

Contemporary Indian Society Essays In Honour Of Professor

Contents: Culture and Society, Our Social Dilemma, Social Life, South India, Origins of the Indian Village System, The Ideal Social Order, The Religion and Social Organisation of the Sikhs, Prospects of an Integrated Approach to Social Reality, Religion and its Impact on Indian Society, Besant on Social Reform, The Theosophical Society and its Contribution to Tamil Society in the 19th Century, Theosophy and Social Change in India, Nationalism and Social Change, Social History of Modern India: A Trend Report, New Social Patterns: Voluntary Community Action.

Papers presented in a seminar on Indian English fiction held at Dharmasala from March 14 to 16, 1990.

This book is a collection of 12 essays on three interrelated themes of Nation, Civil Society and Social Movements organized in three parts each having four chapters.

Chiefly in the context of post-1947 economic history and communalism.

Women's rights are the rights and entitlements claimed for women and girls worldwide, and formed the basis for the women's rights movement in the nineteenth century and feminist movement during the 20th century. In some countries, these rights are institutionalized or supported by law, local custom, and behavior, whereas in others they are ignored and suppressed. They differ from broader notions of human rights through claims of an inherent historical and traditional bias against the exercise of rights by women and girls, in favor of men and boys. Women's Rights and Social Change focuses attention on the way in which women from a number of traditions have been able to bring about change and the manner in which rights have either facilitated or inhibited women's participation in the process of change. In the face of injustice, people band together to work for change, and through their influence, what was once unthinkable becomes common. This book traces the history of the women's rights movement, including the key players, watershed moments, and legislative battles that have driven social change. This book should be of interest to all those interested in gender development and women empowerment and researches and students.

One of the most powerful statements ever written on the subject of caste in India.

Dalit Capital explores the relation between caste and Indian capitalism. It explores the ways in which caste and social discrimination reinvent themselves under the guise of modern capitalism. It demonstrates how 'inclusion' holds Dalits at a disadvantage, perpetrated by the state, markets and the civil society.

This book has a collection of ten articles written during 1982–2007 and an exhaustive introduction on the structural features of Indian society, that is, the enduring social groups, institutions and processes, such as caste, tribe, sect, rural-urban relations, etc. The book views Indian society in contemporary as well as historical perspective, based on a wealth of field research as well as archival material. The book focuses on the significance of village studies in transforming the understanding of Indian society and also shows how urban centres have been useful in shaping society. Taking a critical look at the prevailing thinking on various structures and institutions, the author uses insights derived from his comprehensive studies of kinship, marriage, religion, and grassroots politics in advancing their studies. He points out the strengths and weaknesses of these structures and institutions and the direction in which they are changing with respect to modern time. As against the overwhelming emphasis on the hierarchical dimension of caste, this book focuses on its horizontal dimension, that is, every caste's population spread over villages and towns in an area, its internal organization and differentiation based on networks of kinship, marriage, patron-client relationship, and role of endogamy versus hypergamy in maintaining its boundaries. The tribes are also seen in the same perspective, emphasizing the tribe-caste homology. Finally, the book provides information on important issues like policy of reservations, the reliability of censuses and surveys of castes and tribes, removal of untouchability, growth of organized religion and secularization.

This book studies caste and community dynamics in India and offers a critical view of social mobility from below. Building on the theories of the eminent sociologist M N Srinivas, the essays in this volume reformulate the debate on caste as they document the changing inter-caste dynamics and caste-based violence in contemporary India. The volume showcases the new language of change in caste relations, articulated mostly from the perspective of the marginalised as experiences, differences, contestations, assertions and as citizenship rights. It focusses on the clash between traditional structures of inequality and the ideals of equality and justice in a liberal, democratic India. It also highlights the persistence of caste and endogamy and the interlocking nature of caste, gender and disability, struggles of ethnic groups and informal workers in the market economy, discrimination in the labour market and the dissolution of dissent in the public sphere. With contributions from leading scholars of social change and development in India and abroad, this volume will be useful for scholars and researchers of sociology, social anthropology, minority and subaltern studies, and development studies.

