



**SYLLABUS & PROGRAMME
STRUCTURE OF FOUR YEARS
UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME**

SOCIOLOGY

(Major & Minor)

Semester : V

(Under National Education Policy – 2020)

(Effective from the Academic Session 2023-2024)

**MAHARAJA BIR BIKRAM UNIVERSITY
AGARTALA, TRIPURA: 799004**

SEMESTER – V

(Sociology as Major)

SC 501C: RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Course objective: This course provides insight to rural India through sociological understanding of rural social structure, change and development. The course will equip the students with conceptual, theoretical and empirical clarity with regard to the comprehension of rural life and application as sociological skills to plan, monitor and evaluate rural development programme in India. This course would make aware the students about rural social institutions, its function and changing nature and also help students to understand concepts, factors and obstacles in bringing social change and role of NGOs in bringing social change.

Unit – I: Introducing Rural Sociology

- a) Introduction to Rural Sociology- nature, scope and importance.
- b) Basic Concepts – Rural Community, Little Community, Folk Culture, Peasant
- c) Village – Definition, Characteristics, Changing scenario of Indian village.
- d) Rural Development and its strategies – MGNREGA, PMGSY, NRHM

Unit – II: Agrarian social structure

- a) Rural Stratification: class and caste
- b) Myth of self-sufficient village community.
- c) Rural Culture – Characteristics and changing trends.
- d) Rural Women: Problems and Strategies for empowerment.

Unit – III: Rural Economy and Politics

- a) Rural Economy – Features, Importance of Agriculture in Economy and Jaymani System.
- b) Relation between rural economy and polity.
- c) Democratic decentralization and the Panchayati Raj System.
- d) Rural Leadership – Concept and changes in rural leadership.

Unit – IV: Problems of Rural India

- a) Problems of Rural India – I: Illiteracy and Unemployment.
- b) Problems of Rural India – II: Housing and Sanitation.
- c) Rural Migration: Causes and effects
- d) Rural Reconstruction and its importance: social, economic and political reconstruction.

Suggested Readings:

1. Thorner, D. and Thorner, A., (1962). The Agrarian Problem in India today, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
2. Chauhan, B.R. (2003). Village Community, in Veena Das, The Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Desai, A.R. (1979). Rural India in Transition Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
4. Desai, A.R. (1959). Rural Sociology in India.
5. Doshi, S.L. and P.C. Jain (1999). Rural Sociology. Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
6. Redfield, R. (1956). The Little Community. Chicago University Press, Chicago.
7. Srinivas, M.N. (ed). (1955). India's Villages, Government of West Bengal Press, Calcutta.
8. Srinivas, M.N. (1997). Village, Caste, Gender and Method: Essays in Indian Anthropology, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
9. Sharma, R.K. (2011), Rural Sociology, Atlantic Publication.
10. Sharma, K.L. (2014), Sociological Probings in Rural Society, Sage Publications.
11. Redfield, Robert (1941). The Folk Culture of Yucatan. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

SEMESTER – V
(Sociology as Major)
SC 502C: URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Course Objective: The course offers a broad trajectory of the development of Urban Sociology as a discipline with the most recent discourses in the area. The paper also attempts to develop a critical outlook on the process of urbanization and its implication in developing countries in general and in India in particular. The course would provide a Sociological understanding of Urban Social Structure, Change and Development in India; also would help to understand about the changing occupational structure and its impact on social stratification, class, caste and gender. It will acquaint students about urban planning and problems of urban management in India.

Unit – I: Introduction to Urban Sociology

- a) Urban Sociology – Origin, Scope, Subject Matter and Importance.
- b) Urban Community and its Features.
- c) Rural-Urban: Differences and Continuum.
- d) Urban segregation and neighbourhood.

Unit – II: Origin and Growth of Urban Cities

- a) City –Origin and Growth,
- b) City-Characteristics and Typology.
- c) Urban Social Structure
- d) Urbanization and Urban Growth.

Unit – III : Urban Theories

- a) Marxian and Weberian Theoretical Orientation of Urban Sociology.
- b) Metropolis and Mental Life – George Simmel.
- c) Urbanism as a way of Life – Louis Wirth.
- d) Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft – Ferdinand Tonnies.

Unit – IV: Issues in Urban Society

- a) Migration in Urban Society – Meaning and Types.
- b) Urban Issues – Housing, Basic Amenities, Sanitation, Unemployment, Poverty and Slum.
- c) Census classification of Urban Centres in India.
- d) Environmental Issues of Urban India and its Management.

