collective Bargaining in India.

13. Labour Legislation:

Social legislation and Labour Legislation , Forces influencing Labour Legislation in India, Principals of modern Labour Legislation, types of Labour Legislation

14. Social Security Act:

Minimum wage Act 1948, Payment of wages Act 1936, Payment of Bonus Act 1965, Equal remuneration Act 1976

15. Industrialization in the context of Northeast

Problems and Prospects

COURSE 17: SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH AND ILLNESS (ELECTIVE 2)**1. Introduction:**

Meaning of health, meaning of sociology of medicine, origin and development of sociology of medicine, difference between sociology of medicine and medicine sociology.

2. Basic concepts:

Medicalisation, Demedicalisation, Illness narrative, medical tourism

3. Theoretical Perspectives to understand health:

Functionalist theory., Marxist, Post-modern theory

4. Disease, Poverty and Colonialism in India:

Meaning of disease, colonialism, impact of colonialism in understanding the concept of disease, the prescribed medical measure, popular resentments.

5. Culture and Disease:

Meaning of Culture, disease, Impact of culture in conceptualizing disease

6. Medical Pluralism:

Issues, Trends and Practices

7. Gender and Health:

Meaning of gender, nutrition, different health practices in society with regards to male and female

8. Health Care institutions:

Medicine as a profession, hospital as a social organization

9. Public health:

Emergence of the notion of Public health, community health, meaning of social epidemiology

10. Social inequality and health:

Globalization, Medical tourism and social stratification

11. Social control of body:

Understanding the causes and consequences of anorexia and bulimia

12. State and Health:

Concept of Biopolitics, Health Practices in Indian state to practice control over citizens.

13. Health policies of government of India:

Trends and debates over health policies across the years

14. Global survey of Health:

Health in low-income countries and Health in high-income countries