The Book Highlights The Nature And Features Of Indian Society And The Charges That Has Taken Place In Various Social Institutions During Different Historical Phases. This Is Comprehensive Book And Covers Subjects Widely Prescribed In The Syllabi Of Various Indian Universities At The Under-Graduate And Post-Graduate Levels In Sociology. The Topics Covered Include Indian Society, Indian Society And Culture, Indian Society And Social Institutions, Social Change In India And Indian Social Institutions, Contemporary Indian Society And Culture. While The Subject Has Been Presented In An Analytical Style With Central, Side And Running Headings, Integral And Holistic View Has Been Adopted, In Matters Having Different Opinions. The Language Is Easy And Free Of Technical Jargon As Far As Possible. At The End Of Each Chapter, Questions Of University Examinations Have Been Given To Help The Students For Preparing Well For The Examination. This Ideal Textbook Will Prove Most Useful To The Students, Teachers, Policymakers And Common Readers.

This book entitled 'Indian Social Problems: A Sociological Perspective' provides a glimpse of many social problems that have been haunting the Indian society since years, decades, and even centuries. Though India is fast developing, it has lots of regional, cultural, linguistic and religious diversities. These diversities are also reflected in its social problems. This book covers social problems which are general in nature and common to the whole nation such as population problem, poverty, unemployment, child labour, urbanization, youth unrest, problems of the aged, family disorganization, corruption, crime and delinquency, etc. This book is prepared mainly to cater to the needs of the undergraduate and postgraduate students. Most of the universities in India have prescribed one paper on 'Indian Social Problems' either at the undergraduate or postgraduate level. The book also covers topics that are included in the syllabi of IAS, NET, SLET, KAS and other national- and state-level competitive examinations. It also contains lessons that form part of MBA, nursing and fiveyear law courses. Such students and examinees will definitely find the book highly helpful.

Theatres of Independence is the first comprehensive study of drama, theatre, and urban performance in post-independence India. Combining theatre history with theoretical analysis and literary interpretation, Aparna Dharwadker examines the unprecedented conditions for writing and performance that the experience of new nationhood created in a dozen major Indian languages and offers detailed discussions of the major plays, playwrights, directors, dramatic genres, and theories of drama that have made the contemporary Indian stage a vital part of postcolonial and world theatre. The first part of Dharwadker's study deals with the new dramatic canon that emerged after 1950 and the variety of ways in which plays are written, produced, translated, circulated, and received in a multi-lingual national culture. The second part

traces the formation of significant postcolonial dramatic genres from their origins in myth, history, folk narrative, sociopolitical experience, and the intertextual connections between Indian, European, British, and American drama. The book's ten appendixes collect extensive documentation of the work of leading playwrights and directors, as well as a record of the contemporary multilingual performance histories of major Indian, Western, and non-Western plays from all periods and genres. Treating drama and theatre as strategically interrelated activities, the study makes post-independence Indian theatre visible as a multifaceted critical subject to scholars of modern drama, comparative theatre, theatre history, and the new national and postcolonial literatures.

'Navigating Social Exclusion and Inclusion in Contemporary India and Beyond' contains a collection of lucid, empirically grounded articles that explore and analyse the structures, agents and practices of social inclusion and exclusion in contemporary India and beyond. The volume combines a broad range of approaches to challenge narrow conceptualisations of social inclusion and exclusion in terms of singular factors such as caste, policy or the economy. This collaborative endeavour and cross-disciplinary approach, which brings together younger and more established scholars, facilitates a deeper understanding of complex social and political processes in contemporary India.

The revision comes 10 years after the first edition and completely overhauls the text not only in terms of look and feel but also content which is now contemporary while also being timeless. A large number of words are explained with the help of examples and their lineage which helps the reader understand their individual usage and the ways to use them on the correct occasion.

