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MUC/RG/AC/2022-23/307

Dated. Majuli 17th November, 2025

NOTIFICATION

The 10th Meeting of the Academic Council, Majuli University of Culture, Majuli, held on 14/10/2025, vide Resolution No. 02, has approved the Syllabi for the 3rd to 6th Semester of the Sociology Minor Subject of the Five-Year Integrated Masters (FYUGP + 1 Year Masters) Programme, as recommended by the Board of Studies (BoS) in Sociology, Majuli University of Culture, with effect from the academic session 2025-2026.

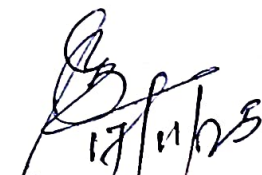
Enclosed: The Syllabi for the 3rd to 6th Semester of the Sociology Minor Subject of the Five-Year Integrated Masters (FYUGP + 1 Year Masters) Programme as Annexure A.

Issued with due approval.


17/11/25
Academic Registrar
Majuli University of Culture
Majuli

Copy to:

1. The Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Majuli University of Culture, Majuli for kind information.
2. Registrar, Majuli University of Culture, Majuli for favour of kind information.
3. All HoD of the Teaching Departments, Majuli University of Culture, Majuli, Assam for favour of kind information and needful.
4. Website in-Charge, Majuli University of Culture, Majuli for needful.
5. Office file.


17/11/25
Academic Registrar
Majuli University of Culture
Majuli



MAJULI UNIVERSITY OF CULTURE, MAJULI

**SYLLABI FOR THE 3RD TO 6TH SEMESTERS OF THE SOCIOLOGY
MINOR SUBJECT OF THE FIVE-YEAR INTEGRATED MASTERS
(FYUGP+1 YEAR MASTERS) PROGRAMME.**

(Dr. Bhaskar Jyoti Borah)

MAJULI UNIVERSITY OF CULTURE

Garamur, Majuli, Assam

**FIVE YEAR INTEGRATED MASTERS PROGRAMME (FYIMP)
(SOCIOLOGY-MINOR)**

THE PREAMBLE:

Sociology studies the evolution of human society as well as social relationships, interactions and cultures around the world. It also includes a detailed assessment of how human beings communicate with each other as well as with society and nature as a whole. Moreover, it tries to evaluate social problems and paradoxes that permeate human society. As a subject, it has been researched widely in connection with Psychology, History, Political Science, Law, among to others. Keeping this view in mind, as a discipline the subject has been developing across the world by ensuring inclusion, dignity, showing sensitivity to gender, cultural and spiritual differences.

Sociology as a discipline always encourages, students to develop reasons for social differences, including differences in social behavior. They will grow as a citizen who will understand the reasons for the differentials in group opportunities and outcomes. Sociology will also teach them the relevance of social hierarchies and social power in everyday life. Keeping in view the dynamic nature of society, Sociology as a discipline has immense importance to develop competencies and skills required for keeping oneself professionally engaged and personally well informed to participate in the social learning process to update knowledge and practice.

Change is the unchangeable law of nature and therefore, society is not a static entity. With the continuous changes taking place in the society, the nature and scope of Sociology also changes and enlarges. The scope of Sociology, especially in terms of career opportunities has widened due to the development of fields such as industrial sociology, medical sociology, rural and urban sociology, sociology of development, visual sociology and much more. There are plentiful scope of doing research in Sociology after generate ideas about how man encounters the social processes and social institutions as a member of the society. Thus Sociology is deemed to be a solution for all social problems as it is the subject that talks about the interrelationship between individual and society, the types of societies and the various social processes that contribute to sustain the society over a period of time. Social scientists, policy makers, reformers cannot contribute towards the development of a better-off society without having deeper understanding of Sociology.

The main purpose of the Undergraduate Programme in Sociology is to develop and disseminate knowledge, skills and values through teaching, field-based training, internship and research projects in order to promote, maintain and improve the functioning of individuals, families, groups, organizations and communities existing in the society.

