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CHAPTER 1.1

INTRODUCTION

1. DEFINITION OF THE TERM:

In Webster's Universal Dictionary the term "Sociology" has been defined as "Scientific and Systematized study of mankind considered as social beings, living in organized Communities; the study of human society; social science."

Definitions of sociology are many while it would be hardly correct to say that there are as many as there are sociologists. It is safe to say that they are as numerous as the various points of view of the respective groups of Sociologists. Generally, Sociologists, instead of giving a formal definition of Sociology, have entered into an extended discussion of its nature. Some, however, have used a colourless definition like "Sociology is the Science of Society"¹, or "The scientific study of Society"², or "The Science of Social phenomena"³ others using more words, add but little, as for example, "sociology is the name applied to a somewhat inclisate mass of materials which embodies our knowledge about society."⁴

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1. Ward, popular science Monthly, June, 1902, P.113
2. Giddings, Inductive Sociology, p. 9
3. Ross, Foundations of Sociology, p. 6
The word Sociology was introduced in 1837 by August Comte in the lectures which resulted in the publications of his "Positive Philosophy". Comte's intention in introducing the word has been widely misunderstood. It has been confused with the suggestions of practical change in policy and religion which he advocated in the later part of his life.

**Historical Development of Sociology:**

Comte considered himself to be in succession with a line of thinkers historically beginning with Thales and Pythagoras, continuing with Bacon and Descartes, and culminating in Hume's "Treatise of Human Nature", which attempted to unify and evaluate the total available knowledge of Man. Between the publication of Hume's "Treatise" in 1739 and Comte's attempt at a fresh synthesis, almost exactly a century intervened.

The immediate task which Comte proposed to himself was to survey with the eye of philosophy, the scientific and historical labours of this prolific century intervening between Hume and himself. His attempted unification was propounded under the name of the Positive Philosophy, and, for that portion of the Positive Philosophy which set forth the bearing of the new scientific and historical knowledge on the conceptions of human Nature and Society, he proposed
the name "Sociology".

Between Vico's "New Science" and Comte's "Sociology", the infiltration of the phrase social science marks a general tendency towards the expansion of science into the field of humanistic studies. Among Comte's contemporaries J.S. Mill (only eight years younger than Comte) declared (in 1836) that the time was ripe for making off from other studies—both scientific and philosophical—a general social science, and for this he used such phrases as social philosophy, social science, Natural history of society, speculative Politics and social Economy. After the appearance of the "Positive Philosophy", Mill abandoned both the phrases he had previously recommended as being the most suitable titles—Social Economy and Speculative Politics. He even denied to latter any right to exist as a separate department of Scientific Studies. The word Sociology he sanctioned by frequent use in the final book of his "Logic", that "on the Logic of the Moral Sciences".

Spencer contributed much by this book "The study of Sociology", which won recognition in almost every civilized country during the two decades between 1896. The first volume of spencer's "Principles of Sociology" appeared in 1876 and the last in 1896. Spencer's sociological work has been extensively studied in German and still more in American Universities. In France, too, Spencer's influence has tended to the dissemination of the idea and the word
Sociology for he is there considered as a continuator of the Philosophical and Scientific work of Comte.

The conventional history of the Sociology trades heavily on the invention of the name by Auguste Comte (1798–1857), a French philosopher and social reformer. Not only Comte's declared purpose and approach were scientific but also political in the broadest sense. By laying down what he conceived to be the objective characteristics of society, he hoped to use the principles as a basis for social reconstruction of a somewhat rational character. Few of Comte's alleged principles of social structure and change have survived as predictive laws, but the broad scope of his writing and his insistence on a science of society were undoubtedly important influences in an era agreeing with the spirit of rational inquiry. Comte had his predecessors, of course, and differing conceptions or approaches would trace their origins to quite different founders. The problem of moral conduct, for example, did not figure prominently in Comte's system, yet is central to contemporary sociological theory. As the problem of good and evil, it is as old as human society. Attempts to establish a scientific theory of morals may perhaps be traced to moral
philosophers of the 17th and 18th centuries, but again the origin is somewhat arbitrary. Since origins have no necessary relation to the validity of scientific theories, it is perhaps sufficient to note that systematic observation of social behavior for primarily scientific purposes (testing hypotheses and reaching predictive generalizations) is recent. The major influences of contemporary importance date from the 19th century.

