

Semester 4

Course Code	Course Title	Course ID	L	T	P	L	T	P	Total	MARKS				
			(Hrs)			Credits			Credits	TI	TE	PI	PE	Total
<b>Core Course(s)</b>														
CC-A10	Sociology of Family, Marriage and Kinship		3	1		3	1		4	30	70	-	-	100
CC-A11	Perspective to understand Indian Society		3	1		3	1		4	30	70	-	-	100
<b>Discipline Specific Elective Courses</b>														
DSE-04	1. Science, Technology and Society  2. Religion and Society in India  3. Sociology and Social		2	1		2	1		3	25	50	-	-	75

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	Movements 4. Sociology of Food													
<b>Multidisciplinary Course(s)</b>														
MDC-04	One from Pool								3					
<b>Ability Enhancement Course(s)</b>														
AEC-03	One from Pool								2					
<b>Community Engagement/Field Work/Survey/Seminar</b>														
<b>Seminar</b>									6					
<b>Total Credits</b>									22					



## Semester IV

**Core Paper-10**  
**CC-A10 Sociology of Family, Kinship and Marriage**  
**Credit-4**

**Maximum Marks: 100**  
**Theory: 70**  
**Internal Assessment: 30**  
**Time : 3 Hours**

**Note :** The question paper will consist of four Units containing eight questions with internal choice from each unit i.e. two questions from each unit. The candidate will be required to answer five questions in all. Four questions will have to be attempted from four units and the fifth question which is compulsory shall be of short answer type question covering the entire syllabus. All the questions shall carry equal marks i.e. 14 each from the I to IV units and 5" compulsory question shall be divided into seven short answer questions of 2 marks each i.e.  $7 \times 2 = 14$  thus making it the total weight age to 70 marks.

**Course Outcomes:**

- The students would learn the origin and context of kinship, marriage and family.
- The students would learn about the kinship system prevailing in society.
- The students would learn about changes taking place in social structure.
- The students would learn about the social impact of the changes taking place in institutions.

**Unit – I**

**Basic Terms and Concepts:** Kinship-as an organizing principle; Lineage, Clan, Phratry, Moitey; incest, incest taboo; Descent, Classification of Descent; Types of Kinship: (Consanguine and Affinal), south and north kinship structure Marriage: Alliance Theory; Symmetrical & Asymmetrical exchange; Family and Rules of Residence: Virilocal, Uxorilocal, Neolocal;

**Unit-II**

**Family:** Meaning, Characteristics, Function and Types of family; Evolution of Family; Origin of family; Emerging forms of family: single parent family, dual earner family, family disharmony.

**Unit-III**

**Marriage:** Meaning, Characteristics, Functions and Forms of Marriage; Patterns of Selection of Spouse, Marriage rites; Bride Price; Divorce and Widow Remarriage; Emerging forms of Marriage

**Unit – IV**

**Legislation and Government Policy in Indian Context:** Hindu Marriage Act; Muslim Marriage Act; Special Marriage Act; Age at Marriage; Tripal Talaq, Uniform Civil Code; Government Initiative for inter-caste and inter-religion marriage

**References:**

Bernard, Jessie (1972), The Future of Marriage, New York: World.

- Clayton, Richard R. (1979), *The Family, Marriage and Social Change*, Lexington: Mass. Dube, Leela (1974), *Sociology of Kinship: An Analytical Survey and Literature*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Goode, William J. (1964), *The Family*, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall.
- Gore, M.S. (1968), *Urbanization and Family Change in India*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Haralambos, M. (1989), *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Jain, Shobita (2002), *Bharat Me Parivar, Vivah or Natedari (in Hindi)*, New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- Kapadia, K.M. (1958), *Marriage and Family in India*, Bombay: Oxford University Press.
- Karve, Irawati (1968), *Kinship Organization in India*, Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Kolenda, P. (1987), *Regional Differences in Family Structure in India*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Leslie, Gerald, Richard F. Larson and Benjamin L. Gorman (1980), *Introductory Sociology*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- MacIver, R.M. and Charles H. Page (1985), *Society: An Introductory Analysis*, New Delhi: Macmillan India Limited.
- Madan, T.N. (1962), "The Hindu Joint Family", *Man*, 62 (145)88.
- Mayer, A.C. (1960), *Caste and Kinship in Central India*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Shah, A.M. (1973), *The Household Dimensions of Family in India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Uberoi, Patricia (ed.) (1993), *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.



