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| **UNIVERSITY OF NIŠ** | | | | | | |
| **Course Unit Descriptor** | | **Faculty** | | | **Faculty of Philosophy** | |
| **GENERAL INFORMATION** | | | | | | |
| Study program | | | | **Sociology** | | |
| Study Module (if applicable) | | | |  | | |
| Course title | | | | **Rural Sociology** | | |
| Level of study | | | | ☐Bachelor ☐ Master’s ☐ Doctoral | | |
| Type of course | | | | ☐ Obligatory ☐ Elective | | |
| Semester | | | | ☐ Autumn ☐Spring | | |
| Year of study | | | | 3rd year of undergraduate studies | | |
| Number of ECTS allocated | | | | 5 (five) | | |
| Name of lecturer/lecturers | | | | Suzana Marković Krstić, Associate professor, PhD | | |
| Teaching mode | | | | ☐Lectures ☐Group tutorials ☐ Individual tutorials  ☐Laboratory work ☐ Project work ☐ Seminar  ☐Distance learning ☐ Blended learning ☐ Other | | |
| **PURPOSE AND OVERVIEW (max. 5 sentences)** | | | | | | |
| The purpose of the course is to learn the basic concepts of and acquire knowledge on rural development; the basic features of the natural and the village market development. Mastering sociological knowledge that allows students to: compare the prevailing theoretical and methodological approaches in the sociology of the village; define and explain the concepts of the village, the peasantry, the peasant way of life, agricultural and rural social structure, agrarian reform and rural development; classify different types of villages, define and specify the characteristics of a holidays throughout history; explain the impact of globalization and urbanization on changes in rural areas, define rural development and explain its importance for the overall social development. | | | | | | |
| **SYLLABUS (brief outline and summary of topics, max. 10 sentences)** | | | | | | |
| Rural sociology as a scientific discipline; the subject of rural sociology and its relationship with other sciences; Theoretical and Methodological approaches of the sociology of villages; social and theoretical assumptions of the origin and development of thought about the village in the world; Peasantry as a social class, and as a political-historical factor; Defining the village; forms of occurrence of settlements; A socio-historical reviews: human settlements throughout history to the Neolithic period; the occurrence of permanent human settlements; Characteristics of the natural (traditional) village; modes of production, location and spatial organization of the village, social homogeneity, autarchy, tradition, cultural characteristics, subordination and perseverance; The village during goods-monetary development; attitude towards production, changes in the quality of life and culture, attitudes towards the location and the household; Defining the concept of a holiday home; houses and holidays resorts throughout history; houses and village houses in the so-called socialist countries; families and neighborhoods; The more important characteristics and problems of Yugoslav and Serbian villages; Rural development and its importance for the overall social development. | | | | | | |
| **LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION** | | | | | | |
| ☐Serbian (complete course) ☐ English (complete course) ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (complete course)  ☐Serbian with English mentoring ☐Serbian with other mentoring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | | | | | | |
| **ASSESSMENT METHODS AND CRITERIA** | | | | | | |
| **Pre exam duties** | **Points** | | **Final exam** | | | **Points** |
| **Activity during lectures** | **5** | | **Written examination** | | | **40** |
| **Practical teaching**  (seminar papers, presentations) | **10** | | **Oral examination** | | | **30** |
| **Teaching colloquia** | **15** | | **OVERALL SUM** | | | **100** |
| **\*Final examination mark is formed in accordance with the Institutional documents** | | | | | | |