Suggested Readings:

1. Ranvinder Singh Sandhu, (2003) (ed) Urbanization in India, Sage, New Delhi.
2. Ramachandran Ranganathan, (1994), Urbanization and Urban Systems in India, OUP, New Delhi.
3. Rao, M.S.A., (1974), Urban Sociology in India, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
4. Writh, L., (1938), "Urbanism as a way of Life", American Journal of Sociology, XLIV.
5. Simmel, G., (1950), The Metropolis and Mental Life, Free Press, New York.
6. Tonnies, F., (1987), Community and Society, Harper Collins, New York.
7. Weber, M., (1958), The City, The Free Press, New York.
8. Mann, Peter H., (1965), An Approach to Urban Sociology, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London.
9. Eisenstadt, S.N. and Shachar, A., (1987), Society, Culture and Urbanization, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
10. Flanagan, William G., (1993), Contemporary Urban Sociology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
11. Dasgupta, Samir, (2012), Urban Sociology, Pearson Publications, London.
12. Maitra, A.K., (2000), Urban Environment in Crisis, New Age International Publishers, Delhi.
13. Mumford, Lewis, (1961), The City in History, Harcourt Brace and World, New York.
14. Bergel, E.E., (1955), Urban Sociology, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.

Semester – V

(Sociology as Major)

SC 503C: SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Course Objective: The Course would help to: understand the meanings and significance of social transformation; develop ability to critically engage with contemporary changes; facilitate theoretical thinking about transformation or introduce students to the changing dynamics of rural society, aim at providing a theoretical knowledge on social change and development; and enable the students to understand the processes of change and development in society.

Unit – I: Introduction to Social Change

- a) Basic Concepts—Social Change, Evolution, Progress, Growth, Revolution and Development.
- b) Social Change—Nature, Change-in-Structure and Structural Change.
- c) Social Change and Cultural Change.
- d) Factors—Technological, Demographic and Cultural.

Unit – II: Theories of Social Change

- a) Evolutionary Theory
- b) Cyclical Theory
- c) Conflict Theory
- d) Functional Theory

Unit – III: Types of Social Changes

- a) Non-Directed Change—Sanskritization, Westernization, Secularization and Globalization.
- b) Directed Change—IRDP, CDP.
- c) Problems of Social Change in North-East India—Issues and Strategy.
- d) Relation between Social Change and Development.

Unit – IV: Perspectives on Development

- 1. Development and Progress: Economic and Social Dimensions.
- 2. Modernization and Development.
- 3. Sustainable Development.
- 4. Perspectives of Development—Gandhian and Marxism.

Suggested Readings :

1. Dube, S.C., 1992, Understanding Change, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. McMichael, P., 1996, Development and Social Change : A Global Perspective, Fine Forge Press :Thousand Oaks.
3. Singha Roy, D.K., 2003, Social Development and the Empowerment of the Marginalised Groups :Perspectives and Strategies, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
4. Dube, S.C., 1988, Modernization and Development, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
5. Singh, Y., 1977, Modernization of Indian Tradition, Thomson, Faridabad.
6. Cowen, M.P. and R.W. Shenton, 1966, Doctrines of Development, Routledge, London.
7. Gandhi, M.K., 1968, The Selected Works of Mahatma Gandhi Vol. III, Navajivan Trust, Ahmedabad.
8. Singh, Katar, 1999, Rural Development : Principles, Policies and Management, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
9. Srinivas, M.N., 1966, Social Change in Modern India, Berkley, University of Berkley.
10. Moor, Wilbert and Robert Cook, 1967, Social Change, New Delhi, Prentice-Hall (India).
11. Desai, A.R., 1985, India's Path of Development : A Marxist Approach, Bombay, Popular Prakashan.
12. Bernd, Hamns and Pandurang K. Mutagi, 1998, Sustainable Development and Future of Cities, Intermediate Technology Publication, UNESCO.
13. Dereze, Jean and Amartya Sen, 1996, India : Economic Development and Social Opportunity, New Delhi : OUP.

Semester – V
(Sociology as Major)

SC 504C: Sociology of Gender

Course Objective: The course introduces gender as a critical sociological lens of enquiry in relation to various social fields. It also interrogates the categories of gender, sex, and sexuality. It will provide an understanding of concepts such as sex and gender by problematising common-sensical notions of gender. It will highlight key issues of power and subordination within the purview of gender and the need for and solutions resorted to as measures to initiate change through gender-based movements. It will enable students to critically understand the issues relating to gender both at a national and global level. Moreover, it will critically examine gender in juxtaposition with other forms of stratification and identity such as caste, class, family and work.

Unit – I Introduction to Sociology of Gender

- a) Sociology of Gender- Meaning and significance
- b) Key concepts: Sex and Gender, Sexuality, Third Gender
- c) Masculinity and Femininity, Patriarchy,
- d) Sexual division of Labour and Gender Roles.

Unit-II Feminism

- a) Feminism – Meaning, Waves of feminism and Emergence of and growth of feminist thought in the West.
- b) Different approaches to Feminism- Liberal, Socialist, Radical, Marxist,
- c) Eco Feminism and Post- Colonial Feminism
- d) Feminism and the Media.

Unit-III: Understanding Gender Issues

- a) Violence Against Women-Types, Causes, Consequences and Legal preventive measures.
- b) Sexual harassment at workplace and Legal Measures
- c) Education and Employment
- d) Reproductive Health

Unit-IV: Movements and Justice

- a) Women Movement in Pre – Independent India
- b) Women Movement in Post- Independent India
- c) Contemporary Feminist Movements in India- Campaign Against Dowry, Rape, Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment
- d) Queer Movement – LGBTQ...