**Core Paper-11**

**CC-A11 Perspective to Understand Indian Society**

**Credit-4**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**Theory: 70**

**Internal Assessment: 30**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Note :** The question paper will consist of four Units containing eight questions with internal choice from each unit i.e. two questions from each unit. The candidate will be required to answer five questions in all. Four questions will have to be attempted from four units and the fifth question which is compulsory shall be of short answer type question covering the entire syllabus. All the questions shall carry equal marks i.e. 14 each from the I to IV units and 5" compulsory question shall be divided into seven short answer questions of 2 marks each i.e.  $7 \times 2 = 14$  thus making it the total weight age to 70 marks.

**Course Outcomes:**

- Students will get an insight about text view and Indological approach to understand Indian social system.
- Students will be acquainted with the structural-functional view to interpret Indian society and culture.
- Students will get a critical learning through Marxian perspective to analyse Indian social structure.
- Students would understand the textual and field view about Indian Society

**Unit - I**

**Indological\Textual:** G.S. Ghurye: Features of Caste System in India; Caste and Tribes. Louis Dumont: Ideology of Caste System, Concept of Pure and Impure. Irawati Karve: Kinship Terminology; Kinship organization in India.

**Unit- II**

**Structural-Functional:** M.N. Srinivas: Dynamics of Caste System; Concept of Dominant Caste. S.C Dube: Village Studies/Rural Studies; Changing Rural Structure of India. A.R. Desai: Social transformation of Indian Society: Social background of Indian Nationalism.


**Unit -III**

**Civilization and Cultural Perspective:** N.K. Bose: unity and diversity in Indian civilization. Surjit Sinha: Different aspect of Indian society, caste, tribe and religion. Yogender Singh: Modernization and Cultural Change

**Unit-IV**

**Subaltern Perspective:** Ambedkar: Untouchability, Caste and it's Annihilation, Democracy. David Hardiman: Devi movement and Feeding of Baniya Movement. Contemporary discourse, contextualization and indigenization.

**References:**



- Atal, Yogesh (2009), *Sociology and Social Anthropology in India*, ICSSR Survey, New Delhi : Pearson.
- Bose, N.K. (1977) *Culture and Society in India*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan
- David, Hardiman (1996) *Feeding the Bania: Peasants and Usurers in Western India* Oxford University Press
- David, Hardiman (1987) *The Coming of Devi: Adivasi Assertion in Western India*: Oxford University Press.
- Dube, S.C. (1967) *The Indian Village*. New Delhi: NBT.
- Desai, A.R. (1981). "Relevance of the Marxist Approach to the Study of Indian Society", *Sociological Bulletin*, 10(1), pp. 1-20.
- Dhanagare, D.N. (1998). *Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology*, New Delhi. Rawat Publications
- Dumont, Louis (1970), *Homo-Hierarchicus: Caste System and Its Implications*, Chicago.
- Ghurye, G.S. (1957). *Caste and Class in India*, Bombay: Popular Book Depot.
- Jodhka, S.S. (1997) 'From Book view to Field view: Social Anthropological Constructions of the Indian Village', *Oxford Development Studies*, 26 (3)
- Karve, Irawati (1961). *Hindu Society: An Interpretation*, Poona: Deccan College.
- Mukherjee, D.P. (1958). *Diversities*, Delhi: People's Publishing House.
- Nagla, B.K.(2014), *Indian Sociological Thought*, New Delhi, Rawat Publications.
- Singh, Y. (1973). *Modernization of Indian Traditions*, Delhi: Thomson Press.
- Singh, Y. (2000) *Culture Change in India* Rawat Publications
- Singh, Y. (1984) *Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging Concerns*, New Delhi: Vistar Publications
- Srinivas, M.N. (1960) *India's Villages* .Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Sinha, S. (1974) 'Sociology of Religion: A trend report' in ICSSR', *A Survey of Research in Sociology and Social Anthropology*, 11, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Shah, A.M. (1973) *The household dimension of the family in India*. Delhi: Orient Longman.