The curriculum for Sociology at undergraduate level therefore, has incorporated certain new components of learning in order to make it relevant to the contemporary society and modern practices. It is expected that the prepared LOCF for Sociology at undergraduate level and FYUGP will be of immense relevance to the prospective graduates having interest in understanding Society and how it works, doing research and finding out practical solutions to the existing social problems. It will be very advantageous to make students of Sociology more dynamic and adaptable by enhancing their skills leading to heir increased employability. The discipline will also help in shaping the students' overall personalities to take on the challenges of an emerging competitive society by helping them to understand the importance of soft skills in overall personality development. It has incremental learning experiences that will enhance the abilities of students

who come from diverse backgrounds. It will also provide opportunities to develop individual potentialities and to produce a pool of better professionals in every forthcoming year.

COURSE STRUCTURE

Semester	Title of the Course	Course Code	Nature of the Course	Total Credits
Semester- I	Introduction to Sociology		Minor	04
Semester- II	Indian Social System		Minor	04
Semester- III	Rural and Urban Sociology		Minor	04
Semester- IV	Social Problems and Change		Minor	04
Semester- V	Sociology of Development		Minor	04
Semester- VI	Industrial Sociology and Labour Welfare		Minor	04

Semester : I
Title of the Course : Introduction to Sociology
Course Code :
Nature of the Course : Minor
Total Credits : 4 Credits
Distribution of Marks: 60 (End-Semester) + 40 (In-Semester), Total: 100

Course Objectives:

- The mandate of the course is to introduce the discipline to the students from diverse training and capabilities.
- The course is intended to introduce the students to a sociological way of thinking.
- It also provides a foundation for the other more detailed and specialized courses in sociology.

Units	Contents	L	T	P	Total Hours
Unit- 1 (20 Marks)	Introduction to Sociology 1.1 Importance of Sociological Study 1.2 Nature and Scope of Sociology 1.3 Origin of Sociology 1.4 Sociology as a Science (Relationship with other Social Sciences) 1.5 Factors Contributing to the Emergence of Sociology	18	2	0	20
Unit- 2 (20 Marks)	Basic Concept 2.1 Social Group 2.2 Social Institution 2.3 Status and Role 2.4 Social Stratification 2.5 Caste & Class System 2.6 Social Control	13	02	0	15
Unit- 3 (15 Marks)	Culture and Civilization Culture: 3.1 Definitions of Culture 3.2 Types of Culture 3.3 Sub Culture Civilization: 3.4 Meaning of Civilization 3.5 Characteristics of Civilization 3.6 Elements of Civilization	13	02	0	15
Unit- 4 (15 Marks)	Contribution of Classical Thinkers 4.1 Development of Social Thought 4.2 Classical Thinkers: August Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx	09	01	0	10
Total		53	07	0	60

Modes of Assessment:

Modes of Assessment	Marks
Seasonal Examination	20%
Seminar/Group Discussion/Viva-Voce etc.	10%
Home Assignment	5%
Attendance	5%
<i>End-Semester Examination</i>	60%
Total	100%

Learning Outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the learner will be able to know:

- Understand the process behind the development of sociology.
- Understand the nature and scope of sociology.
- Understand different sociological concepts to define social life.
- Understand the importance of social stratification and social mobility to explain social behavior and human relation in society.

Suggested Reading:

- Cohn, B.S., 1990: "An Anthropologist among the Historians and Other Essays", Delhi, Oxford University Press, Pp.136-171
- Mencher, J., 1991: "The Caste System Upside Down", in D. Gupta (ed.), Social Stratification, Delhi, Oxford University Press, Pp.93-109
- Srinivas, M.N. and A. M. Shah, 1968: "Hinduism", in D. L. Sills (ed.) the International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, Volume 6, New York: Macmillan, Pp.358-366
- Giddens, A., 2006 (5th ed.): "Sociology, London" Oxford University Press, Chapter 1, pp. 2-29.
- Bierstedt, R., 1974: "The Social Order", New York: Mc Graw Hill, Chapter 9, pp. 250-179.
- Linton, R, 1936: "The Study of Man", New York: Appleton Century Crofts, Chapter 8, pp.113- 131.
- Horton, P.B. and C. L. Hunt, 1985: "Sociology" New York: Mc Graw Hill, Chapter 4, pp 79-103.
- Radcliffe-Brown, A.R., 1976: "Structure and Function in Primitive Society", Chapter 9 & 10, pp. 178-204.
- Gupta, Dipankar. 1991: "Social Stratification" New Delhi. Oxford University Press.

