

RABINDRA BHARATI UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSES

Course Credit: 03

Duration: 15 week

Total Hours: 45 hours

Marks: 50

1. Course Name: **Sociology and Environment**Course Learning Outcomes:

1. This course is designed to allow students to reflect on the 'environment' as an object of sociological inquiry and orient them to the core debates of environmental sociology, different approaches within the sub-discipline. It also draws on different epistemological positions to approach environment, including those arising out of the Indian contexts.
2. Subsequently, using the above-mentioned approaches students should be able to understand environmental issues, the deliberations on them and movements and resistances to environmental damage in India. The course also aims to address the question of human agency through studying the basis of their existence - the nature.
3. The course aims to illustrate the need for a sociological analysis of these connections because they manifest themselves in our societies in a variety of ways and have taken on utmost significance in modern times.

INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE (IDC)											
Semester	Course code	Course title	Course type	Credit Pattern			Credit value	Marks distribution			Duration of examination
				Lecture (L)	Tutorial (T)	Practice (P)		Semester Examination	Internal Assessment (IA)	Total Marks	
Semester I/II/III				Lecture (L)	Tutorial (T)	Practice (P)		Semester Examination	Internal Assessment (IA)	Total Marks	
	RAB/UG/IDC/SOC		Interdisciplinary	3	0	0	3	40	10	50	2hrs
			Total				3	40	10	50	

SYLLABUS:

- i) Rise and Emergence of Environment as a discipline – UN initiatives on the environment, Institutional History – (Stockholm to Rio de Janeiro and after). Perspectives on Environment: Developed and Developing contexts.
- ii) Social, economic and political contexts for Global Warming and Climate Change – Impacts on different natural resources.
- iii) Environmental Movements in India: Forest based movement – Chipko. Water based movement – Narmada Bachao Andolan. Land based movements – Anti-mining – Sociological Inferences. Environmental policies in India.

References:

1. Bhattacharyya, S. (2014). *Environmental Sociology : Indian Perspectives*. Levant Books, Delhi: Agricole.
2. Carson, R. (1962). *Silent spring*. Boston.
3. Grundmann, R. (1991). The ecological challenge to Marxism. *New Left Review*, 187(1), 103-120.
4. Guha, R. (2000). *Environmentalism: A global history*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Guha, R. (1998). *Social ecology*. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
6. Hannigan, J. (2022). *Environmental sociology*. Taylor & Francis.
7. Mies, M., & Shiva, V. (2010). *Ecofeminism*. Jaipur.
8. Oomen, T. K. (1990). *State and Society in India; Society in India. Studies in Nation-Building*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
9. Shah, G. Ed. (2002). *Social Movements and the State*. Sage. New Delhi.
10. Shiva, V. (1989). *Staying Alive: Women. Ecology and Development*. London: Zed Books, 198.
11. Shiva, V. (1991). *Ecology and the politics of survival: conflicts over natural resources in India*. United Nations University Press.
12. World Commission on Environment and Development. (1987). *Our Common Future*. Oxford University Press.

2. Course Name: **Gender and Society**Course Learning Outcomes:

1. The course aims to provide an understanding of concepts such as sex and gender by problematising common-sensical notions of gender, and thereby revealing the processes which further enable the segregation and domination of one gender over the other.
2. Subsequently, the course delves deeper into the concept of gender by analysing how it operates in the society through studying roles, identities and expectations, especially addressing the key problem of patriarchy.
3. Raising key issues of power and subordination within the purview of gender and understanding Women's resistance through gender-based movements, this course places gender in juxtaposition with other forms of stratification and identity such as caste, class, family and work.

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Semester I/II/III											
	RAB/UG/IDC/SOC		Interdisciplinary	3	0	0	3	40	10	50	2hrs
			Total				3	40	10	50	

SYLLABUS:

- i) Gender as a Social Construct, Gender, Sex, Sexuality; Production of Masculinity and Femininity, Gender stereotyping. Gender role and identity, Transgender identities
- ii) Cross-cutting and intersectional subject positions in gender - class, caste, tribe. Gender discrimination and patriarchy, Gender-based violence. Gender and labour.

- iii) Gender, Power and Resistance: Women's Rights Movement- Instances from global North and South; Gender and law, Women's Rights and the UN; Transformation in the nature and forms of protest in the age of Social Media.

