

MA IV SEMESTER
HC 4.1. INDIAN SOCIOLOGY
G.S. GHURYE

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G. S. Ghurye

- Father of Indian Sociology
- founder of Indian Sociological Society 1951 and the Sociological Bulletin 1952.
- Theoretical Pluralist” -multiple methods
- Indological Approach -sanskritic literature base.
- blending -Indological and Sociological discipline
- Indological approach is an approach to study Indian society. It assumes that historically Indian society and culture are unique.
- studied by interpretation of ancient texts such as Vedas, Puranas, Manusmriti, Ramayana etc.
- known as textual perspective or book view

Works (31 books)

- Caste and Race in India (1932)
- Indian Sadhus (1953)
- Bharatnatyam and its costume (1958)
- Family and Kinship in Indo-European culture (1955)
- Social tensions in India (1968)

CONTRIBUTIONS

Caste in India

- comparative, historical and Indological method

Features of Caste:

- Segmental division of society
- Hierarchy
- Civil and religious disabilities and privileges;
- Lack of unrestricted choice of occupation;
- Restriction on food, drinks and social intercourse;
- Endogamy

Tribe

- an interaction Aryan culture that was mystical, magical and spiritual got entangled with Tantric culture, magical culture and materialistic culture of different ethnic groups gave way to evolution of Hinduism.
- "Tribalism always contribute towards the construction of Hindu temple that is yet to be completed"

Rural- Urbanization

- urbanization in India was not just due to the industrial growth;
- started within the rural areas itself
- Sanskrit texts and documents illustrate the growth of urban centres from the need for market felt in a rural hinterland.

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MYSORE NARASIMHACHAR
SRINIVAS

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Mysore Narasimhachar Srinivas (1916–1999)

- intensive study on the Coorgs.
- Shrinivas highlight the structural-functional aspects
- book view and field view

Works

- A. Social change in Modern India (1966)
- B. Religion and Society among Coorgs of South India(1952)
- C. Caste in Modern India and Other Essays(1966)
- D. The Dominant Caste and Other Essays (1987)
- E. India's Villages (1955)
- F. India: Social Structure (1980)

contributions

- A. Social Change: Social change is the change in the social structure. any significant alteration in behavior patterns and cultural values

Sanskritization:

- is a process by which a “low” Hindu caste, or tribal or other group, changes its customs, ritual, ideology, and way of life in the direction of a high, and frequently, a “twice” born caste. It is followed by a claim to a higher position in the caste hierarchy than traditionally concealed
- process essentially involves a change in one’s dietary habits from non- vegetarianism to vegetarianism, and change in one’s occupation habits from unclean to clean occupation

Dominant Caste

- a caste which “wields economic or political power and occupies a fairly high position in the hierarchy.
- ‘reference group’ -to imitate their behavior, ritual pattern, custom and ideology.

Features:

- i) Land Ownership: Land is the most precious possession. A vast area of land is concentrated in the hand These few landlords of a caste exercise considerable amount of power over all other castes and become the dominant caste of that locality. examples of landowning jats treating Brahmins as th eir servants in Punjab. Thakur landlords also deny cooked food from all Brahmins except their gurus and religious teachers.s of rich minority.
- ii) Numerical Strength: Kshyatriyas due to their large population are able to exercise their control and power even over the few rich Brahmins
- iii) High place in local hierarchy:every locality certain caste is accorded high status owing to its ritual purity. They always enjoy social superiority to all other castes in every aspects of social life.
- new factors iv) Education: v) Job in administration and urban sources of income:vi) Political involvement:

Religion and Society

formulate the concept of Brahminization

- represent the process of the imitation of life-ways and ritual practices of Brahmins by the lower-caste Hindus. The concept was used as an explanatory device to interpret changes observed in the ritual practices and life-ways of the lower castes through intensive and careful field study.

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S. C. DUBE

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S. C. DUBE 1922-1996

- focused his writings on India's changing villages
- applied deductive positivistic rather than inductive-inferential approach,

Scholarly Writings:

- a. India's Changing Villages (1958)
- b. Understanding Society (1977)
- c. Modernization and Development: The search for Alternative Paradigm (1988)
- d. Contemporary India and its Modernization
- e. Indian Society (2005)

Major Contributions

Village Study:

- a structural- functional perspective.
- According to Dube “No village in India is completely autonomous and independent
- study on Shamirpet village at Hyderabad, focused on the functioning of the Villages
- economic system of the rural India is caste based
- major types of religious services and festivals-family ceremonies, village familial and communal festivals and the Muslims and Hindus interaction with each other during festivals.
- four categories based on their standard of living that are: rich, well-to-do, average and poor.

Modernization:

- Society: Continuity and Change-the family, caste system etc, bonds of kinship , structure of joint family system, occupational pattern, position and the taboos in caste system
- Contemporary India and its Modernization (1974), discussed about bureaucracy, leadership, education, planning and secularism to analyze critically the success and failures of modernization. Modern Society is a rational and scientific.
- components for national framework for modernization-The cohesive bonds of society must be strengthened. 2. Social restraint and social discipline 3. expertise, both in policy making and implementation, 4. The reward system

Development:

- book “Modernization and Development: A search for Alternative Paradigm” (1988),

Four Phases:

1. Development essentially meant economic development
2. The relationship between economic development and social change was more keenly realized and its consequences emphasized
3. reactive and responsive phase
4. reflexive phase.