

**KRISHNA KANTA HANDIQUI STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY
(KKHSOU)**

**PROGRAMME PROJECT REPORT
ON
BACHELOR OF ARTS IN SOCIOLOGY (MAJOR)**

**Submitted to
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI – 110 002**

**Submitted by
K. K. Handiqui State Open University
Guwahati, Assam**



September 2017

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Derdwary', is written over the printed name of the Registrar.

**Registrar
Krishna Kanta Handique
State Open University
Guwahati**

CONTENTS

- 1.1 PROGRAMME'S MISSION AND OBJECTIVES**
- 1.2 RELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAMME WITH KKHSOU'S MISSION AND GOALS**
- 1.3 NATURE OF PROSPECTIVE TARGET GROUPS OF LEARNERS**
- 1.4 APPROPRIATENESS OF PROGRAMME TO BE CONDUCTED IN OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING MODE**
- 1.5 INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN**
 - 1.5.1 Curriculum Design**
 - 1.5.2 Course Distribution in BA programme**
 - 1.5.3 Credit Distribution**
 - 1.5.4 Definition of Credit Hours**
 - 1.5.5 Course Structure**
 - 1.5.6 Duration of the Programme**
 - 1.5.7 Faculty and Support Staff in the Sociology Department**
 - 1.5.8 Instructional Delivery Mechanism**
 - 1.5.9 Student Support Services**
- 1.6 PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSIONS, CURRICULUM TRANSACTION AND EVALUATION**
 - 1.6.1 Eligibility Criteria**
 - 1.6.2 Admission Procedure**
 - 1.6.3 Fee Structure**
 - 1.6.4 Financial assistance**
 - 1.6.5 Continuous admission**
 - 1.6.6 Refusal/ Cancellation of admission**
 - 1.6.7 Curriculum Transaction**
 - 1.6.8 Media as a tool for curriculum transaction**
 - 1.6.9 The evaluation system of the programme**
- 1.7 REQUIREMENT OF LABORATORY SUPPORT AND LIBRARY RESOURCES**
- 1.8 COST ESTIMATE OF THE PROGRAMME AND THE PROVISIONS**
- 1.9 QUALITY ASSURANCE MECHANISM AND EXPECTED PROGRAMME OUTCOMES**

Annexure I: Detailed Course wise Syllabus of BA Sociology Major Programme

PROGRAMME PROJECT REPORT
BACHELOR OF ARTS IN SOCIOLOGY (MAJOR)
PROGRAMME FOR THE ACADEMIC SESSION 2018-19

1.1 PROGRAMME'S MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University has a mission to provide higher education and training in various skills by using most recent educational inputs and technology. The University intends to provide quality at the doorstep of the learners. Accordingly, the University adopts a flexible approach with respect to the pace and place of learning in order to encompass that section of society which is either denied or deprived from attaining higher education. However, the University formulates its academic programmes in such a way that, it could benefit both the under educated as well as the highly educated section of society who continues to have a quench for attaining knowledge despite being highly educated.

In conjunction with the broader mission of the University to reach the unreached, the Bachelor's Degree Programme in Sociology will help the University in accomplishing its mission by achieving the following objectives:

- i) To expand the access to higher education.
- ii) To maintain equity and justice in the field of higher education.
- iii) To ensure the quality and excellence in the higher education
- iv) The programme intends to help the learners get acquainted with the basic concepts in sociology.
- v) The programme will enable the learners to acquire the theoretical understanding.
- vi) The program intends to enable the learners to explore and analyse the linkages between individual lives and the larger forces of society.
- vii) The programme intends to make the learners critically understand the various problems in society.
- viii) The programme will help the learners to attain comprehensive and critical understanding of Indian society in particular and north-eastern society in general.
- ix) The programme intends to develop in the learners the necessary confidence in sociological skills and imagination to pursue higher education and research.


Registrar
Krishna Kanta Handique
State Open University
Guwahati

1.2 RELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAMME WITH KKHSOU'S MISSION AND GOALS

Sociology is a discipline which studies the social reality in a holistic manner. This requires developing the skill of critical understanding to study the complex reality. A democratic society too requires a reflective and engaged citizenship and the role of higher education is to cultivate this reflectivity among the younger generation. The BA sociology programme can play an effective role towards this end because:

- i) The very nature of sociology in general and this programme in particular intends to stimulate critical thinking among the learners regarding various aspects of society.
- ii) This critical thinking will be an added benefit (along with the degree) for learners associated with or employed in different sectors like teaching, professionals working in welfare departments and sectors and others professions requiring to associate with different people and problems of society.

1.3 NATURE OF PROSPECTIVE TARGET GROUPS OF LEARNERS

The programme intends to cater to the aspirations of the following groups of learners:

- i) The students who are desirous to obtain a Degree in Sociology as a Major subject.
- ii) All the stakeholders of the society like-development agents, government officials, policy makers, industrialists, farmers, grass -roots workers, who are interested in ensuring a better standard of living for the people of the society.
- iii) Those who aspire to attain higher education but could not access it due to various socio-economic constraints.
- iv) Those learners who could not complete their higher education.
- v) People who are unable to attend conventional institutes of higher education due their geographical location.
- vi) People who are employed but still have a desire for higher education.
- vii) People who are educated and employed but seeks to achieve different disciplinary perspective.

1.4 APPROPRIATENESS OF PROGRAMME TO BE CONDUCTED IN OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING MODE TO ACQUIRE SPECIFIC SKILLS AND COMPETENCE.

- a) The SLMs required for the BA programme is prepared in a manner to make them self-sufficient for the learners. But at the same time indications regarding other relevant materials will be provided.
- b) The department will make the materials accessible through e-resource data-base.
- c) Since Assamese is the medium of instruction in many schools and colleges of the state, the department takes special care to translate the units to Assamese so that language does not act as barrier in attaining higher education.
- d) Even though the SLMs are made self-sufficient the provision of conducting counselling classes in different study centres is ensured.
- e) As the programme does not require laboratory the measures stated above can be considered as highly appropriate for conducting the programme in Open and Distance Learning Mode.

1.5 INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN:

The syllabus of the BA Programme in Sociology has been upgraded as per the recommendations of the Report of the *Committee to Regulate the Standards of Education Being Imparted through Distance Mode* constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource under the chairmanship of N R Madhava Menon, popularly known as the Madhava Menon Committee Report. The department of Sociology follows the following procedures to formulate an effective instructional design:

1.5.1 Curriculum Design: The following steps are followed by the department of Sociology while designing the curriculum

- i) An expert committee is formed consisting of academicians practicing sociology in different institutes of higher learning to design an effective syllabus.
- ii) After designing the syllabus, the department carefully selects the content writer for the units.

- a) Content writers are instructed to mandatorily include a section of CHECK YOUR PROGRESS after every sub-section in order to enable the learners to keep a check on themselves regarding what they have learned in each section of the unit.
 - b) Further to make the units interesting the content writers are requested to include an ACTIVITY section.
 - c) The ACTIVITY section is provided with an intention to stimulate the learners to draw connection between the concepts they learn and the surroundings they observe every day. This helps the learner to learn independently and in a better way.
- iii) After receiving the units from the content writer, the department selects subject experts as editors to review and edit the content received from the content writers.
 - iv) After receiving the edited units from the editors, the department selects credible translators to translate the units.
 - v) The translated units are then sent to carefully selected language editors to ensure that the core of the units remain unchanged after translation.

