

Shastri First Year – (Second Semester)

Sociology of India

Paper Code-GE – 2

Introduction:

The paper is segmented into four units.

The first unit focuses on the Indian cultural reality which is characterized by its uniqueness preserving seeds of unity amidst plurality.

The second unit discusses over the different social institutions of India, focusing on their forms, types, continuities and changing patterns

The third unit reflects the issues of identity with reference to caste and gender. The unit also highlights the events of resistance and movements with regard to such identity issues.

The fourth unit tries to cover the issues of resistance and challenges toward the state with special reference to communalism and secularism

Objectives:

To explain nature of the Indian culture and understand the cultural changes that characterized her diversity.

To define and explain the meaning, practices and changing patterns of the major institutions in India

To help the students comprehend the intellectual growth of the resistance movements, their historical and structural and changes in them that led to formation of movements relating to caste and gender.

To explain the significance of communalism and secularism for understanding the India both in its past and present essence and in the same light to discuss the challenges they could offer in the smooth functioning of the state.

Outcome:

The students will develop proper knowledge and understanding about the cultural heritage of India.

Learning the characteristics, forms and changing patterns of the Institutions will make the students aware about what has happened in the past and will help them to connect to their present. They will be able to comprehend the dynamism inherent in any society.

The students will be able to grasp how the social identity of individuals has been socially-culturally constructed and how issues of deprivations and domination generating from such identities could bring to the formation of movements.

The students will develop a deeper understating of the role and significance of religion and community in a state and will be able to grasp hoe religious and communal deprivations and deviations bear the seeds of social disequilibrium.

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Paper Code-GE – 2 Sociology of India –CREDIT – 4

Segment	Segment Name	Unit	Description of the Unit	Credit – 04 (20 contact hrs for each credit)
1.	India as a Plural Society	1.1 1.2	Unity and Diversity Problem of National Unity	Each credit is comprised of 16 hrs for teaching and 04 hrs for assessment through project, presentation and assignment
2.	Social Institutions and Practices	2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5	Caste :Sanskritization, Changing aspects Marriage, Family & Kinship : Definition, Types,Changing patterns. Tribe : Features, Tribes in contemporary India Class : Rural class & Urban class Village : Self-sufficient village community	
3.	Identities and Change	3.1 3.2 3.3	Dalits’ Movement Women’s Movement Gender Identity	
4.	Challenges to State and Society	4.1 4.2	Communalism : Problems, Solution Secularism : Concept, Nature	
Summative test will be for 50 marks & Formative test will also be for 50 marks. Thus total marks = 100				

Readings:

1. A. R. Desai, *Social Background of Indian Nationalism* (6Th-Edn): Popular Prakashan, 2005
2. B Kuppaswamy, *Social Change in India*: Vikas Publications, 1972
3. Biswajit Ghosh (Ed), *Development and Civil Society*: Rawat, 2012
4. Gerald James Larson, *India's Agony over Religion*: Suny Press, 1995
5. Giri Raj Gupta. *Family and Social Change in Modern India*., Vikas Publishing House, 1976
6. N.Jayaram, *On Civil Society: Issues and Perspectives*: Sage, 2005
7. NeeraChandhoke& Praveen Priyadarshi, *Contemporary India: Economy, Society, Politics*: Pearson Education India, 2009
8. Patricia Uberoi, *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*: OUP India, 1994
9. Rajendra K Sharma, *Indian Society: Institutions and Change*: Atlantic Publishers &Dist, 2004
10. Shah, Ghanshyam. *Dalit i d e n t i t y a n d p o l i t i c s*. Delhi: Sage 2001
11. T. N. Madan, *Religion in India*: OUP India, 1992
12. Veena Das, *Handbook of Indian Sociology*: OUP India, 2006

References:

1. Alavi, Hamaza and John Harriss (eds.) 1989. *Sociology of 'Developing Societies': South Asia*.London: Macmillan. John Harriss, „The Formation of Indian society: Ideology and Power“ . 126 –133.
2. Deshpande, Satish, 2003, *Contemporary India : A Sociological View*.New Delhi; Viking, pp. 125-150.
3. Dumont, L. 1997, *Religion, Politics and History in India*. Paris: Mouton, Chapter 5
4. Haimendorf, C.V.F., 1967, „The Position of Tribal Population in India“ , in Philip Mason (ed.), *India and Ceylon: Unity and Diversity*, New York: Oxford University Press, Chap9.
5. Karve, Iravati. 1994, „The Kinship map of India“ , in Patricia Uberoi(ed.) *Family, kinship and marriage in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.50-73.

6. Kumar, Radha. 1999, "From Chipko to sati: The Contemporary womens "movement", in Nivedita Menon (ed.) *Gender and Politics in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 342-369.
7. Madan, T.N., 1997, *Modern Myths and Locked Minds*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Chap 8.
8. Mason, Philip 1967. "Unity and Diversity: An Introductory Review" in Philip Mason(ed.) *India and Ceylon: Unity and Diversity*. London: Oxford University Press, Introduction
9. Shah, A. M., 1998, *The Family in India: Critical Essays*. Orient Longman, 52-63.
10. Shah, Ghanshyam. 2001, *Dalit identity and politics*. Delhi: Sage, Chap 1 and 7.
11. Srinivas, M.N., 1956, "A Note on Sanskritization and Westernization", *The Far Eastern Quarterly*, Volume 15, No. 4, pp 481-496.
12. Srinivas, M.N., 1969, "The Caste System in India", in A. Beteille (ed.) *Social Inequality: Selected Readings*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, pp.265-272.
13. Srinivas, M.N., 1987, *The Dominant Caste and Other Essays*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.20-59.
14. Stern, Robert W. 2003. *Changing India*. Cambridge: CUP. Introduction. Change, societies of India and Indian Society. pp. 1 – 31.
15. Thorner, Daniel, 1992. "Agrarian Structure" in Dipankar Gupta (ed.), *Social Stratification in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 261-270

Marks division for summative test & formative test

Mode of test	Total marks	Marks division/Pattern
Summative test (Written)	50	4. Very short answer type questions (02 marks each for 10 nos. of questions) $2 \times 10 = 20$ 5. Short answer type of questions (05 marks each for 04 nos. of questions) $5 \times 4 = 20$ 6. Long answer type of questions (10 mark each for 01 no. of question) $10 \times 1 = 10$ Grand total = 50

Formative test	50	<p>4. Presentation (to be recorded & uploaded in the concerned campus website) –20</p> <p>5. Unit test (After completion of each unit &each unit will carry 05 marks) - 04 units x 5 = 20</p> <p>6. Assignment = 10</p> <p>Grand total – 50</p>
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Dr. Kingsook Saha

Convener.

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