References:

1. Abbott, P., Tyler, M., & Wallace, C. (2006). *An introduction to sociology: Feminist perspectives*. Routledge.
2. Bhasin, K. (1993). *What Is Patriarchy?* New Delhi: Kali for Women.
3. Bhasin, K. (2003). *Understanding Gender*. Kali for Women.
4. Chaudhuri M. (2005). *Feminism in India. Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism*. Kali for Women, New Delhi.
5. Dube, L. (1996). *Caste and women. Caste: Its Twentieth Century Avatar*, MN Srinivas.
6. Furr, L. A. (2018). *Women, Violence and Social Stigma: A Sociology of Burn Attacks*. Rawat Publications.
7. Halberstam, J. (1998). *An Introduction to Female Masculinity, Female Masculinity. Feminist Theory: A reader, 493-498*.
8. Guha, R. (2002). Chipko: social history of an 'environmental' movement. *Social movements and the State*, 423-454.
9. Holmes, M. (2008). *Gender and everyday life*. Routledge.
10. Jackson, S., & Scott, S. (Eds.). (2002). *Gender: A sociological reader*. Psychology Press.
11. Kabeer, N. (1994). *Reversed realities: Gender hierarchies in development thought*. Verso.
12. Kalia, H.L. (2005). *Work and the Family*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
13. Menon, Nivedita (ed.). 1999. *Gender and Politics in India*. New Delhi: O U P.
14. Ortner, Sherry. 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 (pp. 67- 87).
15. Rege, S. (Ed.). (2003). *Sociology of gender: The challenge of feminist sociological thought*. SAGE Publications India.
16. Sinha, M., & Fernandes, L. (2014). *Routledge Handbook of Gender in South Asia*.

3. Course Name: **Media and Society**

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. To introduce the students to certain major themes of outlining the interconnections between media and society and to familiarize students with the popular culture in the sociology of media.
2. The course aims to introduce the different types of mass communication, the process of their development and also to enable students to critically evaluate the transformation that they have undergone over the decades.
3. The course also deals with the connection between mass media and some of the intersections of the society, for eg., gender and class, imparting knowledge of the social, economic, and cultural systems that support the functioning of our highly media-dependent ecology.

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Semester I/II/III											
	RAB/UG/IDC/SOC		Interdisciplinary	3	0	0	3	40	10	50	2hrs
			Total				3	40	10	50	

SYLLABUS:

- i) Introduction To Media Studies – evolution and functions, Print media, Radio, Television, internet – emergence, development, functions, transformations.
- ii) Development of Media Culture, Media and Democracy, Media and State. Mass Culture and Popular Culture: Print Media and Visual Media, Uses and Abuses of Media.
- iii) Media: Entertainment, Education and Protest - Transformations in the recent years.

References:

1. Appadurai, A. (Ed.). (1988). *The social life of things: Commodities in cultural perspective*. Cambridge University Press.
2. Appadurai, A. (1996). *Modernity at large: Cultural dimensions of globalization* (Vol. 1). U of Minnesota Press.
3. Benjamin, W. (1969). "The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction". In H. Arend (Ed.), H. Zohn (Trans.), *Illuminations*. New York: Schocken Books.
4. Campbell, R. (1997). *Media and Culture*.
5. Curran, J. P., & Gurevitch, M. (2005). *Mass Media and Society*, 4th edition. Arnold.
6. Danesi, M. (2014). *Dictionary of media and communications*. Routledge.
7. Hall, S. (1980). Cultural studies: Two paradigms. *Media, culture & society*, 2(1), 57-72.
8. Kohli-Khandekar, V. (2008). *The Indian media business*. SAGE Publications India.
9. Marris, P., & Thornham, S. (Eds.). (2000). *Media studies: A reader*. NYU Press.
10. Scotton, J. (1998). Global Media: The New Missionaries of Corporate Capitalism. *Journalism & Mass Communication Educator*, 53(2), 92.
11. Storey, J. (1996). *What is cultural studies? A reader*. Bloomsbury.
12. Thomas, P.N. (Eds.). (2004). *Who Owns the Media*. London: Zed Books.
13. Uberoi, P. (2006). *Freedom and destiny: Gender, family, and popular culture in India*. Oxford University Press
14. Williams, R. (1962). *Britain in the sixties: Communications*. Penguin: Harmondsworth.

Signatures of Members of Board of Studies, Department of Sociology, RBU
Date: 15.06.2023

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