

FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME (FYUGP) 2023-24

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

SOCIOLOGY

MAJOR COURSE- 03(Semester – III)

RURAL SOCIOLOGY IN INDIA

Paper Code- USOCMAJ23003

Full Marks: (Written 60+Tutorial15) = 75

Credits: 4

Course Objectives:

Rural sociology is a specialised branch of sociology. It analyses the nature and dynamics of village society and rural areas. In the context of India rural sociology occupies a unique position. This paper is designed to bring out the distinctive features, their structures, changing features, rural problems and development programmes in rural society in India.

Course Content:

UNIT -1: Rural Sociology

1.1 Origin, Definition, Subject matter and Scope of Rural Sociology

1.2 Nature and Significance of Rural Sociology in India

1.3 Basic Concepts: Sanskritization, Dominant Caste, Parochialization, Universalization, Great Tradition and Little Tradition

UNIT- 2: Rural Social Structure, Economy and Nature of Change

2.1 Concept and Definition of Village Community and Characteristics

2.2 Jajmani System: Concept, Definition, Features and Nature of Change

2.3 Agrarian Economy, Peasant Community and Agrarian Class Structure

2.4 Self-sufficient Village Community

UNIT-3: Agrarian Reforms in India

3.1 Agrarian Reform Programmes: Concepts and Objectives

3.2 Land Reforms Programmes, Objectives, and Critique

3.3 Changing Dimension of Agriculture, Technology and Cropping Pattern, Green Revolution and Commercialization of Agriculture

UNIT-4: Local Self Government

4.1 Rural power structure: Nature of Rural Leadership

4.2 Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI): Constitutional Provisions, Structures and Functions

UNIT-5: Rural Development: Concepts, Definition, Features and Objectives

5.1 Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

5.2 Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)

5.3 Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

5.4 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

References:

1. Doshi, S.L. & P. C. Jain 2002, Rural Sociology, Jaipur: Rawat.
2. Desai A.R., 1997, Rural Sociology in India, Bombay: Popular Prakshan
3. Dhanagar D.N., 1998, Peasant Movements in India, New Delhi: Oxford
4. Gupta D.N., 2001, Rural Development System, New Delhi: Books India International
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11. India Social Development Report, 2007, Council for Social Development, Oxford University Press

12. India Social Development Report, 2012, Minorities at the Margins Council for Social Development, Oxford Univ. Press.
13. India Social Development Report, 2010, Council for Social Development, Oxford Univ. Press.
14. Human Development Report, 2011, Towards Social Inclusion, Oxford University Press.

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

SOCIOLOGY

MAJOR COURSE-04 (Semester – III)

URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Paper Code- USOCMAJ23004

Full Marks: 75

Credits: 4

Course Objective:

This course provides an exposure to key theoretical perspectives for understanding urban life in historical and contemporary contexts. It also reflects on some concerns of urban living while narrating the subjective experiences of urban communities. With case studies from India and other parts of the world this course will help students relate to the complexities of urban living.

Course Content

UNIT-1: Understanding Urban Sociology

1.1 Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance

1.2 Some Basic Concepts: Urbanization, Urbanism, Rural Urban Dichotomy, Rural Urban Continuum, Conurbation, Suburbanization and Urban Ecology

1.3 Urban Community: Definition and Features

1.4 Urbanism as a Way of Life

UNIT-2: Perspectives in Urban Sociology

2.1 Ecological

2.2 Network Society

2.3 Classification of Towns and Cities in terms of Size and Functions

2.3 City as Culture- Features, Town, Metropolitan, Mega City and Hi-Tech City

2.4 Migration- Concept, Types, Factors

UNIT-3: Urbanization in India

3.1 Urbanization: Factors and Trends of Urbanization in India

3.2 Urbanization During Colonial Period

3.3 Urbanization During Post Independence Era

Unit 4: Urban Policies

4.1 Urban Planning: Concept and Importance

4.2 Urban Development Policies and Programmes During Post Independence Era

UNIT-5: Urban Problems

5.1 Housing Problems, Slum Problems and Slum Improvement Programmes

5.2 Transport, Crime, Urban Pollution and Environmental Concern

5.3 Urban Poverty, Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes

References:

1. Mumford, Lewis 1961, *The City in History: its origins and transformations and its prospects*, Mariner Books: Pp 3-29, 94-118
2. Holton, R. J., 2013, *Cities, Capitalism and Civilization*, London: Allan and Unwin, Chapters. 1 & 2. Pp. 1 – 32
3. Parker, Simon 2015, *Urban Theory and Urban Experience: Encountering the City*, London: Routledge. Chapter 2. *Foundations of Urban Theory* Pp. 8 – 26
4. Hannerz, Ulf 1980, *Exploring the City: Toward an Urban Anthropology*, NY: Columbia University Press. Chapter 2. Pp 19-58
5. Lewis, Wirth 1938, “Urbanism as a way of Life” in *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 44, No.1 (July), Pp. 1-24
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12. Benjamin S., 2004, "Urban Land Transformation for Pro-Poor Economies", *Geoforum*, Volume 35, Issue 2, March 2004, Pp. 177-197
13. Katznelson, Ira 1981, *City Trenches: Urban Politics and Patterning of Class in United States*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Chapter 8. *Social Theory, Urban Movements and Social Change*. Pp. 193 - 215
14. Ayyar, Varsha 2013, "Caste and Gender in a Mumbai resettlement site", *Economic & Political Weekly*, May 4, Vol. XLVIII, No 18, Pp 44-55
15. Kamath, Lalitha and Vijayabaskar, M., 2009, "Limits and possibilities of Middle Class Associations as Urban collective actors", *Economic & Political Weekly*, June 27, 2009 vol XLIV No. 26 & 27, Pp 368 -376
16. Grazian, David 2009, "Urban Nightlife, Social Capital, and the Public Life of Cities" *Sociological Forum*, Vol. 24, No. 4 (Dec., 2009), pp. 908-917
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18. Kumar, Nita 1988, *The Artisans of Banaras. Popular Culture and Identity*, 1880—1986, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

SOCIOLOGY

MAJOR COURSE- 05 (Semester – III)

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Paper Code- USOCMAJ23005

Full Marks: 75

Credits: 4

Course Objectives:

The course aims to focus on the understanding of development as a part of socio-cultural dynamism. It deals with the changing relationship that is emerging as a consequence of economic development and its repercussion on different aspects of society namely social, cultural and political.

Unit 1: Sociology of Development: Origin, Scope and Subject matter

Unit 2: Understanding Development

2.1 Concept Definition and Characteristics of Development

2.2 Economic Development

2.3 Human Development

2.4 Sustainable Development

2.5 Ecological notions of Development

Unit 3: Social development

3.1 Meaning and definitions, Features

3.2 Determinants of Social Development

3.5 Barriers of Social development

Unit 4: Human Development

4.1 Human Development: Concept, Definition and Features

4.2 Key Indicators of Human Development

Unit 4: Development Issues in India

4.1 Planning and Development in Post Independence Era

4.2 Indian vision of Development:

- a. Gandhi: Sarvodaya, Trusteeship and Gram Swaraj
- b. Tagore: Rural Reconstruction and Cooperative

Unit 5: Development induced social problems

5.1 Displacement: Concept and Meaning, Causes, Impact of Displacement (Social, Cultural, Environmental, Economic), Induced development and Displacement of Tribals

5.2 Regional disparity: Concept and Meaning, Factors of Disparity, Impact of Regional Disparity

5.3 Social Exclusion: Concept, meaning, Factors, Impacts on society

References:

Desai A. R., (ed) 1971, Essays on Modernisation of Underdeveloped Societies. Bombay: Tacker & Co.

Desai A.R., 1985. India's Path of Development: A Marxist Approach. Bombay: Popular Prakashan. (Chapter-2)

Derze, Jean and Amartya Sen 1998, India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity. New Delhi, OUP.