1.5.2 Course Distribution in BA programme (Sociology as Major): The Bachelor's degree programme offered by Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University is divided into six semesters. The department of Sociology offers both Major course as well as Pass course in the Bachelor's degree programme. The semester-wise distribution of the different courses of the BA programme with Sociology as Major is as follows:

Semester I	Semester II	Semester III	Semester IV	Semester V	Semester VI
General English	MIL/Alternative English	Environmental Science	Spoken English	Sociology 7 (Major)	Sociology 11 (Major)
Sociology 1 (Elective 1)	Sociology 2 (Elective 1)	Sociology 3 (Major)	Sociology 5 (Major)	Sociology 8 (Major)	Sociology 12 (Major)
Elective 2	Elective 2	Sociology 4 (Major)	Sociology 6 (Major)	Sociology 9 (Major)	Sociology 13 (Major)
Elective 3	Elective 3	Elective 2/3	Elective 2/3	Sociology 10 (Major)	Sociology 14 (Major)

The overall weightage of the BA programme with Sociology as Major is of 96 credits. The credit distribution of the different courses in the programme is as follows:

Courses	Credits
General English	4
MIL/Alt English	4
Environmental Science	4
Spoken English	4
Elective 2/3	24
Sociology (Major)*	56
Total	96

*includes two courses studied in the first two semesters as an Elective subject.

1.5.4 Definition of Credit Hours: The University follows the system of assigning 30 hours of study per credit of a course. Thus, following this norm, a 4 credit course constitutes a total of 120 hours of study. Out of the total credit hours, a minimum of 10 percent, i.e., minimum 12 hours of counselling per course is offered to the learners at their respective study centres.

1.5.5 Course Structure: A total number of fourteen papers will be offered by the Sociology department for the major courses distributed across six semesters. The courses for BA programme is selected with due consideration to present social dynamics in the state of Assam as well as in the rest of the world. These courses are:

1st SEM: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

2nd SEM: SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

3rd SEM: INDIAN SOCIETY

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4th SEM: SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND WELFARE

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY

5th SEM: SOCIOLOGY OF NORTHEAST INDIA

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

POPULATION AND SOCIETY

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

6th SEM: RURAL AND URBAN SOCIETY

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER

MEDIA AND SOCIETY

Detailed syllabi of the courses have been attached in **Annexure I** of this report.

1.5.6 Duration of the programme: The BA programme in Sociology has six semesters and is of minimum 3 years. However, the maximum duration of the programme is 8 years as stated below:

- Minimum Duration : 6 semesters (3 years).
- Maximum Duration : 8 years.

In case, a learner is not able to qualify a course in its first attempt, he/she has to qualify in the particular course within the next four attempts, subject to maximum duration of the study.

1.5.7 Faculty and support staff in the Sociology department: The University currently has 2 full time faculty members in the Department of Sociology, both holding the position of Assistant Professors

1.5.8 Instructional Delivery Mechanisms: The Self Learning Materials have been prepared keeping in view of the framework of instructional design. Particular attention has been given so that the basic three domains of knowledge, viz., behavioural domain, cognitive domain, and constructive domain can be addressed. A few examples have been mentioned in the following table.

Domain of Knowledge	General Learning Tasks generally used	Contents in Self Learning Materials
Behavioural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorising • Undertaking Routine Tasks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sociology is a theoretical subject. As such, certain theoretical propositions, for

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning arbitrary information • Learning rule systems • Invariable (Routine) learning procedures 	examples, certain definitions are required to be memorised.
Cognitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classifying • Concept learning • Problem-solving • Procedures • Reasoning and argument • Rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is ample scope in this domain of knowledge as most of the theories in Sociology are conceptual and requires critical analysis and also requires employing those concepts to understand diverse social contexts
Constructive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Studies • Complex Situations • Real-world Problem-solving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The course intends to stimulate the learners to employ the concepts to explain their unique and diverse socio-cultural milieu.

1.5.9 Student Support Services: The student support services that will be made available to the learners are:

- i) Self-Learning Materials covering the entire syllabi,
- ii) Counselling sessions at study centres,
- iii) Access to library services at study centres and the Central Library of the University as well,
- iv) Audio-Video materials on selected modules, available at study centres,
- v) Community Radio programmes on selected topics.

- vi) *Eklavya*, a radio programme broadcasted from All India Radio Station, Guwahati and simultaneously broadcasted by All India Radio Station, Dibrugarh.
- vii) Live Phone-in-programme is broadcasted by All India Radio, Guwahati each Thursday (9.15 am – 10.15 am). In this programme, learners get live support to their queries, while the general public in general can also interact with officials/faculty members of the University on varied issues.
- viii) Most of the Audio-Video programmes are also made available online through YouTube videos.
- ix) Learners can also write emails to any officials/faculty members of the University. For this a general email ID: info@kkhsou.in has been created. Queries raised through email to this email id are redressed by concerned official/faculty members of the University.
- x) A Facebook Account is also available where the learners can communicate with their issues. The System Analyst of the University has been assigned as the Administrator of the account.
- xi) An Android App “KKHSOU” has also been designed. This Android App can be downloaded free of cost from Google Play Store. Through this App, the learners can get detailed information of academic programmes available, district-wise and course-wise list of study centres, contact information of the study centres, University etc. This Android App of the University has also been widely recognised and has received an Excellence Award from IGNOU.
- xii) Learners can register for a free SMS service. This SMS services keeps the learner updated on schedules of Examinations, Declaration of results, Admission schedules and other important events.

1.6 PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSIONS, CURRICULUM TRANSACTION AND EVALUATION

1.6.1. Eligibility Criteria:

- i) 10+2 or equivalent examination passed (in any stream, including Vocational Stream) from a Council/University recognized by UGC.

ii) Diploma passed from polytechnics in any branch

1.6.2 Procedure for admission:

- i) Admission for the 2018-19 session would be undertaken through the Study Centres, spread across the state of Assam only.
- ii) For Admission to a programme, course fee is to be paid through the Bank challan at any branch of State Bank of India. Application along with necessary enclosures and a copy of the challan returned by the Bank after payment is required to be submitted at the recognised study centres within due date. Course fee may also be paid in the form of Bank Draft drawn in favour of “Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University” and payable at Guwahati. The University has also introduced the system of online receipt through SBI.
- iii) The Study Centre will undertake initial scrutiny of the application forms as per the norms and qualifications required for each programme.
- iv) After scrutiny, the eligible applicants will be provisionally admitted by the Study Centre.
- v) Intending learners with incomplete application may be given conditional admission at the University’s discretion with the condition that required eligibility documents are to be submitted latest by the dates prescribed for the purpose. Their enrolment will be confirmed on enrolment of the eligibility requirements. To appear in the examinations, confirmation of enrolment will be necessary.
- vi) All the enrolled learners will be provided with the registration number, programme guidelines and identity cards.
- vii) Those learners who are unable to complete the programme within the specified validity period will be required to register themselves afresh by paying the requisite fee as per the University regulations.

1.6.3 Fee Structure

The fee structure of the BA programme with Sociology as Major is as follows:

Semester-wise Fee Structure

Semester	Fee (In Rupees)
-----------------	------------------------

First	2350.00
Second	2050.00
Third	2050.00
Fourth	2050.00
Fifth	2050.00
Sixth	2150.00
Total	12,700.00

The detail break-up of fee is made available at the Prospectus also.

1.6.4 Financial assistance:

The University offers free education to jail inmates and differently abled learners. At present, the University offers free of cost education to jail inmates in 13 district jails of the state. The University is in the process of adding more of central/district jails in the Academic Session 2018-19. The University also offers subsidised education to the learners living below the poverty line. On production of BPL certificate from competent authority, the University offers 50% discount on course fee.

1.6.5 Coninuous Admission:

- i) After completion of a particular semester, admission into the next semester is required within one month of the last examination of the previous semester. It does not depend on whether appeared in examination, or the result of the earlier semester. Admission will have to be taken continuously in the programme without any break. A learner will be allowed to appear in all the examinations including back within the stipulated time of a programme.
- ii) A learner will have to take admission to the next semester within one month from the last date of examination of the previous semester.
- iii) A learner will be allowed to take admission to the next semester beyond one month but within two months from the last date of examination of the previous semester with a fine of Rs. 300.

- iv) Under special circumstances and on special consideration, a learner may be allowed admission in the next semester even beyond two months but before issue of notification for filling up of forms for examination of that semester by the University on individual application with sufficient reasons and on payment of a fine of Rs. 500.
- v) A learner will be however being allowed to take admission even after the issue of notification for filling up of forms for examination, but such learners will be allowed to appear in examination of that semester in the next year only. A learner is not charged any fine on such admission.