Semester : II
Title of the Course : Indian Social System
Course Code :
Nature of the Course : Minor
Total Credits : 4 Credits

Distribution of Marks: 60 (End-Semester) + 40 (In-Semester), Total: 100

Course Objectives:

1. This paper introduces the processes and modes of construction of Knowledge of India.
2. It aims to draw attention to the key concepts and institutions which are useful for the understanding of Indian Society.

Units	Contents	L	T	P	Total Hours
Unit- 1 (20 Marks)	Structure of Indian Society: 1.1 Demography: Rural-Urban 1.2 Pluralism: Communalism, Secularism, Regionalism	13	02	0	15
Unit- 2 (20 Marks)	Indian Institution: 2.1 Meaning and definition, Characteristics and changing pattern of the Indian institution. 2.2 Family, Marriage, Kinship, Caste, Class, Tribes in India	18	02	0	20
Unit- 3 (15 Marks)	Social Stratification and Mobility: 1.1 Meaning and Forms	09	01	0	10
Unit- 4 (15 Marks)	Social Movement in India: 4.1 Meaning and Characteristics of Social Movement. 4.2 Ethnic, Dalits' and Peasant Movement in India	13	02	0	15
Total		53	07	0	60

L: Lecture

T: Tutorial

P: Practical

Modes of Assessment:

Modes of Assessment	Marks
Internal Examination	20%
Seminar/Group Discussion/Viva-Voce etc.	10%
Home Assignment	5%
Attendance	5%
End-Semester Examination	60%

Total	100%
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Learning Outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the learner will be able to:

- Identify how sociological knowledge is constructive in Indian Social Context.
- How sociological imagination is related to different institutions of Indian society
- Understand the relationship between castes, tribes and village studies with major social institutions of Indian society.
- How Indian social institutions are the backbone of Indian social life and how it is related to sociological understanding.

Suggested Reading:

- Srinivas, M. N., 1969: 'The Caste System in India', in A. Béteille (ed.) Social Inequality: Selected Readings, Harmondsworth, Penguin Books, Pp.265- 272
- Mencher, J., 1991: 'The Caste System Upside Down', in D. Gupta (ed.), Social Stratification, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, Pp.93-109
- Dhanagare, D.N., 1991: The Model of Agrarian Classes in India, in D. Gupta (ed.), Social Stratification, Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp. 271-275
- Breman, J., 1999: The Study of Industrial Labour in Post Colonial India: The Formal Sector, Contributions to Indian Sociology, 33 (1&2), Pp.1-41
- Haimendorf, C. V. F., 1967: The Position of Tribal Population in India, in P. Mason India and Ceylon: Unity and Diversity, New York: Oxford University Press, Chapter 9
- Srinivas, M. N., 1987: The Dominant Caste and Other Essays, Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp.20-59
- Karve, I., 1994: "The Kinship Map of India", in P. Uberoi (ed.) Family, Kinship and Marriage in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp.50-73
- Srinivas, M.N. and A. M. Shah, 1968: Hinduism, in D. L. Sills (ed.) the International Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences, Volume 6, New York: Macmillan, Pp.358-366
- Gupta, Dipankar (1991): Social Stratification, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- Ahuja, Ram (1993): Indian Social System, Rawat Publication, the University of California.

Semester : III
Title of the Course : Rural and Urban Sociology
Course Code :
Nature of the Course : Minor
Total Credits : 4 Credits

Distribution of Marks: 60 (End-Semester) + 40 (In-Semester), Total: 100

Course Objectives:

- Understanding the approaches to study Rural Society.
- Understanding the nature of Rural and Urban Society.
- Discuss the Importance of Rural and Urban Society.
- Explain the nature of Rural and Urban Institutions.