The period of reference is restricted to the post independence era.

Religion in India is an ideal first introduction to India's fascinating and varied religious history. Fred Clothey surveys the religions of India from prehistory and Indo-European migration through to the modern period. Exploring the interactions between different religious movements over time, and engaging with some of the liveliest debates in religious studies, he examines the rituals, mythologies, arts, ethics and social and cultural contexts of religion as lived in the past and present on the subcontinent. Key topics discussed include: Hinduism, its origins and development over time minority religions, such as Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Sikhism, Zoroastrianism, Jainism and Buddhism the influences of colonialism on Indian religion the spread of Indian religions in the rest of the world the practice of religion in everyday life, including case studies of pilgrimages, festivals, temples and rituals, and the role of women Written by an experienced teacher, this student-friendly textbook is full of clear, lively discussion and vivid examples. Complete with maps and illustrations, and useful pedagogical features, including timelines, a comprehensive glossary, and recommended further reading specific to each chapter, this is an invaluable resource for students beginning their studies of Indian religions.

"These essays explore the blending of structural and historical approaches to American Indian anthropology that characterizes the perspective developed by the late Fred Eggan and his students at the University of Chicago. They include studies of kinship and social organization, politics, religion, law, ethnicity, and art. Many reflect Eggan's method of controlled comparison, a tool for reconstructing social and cultural change over time." "Together these essays make substantial descriptive contributions to American Indian anthropology, presenting contemporary interpretations of diverse groups from the Hudson Bay Inuit in the north to the Highland Maya of Chiapas in the south. The collection will serve as an introduction to Native American social and cultural anthropology for readers interested in the dynamics of Indian social life."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

This Second Volume On Contemporary Indian Society In A Collection Of Original Essays By Social Scientists. The Authors Are Experts Of Their Own Field. The Subjects Of Their Essays Range Widely Over The Major Dimensions Of Indian Society. At One Hand The Readers Will Be Fascinated By The Tribal Situation In Andaman Archipelago And On The Other By Urbanisation And Modernisation Of Indian Society. This Volume Presents The Real Picture Of Rural Setting In Contemporary India Covered Through Five Different Papers. The Problems Of Weaker Section Of India Society Like Women, Scheduled Castes And Tribes Have Been Examined At Length. Alternatives Of Development Through Social Planning Have Been Suggested As A Model Of Development. The Essay On Gandhian Approach Is The Best Example To Touch Human Values In Indian Society. The Sad Plight Of Leprosy Patient Has Added To Draw Attention Pf Planners And Readers Towards The Lowest In Indian Society.

Caste, Social Inequality and Mobility in Rural India: Reconceptualising the Indian Village investigates and presents a holistic view of today's rural India by analysing different social aspects such as caste, migration, mobility, education and inequalities. It further studies the village social structure comprising peasants, artisans, weavers and the middle class, and the role of education in reshaping the social life of rural people. It challenges current conceptualisation and understanding of caste as a system, caste mobility, caste-class polarity and country-town divide. This book also argues that caste as a system has ceased to exist, but caste persists discretely as a non-systemic means of appropriation for political and social ends. This interdisciplinary dynamic study reconceptualises the 'village' by explaining the emerging social trends and patterns of social stratification in contemporary rural India.

This important volume provides an alternative perspective on caste. It demonstrates that the traditional view of caste—as a single hierarchy, with Brahmins at the top and the untouchable castes at the bottom—is no longer valid. From politics to gender to economic interaction, the contributors reveal how the erstwhile single, pure hierarchical order is constantly being questioned and weakened. The essays in this volume argue for a different conceptualisation of caste—one that would take into account the need for caste assertion and dignity as well as notions of hierarchy. The contributors show that while pride in one's caste identity is an important feature of the caste order, this is not incompatible with contesting notions of hierarchy. Caste is now better seen in terms, first, of discrete identities and then in terms of multiple and contesting hierarchies. Using contemporary experiences, this exciting volume reflects on received wisdom concerning theories of caste and provides an entirely fresh perspective.