1.6.6 Refusal/Cancellation of Admission:

Notwithstanding, anything contained in this prospectus, the University reserves the right to refuse/cancel admission of any individual.

1.6.7 Curriculum transaction:

- a) As mentioned in the point 1.5.19 Self Learning Materials (SLM)s for this programme will be made available to the learners in both print and audio-video form.
- b). The Self learning materials for the BA programme shall be provided in both English and Assamese medium.
- c). The University also ensures that the study centres conduct some counselling sessions with the learners during the weekends.

1.6.8 Media as the tool for transacting knowledge: Apart from transacting education through Print Self Learning Materials, audio and video materials on certain modules would also be offered to the learners. In addition to this, diverse topics of having relevance with the contemporary socio-political and economic context is also covered through community radio programmes. These programmes are broadcasted through the *90.4 FM Jnan Taranga* Community Service Station of the University. *Eklavya*, a radio programme broadcasted from All India Radio Station, Guwahati and simultaneously broadcasted by All India Radio Station, Dibrugarh, also covers topics on Sociology and personal enrichment. Live Phone-in-programme is broadcasted by All India Radio, Guwahati each Thursday (9.15 am – 10.15 am). In this programme, learners

get live support to their queries, while the general public in general can also interact with officials/faculty members of the University on varied issues. Most of the Audio-Video programmes are also made available online through YouTube videos.

1.6.9 Evaluation

The evaluation of the learners is conducted in two modes: internal and external. The internal evaluation is to be undertaken by the learner himself. This evaluation is facilitated to the learners in every unit through the section termed as Check Your Progress. This section provides questions associated with every section of the unit which would help the learners to self-check his/her cognitive ability. However, this is undertaken at the learners' end themselves and is non-credit based. For overall evaluation of a course, the University follows the two types of evaluation:

Continuous Evaluation (Assignments) : Weightage assigned 20%.

Term End Evaluation (Semester-end Examinations) : Weightage assigned 80%.

- i) The learners have to submit the assignments within the schedule of a semester at the respective study centres. The counsellors at the study centres evaluate the assignments and return them to the learners with feedback.
- ii) Term end examinations are conducted on scheduled dates at selected examinations centres. Evaluations are done by the external examiners at zonal centres. After evaluation, further scrutiny is done, followed by moderation. Results are declared within scheduled dates as laid down in the Activity Planner.
- iii) Learners would be able to get their scripts re-evaluated if they are not satisfied with evaluation.
- iv) Questions for the Semester End paper would be set as per the Evaluation policy of the University to have coverage of all the modules of the respective courses.
- v) The University is in the process of using high security and eco-friendly synthetic (water proof and termite proof) papers for marksheets and certificates. Moreover, uses of interactive kiosk at study centres for issue of admit cards and modification of the existing EDPS system for quick publication of results of the examinations are also being planned. Similarly, introduction of biometric identity of learners is also being planned

1.7 REQUIREMENT OF THE LABORATORY SUPPORT AND LIBRARY RESOURCES

The Central Library at KKHSOU has a sizeable repository of relevant reference books and textbooks relating to the BA Programme in Sociology. As on 07-09-2017, the central library of KKHSOU has a collection of 17,988 books. The books available at the Central Library are quite helpful for the faculty members and the SLM writers as well as the content editors. It may be mentioned here that copies of relevant reference books and textbooks have also been sent to the libraries of the respective study centres which can be accessed by the learners.

The digital version of the University Central Library, KKHSOU is also available on the website: <http://www.kkhsou.in/library/> which is an online platform for collecting, preserving and disseminating the teaching, learning and intellectual output of the University to the global community. On this website the entire catalogue (title/ author/ publisher wise) of library resources including books and other literature relating to this particular course and the Open Access Search Engine (OAJSE) which is a gateway to over 4,500 e-journals including those in Sociology can be accessed among others. For undertaking the task of preparing better quality SLM, for the BA programme, the requirement of a departmental library containing books and journals of the various sub-disciplines of sociology needs to be fulfilled. However, the central library of the University has stocked some of essential Sociology books for the learners which can be accessed easily. Some of the important sociology book in the library are:

Chaudhuri, Maitrayee (Ed). 2010. *Sociology in India: Intellectual and Institutional Practices*. Rawat Publication: New Delhi

Collins, Randal. 1997. *Theoretical Sociology*. Rawat Publication: New Delhi

Oommen, T.K. 2011. *Social Movements: Concerns of Equity and Security*. OUP: New Delhi

Singh, Y. 2006. *Modernisation of Indian Tradition*. Rawat Publication: New Delhi

Vishwanathan, S. (Ed). 2009. *Structure and Transformation: Theory and Society in India*. OUP: New Delhi.

1.8 COST ESTIMATE OF THE PROGRAMME AND THE PROVISIONS:

The office of the Finance Officer of KKHSOU keeps all the records of finances regarding print of SLMs, honorarium paid to the members of the Expert Committee, honorarium to be paid to Content Writers, Content Editors, Language Editors, Translators, Proof Readers and also the expenditure related with organizing counsellors' workshops, meetings of the co-ordinators of the study centres etc. Moreover, the finance office also maintains records of purchase of computers, online space, books, journals etc. The accounts are maintained as per the laid down procedures of government.

As regards, the cost of programme development, programme delivery, and programme maintenance, the finance office conducted an exercise based on historical costing method to arrive at indicative figures of cost. The findings are presented below in respect of the programme on BA in Sociology.

1.8.1 Programme Development Cost:

Rs 11,54,400.00 in English and Rs. 11,81,440.00 in Assamese.

The office of the Finance Officer of KKHSOU has worked out the following also.

a. SLM Development Cost for Under Graduate programme

English medium per Unit Rs. 5,500/-

Assamese medium per Unit Rs. 5,680/-

b. Printing Cost per SLM Rs. 56/-

c. Cost of CD per unit Rs. 23/-

1.8.2 Programme Delivery Cost:

The SLMs that are prepared have to be delivered to various study centres located at the far flung remote areas. On an average, the University delivers about 15 kgs of study materials per student. The cost of delivery of 1 kg of such material is Rs.10. Accordingly, depending upon the number of candidates; the cost for the BA programme in Sociology will be provisioned by the University. The office of the Finance Officer has calculated the delivery cost of SLM per student at Rs. 150/-

1.8.3 Programme Maintenance Cost:

The University will keep financial provision for organizing stake holders' meetings, counselling workshops etc. as per the Academic Plan and Academic Calendar approved by the Academic Council of the University. The workshops conducted by the University will not only benefit the learners of the programme, but will also benefit the learners of other programmes. The University will also bear the cost of organizing the meeting of Syllabus Revision Committee etc. and also for supply of additional study materials if required for improving the quality of the programme. Moreover, the University will keep on investing in developing the IT infrastructure so that the learners can benefit from the ICT enabled programme.

The following is the cost calculated by the office of Finance Officer as regards maintenance of Under Graduate programmes per student:

Arts programmes- Rs. 600/-

The figures as indicated above will be applicable for the BA programme in Sociology of the University. The University will keep adequate financial provision for development, delivery, and maintenance of the programme presented as per the Programme Project Report.

1.9. QUALITY ASSURANCE MECHANISM AND EXPECTED PROGRAMME OUTCOMES:

- i) The department shall make continuous effort to improve the programme by continuously consulting academicians working in diverse areas of sociology from time to time to recognize the problems, incorporate the new concepts etc.
- ii) The newly appointed CIQA office of the University is given the responsibility to conduct workshops with different stakeholders, mentors, counsellors (teaching in different study centres) to enhance the quality of the programme.
- iii) In order to upgrade the quality of the programme as well as to incorporate the needs of the learners, the views of the learners shall also be taken from time to time.

- iv) In order to improve the quality of the textbooks as well as to maintain the ethical issues associated with materials the department will also resort to anti plagiarism technique.

Expected Outcomes:

The following outcomes are expected from the programme.