The appearance, especially in the 19th century, of various schools of sociological theory was in a sense an indication of the great interest in the development of social science. The differences stemmed not only from the great variety and mixture of intellectual currents, but also from differences, often implicit, in what was being explained. Since the central problems were often left unstated, the theories were both offered and interpreted as more comprehensive than they actually were, in any reasonable view. Some scholars were impressed with the uniformities in social experience, others by its manifold varieties and still others by historical changes in the western world. The search for "Key Causes" was widespread, but the same simplified explanations, could scarcely account for stability and change, unity and diversity. In the perspective of a century or more the competing claims and strident disputes lose some of their seeming significance except as intellectual history.
CHAPTER 1.2

INDIAN SOCIOLOGY

I. SCOPE:

The Problem of the scope and function of sociology in India may be approached from two points of view. We may ask, firstly what sociology ought to be in India in the light of some ideal conception of the social sciences and their relations to each other, and secondly, what the group of studies generally called sociological are actually concerned with, and by inquiring as to what is implied in the assertion, frequently to be met with, that certain specialisms such as history or politics are becoming sociologically oriented or that they are influenced by the sociological point of view.

I take the scope of sociology in India under the following headings:

Social Structure: This is concerned with principal forms of social organisations, i.e., types of groups, associations and institutions and the complexes of these which constitute Indian society. The study of social structure should clearly include demography.

Social Function & Social Control: An account of the way the structures work, are regulated and sustained.
This requires a study of Hindu Law, morals, religion, traditions, manners and conventions and of other forms of social control.

Social Change: The study of short and long range trends in the life of societies, including the problems of development, arrest and decay of societies. In the Indian context, endeavours also be made to emphasis analysis of the fundamental conditions of social change and persistence.

I Historical Development:

As a subdiscipline of the social sciences, sociology is devoted to the study of the elements, processes, causes and consequences of human contact and group living. It primarily investigates ethic and race relationship alongwith other collective behaviours and analyses the institutions, stratification and mobility of society.

Sociology is a relatively young discipline. Although its roots go back to about three or four centuries, it was only in the nineteenth century that it started assuming its present role of the science of society in the sense of the systematic study of all societies in space and time.
The growth of the sociology in India falls into three phases: the first, covering the period between 1773-1900 A.D., when their foundations were laid; the second, 1901-1950 A.D., when they became professional; and finally the post Independence years, when a complex of forces including the undertaking of planned development by the government, the increased exposure of Indian Scholars to the work of their foreign colleagues, and the availability of funds, resulted in considerable research activity.

The origins of sociology in India go back to the days when British officials discovered that knowledge of Indian culture and social life was indispensable to the smooth functioning of government. In 1769, Henry Verelst, the Governor of Bengal and Bihar realized the need, and also stressed the importance of collecting information regarding the leading families and their customs in his directives to revenue supervisors. Since then, many British officials and missionaries had made earnest efforts to collect and record information regarding the life and culture of their Indian subjects.

In 1871 the first All India census was undertaken.
by the British Government. This new institution was used by British officials for collecting a vast quantity of information which fell outside its normal purview.

II. With the beginning of the twentieth century, the sociology entered the early phase of professionalisation. While the Indological trend, which relied heavily on the early literary sources and in particular, the scriptures, epics and law books, continued, studies based on direct empirical investigation and on the available census and other reports began to be popular. Although the bulk of the ethnographical work continued to be carried out by the British officials sociologists in Europe, began to be attracted to India. W.H.R. Rivers work, edited by W.J. Perry, social organisation (1924) was intended to be delivered as a course of lectures in Calcutta University. Two of his students, G.S. Ghurye and K.P. Chattopadhyaya, came to play an important role in the development of sociology in India. His influence on Indian Sociology continued, through Ghurye and Chattopadhyaya, well into the 1940's.