India is the second largest country in the world with regard to population, the world's largest democracy and by far the largest country in South Asia, and one of the most diverse and pluralistic nations in the world in terms of official languages, cultures, religions and social identities. Indians have for centuries exchanged ideas with other cultures globally and some traditions have been transformed in those transnational and transcultural encounters and become successful innovations with an extraordinary global popularity. India is an emerging global power in terms of economy, but in spite of India's impressive economic growth over the last decades, some of the most serious problems of Indian society such as poverty, repression of women, inequality both in terms of living conditions and of opportunities such as

access to education, employment, and the economic resources of the state persist and do not seem to go away. This Handbook contains chapters by the field's foremost scholars dealing with fundamental issues in India's current cultural and social transformation and concentrates on India as it emerged after the economic reforms and the new economic policy of the 1980s and 1990s and as it develops in the twenty-first century. Following an introduction by the editor, the book is divided into five parts: Part I: Foundation Part II: India and the world Part III: Society, class, caste and gender Part IV: Religion and diversity Part V: Cultural change and innovations Exploring the cultural changes and innovations relating a number of contexts in contemporary India, this Handbook is essential reading for students and scholars interested in Indian and South Asian culture, politics and society.

Every year, there are several hundred attacks on India's Christians. These attacks are carried out by violent anti-minority activists, many of them provoked by what they perceive to be a Christian propensity for aggressive proselytization, or by rumored or real conversions to the faith. Pentecostals are disproportionately targeted. Drawing on extensive interviews, ethnographic work, and a vast scholarly literature on interreligious violence, Hindu nationalism, and Christianity in India, Chad Bauman examines this phenomenon. While some of the factors in the targeting of Pentecostals are obvious and expected-their relatively greater evangelical assertiveness, for instance-other significant factors are less acknowledged and more surprising: marginalization of Pentecostals by "mainstream" Christians, the social location of Pentecostal Christians, and transnational flows of missionary personnel, theories, and funds. A detailed analysis of Indian Christian history, contemporary Indian politics, Indian social and cultural characteristics, and Pentecostal belief and practice, this volume sheds important light on a troubling fact of contemporary Indian life.

During the goddess Gangamma's festival in the town of Tirupati, lower-caste men take guises of the goddess, and the streets are filled with men wearing saris, braids, and female jewelry. By contrast, women participate by intensifying the rituals they perform for Gangamma throughout the year, such as cooking and offering food. Joyce Burkhalter Flueckiger argues that within the festival ultimate reality is imagined as female and women identify with the goddess, whose power they share. Vivid accounts by male and female participants offer new insights into Gangamma's traditions and the nature of Hindu village goddesses.

The world's largest democracy has experienced strife since its inception in 1947. The contributors to this study examine trends in Indian and Pakistani politics during the late 20th and early 21st centuries whilst focusing on the fragmentation of the body politic.

Between 1955 and 1956 the Government of India passed four Hindu Law Acts to reform and codify Hindu family law. Scholars have understood these acts as a response to growing concern about women's rights but, in a powerful re-reading of their history, this book traces the origins of the Hindu law reform project to changes in the political-economy of late colonial rule. The Hindu Family and the Emergence of Modern India considers how questions regarding family structure, property rights and gender relations contributed to the development of representative politics, and how, in solving these questions, India's secular and state power structures were consequently drawn into a complex and unique relationship with Hindu law. In this comprehensive and illuminating resource for scholars and students, Newbigin demonstrates the significance of gender and economy to the history of twentieth-century democratic government, as it emerged in India and beyond.

Caste is a contested terrain in India's society and polity. This book explores contemporary realities of caste in rural and urban India. Presenting rich empirical findings across north India, it presents an original perspective on the reasons for the persistence of caste in India today.