- i) The learners equipped with this course will gain the competence to pursue academics further
- ii) After the successful completion of the programme the learners will get an additional impetus to appear in various competitive examinations.
- iii) The degree received after the successful completion of the programme might help the employed learners to attain promotion.

Annexure I

Detailed Course wise Syllabus of BA Sociology (Major)

1st SEMESTER - Introduction to Sociology (GSO S1 01)

UNIT 1: ORIGIN, NATURE AND SCOPE OF SOCIOLOGY

Meaning; Origin; Nature and Scope.

UNIT 2: SOCIOLOGY AND OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES-

Anthropology, History, Economics, Political Science

UNIT 3: BASIC CONCEPTS IN SOCIOLOGY:

Society; Community; Institution; Association

UNIT 4: BASIC CONCEPTS IN SOCIOLOGY II

Status and Role; Role Set; Role Conflict; Status Set; Social Norms; Social Sanctions; Folkways; Customs; Mores; Values; Norms and Values

UNIT 5: CULTURE

Meaning, Types and Characteristics; Culture and Civilization; Popular Culture; Mass Culture

UNIT 6: SOCIAL GROUPS:

Meaning; Types- Primary; Secondary; In group; Out group; Reference Group; Quasi Group

UNIT 7: FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP:

Meaning; Types; Characteristics and Functions

UNIT 8: SOCIAL STRUCTURE, SOCIAL SYSTEM, SOCIAL ORGANIZATION:

Meaning and Concept

UNIT 9: SOCIALIZATION:

Meaning; Socialization as a Process; Forms of Socialization: Primary and Secondary; Stages of Socialization; Agencies of Socialization.

UNIT 10: SOCIAL STRATIFICATION: CONCEPTUAL DISCUSSION:

Meaning and Concept; Characteristics; Social Stratification and Social Inequality; Hierarchy and Difference.

UNIT 11: BASIS OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION:

Race; Caste; Class; Estate; Gender

UNIT 12: SOCIAL CHANGE:

Meaning; Nature; Social Change and Progress; Types; Factors of Social Change; Modernity and Development.

UNIT 13: SOCIAL CONTROL:

Meaning; Social Control and Social Order; Direct and Indirect Social Control; Social Deviance; Agencies of Social Control.

UNIT 14: SOCIAL MOBILITY:

Meaning and characteristics; Open and Closed Mobility: Meaning; Characteristics; and Differences

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Bottomore. T.B. 1972, *Sociology: A guide to problems and literature.*

Bombay :George Allen and Unwin (India)

: Harlambos, M.1998. *Sociology: Themes and perspectives.* New Delhi
Oxford University Press.

: Inkeles, Alex, 1987. *What is Skociology?* New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of
India.

: Jaiaram, No. 1988 . *What is Sociology .*Madras:Macmillan, India

Bottomore, T.B. (1972): *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*, Bombay: George Allen and Unwin (India).

Fulcher & Scott (2003): *Sociology*, New York: Oxford University Press.

Giddens, Anthony (2005): *Sociology*, Polity Press.

Harlambos& Holborn (2000): *Sociology*, London: Harper-Collins.

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

MacIver and Page (1974): *Society: An Introductory Analysis*, New Delhi: Macmillan & co.

P. Gisbert (2010): *Fundamental of Sociology*, New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES (GSO S2 02)

UNIT 1: EMERGENCE OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY:

Intellectual forces- Enlightenment; Positivism; Growth of two different trends in Sociological Thought

UNIT 2: SOCIAL FORCES BEHIND EMERGENCE OF SOCIOLOGY

Industrial and French Revolution

UNIT 3: AUGUSTE COMTE:

Introduction; Social Statics and Dynamics; Positivism; Law of Three Stage

UNIT 4: HERBERT SPENCER:

Introduction; Influence of Biology on Spencer's Sociology; Influence from Physical Sciences; Evolutionary Theory

UNIT 5: EMILE DURKHEIM:

Introduction; Social Facts; Division of Labour; Religion

UNIT 6: EMILE DURKHEIM:

Suicide; Education

UNIT 7: KARL MARX: DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM

Introduction; Association with Hegel; Marx and Engels; Dialectical Materialism

UNIT 8: KARL MARX: THEORY OF SURPLUS VALUE

Theory of Surplus Value; Class and Class Conflict

UNIT 9: KARL MARX: THEORY OF ALIENATION

Alienation (Meaning; Nature; Causes and Consequences)

UNIT 10: GEORGE SIMMEL

A Conceptual Overview: His Ideas on Money, Fashion, Formal Sociology, Metropolis and Mental Life

UNIT 11: MAX WEBER: SOCIAL ACTION

UNIT 12: MAX WEBER: IDEAL TYPES, AUTHORITY, BUREAUCRACY

Social Action, Authority, and Rationality

UNIT 13: MAX WEBER: RELIGION AND CAPITALISM

Theory of Religion: Religion and Capitalism

UNIT 14: VILFREDO PARETO:

Logical and Non-Logical Actions; Residues and Derivatives; Circulation of Elite

SUGGESTED READINGS

Aron, Ramond. 1967(1982 reprint). Main currents in sociological thoughts (2 columes). Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books.

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

Coser, Lewis A. 1979. Masters of Sociological Thought. New York : Harcourt Brance Jovanovich

Fletcher, Ronald. 1994.The Making of Sociology (2 volumes) Jaipur-Rawat.

Morrison, Ken.1995 Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formation of Modern Social Thought. London; sage.

Ritzer, George. 1996. Sociological Theory . New Delhi. Tata-McGraw Hill.

Singh, Yogendra. 1986 Indian Sociology: social conditioning and emerging Trends. New Delhi: Vistaar.

Zeitlin, Irving.1998 (Indian Edition). Rethiking sociology: A critique of Contemporary Theory. Jiapur: Rawat.

INDIAN SOCIETY(GSO S3 03)

UNIT 1: GEOPHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN SOCIETY:

Racial, Linguistic, Religious Overview.

UNIT 2: TYPES OF INDIAN SOCIETY:

Tribal; Rural; Urban.

UNIT 3: MARRIAGES AND FAMILY IN INDIA:

Family and marriage – Concepts – Types – Criteria of family formation. Some important dimensions of family: Household – Patriarchy, Gender division of labour.

UNIT 4: KINSHIP SYSTEM:

Meaning; Types; Rules and Taboos; Kinship structure and pattern in the different geographical zones across India.

UNIT 5: CASTE IN INDIA:

Caste: Meaning and Characteristics; Caste and Varna; Sub- Caste; Caste and Class – Jajmani system; Dominant Caste; Caste through the Ages; Administrative Interpretation of Caste: Scheduled Castes; Abolition of Untouchability; Gandhi and Ambedkar on Scheduled Castes; Problems of Scheduled Castes; Different measures; Policies and Programmes for the Socio-economic wellbeing of the SCs.

UNIT 6: CHANGING NATURE OF CASTE:

Casteism; Relationship between Caste and Politics; Caste and Voting behaviour; Political Elite, Political Parties and Caste Mobilisation

UNIT 7: TRIBES IN INDIA:

Definitions; Caste and Tribe; Regional Distribution of Tribe; Provisions of the STs.

UNIT 8: WOMEN IN INDIAN SOCIETY:

Women in Ancient India: Vedic and Post – Vedic Periods; Buddhist period; Medieval Period; Reform Movements and struggle for Independence; Gender Relation in different of time; Women Empowerment.

UNIT 9: ECONOMY OF INDIAN SOCIETY:

Traditional Economy; Changes in the Traditional Economy; Economy in the Post Independence Period; New Economic Policies: Liberalization; Globalization and Privatization;

UNIT 10: POLITICS IN INDIA:

Political System and Structure in Traditional and Modern Indian Society; Political Elite; Political Parties; Decentralisation of power; Emergence of Electoral System; Changes in Traditional Political System.

UNIT 11: RURAL LIFE IN INDIA:

Indian Villages; Traditional Characteristics of Indian villages; Agrarian Class Structure; Land Reforms and changes

UNIT 12: RURAL LEADERSHIP:

Meaning – Types – Determinants – Characteristics – Role and significance of the study of rural leadership.

