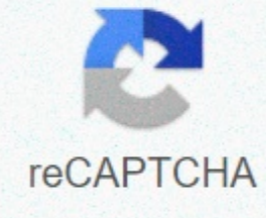




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G. S. Ghurye. Born (1893-12-12) 12 December 1893 Malvan, Bombay Presidency, British India. Died 28 December 1983 (1983-12-28) (aged 90) [1] Bombay, Maharashtra, India [2] Nationality Indian Citizenship Indian (formerly British subject) Alma mater University of Cambridge Spouse(s) Sajubai Ghurye. Scientific career Fields Sociology, Anthropology Institutions University of Bombay Doctoral advisor W. H. R. Rivers & A. C. Haddon. Influences W. H. R. Rivers. Govind Sadashiv Ghurye (12 December 1893 – 28 December 1983) was an Indian professor of sociology. [3] In 1924, he became the second person to head the Department of Sociology at the University of Bombay. [4] Education Ghurye was born on 12 December 1893, at Malvan, in present-day Maharashtra. [2] His early schooling was at the Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaum, in Bombay, and then at Bahadur Khanji High School, Junagadh, in the princely state of Junagadh. [2] He joined Bahauddin college at Junagarh, in 1912, but moved on to Elphinstone College, Bombay, after a year, and received his B. A. (Sanskrit) and M. A. (Sanskrit) degrees from there. [5] He earned the Bhau Daji prize with his B. A., and the Chancellor's gold medal with his M. A. degree. [5] After completing his M. A., Ghurye received a scholarship for further studies in England, and earned his PhD from Cambridge University in 1922. [2] Ghurye was deeply influenced by W. H. R. Rivers, who was his PhD guide. [6] After Rivers' untimely death in 1922, he completed his thesis under A. C. Haddon. [6] Personal life Ghurye was married to Sajubai of Vengurla, a town near Malwan. [2] His son, Sudhish Ghurye is a Mathematician and Statistician, and daughter Kumud G. Ghurye was a barrister. [7] Career Ghurye was appointed as Head of Department of the Department of Sociology in Bombay University in 1924, and retired in 1959. [8] The department was founded by Patrick Geddes in 1919. [9] However, when Ghurye took it over, it was on the verge of closure. The department came alive once again with Ghurye, and now, Ghurye is regarded as the real founder [10] and "shaped" the study of sociology there from then on. [11] He also founded the Indian Sociological Society and its newsletter, Sociological Bulletin, and served as head for both. [12] He also headed the Bombay Anthropological Society for some years. [13] After retirement, he served as Professor Emeritus for Bombay University and at least three festschrifts were produced in his honour, of which two were during his lifetime. [14] He guided a total of 80 research theses and authored 32 books and a number of other papers. [15] Later, at least two theses were written on him. [16] Among his students were personalities like noted social reformer and intellectual Dr. Uttamrao K. Jadhav. [17] A. J. Agarkar, Y. M. Rege, L. N. Chapekar, M. G. Kulkarni, M. S. A. Rao, Iravati Karve, Y. B. Damle, M.N. Srinivas, A. R. Desai, D. Narain, I. P. Desai, M. S. Gore, Suma Chitnis and Victor D'Souza. [18] He also had the opportunity to see the "Dr. G. S. Ghurye Award" being instituted in his honour. [19] His book Caste and race in India is regarded as a classic in the field. [20] Publications G.S. Ghurye (2008) [1932]. Caste and race in India. Popular Prakashan. ISBN 978-81-7154-205-5. [20] Govind Sadashiv Ghurye (1943). The aborigines -"so-called" – and their future. Pub. by D.R. Gadgil for the economics. G. S. Ghurye (1951). Indian costume, bhāratīya veśabhūṣā. the Popular book depot. Govind Sadashiv Ghurye (1952). Race relations in Negro Africa. Asia Pub. House. Govind Sadashiv Ghurye (1995) [1953]. Indian Sadhus. Puopular Prakashan, Bombay. Govind Sadashiv Ghurye (1956). Sexual Behaviour of the American Female. Current Book House. Govind Sadashiv Ghurye (1957). Caste and class in India. Popular Book Depot. Govind Sadashiv Ghurye (1958). Bhāratānāṭya and its costume. Popular Book Depot. 