

**FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME (FYUGP) 2024-25**

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL**

**SOCIOLOGY**

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**MAJOR COURSE- 05 (Semester – III)**

**RURAL SOCIOLOGY IN INDIA**

**Full Marks: (Written 60+Tutorial 15) = 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.
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14. Human Development Report, 2011, Towards Social Inclusion, Oxford University Press.

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**MAJOR COURSE- 06 (Semester – III)**

**URBAN SOCIOLOGY**

**Full Marks: (Written 60+Tutorial 15) = 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
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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
17. Manuel Castells 1983, "Cultural Identity, Sexual Liberation and Urban Structure: The Gay Crawford, Margaret. „The World is a Shopping Mall“, From Malcom Miles and Tim Hall (Eds.) *City Cultures Reader*, London: Routledge. Pp. 125-139
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**MAJOR COURSE- 07 (Semester – III)**

**SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT**

**Full Marks: (Written 60+Tutorial 15) = 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:**

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## **SOCIOLOGY**

**MAJOR COURSE- 08 ( IV Semester)**

### **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
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**MAJOR COURSE- 09 ( IV Semester)**  
**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:

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## **SOCIOLOGY**

**MAJOR COURSE- 10 ( IV Semester)**

### **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.
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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.
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## **SOCIOLOGY**

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Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)

Semester III

### **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

Full Marks: 60

Credit: 4

**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,
- 4.4 **Urban development:** Problem of slums:
- 4.5 **Urban Development Schemes:** Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNRUM), Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM - U), Smart Cities Mission.

#### 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
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**Multi-Disciplinary Course ( IV Semester)**

**SOCIAL WORK**

**Full Marks: 60**

**Credits: 4**

**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

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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
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