UNIT 13: PROCESS OF SOCIAL CHANGE:

Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, Industrialization, Globalization,

UNIT 14: SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA (I):

Corruption; Black money; Smuggling

UNIT 15: SOCIAL ISSUES:

Regionalism; Communism; Ethnicity; Multiculturalism

SUGGESTED READINGS

Ahuja, ram, 2004, Society in India- Concepts, Theories and Recent trends, Rawat Publications.

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

Dube, S.C. 1995, India's changing villages, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London.

Mandellbaum, David, 2010, Society in India (Vol 1 &2) Popular Prakashan, Mumbai.

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

Srinivas, M.N. 1963, Social Change in modern India, University of California Press, California, Barkeley.

Srinivas, M.N., and Shah A.M., 1968, "Hinduism" in *IESS*, pp.358-366

Momin, A.R., 1977, "The Indo Islamic Tradition" in *Sociological Bulletin*, 26:.

Uberoi, J.P.S., "1997, The Five symbols of Sikhism", in T.N. Madan (ed.) *Religion in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Caplan, L., 2001, "Christian Fundamentalism" in T.N. Madan, (ed.), *Religion in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS (GSO S3 04)

UNIT 1: MEANING OF RESEARCH:

Meaning; Objectives; Research and Theory

UNIT 2: SOCIAL RESEARCH:

Scientific Method in Social Research; Facts and Values; Objectivity and Subjectivity;
Research Ethics

UNIT 3: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH AND QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH:

Meaning; Scope; Purpose; Advantages and Disadvantages, Difference between
Qualitative and Quantitative Research

UNIT 4: RESEARCH DESIGN:

Meaning; Types; Steps; Hypothesis

UNIT 5: SAMPLING

Meaning; Types; Purpose; Advantages and Disadvantages; Difference between Sampling
and Survey

UNIT 6: TYPES OF DATA:

Primary; Secondary: Meaning; Sources; Difference between Primary and Secondary data

UNIT 7: INTERVIEW:

Meaning; Structured; Unstructured and Semi structured interview; Interview guide

UNIT 8: QUESTIONNAIRE AND SCHEDULE:

Preparation of a good questionnaire; Features of a good questionnaire; Merits of
Questionnaire; Demerits of Questionnaire; Difference between Questionnaire and
Schedule.

UNIT 9: OBSERVATION:

Participant Observation: Meaning; Purpose; Advantages and Disadvantages

Non-Participant Observation: Meaning; Purpose; Advantages and Disadvantages

Difference between Participant and Non Participant Observation

UNIT 10: ETHNOGRAPHY:

Meaning; Ethnographic Study: Importance; Purpose; Advantages and Limitations

UNIT 11: CASE STUDY:

Meaning; Significance and Importance; Purpose; advantages and disadvantages

UNIT 12: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION:

Meaning; Significance; steps of conducting focus group discussion; advantages and disadvantages

UNIT 13: CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION OF DATA

Meaning, Types, Uses and Application

UNIT 14: GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF DATA

Meaning; Application; Bar Graphs, Histogram; Pie-Diagram; Ogive

UNIT 15: REPORT WRITING

Report writing: Meaning, Need and Quality.

Suggested Readings:

Moser, C. A. and G. Kalton. 1971. *Survey Methods in Social Investigations*. London: Heinemann Educational Books. Chapters 1-4.

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

Goode, W. E. and P. K. Hatt. 1952. *Methods in Social Research*. New York: McGraw Hill.

Seltiz, C. 1959. *Research Methods in Social Relations*. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston.

Kothari, C.R. 2010. *ResearchMethodology – Methods and Techniques*, New Age International Publishers.

Garrett, Henry.1981. *Statistics in Psychology and Education*.

Young, P.V. 1988. *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*, Printice Hall, New Delhi.

4th SEMESTER:**SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (GSO S4 05)****UNIT 1: SOCIAL PROBLEM**

Meaning and Nature; Characteristics; Causes; Types and Approaches.

UNIT 2: CRIME

Meaning and Concept of Crime, Meaning and concept of delinquency, Nature and Incidence, Characteristics and Type

UNIT3: POPULATION EXPLOSION AND ILLITERACY

Meaning; Trends and Patterns of Population Explosion, Causes of Overpopulation, Effects of Overpopulation in India, India's population policy, Meaning of Illiteracy, types of illiteracy, Causes of illiteracy, consequences of illiteracy, Illiteracy in Assam

UNIT 4: POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Meaning; Absolute and Relative Poverty; Causes of poverty; Measures to control poverty, Types of unemployment; causes of unemployment; Consequences of Unemployment; measures to control the problem of unemployment; relation between poverty and unemployment

UNIT 5: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES:

Concept; Magnitude; Implications; Caring for Infected; Role of Voluntary Organisations; Protective Programmes

UNIT 6: YOUTH UNREST:

Meaning, types of youth unrest, youth agitation, causes of youth unrest

UNIT 7: SOCIAL PROBLEMS RELATING TO WOMEN:

Prostitution, dowry, Violence against women

UNIT8: SUPERSTITIONS:

Meaning, causes of superstition, effect of superstition, superstition and law

UNIT 9: TERRORISM AND VIOLENCE

Concept; Origin and Development; Objectives; Causes and Consequences

UNIT 10: ABUSE AGAINST CHILDREN

Child Labour; the Victims of Child Abuse; Causes of Child Abuse; Effects of Abuse on Children

UNIT 11: PROBLEMS OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES

Socio-economic problems of the SCs, STs and OBCs; Policies and Measures to solve the problems; Caste Atrocities.

UNIT 12: SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Meaning; Importance; Nature and Scope;

UNIT 13: AGENCIES OF SOCIAL WELFARE:

Role of NGOs in social welfare, Role of government in social welfare

UNIT 14: SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES:

Welfare of women and children, Health and Family Welfare, Welfare of the SCs and STs, Recent Social Welfare initiatives

UNIT 15: SOCIAL SECURITY

Meaning; Origin and Development; Scope; Importance; Social Security measures in India

READINGS

Beteille, Andre, 1974, Social Inequality, New Delhi,

Beteille, Andre, 1992, Backward classes in Contemporary India, New Delhi

Berreman, G.D. 1979, Caste and other inequalities: Essays in inequality, Meerut: Folkore Institute.

Dube, Leela. 1997. Woman and Kinship .Comperative perspective on Gender in South and Southeast Asia. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Gadgil, Madhav and Guha, Ramchandra. 1996. Ecology and Equity: The Use and abuse of nature in Contemporary India. New Delhi. OUP

Gill, S.S. 1998. The Pathology of Corruption . New Delhi.:

Guha, Ranjit, 1991. Subaltern Studies, New York

Madan, T.N. 1991, Religion in India, New Delhi.

Ministry of Home Affairs. 1998. Crime in India. New Delhi. Govt.of India.

SatyaMurty. T.V. 1996 Region , Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in Contemporary India. New Delhi. OUP.

Sharma, S.L. 1997. “ Towards Sustainable Development in India” In S.R. Mehta (Ed) , Population, Poverty, and Sustainable development, Jaipur. Rawat Publications.

Sharma, Ursula. 1983. Woman, Work and Property in North West India. London : Tavistock.

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY (GS0 S4 06)

UNIT 1: FUNCTIONALIST PERSPECTIVE IN SOCIOLOGY

Emergence; Functionalism and Organismic Analogy; Spencer, Durkheim and Functionalism

UNIT 2: CONTRIBUTION OF A.R RADCLIFFE BROWN TO FUNCTIONALISM

Concept of Social Structure and Function

UNIT 3: CONTRIBUTION OF MALINOWSKI

Concepts of Magic; Science; Religion and Exchange

UNIT 4: CONTRIBUTION OF R.K. MERTON

Manifest and Latent Function; Middle Range Theories

UNIT 5: CONFLICT THEORY.

Origin and Development

UNIT 6: CONFLICT THEORY OF LEWIS COSER

Propositions of Conflict Process; Causes of Conflict; Duration of Conflict; Functions of Conflict; Criticisms

UNIT 7: CONFLICT THEORY OF DHARENDORF.

