



NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY AND JUDICIAL ACADEMY, ASSAM

PROGRAMME: B.A., LL.B (HONS.) FYIC

DETAILS OF COURSE OFFERED

EVEN SEMESTER (IV) – ACADEMIC YEAR :

SL. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	CR	CH
1	401 SOC MJ IV	SOCIETY IN INDIA: SOCIAL CHANGE THROUGH SOCIAL MOVEMENTS	4 PER WEEK		1 PER WEEK	4	

- A. CODE AND TITLE OF THE COURSE: 401, SOC MJ IV, SOCIETY IN INDIA : SOCIAL CHANGE THROUGH SOCIAL MOVEMENTS
- B. COURSE CREDIT: 4 (TOTAL MARKS-200)
- C. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: ENGLISH
- D. COURSE COMPILED BY: PREETI PRIYAM SHARMA
- E. COURSE INSTRUCTOR: PREETI PRIYAM SHARMA

Sociology is the systematic study of social behaviour and human groups. Sociology is now established as a multi-paradigmatic academic discipline, with its body of theoretical knowledge enriched and its methodological techniques and procedures systematized. It is a dynamic epistemology which has sub- disciplines dealing with almost all aspects of man's life in the society.

One of the important area of study within sociology is the study of social change. The study of social change has engrossed many a sociology scholars. Within the idea of change, the study of social movements has its unique significance. We live in interesting times! Change it seems is the only unchanging reality. Unpredictability of rapidly changing social contexts has made it imperative to introspect the direction of change and rethink civilisational and societal priorities. The knowledge of the systems of struggle for power, change and resistance becomes significant for any student at this juncture where one stands the onset of major societal changes. The history of social change for the marginalised, the oppressed and the excluded can be best understood through a detailed understanding of social movements. The patterns of mass mobilisation, the issues, the leadership can guide future citizens to strive towards desirable social change. The voices silenced throughout history can be relooked at through the study of social movements.

Law is an agent of social change and progress. Social movements sometimes arise out of the inadequacies of the existing structure of laws to address societal concerns viz. laws on domestic violence, sexual offences against children and so on. Sometimes law acts as a progressive tool of social re-engineering viz. laws that abolish untouchability, prohibit dowry, child labour and so on. It is aimed that future Lawyers and Law-makers are suitably sensitized and understand the different groups in society which are marginalized. The ultimate goal of any legal system is to strengthen and facilitate peace, harmony, justice and progress.

The syllabus for the paper of Sociology 401 has been designed keeping in mind the needs of the B.A.,LL.B (Hons.) students. The rich history and significant social consequences of social movements in India cannot be overstated. This paper attempts to.

1. OBJECTIVE OF THE COURSE

- To provide an overview of major types of social movements that have taken place in India.
- To develop analytical understanding of different patterns of mass mobilisation, key issues, motivations, causes and consequences of the same.
- To lay special emphasis on understanding the relationship between law and society with the help of case studies.
- To develop among the students, an ability to detach themselves from their individual faith systems and develop the ability to engage in purely objective academic pursuits.
- To understand the process of social change through a study of various social movements and theoretical works
- The development of analytical skills in law students

2. TEACHING METHODOLOGY

National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam has framed its own teaching methodology to train the students in learning and understanding of problems. The methodology is not a traditional lecture method but participatory teaching with discussion, along with presentations, use of Audio-Visual Aids.

3. COURSE OUTCOMES

It is hoped that

- Students comprehend the contents of the module and develop in depth understanding of the events, its causes and consequences
- Students develop the ability to apply theoretical ideas and concepts in practical life issues and problems
- To enable the students to develop multi- disciplinary research and the ability to integrate socio-legal concerns
- It is hoped that through the development of a strong theoretical base, they would be better equipped to deal with the law papers like Family Law, IPC, CRPC, Jurisprudence etc.

4. COURSE EVALUATION METHOD

The Course shall be assessed out of 200 marks. The impetus is on Continuous Assessment. The Evaluation scheme is as follows:

Internal Assessment 70% (140 marks)

External Assessment 30% (60 marks)

Sl. No.	Internal Assessment	
1.	2 Assignments	2* 20 marks = 40 marks
2.	Seminar/ Group Discussion	20 marks
3.	Class Test (Twice in Semester)	2*35 marks= 70 marks
4.	Attendance in Class	10 marks
5.	Semester End Examination	60 marks

5. DETAILED STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE (SPECIFYING COURSE MODULES AND PRESCRIBED READING LIST)

MODULE I

1. Social Change

- I) Introduction
- II) Theories of Social Change
- III) Modernisation
- IV) Industrialisation
- V) Urbanisation

2. Social Movements in India

- I) Founding fathers and the recent trend
- II) Defining Social Movements
- III) Typology of Social Movements
- IV) Why do Movements Emerge
- V) Movements and Institutions
- VI) Social Movements and Social Change

PRESCRIBED READINGS:

