

# SYLLABUS

M.A. Sociology (Semester-II)

## SOC O 921 : Peasants and Rural Society in India PANJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH

### Objective

The basic purpose of the course is to apprise the students about the basic differences of rural sociology vis-a-vis the urban sociology, and the crucial role played by the peasantry therein. Also how the traditional social institutions, agricultural economy and the caste system together build up social structure which is entirely different from the ideal market-oriented capitalist institutions. The course would also throw light on the nature of changes taking place in the rural social structure after the presentation of money and market economy linked to the global capital.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER-SETTER AND THE CANDIDATES

- (i) The theory question paper will be of 80 marks and 20 marks will be for internal assessment. Duration of the paper will be 3 hours.
- (ii) For private candidates, who have not been assessed earlier for internal assessment, the marks secured by them in theory paper will proportionately be increased to maximum marks of the paper in lieu of internal assessment.

**The paper setter must put note (ii) in the question paper.**

*The syllabus has been divided into four units.*

There shall be 9 questions in all. The first question is **compulsory** and shall be short answer type containing 10 short questions spread over the whole syllabus to be answered in about 30 to 35 words each, carrying 20 marks i.e. 2 marks each. Rest of the paper shall contain **4** units. Each unit shall have **two** long questions and the candidates shall be given internal choice of attempting one question from each Unit - 4 in all. Each question will carry 15 marks.

#### Unit-I

Significance of the study of Rural Society as a separate subject

Basic concepts/definition: Peasant, Rural Society, Village and Indian Village.

Rural Social Institutions: Family, Kinship, Class, Tribe, Caste System, Jajmani System, Religion, Political Institutions and Factions.

#### Unit-II

Rural India under the British rule:

Introduction of limited Land Reforms

Introduction of Commercial Crops and their Social and Political Repercussion

Introduction of Modern Industry and New Rural-Urban Linkages

Social Transformation in Independent India:

Shift from Feudal to Capitalist form of Agriculture and Change in Social Structure.

Role of Land Reforms

Role of Peasant Movement

#### Unit-III

Globalization and Crises of Rural Society

Impact on Economy

Impact on Social Institutions

#### Unit-IV

Emerging Social Ecology

Democratic Process and Caste-Ethnic Relations

Panchayati Raj Institutions and Neo-Village Republics