Concept of Authority; Group, Conflict and Change

UNIT 8: NEO MARXISM

Gramsci: Hegemony; Althusser: ISA; RSA

UNIT 9: INFLUENCE OF WILLIAM JAMES AND JOHN DEWEY ON INTERACTIONIST PERSPECTIVE WILLIAM JAMES:

Concept of Self; Pragmatism and Thinking

UNIT 10: G.H.MEAD: SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONISM

Mind; Self and Society

UNIT 11: C.H. COOLEY:

Self and Social Process; Looking Glass Self Theory

UNIT 12: HERBERT BLUMER

Interaction and Role-Taking; Interaction, Humans and Society.

UNIT 13: PHENOMENOLOGY:

Alfred Schutz

UNIT 14: IRVING GOFFMAN:

Dramaturgy

UNIT 15: ANTHONY GIDDENS:

Structuration

SUGGESTED READINGS

Blumer, H. *Symbolic Interactionism-Perspective or Method*. NJ: Prentice Hall, 1967

Collins, R. 1997. *Sociological Theory*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications

Goffman, E. 1973. *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*. NY: The Overlook Press

Racliffe-Brown A.R. 1971. *The Structure of Sociological Theory*. London: Cohen and West.

Ritzer, G. 1996. *Modern Sociological Theory*. New Delhi: McGraw Hill Company

5TH SEMESTER:

Sociology of Northeast India GSO S5 07

UNIT 1: EVOLUTION OF N.E INDIA:

Historicising 'northeast'-from a Trans-regional cross-road to a Frontier

UNIT 2: LOCATION AND ECOLOGY OF N.E INDIA AND ASSAM IN PARTICULAR

N.E: Location; Boundaries; Ecology of N.E India; Flora; Fauna and Rare Species;
Ecological Hotspots

UNIT 3: DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF NORTHEAST.

Racial; Linguistic; Caste; Religious; Tribal groups of Assam

UNIT 4: SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AMONG THE MAJOR TRIBAL GROUPS OF THE NORTH EASTERN STATES.

Marriage; Family; Kinship; Religion; Economy and Polity

UNIT 5: EMERGENCE OF MODERN STATE:

State and society in northeast India

UNIT 6: PROCESS OF STATE FORMATION IN ASSAM

Ahom Kingdom; Chieftainship; Annexation of British: Administrative Boundaries; Post Independence Period: Creation of Different States

UNIT 7: IMMIGRATION TO NORTHEAST INDIA AND ASSAM IN PARTICULAR:

Immigrant groups; Occupation; Consequences of Immigration; Insider Vs Outsider feuds.

UNIT 8: BORDER DISPUTES IN N.E. INDIA

Concept of Border and Territory; Major Border disputes in the region: Assam-Nagaland; Assam- Meghalaya; Causes and Consequences

UNIT 9: ETHNIC IDENTITY IN NORTHEAST INDIA

Ethnicity: Meaning and Characteristics; Intercommunity relations and its changing nature; Ethnic Conflict.

UNIT 10: AUTONOMY MOVEMENTS IN ASSAM

Autonomy: Meaning and Concept; Demand for Sixth Schedule; Demand for separate homeland; Causes and Its implications in Intercommunity relations

UNIT 11: TERRORISM AND VIOLENCE IN N.E INDIA

Terrorism: Origin and Development in the region; Major Terrorist Organisations; Causes; and Consequences

UNIT 12: ECONOMY AND OCCUPATION OF N.E INDIA:

Land Holding patterns; Property relations; industrial development

UNIT 13: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF N.E INDIA:

Problems of Security: Internal and External; transport and Communication Bottleneck

UNIT 14: INDIAN EXPERIENCE OF DEVELOPMENT IN NORTHEAST INDIA:

NEC; Economic Reforms and its consequences in N.E; Impact of Globalisation;

Look East Policy to Act East Policy.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Baruah, S. 2005. *Durable Disorder: Understanding the Politics of Northeast India*. Delhi:OUP

Elwin, V. 1947. *A Philosophy for NEFA*. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

Karna, M.N. 2004. *Agrarian Structure and Land Reforms in Assam*. Delhi: Regency

Weiner M. 1978. *Sons of the Soil*. Delhi: OUP.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY (GSO S5 S8)

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY:

Meaning; Definitions; Nature and Scope; Significance; Development of Political Sociology

UNIT 2: BASIC CONCEPTS (I):

Power; Authority; State and Elite

UNIT 3: BASIC CONCEPTS (II):

Political System; Political Economy; Bureaucracy; Civil Society

UNIT 4: POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION

Meaning; Types, Agencies, Functions

UNIT 5: POLITICAL CULTURE:

Introduction, Definitions, Nature, Dimensions of Political Culture, Role and Utility of Political Culture

UNIT 6: STATE:

State: Meaning and Characteristics; Difference between State and Association; State and Government; State and Society

UNIT 7: POLITICAL PARTIES:

Definition; Main features of a political party, Main Functions, Classification of Political Parties: Single and Multi Party system; Political party system in a Democratic Society, Party system in India

UNIT 8: PRESSURE GROUPS:

Definition, Characteristics, Difference between Pressure Group and Interest Group, Difference between Pressure Group and Political party, Pressure Groups in India

UNIT 9: THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO POWER:

Marxist theory; Weberian theory

UNIT 10: MARXIST AND WEBERIAN TRADITION IN POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Marxian Understanding of State; Weberian Understanding of Authority and Bureaucracy

UNIT 11: MAJOR POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES (I):

Nationalism; Liberalism; Fascism

UNIT 12: MAJOR POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES (II):

Radicalism; Socialism; Multiculturalism

UNIT 13: GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

Decentralisation; Panchayati Raj System; Political Participation at the grassroot level; protest movements; Decentralisation of Power and Social Change

UNIT 14: REGIONALISM; COMMUNALISM; NATIONALISM AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Meaning; Characteristics; Causes; Implications; National Integration and Challenges

UNIT 15: STATE AND SOCIETY IN NORTHEAST INDIA

Society and Polity in Northeast India; Colonialism and emergence of Political Elites; Issues of Governance;

SUGGESTED READINGS

Key, V.O. *Politics, Parties and Pressure Group*. NY: Crowell.

Kothari, R. 2008. *Caste in Indian Politics*. Delhi: Orient Blackswan

Mills, C.W. 1988. *The Power Elite*. NY: OUP

Nash, K. 2000. *Contemporary Political Sociology*. Massachusetts: Blackwell Publishers

POPULATION AND SOCIETY(GSO S5 09)

UNIT 1: POPULATION STUDIES:

Definition, nature, scope of Population Studies, Sources of population data, Social dimensions of population education.

UNIT 2: FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

Fertility, Mortality and Migration

UNIT 3: BASIC QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES IN DEMOGRAPHY

Nature of Demographic Data: Fertility Rate; Mortality Rate

UNIT 4: SOURCES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

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

UNIT 5: THEORIES OF POPULATION –I

Malthusian Theory of Population; Neo Malthusian Theory of Population

UNIT 6: THEORIES OF POPULATION –II

Optimum Theory of Population; Theory of Demographic Transition

UNIT 7: DEMOGRAPHY AND URBANIZATION

Meaning; Methods of Measuring Size of Urbanization; Factors responsible for Urbanisation; Problems of Urbanisation

UNIT 8: URBANIZATION IN INDIA

Trends of Urbanization since independence; Problem of Urbanisation and Measures

UNIT 9: POPULATION DYNAMICS IN INDIA

Fertility; Mortality and Migration in India

UNIT 10: POPULATION GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN INDIA

Growth of Population since 1901; Nature and Characteristics of Indian Population; Demographic Dividend of Indian Population.

UNIT 11: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF INDIAN POPULATION-I (EDUCATION)

Achievement of Indian Population in Literacy, completion of Secondary, Senior Secondary and Higher Education Inter-state, Inter-community and gender perspectives.