Harrison, David 1988, The Sociology of Modernization and Development. London: Routledge

Kothari, Rajni 1990, Rethinking Development- In Search of Human Alternatives. New Delhi, Ajanta Publications.

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Murickan, Jose et. al. 2003, Development Induced Displacement and Resettlement. Jaipur: Rawat. Pandey, Rajendra. 1985. Sociology of Development: Concepts, Theories and Issues. New Delhi: Mittal Publications

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

SOCIOLOGY

MAJOR COURSE- 06(IV Semester)

Paper Code- USOCMAJ24006

SOCIOLOGY OF KINSHIP

Full Marks: 75

Credits: 4

Course Objectives:

This course aims to impart a comprehensive study of the concepts relevant for understanding kinship with special reference to India in terms of descent, alliance and cultural approaches and regional variation of kinship organization in North and South India. It also tries to explore the changing dimensions in kinship relations.

Course Content:

Unit 1: Introduction

- 1.1 Kinship - Meaning, Significance and Types of Kinship
- 1.2 Degree of Kinship
- 1.3 Kinship Usages
- 1.4 Kinship Terminology

Unit 2: Basic Concepts

- 2.1 Descent (Lineage, Clan, Phratry and Moiety), Rules of Descent
- 2.2 Inheritance
- 2.3 Succession
- 2.4 Consanguinity
- 2.5 Affinity
- 2.6 Incest taboo
- 2.7 Residence

Unit 3: Approaches to the Study of Kinship System

- 3.1 Descent Approach
- 3.2 Alliance Approach
- 3.3 Cultural Approach

Unit-4: Kinship Organizations in India

- 4.1 Irawati Karve's Regional Variation of Kinship Organization in North and South India.

Unit 5: Re-casting Kinship

5.1 Reimagining Families

5.2 Changing dimensions in Kinship relations

References:

1. Das, V., 1994, 'Masks and Faces: An Essay on Punjabi Kinship', in Patricia Uberoi (ed.), *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp.198-222
2. Dube, L. 1974. *Sociology of Kinship: An Analytical Survey of Literature*. Bombay: P. Prakashan
3. Fox, R. 1996. *Kinship and Marriage*. Hammonds Worth, Penguin Books.
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5. Gough, Kathleen E., 1959, 'The Nayars and the Definition of Marriage', in *The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, 89: 23-34
6. Leach, E.R., 1961, 'Polyandry, Inheritance and the Definition of Marriage with Particular Reference to Sinhalese Customary Law', in E. R. Leach (ed.), *Rethinking Anthropology*, London: The Athlone Press, Pp. 105-113
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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

SOCIOLOGY
MAJOR COURSE- 07(IV Semester)

Paper Code: USOCMAJ24007

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

Full Marks: 75

Credits: 4

Course objective:

This course introduces students to sociological study of social inequalities. It acquaints students with principal theoretical perspectives on stratification and diverse forms of social inequalities in articulation with each other. It looks at the interrelationship between social mobility and stratification.

Course Content:

Unit-1: Introducing Stratification

- 1.1 Meaning of social stratification, Characteristics
- 1.2 Basic Concepts: Social Differentiation, Equality, Inequality and Hierarchy
- 1.3 Dimensions of Social Stratification – Caste, Class, Gender and Estates

Unit-2: Theories of Stratification

- 2.1 Marxian approach
- 2.2 Weberian Perspective - Class and Status Group
- 2.3 Structural -Functionalist Perspective – Kinsley Davis & Wilbert Moore

UNIT-3: Identities and Inequalities

- 3.1 Race, Ethnicity and Gendered stratification - Nature and dimensions of Inequality
- 3.2 Feminist movements (Radical, Liberal, Socialist, Marxist and Eco feminist)

UNIT- 4: Stratification and Mobility

- 4.1 Concept and meaning of social mobility
- 4.2 Types of Social Mobility.
- 4.3 Factors of Social Mobility.