Contributed seminar papers.

Genres of Modernity maps the conjunctures of critical theory and literary production in contemporary India. The volume situates a sample of representative novels in the discursive environment of the ongoing critical debate on modernity in India, and offers for the first time a rigorous attempt to hold together the stimulating impulses of postcolonial theory, subaltern studies and the boom of Indian fiction in English. Combining close readings of literary texts from Salman Rushdie to Kiran Nagarkar with a wide range of philosophical, sociological and historiographic reflections, Genres of Modernity is of interest not only for students of postcolonial literatures but for academics in the fields of Cultural Studies at large.

With the end of the Cold War, interest in the core-values of state, pluralism, secularism and equality have intensified. This important volume examines these principal values in the differing historical and socio-cultural contexts of Europe and India, emphasising their fundamental role in democratic governance, and highlighting the wide variations in both their meaning and content in different cultures. Comprising contributions from distinguished scholars, this volume constitutes a lucid and cogent analysis of recent shifts in public policies and political polemics on the meaning and content of various core-values.

Society and politics are subjects of continuous and animated discussion in contemporary India. The essays brought together in this collection were written or published between 1964 and 1990. In this case it was also a period of many changes in the disciplines of social anthropology and sociology, as well as in the social and political environment.

Political Sociology of India, is a selection of essays on polity and society which represents outstanding contributions of three generations of eminent scholars about political sociology of India. The selected authors also include some of the leading lights of the Indian Sociological Society. The papers selected for the volume provide a holistic view of the major concerns and perspectives of eminent post-colonial sociologists as well as the range of diversities in conceptualizing and analyzing the complexities of Indian social formation.

This collection of 17 original essays, provides insights into the many ways in which the interrelated issues of culture, identity and 'Indianness' are expressed in contemporary times. The contributors map and evaluate the developments in their respective fields over the past 50 years and cover the topics of art, music, theatre, literature, philosophy, science, history and feminism.

Edited by Professor Neera Chandhoke, 'Mapping Histories' is a fitting tribute to renowned historian Ravinder Kumar, well known for his pioneering work on the social consequences of colonial rule in India, and for founding the Centre for Contemporary Studies at the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. Here, Fellows of the centre present a collection of historical and contemporary studies on India, which deal with diverse themes from religion to the environment, cultural studies to feminism. Together, these

lively and challenging essays offer readings on how we understand India's history and, conversely, how we can use this comprehension of the past to interpret India's complex present.

Reminding us that the road to the complete empowerment of women in India is a long one, this book focuses on the globalization experiences of women from the Indian urban middle class. It covers reconstructing gender, violence, media, neo-liberal globalization, information and communication technologies, and politics.

Contemporary Indian English: Variation and Change offers the first comprehensive description of Indian English and its emerging regional standard in a corpus-linguistic framework. Drawing on a wealth of authentic spoken and written data from India (including the Kolhapur Corpus and the International Corpus of English), this book explores the dynamics of variation and change in the vocabulary and grammar of contemporary Indian English. The aims are to document the extent of lexical and grammatical nativization at the beginning of the twenty-first century and compare contemporary Indian English to other varieties around the world (for example British and American English). The results are relevant to sociolinguists, variationists and lexicologists seeking to investigate ongoing language change in emerging standard varieties of English. With its strong empirical foundation and its comparative outlook, the book is also of interest to anyone looking for an introduction to the corpus-based description of varieties of English.

THE IDEA OF INDIA was originally published to mark the 50th anniversary of India's independence and has since established itself as a uniquely valuable and authoritative book on a key subject. At the heart of India's self-image since independence has been 'the idea of India' - modern, technocratic, egalitarian, secular - but the tensions between the idea and the reality have become almost intolerable. With the legacy of Nehru and Gandhi everywhere under attack and ferociously religious and militant politicians in power has the idea of India lost all meaning?

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