UNIT 12: QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF INDIAN POPULATION –II (HEALTH)

Life Expectancy, Birth rate and Death rates. Inter-state, Inter-community and gender perspectives.

UNIT 13: DETERMINANTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

Vital rates, Population Pyramid, Life table

UNIT 14: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Population as a constraint on and a resource for development, Relationship between population and poverty, Relationship between population growth and Environment, Concept of Population Education and its importance

UNIT 15: POPULATION POLICY IN INDIA

Population policy and Role of state, Population policy in India, Pre independence, Post-independence – shifts in perspective, Family planning – 1961, Family welfare 1977, National Population Policy 2000 and development there after

Suggested Readings:

- 1) Sinha, V. C.; Zacharia E. (2007). *Elements of Demography*. Allied Publishers Private Ltd.
- 2) Raj, H. (2006). *Fundamentals of Demography*. Surjeet Publications, Delhi.
- 3) Jhingan, M. L.; Bhatt, B.K.; Desai, J.N. (2007): *Demography*. Vrinda Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- 4) Bhende, Asha A.; Kanitkar, Tara. (1978). *Principles of population studies*. Himalaya Pub. House

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

(GS0 S5 010)

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT:

Meaning and Significance of Development; Definitions; Difference between Development and Growth

UNIT 2: BASIC CONCEPTS:

Human Development; Social Development; Economic Development

UNIT 3: ECOLOGICAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Meaning; Origin and Development of the Concept; Importance and Significance

UNIT 4: PATHS OF DEVELOPMENT:

Capitalist, Socialist and Mixed

UNIT 5: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

WID; WAD; GAD

UNIT 6: PERSPECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT (I):

Liberal and Marxist

UNIT 7: PERSPECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT (II):

Weberian and Ecological

UNIT 8: MODERNIZATION THEORY OF DEVELOPMENT

The historical context of modernization theories in post WW-II period; Key thinkers of Modernization theory: Rostow and others

UNIT 9: DEPENDENCY THEORY OF DEVELOPMENT

Emergence of Dependency Theory; Features of Dependency Theory; Theory of A.G.Frank

UNIT 10: WORLD SYSTEM THEORY OF DEVELOPMENT

Wallerstein's Theory of World System; Core-Periphery Model;

UNIT 11: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Five Year Plans and Development, India's experience since Independence- Sociological Appraisal of Five Year Plans: Objectives of Five Year Plans, Strategies, Failures and Achievements

UNIT 12: GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA:

Concept and Definition, it's economic, social and Cultural dimension and its impact.

UNIT 13: NEO-LIBERALISM:

Meaning of neo-liberalism; Structure, function and scope of World Trade Organisation; General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; General Agreement on Trade in Service.

UNIT 14: POVERTY:

Poverty and underdevelopment, Poverty in India: Extent, Estimations,, Rural Development and poverty, Poverty reduction Programmes-education, health, social exclusion and inclusive policies

UNIT 15: OTHER ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENT:

Population Explosion-Migration and Urbanization, Gender Issues, Socio-Economic disparities, Development Induced Displacement.

SUGGESTED READINGS

5. EPW Research Foundation, 1994. *Social Indicators of Development for India*, Economic and Political Weekly, May 14 1. Desai A.R, 1971. *Essays on Modernization of Underdeveloped Societies*, Thacker and Co.,
Bombay
2. Borthakur, B.N.2004, *Sociological Aspects of Economic Development*, Upasana Publishing Academy.
3. Datt and Sundaram, 2008. *Indian Economy*, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi,
4. Eade D and Ligteringen E, 2006. *Debating Development – NGOs and the Future*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur,

6. Escobar Arturo, 1995. *Encountering Development, the Making and Unmaking of the Third World* Princeton University Press, Princeton,
7. Ghosh J, *Never Done and Poorly Paid: Women's Work in Globalizing India*, Women Unlimited, New Delhi,
8. Gandhi, M. K, 2009. "*Hind Swaraj*", In ReghavanIyer, (ed.), *The Moral and Political Writings of Mahatma Gandhi*, Vol. I, Clarendon Press Oxford, 1986, pp. 199-264.
9. Harrison D. H, 1988. *The Sociology of Modernization and Development*, London Routledge
10. Joshi and Verma(ed), 1998. *Social Environment for Sustainable Development*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
11. Kothari Uma, *A Radical History of Development Studies, Individuals, Institutions and Ideologies*, David Philip, Zed books, New York.
14. Kapadia K. (ed.), 2002. *Violence of Development: The Politics of Identity, Gender and Social Inequalities in India*, Zubaan, New Delhi,
15. Preston P.W, 1982. *The Theories of Development*, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London,
16. Wood Charles, Robert Bryan(ed), 2005. *Rethinking Development in Latin America*, Penn State Press,
17. Wallenstein E, 1979. *The Capitalist World Economy*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge,
18. Wood Charles, Roberts Bryan (ed), 2005. *Rethinking Development In Latin America*, Penn State Press,

6th SEMESTER
RURAL AND URBAN SOCIOLOGY (GSO S6 011)

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO RURAL SOCIOLOGY:

Origin, Nature, Subject Matter, and Importance.

UNIT 2: RURAL SOCIAL STRUCTURE:

Caste and Class in Rural Set up; Family structure.

UNIT 3: CHANGING TRENDS IN RURAL SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

Migration; Urbanization and its impact; changes in the family system; caste-class continuum;

UNIT 4: RURAL ECONOMY:

Land Tenure System, Land Reforms, Green Revolution & its Impact; Bonded & Migrant Labourers

UNIT 5: CHANGES IN THE RURAL ECONOMY.

Industrialization and its impact; Urbanization and its impact; Growth of Tertiary or Service sector; Migration

UNIT 6: RURAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE:

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

UNIT 7: DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS:

Special Schemes for development of women, Child development programmes.

UNIT 8: RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

Community Development; IRDP; Minimum needs programme.

UNIT 9: TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT:

Development in Tribal Areas, Special Programmes for Tribal Areas; Constraints in Tribal Development

UNIT 10: GLOBALIZATION AND INDIAN PEASANTRY:

Agrarian Unrest and Peasant Movements in India.

UNIT 11: DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN SOCIOLOGY:

Origin & Scope of Urban Sociology; Rural Urban Differences; Urban Sociology in India

UNIT 12: URBANISM & URBANIZATION:

Concept of Urban; Urban Locality; Urbanism; Urbanism as a way of life; Urbanization; Definition; Process; Impact of Urbanization on family, religion and caste; Sub-urbanization; over-urbanization.

UNIT 13: URBAN PROBLEMS I:

Issues of Urbanization in India: Juvenile Delinquency, Beggary, Alcoholism & Drug Addiction, Spousal Violence.

UNIT 14: ISSUES OF URBAN SOCIETY:

Issues of Urbanization in India: Housing & Slums; Pollution; Water supply; Urban Development policies.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Rao, M.S.A, (ed.), 1974, *Urban sociology: a reader*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, chs.1, 9, 10.

Rao, Bhat and Kadekar (eds.) 1991, *Urban Sociology*, New Delhi: orient Longman,

Rao, M.S.A, 1981, "Some aspects of the sociology of migration", *Sociological Bulletin*, Vol. 30, 1.

Dwyer, Rachel and Christopher Pinny (eds.), 2001, *Pleasure and the nation: The history, politics, and consumption of public culture in India*, Oxford University Press.

A.R.Desai, 1959, *Rural Sociology India*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.

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

Doshi, S. L. and P.C. Jain, 2006. *Rural Sociology*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.

Jayapalan, N. 2002. *Urban Sociology*, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors, Delhi.