Units	Contents	L	T	P	Total Hours
Unit- 1 (20 Marks)	Introduction: 1.1 Sociological Approach to Studying Rural and Urban Society 1.2 Characteristics of Rural Communities and Rural Urban differences.	18	02	0	20
Unit- 2 (20 Marks)	Social Structure: 2.1 Agrarian Relations, Rural and Urban Economy 2.2 Rural Institutions- Family, Caste and Panchayatiraj 2.3 Urban Institutions and Urban Planning	13	02	0	20
Unit- 3 (10 Marks)	Development and Issues of Rural-Urban Society: 3.1 Issues and Challenges of Rural Development 3.2 Urban Issues- Poverty and Slums	09	01	0	10
Unit- 4 (10 Marks)	Migration and Urbanization: 4.1 Impact of Migration on Rural and Urban Societies.	09	02	0	10
Total		53	07	0	60

L: Lecture

T: Tutorial

P: Practical

Modes of Assessment:

Modes of Assessment	Marks
Internal Examination	20%
Seminar/Group Discussion/Viva-Voce etc.	10%
Home Assignment	5%
Attendance	5%
<i>End-Semester Examination</i>	60%
Total	100%

Learning Outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the learner will be able to:

- Identify how sociological knowledge is constructive in Indian Rural and Urban Social Context.
- How sociological imagination is related to different institutions of Indian Rural and Urban society.
- Understand the relationship between Rural and Urban Societies.
- How Indian Rural and Urban social institutions are the backbone of Indian social life and how it is related to sociological understanding.

Suggested Reading:

- Srinivas, M. N., 1969: 'The Caste System in India"', in A. Beteille (ed.) Social Inequality: Selected Readings, Harmondsworth, Penguin Books, Pp.265- 272
- Mencher, J., 1991: 'The Caste System Upside Down', in D. Gupta (ed.), Social Stratification, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, Pp.93-109
- Dhanagare, D.N., 1991: The Model of Agrarian Classes in India, in D. Gupta (ed.), Social Stratification, Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp. 271-275
- Desai, A.R. (1969): Rural Sociology in India. Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- Srinivas, M. N., 1987: The Dominant Caste and Other Essays, Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp.20-59
- Ahuja, R. (1993): Indian Social System, Rawat Publication, the University of California.
- Marriott, M. (ed.) (1955): Village India: Studies in the Little Community, Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
- Redfield, R. (1956): Peasant Society and Culture: An Anthropological approach to civilization, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago
- Doshi, S.L. & Jain, P.C. (1999): Rural Sociology, Rawat Publication, Jaipur.

Semester : IV
Title of the Course : Social Problems and Change
Course Code :
Nature of the Course : Minor
Total Credits : 4 Credits

Distribution of Marks: 60 (End-Semester) + 40 (In-Semester), Total: 100

Course Objectives:

- Understanding the Meaning and Definition, Nature and Types of Social Problems and Social Change in India.
- Understanding the cause and consequences of Social Problems in India.
- Understanding the cause and consequences of Social Change in India
- Understanding the Types, Characteristics and impact of Social Movement in India.

Units	Contents	L	T	P	Total Hours
Unit- 1 (20 Marks)	Introduction to Social Problems and Social Change: 1.1 Definition, Nature and Types of Social Problems 1.2 Meaning and definition of Social Change 1.3 Nature and Characteristics of Social Change	13	02	0	15
Unit- 2 (20 Marks)	Social Problems: 2.1 Poverty, Youth Unrest, Unemployment, etc. 2.2 Causes, Consequences and Solution	13	02	0	15
Unit- 3 (10 Marks)	Indian Institutions and Social Change: 3.1 Causes, Consequences of Social Change in Indian Institutions. 3.2 Impact of Modernization and Westernization	13	02	0	15
Unit- 4 (10 Marks)	Social Movements: 4.1 Concept of Social Movements 4.2 Formation of Social Movement. 4.3 Characteristics and impact of Social Movement.	13	02	0	15
Total		52	08	0	60

L: Lecture

T: Tutorial

P: Practical

Modes of Assessment:

Modes of Assessment	Marks
Internal Examination	20%
Seminar/Group Discussion/Viva-Voce etc.	10%
Home Assignment	5%
Attendance	5%
End-Semester Examination	60%
Total	100%

Learning Outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the learner will be able to:

- Understand the concept of Social Problems and Social Change.
- Analyze the causes and consequences of Social Problems.
- Evaluate the impact of social change on the society.
- Evaluate the impact of social movement on the society

Suggested Reading:

- Ahuja, R. (2021): "Social Problems in India", Rawat Publication, New Delhi
- Moore, W. E. (1963): "Social Change", Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.
- Best, J. (2016): "Social Problems", W.W. Norton & Company
- Srinivas, M. N., 1969: 'The Caste System in India"', in A. Béteille (ed.) Social Inequality: Selected Readings, Harmondsworth, Penguin Books, Pp.265- 272
- Mencher, J., 1991: 'The Caste System Upside Down', in D. Gupta (ed.), Social Stratification, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, Pp.93-109
- Dhanagare, D.N., 1991: The Model of Agrarian Classes in India, in D. Gupta (ed.), Social Stratification, Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp. 271-275
- Desai, A.R. (1969): Rural Sociology in India. Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- Srinivas, M. N., 1987: The Dominant Caste and Other Essays, Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp.20-59
- Ahuja, R. (1993): Indian Social System, Rawat Publication, the University of California.
- Marriott, M. (ed.) (1955): Village India: Studies in the Little Community, Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
- Redfield, R. (1956): Peasant Society and Culture: An Anthropological approach to civilization, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago
- Doshi, S.L. & Jain, P.C. (1999): Rural Sociology, Rawat Publication, Jaipur.

Semester : V
Title of the Course : Sociology of Development
Course Code :
Nature of the Course : Minor
Total Credits : 4 Credits

Distribution of Marks: 60 (End-Semester) + 40 (In-Semester), Total: 100

Course Objectives:

- i. To understand the emergence and development of Economic Sociology as a distinct field of study.
- ii. To analyze the Social Structures, institutions, and relationships that shape economic phenomena
- iii. To examine the key debates and perspectives in economic sociology, including the role of power, culture and network.
- iv. To apply economic sociology concepts and theories to real-world economic issues and problems.

Units	Contents	L	T	P	Total Hours
Unit- 1 (15 Marks)	Sociology of Economic Development: 1.1 Nature and Scope 1.2 Meaning of Development: Social and Economic Development	09	01	0	10
Unit- 2 (20 Marks)	Basic Concepts: 2.1 Concept of Underdeveloped, Development, Developed Country 2.2 Urbanization and Economic Development 2.3 Communication and Economic Development 2.4 Education and Economic Development	18	02	0	20
Unit- 3 (15 Marks)	Economic and Social Planning: 3.1 Meaning and Definition 3.2 Aims and Objectives of Economic and Social Planning 3.3 India's Five Year Plans	13	02	0	15
Unit- 4 (15 Marks)	Social and Cultural barriers of Economic Development in India: 4.1 Indian Society: Culture and Process of Economic Development 4.2 Obstacles of Economic Development in India	13	02	0	15
Total		53	07	0	60

L: Lecture

T: Tutorial

P: Practical

Modes of Assessment:

Modes of Assessment	Marks
Internal Examination	20%
Seminar/Group Discussion/Viva-Voce etc.	10%
Home Assignment	5%
Attendance	5%
<i>End-Semester Examination</i>	60%
Total	100%

Learning Outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the learner will be able to:

- Overview of Economic Sociology.
- Key concepts of Economic Culture and institutions of Economic Development.
- Historical Development of Economic Sociology
- States: Economic Policy, Regulation and Governance
- Economic Inequality: Social cause and Consequences
- Five-year Plans of the Government

Suggested Reading:

- Granovetter, M. (1985): Economic action and Social Structure: The Problem of emboldens, American Journal of Sociology, 91 (3), 481-510
- Swedberg, R. (2003): Principles of Economic Sociology, Princeton University Press
- Zelizer, V. A. (2010): Economic Lives: How Culture and Politics Matter, Princeton University Press
- Gayl, D. (1970): Sociology of Economic Development: A Reader, Harper & Row Publisher.
- Borthakur, B. N. (2016): Sociology of Economic Development, DVS Publisher, Guwahati, Assam
- Hoselitz, F. (1960): Sociological Aspects of Economic Growth, The Free Press of Glenco, Illinois
- Dhanagare, D.N., 1991: The Model of Agrarian Classes in India, in D. Gupta (ed.), Social Stratification, Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp. 271-275
- Breman, J., 1999: The Study of Industrial Labour in Post Colonial India: The Formal Sector, Contributions to Indian Sociology, 33 (1&2), Pp.1-41
- Srinvas, M. N., 1987: The Dominant Caste and Other Essays, Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp.20-59
- Karve, 1, 1994: "The Kinship Map of India", in P. Uberoi (ed.) Family, Kinship and Marriage in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp.50-73
- Gupta, Dipankar (1991): Social Stratification, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- Ahuja, Ram (1993): Indian Social System, Rawat Publication, the University of California.
- Borah, B. K. (2004): Arthanoitik Unnayanar Samajtatta, Banalata Publication, Guwahati, Assam (Assamese).