It was during 1900-1920 that the first steps were taken to introduce sociology and social anthropology as academic disciplines in Indian Universities. The
efforts of Brajendranath Seal deserve special mention in this context. Seal, who was for many years Professor of Philosophy at Calcutta, wrote, lectured and initiated studies on what he called "Comparative Sociology". He wrote a comparative study of vaishnism and Christianity, and also a paper on race origins. He contended that social development was multilinear and ramifying and that judgements regarding the superiority of social customs and institutions were irrelevant. He was of the view that social institutions could be fully and adequately studied only in the context of race, religion and culture. Seal also had a hand in the introduction of sociology, in 1917, in Calcutta University, in the Post-graduate councils of Arts and Sciences. In 1921, a department of anthropology was established at Calcutta, and a master's course was instituted in the subject.

In 1914, the Government of India gave a grant to the University of Bombay for starting the teaching of Sociology, and a course of lectures in sociology and economics was offered to post-graduate students the same year. Later in 1919 a department of sociology and civics was founded. The establishment of this department was a landmark in the development of sociology, if not
the social sciences as a whole, in India. Sociology was at first a part of the M.A. Course along with economics, and only in the late 1930s, a full, eight paper M.A. Course in Sociology was introduced.

Patric Geddes, exercised some influence on the development of sociology in India through his students, G.S. Ghurye and N.A. Thoothi under leading centre for sociology, especially research, in the country. In this teaching and research, he refused to make a distinction between social anthropology and sociology. He founded the Indian Sociological Society in 1952 and was the first editor of its journal, sociological Bulletin. He is still productive.

Another University in which the study of sociology was introduced during this period was Osmania University. The subject was first introduced at the B.A. level as one of the options in 1928. However, it was only in 1946 that a full fledged department of sociology was created. There are other institutions, governmental and private, besides Universities which carried out sociological and anthropological research of the governmental institutions the censuses and Anthropological survey of India were the most important.
Among learned societies, the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal (now Asiatic Society of Bengal) was the foremost in promoting anthropology and sociology. Its counterpart in Bombay, the Anthropological Society of Bombay, was also active providing a forum for Indologists and anthropologists. The Mythi Society, Bangalore and Bihar, and Orissa Research Society, Patna, also deserve mention.

The learned societies published journals, and much less frequently, monographs, and this met a real need of Indologists and anthropologists. Mention has already been made of S.C. Roy's Man in India and D.N. Majumdar's Eastern Anthropologist.

III. In the post-Independence period, especially the 50's and 60's there was a sharp increase in the popularity of the sociology. In the first place, there were more teaching posts in sociology and anthropology in Universities and Colleges, and the tremendous demands for education at all levels meant an expanding job market. An additional reason for their popularity was the fact that they did not require any knowledge of mathematics and statistics which became increasingly essential for the most popular and prestigious of the social sciences, economics. Sociology was a soft option and was usually taken by those who were not good enough for the "hard" subjects. It is only in recent years that sociology syllabus are becoming increasingly standardised and some Universities have made provision for teaching research methodology and statistics at the
master's level. Sociology has also risen in prestige.

The undertaking of Planning Commission in the country, and the creation of the national Planning Commission had important effects on the development of the Social Sciences. The important contribution of the Planning Commission, from a Social Science point of view, was an increased awareness of the importance of the Social Sciences among the educated. This was reflected in the Planning Commission's recommendation in 1966 to the government to create an Indian Council of Social Science Research. V.K. R.V. Rao, member incharge of Education in the Commission, was responsible for this recommendation, and the I.C.S.S.R. came into existence in September, 1969 with the late D.R. Gadgil as its first Chairman.

Douglas Ensminger, Director of the Ford Foundation in India from 1951 - 1970, in making sociology popular with the Indian government and with Jawaharlal Nehru. Ensminger, who had been trained as a rural sociologist in the 1930s, and who was deeply convinced about the indispensability of sociology and the social sciences in general to the task of economic development, was both energetic, hardworking and influential. He played a crucial role in selling the idea of Community development to the Indian Government.
The growing popularity of the two disciplines has been accompanied by increasing professionalisation. The India sociological society, established in 1951, has contributed to such professionalisation. By publishing its bi-annual journal, the Sociological Bulletin, and by holding occasional Seminars and Symposia the Society has provided a forum for Sociologists and Social anthropologists in the Western and Southern parts of the country.