1. Srinivas, M.N., "A Note on Sanskritization and Westernization", *The Far Eastern Quarterly*, Vol. 15, No. 4, 1956, pp. 481-496
2. Oommen T.K., C.N. Venugopal, *Sociology for Law Students*, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi, 2016, Ch-23, pp- 352-365, Ch- 25, pp- 390- 408
3. Srinivas, M.N, *Social Change in Modern India*, Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad 1995
4. T.K.Oommen (ed.), *Social Movements I: Issues of Identity*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2010, Se- 1, pp- 1-136
5. T.K.Oommen (ed.), *Social Movements II: Concerns of Equity and Security*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2010, pp- 45-107
6. Ghanshyam Shah, *Social Movements in India*, New Delhi, , 2012 ch- 1 pp., 1-11, ch- 2 pp. 15-35, ch-4 pp. 92-118, ch- 6 pp. 146-180
7. Ghanshyam Shah, *Dalit Identity and Politics*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, BCh.1 & 7, 2001

MODULE II

1. Peasant Movements in India
 - a. Indian Peasant Uprisings in India: an overview,
 - b. Naxalbari Peasant Movement,
 - c. The Bhoodan-Gramdaan Movement,
 - d. The New Farmer's Movement in Maharashtra,
2. The Indian Labour Movement: An Overview
Role of women in the Indian Labour Movement
3. Ecology Movements in India
 - a. Protests against Displacement by Development Projects

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1. Srinivas, M.N., "A Note on Sanskritization and Westernization", *The Far Eastern Quarterly*, Vol. 15, No. 4, 1956, pp. 481-496
2. Oommen T.K., C.N. Venugopal, *Sociology for Law Students*, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi, 2016, Ch-23, pp- 352-365, Ch- 25, pp- 390- 408
3. Srinivas, M.N, *Social Change in Modern India*, Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad 1995

4. T.K.Oommen (ed.), *Social Movements I: Issues of Identity*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2010, Se- 1, pp- 1-136
5. T.K.Oommen (ed.), *Social Movements II: Concerns of Equity and Security*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2010, pp- 45-107
6. Ghanshyam Shah, *Social Movements in India*, New Delhi, , 2012 ch- 1 pp., 1-11, ch- 2 pp. 15-35, ch-4 pp. 92-118, ch- 6 pp. 146-180
7. Ghanshyam Shah, *Dalit Identity and Politics*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, Ch.1 & 7, 2001
8. Bhaviskar Amita, *In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts Over Development in the Narmada Valley*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1994

MODULE III

1. Religious and Caste Movements in India,
 - a. Ethno Religious Mobilisation and the politics of Secularisation
 - b. Caste and Conversion Movements,
2. Dalit Politics
 - a. Resistance, Mobilization, Change

PRESCRIBED READINGS:

1. Srinivas, M.N., “A Note on Sanskritization and Westernization”, *The Far Eastern Quarterly*, Vol. 15, No. 4, 1956, pp. 481-496
2. Oommen T.K., C.N. Venugopal, *Sociology for Law Students*, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi, 2016, Ch-23, pp- 352-365, Ch- 25, pp- 390- 408
3. Srinivas, M.N, *Social Change in Modern India*, Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad 1995
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5. T.K.Oommen (ed.), *Social Movements II: Concerns of Equity and Security*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2010, pp- 45-107
6. Ghanshyam Shah, *Social Movements in India*, New Delhi, , 2012 ch- 1 pp., 1-11, ch- 2 pp. 15-35, ch-4 pp. 92-118, ch- 6 pp. 146-180
7. Ghanshyam Shah, *Dalit Identity and Politics*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, Ch.1 & 7, 2001

8. Paramjit Judge (ed.) *Towards Sociology of Dalits :Volume 1(Reading in Indian Sociology)*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2013

MODULE IV

1. Regional, Linguistic and Tribal Movements
 - I) Tribal Solidarity Movement
 - II) Christian Conversion Movements in Northeast India
 - III) The Assam Movement
2. Women's Movement in India: An Overview
 - a) Key Issues and leadership
 - b) Law, institutions and women

PRESCRIBED READINGS:

1. Srinivas, M.N., "A Note on Sanskritization and Westernization", *The Far Eastern Quarterly*, Vol. 15, No. 4, 1956, pp. 481-496
2. Oommen T.K., C.N. Venugopal, *Sociology for Law Students*, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi, 2016, Ch-23, pp- 352-365, Ch- 25, pp- 390- 408
3. Srinivas, M.N, *Social Change in Modern India*, Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad 1995
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7. Ghanshyam Shah, *Dalit Identity and Politics*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, Ch.1 & 7, 2001
8. M. S. A Rao (ed.), *Social Movements in India*, Manohar, New Delhi, 1978
9. Kumar Radha, *The History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights and Feminism in India 1800-1990*, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1997
10. Mandlebaum David G., *Society in India: Change and Continuity*, Volume 1, University Of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1970