**SESSION SPRING 2024**

**PROGRAM BACHELOR OF ARTS-(SOCIOLOGY)**

**SEMESTER II**

**COURSE CODE & NAME OBAS213- SOCIOLOGY IN INDIA**

**CREDITS 4**

**Assignment Set – 1**

**Questions**

**1. Explain what you know about Henry Maine`s evolutionary sociology and G.S Ghurye`s Indigenous sociology, respectively.**

**Ans:**Henry Maine’s Evolutionary Sociology Henry Maine (1822-1888) was a British jurist and historian known for his influential work in the field of legal history and comparative law. His contributions to sociology, particularly his evolutionary approach, are significant for understanding the development of societies and legal systems.

**Key Concepts of Maine’s Evolutionary Sociology:**

**Status to Contract:** Maine’s most famous thesis is encapsulated in the phrase "from status to contract." He argued that societies evolve from systems where social relations and

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**2. What is Satyashodhak Samaj and Mahila Mandal? Explain some of the legacy and impact of Mahatma Jyotirao Phule.**

**Ans:** Satyashodhak Samaj Satyashodhak Samaj (Society of Seekers of Truth) was a social reform society founded by Mahatma Jyotirao Phule in 1873 in Pune, India. The primary aim of the organization was to promote social equality and to fight against the oppression faced by marginalized communities, particularly the lower castes and women.

**Key Objectives of Satyashodhak Samaj:**

**Abolition of Caste Discrimination:** The society worked to eliminate the rigid caste

**3. a. Do you think modernization has impacted traditional village life? If yes, then how?**

**Ans:**Modernization has significantly impacted traditional village life in various ways. The process of modernization, characterized by technological advancements, urbanization, improved infrastructure, and changes in social norms and values, has both positive and negative effects on rural communities.

**Here’s an in-depth look at how modernization has affected traditional village life:**

**Positive Impacts Improved Infrastructure and Connectivity:** Transportation: Better roads

**b. Discuss how technology has revolutionized Indian rural life.**

**Ans:**Technology has brought significant changes to Indian rural life, transforming various aspects of daily living, economic activities, and social interactions.

**Here’s a detailed examination of how technology has revolutionized rural India:**

**1. Agricultural Advancements Modern Farming Techniques:**

**Mechanization:** The introduction of tractors, harvesters, and other machinery has increased

**Assignment Set – 2**

**Questions**

**4. A. How do you assess the significance of cultural symbols and icons?**

**Ans:** Assessing the significance of cultural symbols and icons involves understanding their roles, meanings, and impacts within a society. Cultural symbols and icons are powerful tools for communication, identity formation, and social cohesion.

**Here are key factors to consider when assessing their significance:**

**1. Historical Context and Origins Origins:** Investigate the historical background and origins of the symbol or icon. Understanding where, when, and why it emerged can provide

**B. Discuss how language policies and social inequality operate in India.**

**Ans:**

Language policies and social inequality intersect in complex ways in India due to its linguistic diversity and historical legacies. India recognizes 22 officially recognized languages, and there are hundreds more spoken across the country.

The Indian Constitution recognizes Hindi as the official language of the central government, but it also acknowledges the importance of preserving linguistic diversity and provides for

**5. Give a brief account of the historical roots of caste. How does caste manifest itself in society?**

**Ans:**The caste system in India has deep historical roots, dating back thousands of years. It is believed to have originated from the Vedic social order, where society was divided into four varnas or classes: Brahmins (priests and scholars), Kshatriyas (warriors and rulers), Vaishyas (traders and farmers), and Shudras (labourers and service providers). Over time, this system became more rigid and hierarchical, with birth determining an individual's social status and occupation.

Caste is not only a social stratification system but also a deeply ingrained cultural and

**6. Discuss how the idea of nationalism was different for Rabindranath Tagore, Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi during India`s fight for Independence.**

**Ans:** Rabindranath Tagore, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Mahatma Gandhi, three prominent figures in India's struggle for independence each had distinct perspectives on nationalism, reflecting their diverse backgrounds, ideologies, and visions for India's future.

**Rabindranath Tagore:** Tagore's conception of nationalism was deeply rooted in humanism and universalism. He was critical of narrow, exclusivist forms of nationalism that emphasized