An important development in post-Independent India was the emergence of a distinct theoretical line instead of the previous amorphous eclecticism. This had consequences in a few areas including the choice of research methods and techniques. Even those who were hostile to the new line were forced to define their own position more clearly and this generated a debate even if it did not always contribute to clarity. But a few insulated themselves from it by calling it "Social anthropology" and therefore unrelated to sociology.

An emphasis on change was inevitable in post-Independent India. So many things were happening and so fast. And the Government which had embarked on planned development, and was passing legislation at breakneck speed, was understandably eager to tell everybody that a new order
was being ushered in. This appealed to the patriotism of the elite including sociologists and anthropologists. And government funds were available for carrying out research on problems of change and development.

Sociologists discovered that they were concerning themselves with politics on the one hand and law on the other. India after Independence offered a rich field for the study of micro level politics. The resources which were pumped into rural areas under the Community Development Programme, and the introduction of Panchayati Raj under which local self-governing bodies from the village upwards had new resources, were both productive of intense competition for power, pelf and prestige. Educational Sociology began modestly with an attempt to relate the social background of high school students in Poona with their performance, aspirations and altitudes (I.P. Desai, 1952). Similar studies were carried out by Desai's students in Baroda.

The foreign scholars form, broadly speaking, two streams, the European and the American. The latter is a much bigger stream than the former, and among Europlains, the British did play a dominant role until the 60s. The
work of Baileys Epstein and Dumont has already been referred to and they continue to influence scholars. Another influential European Scholar has been A.C. Mayer (1960) who, in a well-documented study of a village in Malwa, analysed the relation between Kin, caste and village. Mayer has shed light on the internal structure of caste.

3. The Importance of the Present Work:

Much has been written on this topic and there is a vast amount of material now-a-days in the form of journals, books, monographs, survey reports, Research reports, administrative reports, Commission and Committee reports, reports of various ministries etc. But no effort has been made to prepare a comprehensive annotated list after a proper literature search and evaluation of material.

I am confident that this annotated list will be helpful to all those who have some interest in the subject specially the researchers in this field. In the first two chapters I have dealt with definition scope and historical development of sociology in general and Indian sociology in particular. In chapter 1.3 an attempt has been made to give briefly the aim,
scope and method of the present study.

The last chapter which is the main part of this work and forms part two of this dissertation consists of an annotated list of 250 documents which have been written on sociology of India.

During the course of the present work I have collected references and examined over 400 documents covering various aspects of Indian sociology but after careful selection only 250 publications of academic standard have been included in the annotated list. Part third contains index.
Chapter 1.3

AIM, SCOPE AND METHOD OF PRESENT STUDY

1. AIM AND SCOPE:

The present study is intended to bring at one place, in the form of annotations, all significant literature that is available in the field of Indian Sociology. An attempt has been made to cover all the important aspects of the Indian Sociology. The study is confined to Maulana Azad Library, Aligarh Muslim University, Central Library J.N.U. Library, Jamia Millia, Delhi, I.C.S.R. Library, Sapru House Library Delhi and Library of the department of Sociology, A.M.U., Aligarh.

2. METHOD USED IN THE PRESENT STUDY:

After searching the literature on Indian sociology from different sources, I entered them on 5" x 3" cards according to ISI standards of bibliographical information with some modifications.

The entries in the list have been arranged under broad subject headings and then minutely in alphabetical sequence. The documents pertaining to the subject have been studied and annotated. After arranging the entries serial numbers have been allotted. In the end an index has been provided in which subjects authors and titles have been arranged in single alphabetical sequence.
PART TWO

ANNOTATED LIST

SOCIAL SCIENCES - BIBLIOGRAPHIES

1. ASIAN SOCIAL Science bibliography; with annotations and abstracts, 1966 - Delhi, Vikas Annual.

The bibliographic lists English language publications issued during a year as emanating from several countries of south Asia, including India. It covers books, articles, reports and government publications dealing with economics, political science, and sociology, anthropology social psychology, demography, social data and education.