## Semester-IV

**DSE-04 Science, Technology and Society**  
Credit-3

Maximum Marks –75  
Theory – 50  
Internal Assessment – 25  
Time – 3 hours

The students will be required to attempt four questions in all. Question No. I will be compulsory comprising of 4 short answer type questions of 2 marks each and will cover the entire syllabus  $4 \times 2 = 8$  marks. In addition to it, Question Nos. II to VII will consist of long answer (essay type) questions, two Questions from each Unit with internal choice carrying 14 marks each i.e.  $3 \times 14 = 42$  marks thus making it the total weight age to 50 marks. Three questions to be attempted. One from each unit.

**Course Outcomes**

- Students would be familiar with the conceptual and sociological framework of relationship between science, technology and society □
- Students would be able to explain the interface between science, technology and society and its impact on different socio-cultural institutions and processes □
- Students would be able to link and reflect on current and ongoing sociological debates on development and role of technology

**Unit-I**

**Conceptual Understanding of Science and Technology** - □ Meaning of Science and Technology, difference between science and technology, relation between Science and technology and its impact on society ; Science and Technology: Classical and contemporary sociological thought; Technological change and re-conceptualization of Society

**Unit-II**

**Technological change and Impact on Society**- □ Technological change and impact on social structures and processes; Technology and change in sphere of economy and work; Interplay of Technology, polity and power structures; Social movements and role of social media; Science and Technology policy of Government of India and □ Intellectual property rights

**Unit-III**

**Opportunities, Challenges, and Path Ahead** - □ Technology, media, identity and global society; Information Technology ; Digital Technology; Social inequalities, Social exclusion and Digital divide; Technology and developmental issue.

**References:**

- Bernal, J. D. (1939). The social function of science. New York, Macmillan.  
Chant, Colin and Besse, Richard. (1989). Science, Technology and everyday life, 1870-1950. London: Routledge.  
Dhruv Raina. 2003. Images and Contexts: The Historiography of Science and Modernity in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.[2]  
Dhruv Raina and S. Irfan Habib. 2004. Domesticating Modern Science: A Social History of Science and Culture in Colonial India. New Delhi: Tulika Books.[3]

Kuhn, Thomas. (1962). The structure of scientific revolution. University of Chicago Press.

Kumar, Deepak, (2006) Science and the Raj: A Study of British India, Oxford University Press, (2nd edition) ISBN 0-19-568003-0

Kumar, Deepak & Roy MacLeod (eds.), (1995) Technology and the Raj, SAGE, New Delhi

Kumar, Deepak (2023) Science and society in Modern India, Cambridge University Press Oxford

Mackenzie, D. and Wajcman, J. (1985) The social shaping of technology. Milton Keynes: Open University Press.

Merton, R. K. (1973). Sociology of science, theoretical and empirical investigation. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Prasad, Rajeshwar (ed.). (1995). Science, Technology and quality of life. Agra: Y. K. Publishers.

Wenda K. Bauchspies, Jennifer Croissant, Sal Restivo. (2005). Science, technology and society: A sociological approach.

Wiley-Blackwell Wiebe E. Bijker, Thomas P. Hughes, Trevor Pinch (editors) (1989) The social construction of technological systems: New directions in the sociology and history of technology. The MIT Press.



