

Semester: V				
Programme : Sociology				
Course : Indian Social Thought				
Paper code: C2SO230521T			Credits: 4	
Hours/week : 4				
Category: Core/MDC/SEC/VAC : Core				
Theory / Practical / Composite : Theory				
No of Modules : 2				
Course Overview:				
<p>While the existence of a "Sociology in India" and "Sociology of India" have been largely debated in terms of whether it has been influenced by western philosophy, the need for indigenization etc., sociologists in India have primarily been engaged with issues of tradition and modernity, caste, tribe and gender. This paper primarily provides perspectives of key Indian sociologists on some of these issues.</p> <p>The course discusses the ideas of G S Ghurye on caste, race and civilization; the ideas of D P Mukherji on the relationship between tradition and modernity; Verrier Elwin's understanding of tribes in India. The course will introduce the ideas of M N Srinivas with specific emphasis to his understanding of social change in Indian caste-based society. The gendered aspects of Indian society through the works of Iravati Karve and Leela Dube is another section taught in the course.</p>				
Course Outcome:				
1.Students will identify key Indian sociologists such as G.S. Ghurye, D.P. Mukherji, M.N. Srinivas, Verrier Elwin, Iravati Karve, Leela Dube and recall their main theoretical contributions on caste, tribe, gender, tradition, and modernity.				
2.Students will explain the debates surrounding "Sociology in India" and "Sociology of India," including Western influence and indigenization, and describe the perspectives of major Indian thinkers on social issues like caste, race, tribe, and gender.				
3.Students will apply the theoretical insights of Indian sociologists to interpret contemporary social realities and illustrate how concepts such as tradition, modernity, and social change operate in everyday Indian contexts.				
4.Students will analyse differing viewpoints of Indian sociologists on caste, modernization, and social hierarchy, and compare and contrast the approaches of thinkers such as Ghurye, Srinivas.				
5.Students will evaluate the relevance and limitations of classical Indian sociological theories for understanding modern Indian society and assess the critical perspectives of the feminist scholars like Iravati Karve and Leela Dube on caste and gender.				
6.Students will formulate independent perspectives on caste, tribe, and gender by integrating insights from multiple Indian sociological thinkers and develop reflective essays or presentations that synthesize indigenous and critical viewpoints.				
Prerequisites: <i>Basic knowledge about any prior course</i>				
SYLLABUS				
UNIT/Module	CONTENT	HOURS or NUMBER OF CLASSES	CO Mapping	COGNITIVE LEVEL
I.	Module 1	2 hours/week	CO1 CO2 CO3 CO4	K1 K2 K3 K4

	<p>1.G S Ghurye: Caste and Race</p> <p>2.D P Mukerji: Tradition and Modernity Middle Class</p> <p>3.Verrier Elwin: Tribes in India</p>		<p>CO5 CO6</p>	<p>K5 K6</p>
II.	<p>Module 2</p> <p>4.M.N. Srinivas: Social Change</p> <p>5.Irawati Karve: Gender and Kinship</p> <p>6.Leela Dube:Caste and Gender</p>	2 hours/week	<p>CO1 CO2 CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6</p>	<p>K1 K2 K3 K4 K5 K6</p>

Text Books

Chakraborty, D 2010, D P Mukerji and the Middle Class in India, Sociological Bulletin 59(2), May-August 235-255

Dube, Leela 2001, Anthropological Explorations in Gender: Intersecting Fields, New Delhi: Sage Chp 3,5 & 6

Elwin, Verrier 1955, The Religion of an Indian Tribe, Bombay: OUP , Chp 11, 15, 16, 17

Ghurye, G.S. 1969, Caste and Race in India, Delhi: Popular Prakashan Pp 114-140,404-460

Ghurye, G.S. 1962, Cities and Civilization, Delhi: Popular Prakashan

Guha, Ramachandra 2010, "Between Anthropology and Literature: The Ethnographies of Verrier Elwin" in Patricia Uberoi, Satish Despande and Nandini Sundar (eds) Anthropology in the East: Founders of Indian Sociology and Anthropology, New Delhi: Permanent Black

Madan, T.N. 2010, "Search for Synthesis: The Sociology of D.P Mukerji" in Patricia Uberoi, Satish Despande and Nandini Sundar (ed) Anthropology in the East: Founders of Indian Sociology and Anthropology, New Delhi: Permanent Black

Sundar, Nandini. (2010). In the Cause of Anthropology: The Life and Work of Irawati Karve" in Patricia Uberoi, Satish Despande and Nandini Sundar (ed), Anthropology in the East: Founders of Indian Sociology and Anthropology, Permanent Black New Delhi.

Suggested readings

Karve, Irawati 1965, Kinship Organization in India, Bombay and New York: Asia Publishing House

Mukerji D.P. (1958 second edition 2002), Diversities: Essays in Economics, Sociology and Other Social Problems, Delhi: Manak Publications Pg 177-225, 261-276

Munshi, Indra 2004, "Verrier Elwin and Tribal Development" in T.B. Subba and Sujit Som (eds) Between Ethnography and Fiction: Verrier Elwin and the Tribal Question in India, New Delhi: Orient Longman
Dube, Leela 1967, Caste, Class and Power: Eastern Anthropologist Lucknow 20(2) 215-225
Web Resources
1.
Evaluation: CIA: 30 Semester Exam: 70
Paper Structure for Theory Semester Exam Module : Total Marks – 70 Modules -2 (35 marks each) Module A 1 long question out of 2: 1X15=15 2 short questions out of 4: 2X10=20 Module B 1 long question out of 2: 1X15=15 2 short questions out of 4: 2X10=20

Course outcomes (COs) and Cognitive Level Mapping

COs	CO Description	Cognitive levels
CO1	Students will identify key Indian sociologists such as G.S. Ghurye, D.P. Mukherji, M.N. Srinivas, Verrier Elwin, Iravati Karve, Leela Dube and recall their main theoretical contributions on caste, tribe, gender, tradition, and modernity.	K1
CO2	Students will explain the debates surrounding "Sociology in India" and "Sociology of India," including Western influence and indigenization, and describe the perspectives of major Indian thinkers on social issues like caste, race, tribe, and gender.	K2
CO3	Students will apply the theoretical insights of Indian sociologists to interpret contemporary social realities and illustrate how concepts such as tradition, modernity, and social change operate in everyday Indian contexts.	K3
CO4	Students will analyse differing viewpoints of Indian sociologists on caste, modernization, and social hierarchy, and compare and contrast the approaches of thinkers such as Ghurye, Srinivas.	K4
CO5	Students will evaluate the relevance and limitations of classical Indian sociological theories for understanding modern Indian society and assess the critical perspectives of the feminist scholars like Iravati Karve and Leela Dube on caste and gender.	K5
CO6	Students will formulate independent perspectives on caste, tribe, and gender by integrating insights from multiple Indian sociological thinkers and develop reflective essays or presentations that synthesize indigenous and critical viewpoints.	K6