The present issue lists publications of the year 19— with a time lag of seven years. The bibliography includes more than 200 journals both Indian and foreign. Annotations and abstracts of the majority of entries are provided. Entries are broodly classified with sub-division by country, thereunder alphabetically by author or title. Indexes of author subject
and geographical are provided.


It provides a consolidated list of theses for which doctoral degrees were conferred by Indian Universities during 1857-1970. Arrangement of items is by broad subjects.


Indexes signed and unsigned articles, editorials and important letters from about 2 dozen English dailies; author and alphabetical subject indexes are appended; a quarter by book review Index is proposed.

4. INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY; Information, documentation. R.R. Bowker, New York. 1973 -
provides bibliographic information on current publications of international organisations of United Nations system books, periodicals, maps, audio-visual materials, microfilms etc, both priced and unpriced, but excluding working documents. Brings together for the first time, information about publications and periodical articles published by the U.N. and its agencies. It is divided into 3 sections. The entries are arranged under broad subjects alphabetically by title.

5. KARNATAK UNIVERSITY Library. Guide to periodical literature. Dherwar. VI; 1967 - Monthly documentation list of selected periodical articles on social sciences, religion and philosophy. Each issue indexes on an average more than 100 periodicals, both foreign and Indian mainly those in the English language.

A bibliography, chiefly on Anthropology, with sociology and social anthropology psychology added to it. Covers reference material, both books and journals, mostly foreign. Total items listed 1164. Entries are annotated and classified.


Lists some 2,067 books. Excludes periodical articles, except in every few cases. Arrangement by geographical divisions with sub-divisions by subject - regional studies. Author and subject index.


It contains abstracts of articles published in learned periodicals, besides indexing a number
of them. Book reviews, notes and also publications on the subject are some other features included in this publication.

SOCIAL SCIENCES - SERIALS

9. ASIAN STUDIES, A bi-monthly window on Asia
Indian Institute of Asian Studies, Bombay
1956 -

Articles on socio-economic, political cultural problems of Asia, both contemporary as well as historical.

10. DOCUMENTATION IN Social Sciences. Jayakar Library, University of Poona. Poona 1967 -

Includes material on social science. This periodical is published is mimeographed.

11. DOCUMENTATION ON Asia. Indian Council of World Affairs. New Delhi. 1960 -
Indexes 300 periodicals. The entries are grouped by countries and constituent states and within each group arrangement is classified according to colon classification.

12. GUIDE TO Indian periodical literature (Social Sciences and humanities), Ed by V K Jain, Indian Documentation Service, Gurgaon. 1964 -

An author - subject index to articles, research papers, notes, conferences proceedings, book reviews etc. from about 300 Indian Journals in Social Sciences and humanities. It also lists new items, signed articles and daily "Times of India". Commulates annually.

13. INDEX INDIA. Rajasthan University Library, Jaipur. 1967 -

Indexes about 1000 periodicals and newspapers besides composite books in a classified order. List of books on India published all over the World is given. Each issue also gives both alphabetical subject as well as author index.
14. **INDIA: A reference annual.** Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Research and reference division. New Delhi, 1953 -

It gives up to date and reliable informations, based on official sources on all aspects of India, in general; followed by those for each of the states and union territories. There is a good bibliography at the end. Appendix and index are provided.

15. **INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO**

News letter. Ministry of Education. New Delhi 1962-

News and articles about activities of UNESCO in general and that of the Indian National Commission in particular.

16. **INSTITUTE OF political and social studies**

Bulletin. Director, Institute of Political and Social studies, Calcutta. 1963 -

Interested mainly in the field of foreign and defence policy of India and problems of Indian democracy.
17. **STATES MAN'S YEAR BOOK.** Statistical and historical annual of the states of the World. Macmillan, London. 1864-

It gives statistics on various aspects of each country of the World. Its a standard source of social economic and other statistics. It also gives comparative tables for earlier years as well.