Semester-IV

DSE-04 Religion and Society in India (Optional 2)

Credit-3

Maximum Marks -75  
Theory - 50  
Internal Assessment - 25  
Time - 3 hours

The students will be required to attempt four questions in all. Question No. I will be compulsory comprising of 4 short answer type questions of 2 marks each and will cover the entire syllabus  $4 \times 2 = 8$  marks. In addition to it, Question Nos. II to VII will consist of long answer (essay type) questions, two Questions from each Unit with internal choice carrying 14 marks each i.e.  $3 \times 14 = 42$  marks thus making it the total weight age to 50 marks. Three questions to be attempted. One from each unit.

**Course Outcomes**

- Students would be able to explain the importance of relationship between religion and society.
- Students will get familiarity with the theoretical ideas of Weber, Durkheim and Religion in the context of society and religion.
- Students having familiarity with Religious issues prevalent in Indian society

**Unit-I**

**Religion:** Definition and functions of ; Magic, Religion and Science; Elements of religious experience; Typology of religion

**Unit-II**

**Sociological Interpretations of Religion:** James Frazer, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, Levi-Strauss, Karl Marx , Marcel Mauss

**Unit-III**

**Social change and Religion:** Socio-religious movements; Popular religion and emerging cults; Fundamentalism ; Communalism ; Secularism; Proselytism

**Readings**

**Unit I**

Edward Burnett Tylor: Primitive Culture. Vol. 1. London: John Murray. 1871.

Edward Burnett Tylor: Religion in Primitive Culture : Part II, 2 of "Primitive Culture"

Bronislaw Malinowski "Magic, Science and Religion and Other Essays" 1948, The University Of Chicago, Illinois

**References :**

Baird, Robert D. (ed.). (1995), Religion in modern India. Delhi: Manohar.

Jones, Kenneth W. (1989), Socio-religious reform movements in British India, Hyderabad: Orient Longman.

Madan, T.N. (ed.)(1992), Religion in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Muzumdar, H.T. (1986), India's Religious Heritage. New Delhi: Allied.

Roberts, Keith A. (1984), Religion in sociological perspective. New York: Dorsey Press.

Shakir, Moin (ed.). (1989) Religion, state and politics in India, Delhi: Ajanta Publications.

Turner, Bryan S. (1991), Religion and social theory, London: Sage.

**Semester-IV**

**DSE-04 Sociology and Social Movement (Optional -3)  
Credit-3**

**Maximum Marks –75  
Theory – 50  
Internal Assessment – 25  
Time – 3 hours**

The students will be required to attempt four questions in all. Question No. I will be compulsory comprising of 4 short answer type questions of 2 marks each and will cover the entire syllabus  $4 \times 2 = 8$  marks. In addition to it, Question Nos. II to VII will consist of long answer (essay type) questions, two Questions from each Unit with internal choice carrying 14 marks each i.e.  $3 \times 14 = 42$  marks thus making it the total weight age to 50 marks. Three questions to be attempted. One from each unit.

**Course Outcomes**

- Students would learn sociological understanding of social movement.
- Students would learn the origin and development of different social movements.
- Students are expected to learn about different perspectives in understanding social movements.

**Unit – I**

**Introduction to Movements** : Nature, Definition and Types of Social Movements ; Reforms and Protest Movement ; Revolution, Schism, Splits and Counter Movements.

**Unit – II**

**Theories of Social Movements** : Marxist (Class Conflict) and Post Marxist (Althusser's Marxist Structuralism) ; Weberian (Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism).

**Unit – III**

**Social Movements in India** : Peasant, Tribal, Reform Movements, Womens' Environmental and Ecological Movements.

**References:**

- Banks. J.A(1972), The sociology of social Movements. London:Macmillan.  
Desai.A.R (ed)(1979), Peasant Struggles in India., Bombay, OUP  
Dhanagare. D.N.(1983), Peasant Movements in India (1920-1950) Delhi, OUP.49  
Gore. M.S(1993), The Social Context of an Ideology. Ambedkar's Political and Social Thoughts. New Delhi, Sage Publications.  
Gouldner. A.W (ed)(1950), Studies in Leadership. New Delhi: Harper and Brothers.  
Jayal N.P. & Pai Sudha eds. (2001), Democratic Governance in India, New Delhi, Sage Publications.  
Oommen. T.K (1990), Protest and change: Studies in Social Movement. Delhi, Sage Publications.  
Rao. M.S.A(1979), Social Movement in India, Delhi, Manohar Publications.  
Singh. K.S (1982), Tribal Movements in India. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.  
Shah, Ghanshyam (2001), Dalit Identity and Politics, New Delhi, Sage Publications.  
Zelliot, Eleanor(1995), From Untouchables to Dalits: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement. Delhi, Manohar Publications.