Semester : VI
Title of the Course : Industrial Sociology and Labour Welfare
Course Code :
Nature of the Course : Minor
Total Credits : 4 Credits

Distribution of Marks: 60 (End-Semester) + 40 (In-Semester), Total: 100

Course Objectives:

- Introduction to Industrial Relations, Trade Unions, Industrial Dispute and collective bargaining.
- Study to Statutory and non-statutory welfare activities, social security measures and labour laws.
- Study to Sociological theories, Industrial organizations, labour management and Industrial Conflict.

Units	Contents	L	T	P	Total Hours
Unit- 1 (15 Marks)	Nature, Growth and basic Concepts: 1.1 Nature and Growth of Industrial Sociology, Nature of Pre Industrial and Industrial Society. 1.2 Industrialization 1.3 Division of Labour	13	02	0	15
Unit- 2 (20 Marks)	Social Structure of Industry: 2.1 Concept of Organization, Formal and Informal Organization 2.3 Organizational Levels. 2.4 Principles of Organization 2.5 Industrial Bureaucracy.	18	02	0	20
Unit- 3 (15 Marks)	Industrial Disputes and Trade Union: 3.1 Industrial Dispute: Meaning, Forms and Causes. 3.2 Trade Union: Meaning, Types and Objectives.	09	01	0	10
Unit- 4 (15 Marks)	Labour Welfare: 4.1 Definition and Objectives. 4.2 Types of Welfare Works. 4.3 Laboue Welfare Practices in India 4.4 Agencies of Labour Welfare	13	02	0	15
Total		53	07	0	60

L: Lecture

T: Tutorial

P: Practical

Modes of Assessment:

Modes of Assessment	Marks
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Internal Examination	20%
Seminar/Group Discussion/Viva-Voce etc.	10%
Home Assignment	5%
Attendance	5%
End-Semester Examination	60%
Total	100%

Learning Outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the learner will be able to:

- Understand the concepts of Industrial Sociology and Labour Welfare.
- Analyze Industrial Relations and Labour Laws.
- Apply Sociological theories to Industrial settings.
- Evaluate labour welfare measures and social security schemes.

Suggested Reading:

- Gisbert, S. J. (1972): Fundaments of Industrial Sociology, Tata McGraw- Hills Publication Company, New Delhi.
- Moors Wilbert, E. (1969): The Impact of Industry, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi
- Schneider Eugene, V. (1971): Industrial Sociology, Tata McGraw- Hills Publication Company, New Delhi.
- Miller Delbert, C. & Form, Willam, H. (1964): Industrial Sociology: The Sociology of Work Organizations, Harper and Row Publishers, New York.
- Sheth, N. R. (1968): The Social Framework of an Indian Factory, Oxford University Press, Bombay
- Granovetter, M. (1985): Economic action and Social Structure: The Problem of embeddeness, American Journal of Sociology, 91 (3), 481-510
- Swedberg, R. (2003): Principles of Economic Sociology, Princeton University Press
- Gayl, D. (1970): Sociology of Economic Development: A Reader, Harper & Row Publisher.
- Borthakur, B. N. (2016): Sociology of Economic Development, DVS Publisher, Guwahati, Assam
- Hoselitz, F. (1960): Sociological Aspects of Economic Growth, The Free Press of Glenco, Illinois
- Breman, J., 1999: The Study of Industrial Labour in Post Colonial India: The Formal Sector, Contributions to Indian Sociology, 33 (1&2), Pp.1-41.
- Ahuja, Ram (1993): Indian Social System, Rawat Publication, the University of California.
- Borthakur B. N. & Bordoloi, R. (2007): Udyugik Samajtatta aru Shramik Kalyan, Bidya Bhaban, Jorhat (Assamese)