18. **TIMES OF India directory and year book, including who's who.** Bennett Coleman, Bombay. 19

It covers detailed informations on political, economic and social conditions in India and its constituent states. Lot of statistics, sometimes going back to previous ten years, several maps. Commercial and industrial directory follows. Important cities and towns are also covered Index is provided at the end.

Important encyclopaedia in social sciences.
The monumental compilation is the work of more than 1000 experts in their field throughout the World.

SOCIOLOGY-BIBLIOGRAPHIES-SOUTH ASIA


It compiles about 7000 items of all aspects of folklore of India, Pakistan, Nepal, Tibet, Ceylon, Bhutan and Sikkim, lists literature in all languages. The entries are arranged by author and an index is provided for cross references.

SOCIOLOGY - BIBLIOGRAPHY - INDIA

21. SOCIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS. Sociological abstracts Inc. New York. 1953 -
The abstracts summarize periodical articles published in 19 languages throughout the World as well as conference papers and other unpublished material. Abstracts are arranged in classified order under 28 major subject categories with numerous subdivisions. Separate author and subject indexes are included in each issue, and accumulated subject indexes are published nine months after the last issue of each volume. A decimal index for the period 1953 to 1962 is also available.

SOCIOLOGY- RURAL- BIBLIOGRAPHY

22. WORLD AGRICULTURAL economics and rural sociology abstracts. Commonwealth Bureau of Agriculture, Oxford. 1959 -

It covers abstracts of significant articles in the field of agricultural economics and rural sociology all over the world, covering publications in English language only. Contains about 1,000 abstracts per issue. Gives author, subject and geographical
indexes with each monthly issue as well as annual index.

SOCIOLOGY - RURAL - BHOODAN-BIBLIOGRAPHY


A selected descriptive bibliography on Bhoodan books, journal, articles, pamphlets and reports. It contains 927 entries.

SOCIOLOGY-CULTURE-BIBLIOGRAPHY


An annotated bibliography of conventional and nonconventional reference works including periodicals.

It lists books and periodical articles under subjects—Main heading with subheadings—with author and subject indexes. It is a very valuable reference book on the subject in one volume.


It lists publications from 1972 to 1961 censuses covering India, states and Union territories separately. Provides some useful appendices.
27. POPULATION INDEX. Princeton University
School of Public Affairs and Population
Association of America. 1935 -

Indexes some 5,000 abstracts annually. It covers periodical articles, books and statistical serial of several countries in the English language. It commutates annually. An eight volume commutation, covering the period 1935-1968 appeared in 1971 which as about 150,000 entries.

28. KAPIL (KK) and SAKSENA (DN). Bibliography of sterilization and KAP studies in India 1951-60. 1968 Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay. P 38.

Contains research articles, books and mimeographed papers. Indicates that research information is now available on a variety of topics and the flow of research material has considerably increased in India.

It includes books and periodical articles in English. 859 entries broadly classified with author and title index.

30. BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE and community development. National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad. 1967 -

Covers economics, socio-psychological and political aspects of rural development and the impact of planned development on rural India; also documentation list on community development.

31. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT and Panchayati Raj Digest. National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad. 1967 -

Abstracts of papers from Indian and foreign periodicals on community development, panchayati raj and allied topics in selected disciplines. About 30 abstracts per issue.

There are 41 scheduled tribe and 63 scheduled caste communities in West Bengal which constitute 25.61% of the total population of the State. Concentration and distribution pattern, origin, occupation, racial affinity, religion, linguistic position, social and educational status on each of the schedule tribes and scheduled castes in the State.

33. TRANSACTIONS, Indian Institute of Advanced Studies. Simla, VIj 19-

Volume contains the papers presented at and the proceedings of the seminar held at Simla, 18-24 Sept. 1966, to commemorate the third centenary of the birth of Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru of the Sikhs. Deals: with the aspects (i) Sikhism and Sikh society (ii) Guru Gobind Singh (iii) Sikhism and Indian Society.

34. INDIAN JOURNAL of social research. Meerut. 1964 -

Research papers and articles on behavioural science, specially sociological researches; special features bibliographies and biographies of Indian sociologists.
35. INDIAN JOURNAL of social work, Tata Institute of social science Bombay. 1940-

Devoted to the promotion of professional social work, scientific interpretation of social problems and advancement of social research.

36. INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL Bulletin, Society Publications, Ghaziabad. 1963-

Publishes findings both of quantitative and qualitative research and scholarly studies on social sciences with preference for interdisciplinary studies.

37. JOURNAL OF Social research, Council of social and cultural research, Bihar and Department of Anthropology, Ranchi University. VI; 1960-

It publishes papers of theoretical interests based on field work done in India; also research news on anthropology and social sciences.

38. KURUKSHETRA. Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, New Delhi. 1952-

Devoted to all aspects of rural reconstruction and village democracy; features—rural industrialisation, farm revolution, cooperative progress and problems of district and village administration.
39. LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY Journal of social work. Lucknow University social work Alumni Association, department of sociology and social work, Lucknow. 1965 -

Publishes contributions of academic standing in the field of social work and sociology.

40. RURAL INDIA. Adarsh Seva Sangh, Bombay. 1938 -

Contributions on rural topics particularly planning and community development projects, agriculture with emphasis on Indian context.

41. SARVODAYA. Sarvodaya Pracharalayam, Madras. 1951 -

Articles, notes and news on the Gandhi Vinoba-Sarvodaya with special reference to the application of the ideology to socio-economic life through bhoodan and gramdan and similar such movements.

42. SOCIAL ACTION. Denotipress for Indian Institute of social order, Poona VI; 1951 -

It covers the period from 1914 and it is useful for the social and political studies.
43. SOCIAL ACTION: A review of social trends.
    Indian social institute. New Delhi. 1951-

    Discusses social problems of world interest; also organ of the Institute.

44. SOCIAL HEALTH. Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, Delhi. 1962 -

    Articles and information from India and abroad on moral and social hygiene.

45. YOJNA. Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi. VI; 1957 -

    The periodical provides authentic articles which deals with different facts of national planning and economic policy.


    A number of contributors their material to the conference some of them are: Chandrasekhar, BN Chadravasti, Govind Narain; SN Aggarwala etc.
47. **ALL INDIA SEMINAR ON URBAN SYSTEM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Mysore) (1970).** Urban system and rural development 1971, Mysore.

Contains paper on 'Gandhian concept of Rural Urban Relation and Village up-lift by Dr. A. Ramaswami; Perception of environment and rural development by DC Jayasankar; A note on approaches to rural development in India by VK Natraj.


Discusses possible careers for women and highlight the traditional occupations as well as the recently developed careers for women.

49. **CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ.** Main recommendations, proceedings and Agenda notes. Annual department of community development and Panchyati Raj, Ministry of Community Development and Panchyati Raj, New Delhi

Includes main recommendations, proceedings and agenda notes of the community development and panchayati raj.
Covering wide grounds argues that the institution of the family is undergoing major changes. The value attached to large families must be replaced by the value attached to small families. The new emerging family needs to be strengthened by the organisation of certain formal services for better marriage better parenthood and better child care.

The papers contain conclusions which merit serious attention of all those who bear the responsibility for cooperative planning and policy making of developing countries as well as operators from other parts of the world. For those concerned with the field of technical assistance to cooperative movements, this volume must be regarded as a most valuable document.
This seminar held at Bangkok under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). It deals with the recommendations of the first Asian population conference that, in assisting countries of the region in the formulation of their development plans and their efforts to achieve them, account should be taken of the close interaction of demographic social and economic factors.

53. SEMINAR ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF KARANATAKA (Banglore) (1972).

The papers in this volume contain the views of social scientists interested in the economic and social development of Karnataka (then called Mysore). The volume is divided into seven sections.

54. SEMINAR ON FAMILY PLANNING POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION (New Delhi) (1971).
Family planning and administration.

Contains papers on "Family Planning Policy: retrospect and prospect" by Ashok Mitra. Some emergence issues in family planning and administration interview by Dr. K.N. Rao.

Objects at the various factors—psychological, cultural, religious and others—promoting and inhabiting the achievement of social goals.


It discusses related to the problems of tribal areas, identifying different tribal communities on the basis of their levels of development and the specific problems faced by the identified groups.