**Semester-IV**

**DSE-04 Sociology of Food (Optional -4)**

**Credit-3**

Maximum Marks –75  
Theory – 50  
Internal Assessment – 25  
Time – 3 hours

The students will be required to attempt four questions in all. Question No. I will be compulsory comprising of 4 short answer type questions of 2 marks each and will cover the entire syllabus  $4 \times 2 = 8$  marks. In addition to it, Question Nos. II to VII will consist of long answer (essay type) questions, two Questions from each Unit with internal choice carrying 14 marks each i.e.  $3 \times 14 = 42$  marks thus making it the total weight age to 50 marks. Three questions to be attempted. One from each unit.

**Course Outcomes**

- The students would have basic understanding of food and about classification of food.
- The students would learn about social structure of food.
- The students would learn about food policies and laws in India.

**Unit-1**

**Basics Understanding of Food-** Defining food; Discourse on Food: Food and Symbolism, Functionalism and Food; cultural construction of food; Food as commodity; ethnic food, fast food, Organic and GMO food; vegetarian and non-vegetarian food

**Unit-II**

**Food and Social Structure-** Historicity of food; Age, gender, caste, class in relation to food; food and dietary practices in India

**Unit III**

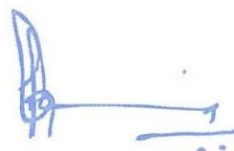
**Globalization and Corporatisation of Food:** Food Security; Food Safety and Food labeling; Food and media; food protection policies and laws in India.

**Activity-**

1. Find out the obesity in your neighbourhood.
2. Pattern of Food cooking among working class.
3. How food as medicine is consumed.

**References:**

Achaya. K.T. (1994). Indian Food: A Historical Companion. Oxford University Press. Delhi. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4067897>



- Khare, R. S.; Rao, M. S. A. (1986). Food, society, and culture: Aspects in South Asian food systems. Durham, N. C.: Carolina Academic Press. ISBN 978-0-89089-275-6.
- Murcott, A. (2019). *Introducing the Sociology of Food and Eating*. Bloomsbury Academic.
- A. Murcott. 2019. 'Introducing the sociology of food and eating'
- Nagla, Madhu (2020), **Sociology of Food**, Jaipur: Rawat Publication
- Nandy, Ashis. (2004). The Changing Popular Culture of Indian Food: Preliminary Notes. *South Asia Research*. 24. 9-19. 10.1177/0262728004042760.
- Poulain, Jean-Pierre, 2017, *The Sociology of Food: eating and the place of food in society*, Tr by Augusta Dorr, Bloomsbury, UK
- Rastogi, Sanjeev (Ed) 2014, *Ayurvedic Science of Food and Nutrition*, Springer, New York
- Sehrawat, Monika (2022) *Food Consumption Pattern Among Urban Middle Class, Varanasi*: Bharti Prakashan
- V. Sujata. 2018. Econometric and existential understanding of food. Analysing economic growth and nutritional status in South India,' *Indian Journal of Human Development*, Vol 11 (3)
- V. Sujata. 2020. Counting food? The pitfalls of caloric conception of nutrition and alternative theories of food,' in Christoph Wulf and Axel Michaels (Eds.) *Science and Scientification in South Asia and Europe*, Routledge India
- V.Sujata. 2015. 'Is food natural or cultural? Food, Body and 'the social' in Indian medical traditions' in Jobin Kanjirakkat Gordon Mcquat and Sundar Sarukkai (Eds.) *Science and the narratives of nature in the east and the west*, Routledge, pp 113-136.