References:

1. Bendix Reinhard _Inequality and Social Structure: Comparison of Marx and Weber 'American Sociological Review, Vol. 39, No. 2 (Apr., 1974), pp. 149-161
2. Bereman, G.D., 1979, Caste and Other Inequalities: Essay in Inequality, Folklore Institute, Meerut. Bottomore, T. B. Classes in Modern Society. New York: Pantheon Books, 1966. Chapters. 2 & 3 The Nature of Social Class & Classes in Industrial Societies.
3. Beteille, Andre, 1966, Caste, Class and Power, Oxford University Press, Bombay.
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5. American Sociological Review 10.2 (1945): pp. 242-249
6. Davis Kingsley and Wilbert E Moore, Some Principles of Stratification: Critical Analysis: Reply'. American Sociological Review Vol. 18, No. 4 (Aug., 1953), pp. 394-397
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15. Singh, Yogendra, 1974, Sociology of Social Stratification, In a Survey of Research in Sociology and Social Anthropology, Vol. I, ICSSR, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

SOCIOLOGY
MAJOR COURSE- 08(IV Semester)

Paper Code- USOCMAJ24008

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

Full Marks: 75

Credits: 4

Course Objective:

The course lays primacy to the understanding of the importance of religion in society. Drawing heavily from classical writings on the subject it reinforces importance of the positions developed in these texts. Implicitly numerous interconnections can be attempted between various themes, manifestly the overarching concern of the paper is to follow up the linkage between social and religious issues through different registers mentioned in the outline.

Course Content:

Unit-1: Thinking through Religion

- 1.1 Definition, meaning and Characteristics
- 1.2 Scope and subject matter of religion
- 1.3 Types of religious belief system - Magic, Sect and Cult, Church, Denomination, Totemism, Naturism, Animism, Monotheism, Polytheism
- 1.4 Functions of Religion
- 1.5 Importance of Religion

Unit-2: Sociological Interpretations of Religion

- 2.1 Durkheim
- 2.2 Weber
- 2.3 Karl Marx

Unit-3: Religions in India- demographic profile, Socio- Cultural impacts

- 3.1 Hinduism
- 3.2 Islam
- 3.3 Christianity
- 3.4 Buddhism

3.5 Sikhism

Unit-4: Some aspects of Religion in contemporary India

4.1 Fundamentalism

4.2 Communalism

4.3 Secularism

4.4 Proselytism

References:

1. Baird, Robert D. (ed.). (1995), Religion in modern India. Delhi: Manohar.
2. Beteille, Andre. (2002). "Religion as a Subject for Sociology", in Sociology Essays on Approach and Method. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp 184-2
3. Berger, P.L. 1990. The Sacred Canopy: Elements of a Sociological Theory of Religion, 2nd Edition, New York: Anchor.
4. Durkheim, E. 1915. The Elementary Forms of Religious Life. London: Allen & Unwin. Introduction; Book 1 (ch. 1 & 4); Book 2 (chs. 1, 5, 6 & 7); conclusion
5. Emile Durkheim. 1995. The Elementary Forms of Religious Life. Translated by Karen E. Fields. New York: The Free Press. Book three, pp. 303-412.
6. Johnstone, Ronald L. religion in Society: A Sociology of Religion (eight Editions). PHI learning private limited. New Delhi. 2011
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FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME(FYUGP) 2023-24

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

SOCIOLOGY

Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)

Semester III

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Full Marks: 60

Credit: 4

Evaluation of Field Work / Assignment / Project (20 marks :)

As a part of practical component / learning and Continuing Evaluation a student is required to carry out Field work / survey in groups or individually in the neighboring area and write a report in about 500 words or submit an assignment /Project on the topics approved by the department followed by viva –voce .

Course Objective:

The aim of this paper is to make the students understand the concepts of community development and various strategies practiced in India. The course will help the students to understand various theoretical approaches and models. It will also provide critical thinking about issues of problems of rural and urban communities.

Course content

Unit-I Community Development:

- 1.1 Definition, objectives, Elements, Concept,
- 1.2 Scope of community Development,
- 1.3 Principles of Community Development.