Srivastava, K. S. 2010. *Urban Sociology*, RBSA Publishers.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS (GSO S6 012)

UNIT 1: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS:

Meaning; Typology; Characteristics; Social Movement and Social Change

UNIT 2: THEORIES OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT:

Relative deprivation Theory, Structural, Functional Theory, Resource Mobilization Theory

UNIT 3: REVOLUTIONARY APPROACH TO SOCIAL MOVEMENT:

Overview, main advocates, perspectives and issues

UNIT 4: RADICAL APPROACH TO SOCIAL MOVEMENT:

Overview, main advocates, perspectives and issues

UNIT 5: LIBERAL APPROACH TO SOCIAL MOVEMENT:

Overview, main advocates, perspectives and issues

UNIT 6: NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Overview, Diversity of Issues, Leadership, Achievements

UNIT 7: RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

Emergence, Overview of the Religious Movements in India, Causes and Implications

UNIT 8: REFORM MOVEMENT.

Emergence, Leaders of BrahmoSamaj, AryaSamaj, PrarthanaSamaj, Impact of Reform Movements in Society

UNIT 9: TRIBAL MOVEMENT.

Overview of Tribal Movements in India, Prominent Tribal Movements: Emergence, Causes and Issues, Leadership, Implications

UNIT 10: DALIT MOVEMENT.

Overview of the Dalit Movement in India: Emergence, Causes, Leadership, Implications

UNIT 11: WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

Emergence, Issues, Legislations, Current trends

UNIT 12: HUMAN RIGHTS

Emergence, Issues, Achievements, Current Trends

UNIT 13: ENVIRONMENT MOVEMENT.

Emergence of Environmental Movements in India; Prominent Environmental Movements in India, Issues behind the Movements

UNIT 14: STUDENTS MOVEMENT.

Emergence, Indian Independence -an impetus to student movement, Issues, Leadership, Achievements, Current Trends

UNIT 15: IDENTITY MOVEMENT IN NORTH EAST INDIA.

Emergence, Issues, and Implications

References:

Shah, Ghanashyam, 1990. *Social movements in India: A review of literature*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, ,

Steven Buechler, 2000. *Social movements in advanced capitalism*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press,

Rao, 1974. *MSA Social Movements in India*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.

SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER (GSO S6 013)

UNIT- 1: GENDER AS A SOCIAL CONSTRUCT

Sex, Gender, Sexuality, Masculinity and Femininity

UNIT-2: BASIC CONCEPTS

Gender discriminations, gender gap, gender justice, gender socialization, women empowerment, women's oppression, exploitation and subordination, Matriarchy and Patriarchy; gender lens, sex disaggregated data

UNIT-3: GENDER DIFFERENCES AND INEQUALITIES

Class, Caste, Race, Family, Work, and Property Rights

UNIT-4: LIBERAL FEMINISM AND RADICAL FEMINISM:

Meaning of liberal feminism, main advocates, debates and criticisms; meaning of radical feminism, main advocates, issues and criticisms

UNIT 5: MARXIST FEMINISM:

Production, reproduction, Class, Alienation, Marriage and family

UNIT-6: SOCIALIST FEMINISM-

Class and gender, Division of Labour, Unified and Dual System, Exploitative Institutions of women in India-Family, Caste, Class, Culture, Religion and Social System.

UNIT 7: WOMEN AND EDUCATION

Curriculum content, Dropouts, negative capability in education-values in Education-Vocational education recent trends in women's education-Committees and Commissions on education, Adult literacy and Non-formal education for women's development.

UNIT-8: WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS-

Pre-independent, Post Independent and Current women movements, National committees and Commissions for Women-Government Organization for Women and Child Development, Role of individual activists, NGO's in securing women's rights, National and International funding Agencies

UNIT 9 : WOMEN AND HEALTH-

Health status of women in India-Mortality and Morbidity factors influencing health-
Nutrition and health-HIV and IODS control program national Health and Population
Policies and programmes

UNIT- 10: MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH:

Reproductive and child health approaches, Issues of old age, Women and environment-
Sustainable development and impact on Women

UNIT 11: WOMEN AND VIOLENCE:

Violence as a means of controlling and subjugating women's body; Expressions of
violence: Rape, Domestic violence, Dowry death, Life stages of women – from childhood
to widowhood; Responses from state civil and society Domestic Violence Bill

UNIT- 12: GENDER AND LANGUAGE:

Sensitive Language, Gender significance of gender sensitive language, gender biased
language vs. Gender neutral language, Gender sensitization, gender equality and equity

UNIT 13: DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT

1. Gender as a development issue
2. Gender and poverty
 - a. Feminization of poverty
 - b. Self-help Groups

UNIT-14: GENDER, LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Law: Constitutional Guarantees, Constitutional Amendment for the women, Personal
Laws, law as a tool of emancipation of women, Women Rights as Human Rights,
Gender and Human Rights

UNIT-15: CHANGING STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA

Status of Women in Contemporary India: Educational,
Economic, Legislative; Status of Women and Changing Form of Family Structure

Suggested Readings

- Dube, L. 2001. *Anthropological explorations in Gender*. New Delhi: Sage
Tong, R. 2009. *Feminist Thought*. Colorado: Westview Press.
Rege, S. 2003. *Sociology of Gender*. New Delhi: Sage.
Walby, S. 1989. "Theorising Patriarchy" in *Sociology*. Vol.23, No.2, pp.213-234

MEDIA AND SOCIETY (GSO S6 014)

UNIT-1: INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNICATION

- i. Concept of communication in social sciences
- ii. Communication: Types and it's needs

UNIT- 2: INTRODUCTION TO MASS COMMUNICATION

- i. Concept of Mass Communication
- ii. Evaluation, Types and Function of Mass communication

UNIT- 3: VERBAL COMMUNICATION

- i. Multiple meanings: Polysemy
- ii. Types of Verbal communication

UNIT- 4: NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION

- i. Concept of Non-verbal communication
- ii. The functions and elements of Non-verbal communication

UNIT- 5: LISTENING

- i. Concept and importance of listening
- ii. Process of active listening

UNIT- 6: THEORIES OF MASS COMMUNICATION

- i. Normative group of theories
- ii. Sociological group of theories

UNIT- 7: MASS COMMUNICATION AND SOCIETY

- i. Effects of media on marriage and family
- ii. The mass media and Indian family

UNIT- 8: COMMUNICATION APPROACH

- i. Communication effects approach
- ii. Mass media and modernization approach

UNIT- 9: CRITIQUE OF COMMUNICATION APPROACH

- i. Critical appraisal of communication campaign in strategic social change
- ii. New rules for communication in development

UNIT- 10: COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES FOR EMPOWERMENT

- i. Ethics and development
- ii. Participatory strategy in Social Change

UNIT- 11: CULTURE AND COMMUNICATION

- i. Cross-culture communication and inter-cultural communication
- ii. Structure-Based cultural characteristics

UNIT- 12: PUBLIC RELATIONS AND SOCIETY

- i. Concept of Public relations
- ii. Growth and development of public relations

UNIT- 13: ADVERTISING

- i. Functions of advertising agencies
- ii. Advertising in India

UNIT- 14: MASS MEDIA AND DEVELOPMENT

- i. The cultural context of development
- ii. Traditional media and development

Essential Readings:

- Agrawal, Namita : Theories of communication and mass media, Book Enclave, Jaipur (2007)
- Blum, Eleanor : Basic Books in the Mass Media, Chicago, University of Illinois Press (1980)
- Chunamwalla, S. A. (ed): Advertising: Theory and Practice, New Delhi, Himalaya Publishing House (1990)
- DeFleur, M.T. : Theories of Mass Communication, David Mckny Co. New York (1970)
- Defleur, M.L. & E.E Dennis: Understanding Mass Communication (ed), Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, (1986)
- Fox, L (ed) : Broadcasting & communications, Arco Publishing company, new York, (1978)
- Mehta D.S. : Mass communication & Journalism in India, Allied Publishers, New Delhi (1979)

Melkote R Srinivas & H. L. Steeves: Communication for development in the third world, Sage Publications New Delhi, (2001)

Prabhakar Nava & Narendra Basu: Mass Media and Development commonwealth, Delhi (2007)

Saikia, Jyoti Prasad : Ganasanyogar Samajtattwa, Bidya Bhawan, Jorhat, Assam (2014)

----- : Ganasanyog- Pratoy Aru Pratyasha Bidya Bhawan, Jorhat, Assam (2014)