Suggested Readings:

1. S. Jackson and S. Scott (Eds.) 2002, Gender: A Sociological Reader; London: Routledge.
2. Liz Stanley. 2002. ‘Should Sex Really be Gender or Gender Really be Sex in S. Jackson and S. Scott(Eds.) Gender: A Sociological Reader, London: Routledge.
3. Strathern, Marilyn. 1987. “An Awkward Relationship: The Case of Feminism and Anthropology.”
4. Sherry Ortner. 1974. “Is male to female as nature is to culture?” M.Z. Rosaldo and L. Lamphere (Eds.) Women, Culture and Society, Stanford, Stanford University Press.
5. Rubin, Gayle. 1984. “Thinking Sex: Notes for a Radical Theory of the Politics of Sexuality” in Carole Vance, (ed.), Pleasure and anger. London: Routledge.
6. Halberstam, Judith. 1998.” An Introduction to Female Masculinity: Masculinity without Men” in Female Masculinity. London: Duke University Press (Also Delhi; Zubaan 2012 Reprint)
7. Uberoi, Patricia “Feminine Identity and National Ethos in Indian Calendar Art” In Economic and Political Weekly Vol. 25, No.17 (Apr. 28, 1990)
8. Kumar, Radha. 1999. “From Chipko to Sati. The contemporary Indian Women’s Movement” In Nivedita Menon (Ed.) Gender and Politics in India. New Delhi; Oxford University Press.
9. Fausto-Sterling, Anne. 2000. Sexing the Body: Gender Politics and the Construction of Sexuality. New York: Basic Books.
10. Fausto-Sterling, Anne. 2005. “The Bare Bones of Sex: Part 1—Sex and Gender.” Signs 30:1491- 1527.
11. Freedman, Jane,.2002. *Feminism*. New Delhi: Viva Books.
12. Fuss, Diana. 1989. Essentially Speaking: Feminism, Nature and Difference. New York: Routledge.

13.Rege, Sharmila. 2003. Sociology of Gender. New Delhi: Sage.

14. Rosaldo, M.Z. 1980. "The Use and Abuse of Anthropology: Reflections on Feminism and Cross-Cultural Understanding."

Semester – V

(Sociology as Minor)

SC 501M: MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND KINSHIP

Course Objective: The course is intended to familiarize the students with the basic institutions of Marriage, Family and kinship in society. The course is fundamentally designed to help the students understand the importance and dynamics of these basic institutions. The course seeks to enable the learners to; to conceptualize the basic institutions of Marriage, Family and Kinship; to understand the relevance of these institutions in society; and to understand the underlying dynamics of these institutions in society.

Unit-I: Introduction to Family

- a) Family—Concept, Features, Types, Functions and household.
- b) Changing Family Pattern and the causes of change.
- c) Family crisis- emerging issues
- d) Changes in care giving of children and elderly persons

Unit-II: Introduction to Marriage

- a) Marriage-Concept, Features, Functions and Types.
- b) Rules of Marriage, Incest Taboo and Changes in Marriage System.
- c) Changing patterns of marital relations - cohabitation, desertion, divorce and remarriage
- d) Dowry and Bride Price: Concepts

Unit-III: Introduction to Kinship

- a) Kinship—Concept, Typology and Importance.
- b) Descent - concept, types, Clan and lineage

- c) Kinship Degree
- d) Kinship Usages.

Unit-IV: Social Institutions in India

- a) Different types of Marriages in India—Hindu, Muslim and Christian.
- b) Emerging issues in Marriage and Family
- c) Joint Family—Merits, Demerits and its Disorganization.
- d) Decrease in number of children and voluntary childlessness

Suggested Readings:

1. Uberoi, Patricia (Ed.), 1994. Family, Kinship and Marriage in India. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Anderson, M. (Ed.) 1980, Sociology of the Family. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth.
3. Dube, Leela. 1974. Sociology of Kinship. Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
4. Karve. Iravati. 1968. Kinship Organisation in India. Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
5. Fox, Robin, 1967, Kinship and Marriage : An Anthropological Perspective. Harmondsworth : Penguin Books.
6. Chacko, P., 1998, Matriliney in Meghalaya : Tradition and Change, Regency Publications, New Delhi.
7. Barnes, J., 1971, Three Styles in the Study of Kinship, Tavistock, London.
8. Goody. J., 1962, The Developmental Cycle in Domestic Groups, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
9. Levi-Strauss, Claude, 1969, The Elementary Structures of Kinship, London. Eyre and Spottiswoode.
10. Parkin, Robert and Linda, Stone, (Ed.), 2000. Kinship and Family : An Anthropological Reader, USA. : Blackwell.
11. Schneider, David, 1984. A Critique of the Study of Kinship, University of Michigan Press, Michigan.
12. Kapadia, K.M., 1958, Marriage and Family in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
13. Trautman, Thomas R., 1981. Dravidian Kinship, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
14. Shah. A.M. 1998, Family in India : Critical Essays, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
15. Shah, A.M., 1973, The Household Dimension of Family in India, Orient Longman, Delhi.