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Ghurye: a centennial festschrift, "Mrs. Sajubai Ghurye is one of the early authors on cookery, a little too flourishing and profitable a branch of writing these days. Her book in Marathi, my wife tells me, is very good—very accurate in measurement and very systematic in its directions." [21] Pillai, S. Devadas. Indian sociology through Ghurye, a dictionary, "The Bombay Univ instituted an annual Ghurye Award (qv), during his lifetime, to encourage authors in sociology and anthropology." [22] Citations ^ Momin 1996, p. 28. ^ a b c d e f Pillai 1997, p. 101. ^ Momin 1996, p. 4; Pillai 1997, p. 13. ^ University of Mumbai. ^ a b Pillai 1997, p. 101; Tikekar & Tikekara 2006, p. 106. ^ a b Momin 1996, pp. 2–3, Chapter author: M. N. Srinivas; Momin 1996, p. 20 Chapter author: Dhirendra Narain ^ Pillai 1997, p. 102; Momin 1996, pp. 15, 27, Chapter author: Dhirendra Narain; Momin 1996, pp. 37 Chapter author: Sadananand Bhatkal ^ Pillai 1997, p. 102; Pillai 1976, pp. 27–28; University of Mumbai & _ . ^ Pillai 1997, pp. 119–123; University of Mumbai & _ . ^ Pillai 1997, pp. 119–123. ^ Srivastava, Vinay Kumar; Chaudury, Sukant K. (2009). "Anthropological Studies of Indian Tribes". In Atal, Yogesh (ed.). Sociology and Social Anthropology in India. Pearson Education India. p. 60. ISBN 9788131720349. ^ Pillai 1997, pp. 102, 123–124; University of Mumbai & _ . ^ Pillai 1997, p. 102. ^ Pillai 1997, pp. 14, 102–103; University of Mumbai & _ . ^ Pillai 1997, pp. 103, 126–; Pillai 1976, pp. 29–40 (a discussion of Ghurye's works, see list on p 40); University of Mumbai ^ Pillai 1997, pp. 103, 392; University of Mumbai & _ . ^ Jadhav, Uttamrao (1972). Is Capital Punishment Necessary?. 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Archived from the original on 23 September 2011. Check date values in: |year= (help) Further reading Jayaram, N. (May–August 2013). "The 'Bombay School' and Urban Sociology in India". Sociological Bulletin. 62 (2): 311–323. doi:10.1177/0038022920130208. JSTOR 23621067. S2CID 151447109. Venugopal, C. N. (2013). "G. S. Ghurye on Culture and Nation-Building". In Modi, Ishwar (ed.). Readings in Indian Sociology: Volume X: Pioneers of Sociology in India. SAGE Publishing. ISBN 978-8-13211-844-2. External links Wikiquote has quotations related to: G. S. Ghurye Professor G.S. Ghurye (1893–1983) Malvancity: Dr. G S Ghurye Retrieved from " © 1996-2015, Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates Caste is perhaps the most dominant aspect of Indian society and its study is incomplete without getting into the ramifications of the Hindu caste system. Caste and Race in India, since its first publication in the History of Civilization series, edited by C. K. 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S. Ghurye, the most influential Indian academic to write about Indian sociology during the colonial period. Ghurye made important contributions to our understanding of caste, race, and tribal identities, and shows relentless commitment to building the research capacity and relevance of Indian social science. He was also the first anthropologist to study the dangerous effects of colonial discourse and colonial institutions on the fundamental institutions of Indian society. In his canonic work, Caste and Race in India, Ghurye was especially concerned to evaluate the claims of the colonial state's anthropologist, H. H. Risley, about the racial origins of caste. The book analyzes Ghurye's critique of colonial anthropology and the racial theories of Risley.Keywords: politics, G. S. Ghurye, India, sociology, caste, race, tribal identities, H. H. Risley, anthropology University Press Scholarship Online requires a subscription or purchase to access the full text of books within the service. 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