Unit-2 Community Development Approaches:

- 2.1 Gandhian Approach; Community-
- 2.2 Participatory Development Approach
- 2.3 Community Economic Development Approach
- 2.4 Community Capacity Building Approach

Unit-3**Problems of rural and Urban Community:**

- 3.1 Literacy- Definition, Meaning
- 3.2 Causes of Low Literacy in India
- 3.3 Impact of Low Literacy in rural Community
- 3.4 Urban Poverty- concept, meaning
- 3.5 Causes of urban Poverty in India,
- 3.6 Impact on urban Society

Unit-4

Rural and Urban Community Development Programmes:

- 4.1 **Employment Generation Programmes:** Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM).
- 4.2 **Rural Infrastructural Development:** Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)/ Indira Awas Yojana.
- 4.3 **Women Development:** Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICDS), Self Help Group, – Objectives, strategies,

References:

1. Bhadouria and Dua, (1986), Rural development strategies and Perspectives; Delhi, Anmol.
2. Katar Singh (1986): Rural Development - Principles, Policies and Management, SAGE Publications, New Delhi. Kalipada Deb (1997): The Challenge of Rural Development, M.D. Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
3. Madhuri Sinha (1993): Poverty, Planning and Social Transformation, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.
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6. Rajeswar Dayal (1962) Community development programmes in India Allahabad, kitab Mahal.
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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

SOCIOLOGY

Multi-Disciplinary Course (IVSemester)

Paper Code- UPOCMDC24062

SOCIAL WORK

Full Marks: 75

Credits: 3

Course Objective:

This inter-disciplinary paper aims at developing critical thinking, versatility, adaptability, problem solving, flexibility, and analytical and communication skills in the learners. The opportunities of doing research are enhanced and improved through a holistic and multidisciplinary approach. It also focuses on the interconnection of sociology with other social science disciplines.

COURSE CONTENT

Unit -1 : Basics of Social Work

- 1.1. Social Work - Definition, Nature & Objectives of Social Work
- 1.2. Basic Values and Principles of Social work
- 1.3. Methods of Social Work: Primary and Secondary Methods
- 1.4. Voluntary and Professional Social Work: Definition, Nature and Differences

Unit 2: Scenario of Social Work in India

- 2.1. Historical Scenario of Social Work in India: Origin and Development
- 2.2. Constructive works of Mahatma Gandhi, Jyotiba Phule, Vinobha Bhave
- 2.3. Social Work in Contemporary India: Family Planning, Mental Health Issues and Community Health Problems in Rural India

Unit 3: Role of Social Work

- 3.1. Family: Marriage Disputes, Family welfare (Rural and Urban Contexts)
- 3.2. Child: Child Abuse, Child labour, Child Trafficking

3.3. Youth: Youth Unrest, Juvenile Delinquency, Drug Addiction among Youths

3.4. Women: Domestic Violence, Women Trafficking

3.5. Human Rights: Right to Equality, Right to Education, Right to Work, Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression

References

1. Govt. of India: Encyclopaedia of Social work in India.
2. Ahuja, R. (2021). Social Problems in India, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
3. Batra, S. & Dash, B.M. Fundamentals of Social Work. Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.
4. Bhatt, S., & Pathare, S. (2014). Social work Education and Practice Engagement. Shipra Publications, New Delhi,
5. Brager, G. & Spechet, H.: Practice of Community Organization.
6. Chandran, R. (2023). Contemporary Social Work Practice for Community Empowerment, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
7. Dubey, A. & Shukla, A. (2015). Mental Health: Psycho-Social Perspectives, Neha Publishers, Delhi
8. Gangrade, K.D.: Community Organization in India.
9. Goldstein, Howard: Social Work Practice : A Unitary Approach.
10. Gupta, N. (2021). Social Justice and Human Rights in India, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
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12. MacMillan : Statistical Methods of Social Work
13. Mathew, G . (1992). An Introduction to Social Casework. Bombay: Tata Institute of Social Science
14. Misra, P.D. & Misra, B. Social Work Profession in India. Lucknow: New Royal Book Company
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