INDIAN SOCIETY

This paper seeks to introduce the student to a holistic, empirical view of Indian society. On its completion the student should be able to identify the its boundaries; the distribution of the people of India by race, language and religion; the structure of its family; its stratification; socio-morphology; and the dynamics of change operating in it.

1. Introduction
a) The meaning of Indian society- geographical area and historical period
b) Migratory Streams into India
c) Present Distribution of Population as Racial Groups
d) Unity in Diversity.

2. Religions and Languages among the people of India
a) Religion and societies
b) Distribution of the Indian population by religion
c) Language and Society
d) Distribution of the Indian population by language

3. Marriage and family in India
a) Distribution of family types of Kinship Zones
b) Hindu Family
c) Muslim Family in India
d) Christian family in India

4. Social Stratification I:
a) Manu's Varnashrama Dharma
b) Varna and Caste
c)Caste System according to Celestine Bougle, B.R. Ambedkar, G.S. Ghurye, M.N. Srinivas, and E.R. Leach

5. Social Stratification II:
a) Caste and Class
b) Dominant Caste
c) Backward Classes
d) Reservation

6. Agrarian Society
a) Agrarian social structure
b) Jajmani System
c) Zamindari, Rayatwari and Mahalwari Systems of Land Tenure and its Influence on Agrarian Society
d) Urban – Agrarian Links; Impact of Industrialization

7. Urban Society
a) Urbanisation in India
b) Types of Urban Centers in India
c) Urban Centers and Industry

8. Tribal India

a) Perspectives on Tribal
b) Distribution of Tribal Population
c) Tribal Area Development Programmes
d) Tribal Economy, Family and Religion

9. Indian Polity
a) Constitution as a Repository of Social Norms
c) Preamble, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Rights
d) Democracy and Society

10. Change in Indian Society
a) Sanskritisation
b) Westernisation
c) Modernisation
d) Secularisation

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