Contents: Essential requirements—legal, administrative and financial for orderly urban development—SMY Sastry; Housing in Urban India for the lower income groups.


The seventies hold out promising prospects for agricultural development in the country. Various effort which are to be adopted in the seventies for more agricultural production have been discussed in the Workshop-cum-Seminar.
SOCIOLOGY - CASE STUDIES & SURVEYS - INDIA


Analysis the increase in population pressure, change in inter-caste relationship and atomization of the Community specially considered are Iravas, an untouchable Hindu Caste Factors contributing to the influence of communist and other parties are analysed and a description of the working important feature is the rise of a new class of "Worker-proprietors" in the coir business.


Starting with a reassessment of some of the earlier works on changes in Indian Society from the point of view of the reference group theory, outlines the Social Structure of the Kerala Society. Describing the inter-action
between the pulayas and the higher castes which depicted the law status of the Pulayas in the society, discusses the changes that were brought about in religion, family and secular aspects of life of the Pulayas in the society. Reexamines Merton's hypotheses in the light of these findings.


This is a socio-economic study of a group of villages in West Bengal namely, Golapara, Benuria Village - cluster. It analyses the class relation existing between the economic stratification based on land holding and the social stratification based on caste and community. These villages were first surveyed in 1933, and there were resurveyed in 1958.
The book is divided into three parts. The first part is the study of a single village where, it has been shown, no changes have taken place in the Social Stratification. The second part is a similar comparative study of four village near Santiniketan, where a part from Hindus, some Santals & Muslims also live. The third part contains three appendices which are the reproduction of a kind of field diary kept during the survey in 1933.


This is a study of the development of the caste system among the Muslims of Uttar Pradesh on the basis of data available from numerous anthropological and historical studies published earlier, and various census Reports.
The early form of Islam in Arabia was, both in theory and in practice, based on the two concepts of equality and brotherhood. These were modified & changed in course of expansion of Islam as it came in contact with other highly developed cultures.


The study deals with the Sikh community in Britain. It focuses attention on the problems of adjustment that are faced by an immigrant in a new social environment. Author has tried to deal with such issues as why the Punjabis and particularly Sikhs are more mobile than large number of Indian Communities; the changes in the social structure of a group of migrants when their larger reference group changes. Also makes constructive suggestions for bringing about social adjustment.
Examines the problems of politicization of a Brahmin dominated Village of Tanjore in Madras against the background of its class and caste structures suggests that crystallisation of status which takes place only as a result of complete congruence between ranking on the various scales - economic, educational, ritual etc. - is seldom fully attained in rural India, but Tanjore presents an exception. Explores the effect of modernization of politics on the village, the shift of power from the Brahmins to non-Brahmin peasants. The ownership of the land has shifted in a small way while power has shifted much more decisively from the traditional elite of the village in to the hands of the new popular leaders.
This study deals with the important topic of population growth and its variation in different states over a period of 50 years, 1921-71. It is the first major study undertaken by demographic and communication Action Research Unit, Institute for Social and Economic change, Bangalore.


The volume begins with a description of the Panshet Dam disaster which occurred in Poona on 12th July 1961. Describes the aftermath of Panshet disaster such as the problem of water supply, estimates of loss caused by the disaster, measures of relief schemes of rehabilitation, and housing situation etc.


The study examines the social psychological causes of the riots. It also indicates the possible steps that may be taken for the
mitigation of the social tension and
development of peaceful relations. According
to the study Adivasis mentioned communal
disturbances and also the Muslims being
goondas as reasons for continuing disharmony
between the two communities. Hindus of
Rourkela mentioned that they had no faith
on Muslims, that Muslims may take revenge
and that Hindus and Muslims were quite distinct
classes. Muslims in the Rourkela felt pronounced
by insecure as compared to the Muslims outside
Rourkela.

68. CHAUHAN (BR). Rajasthan Village (Rana-Waton -ki-
P 330.

Based on the field work done in Rajasthan traces
three stages of development of the village
Ranawaton-ki-Sadri. Uses demographic factors
(population size, migration), economic activities,
Social Structure, ritual performance, authority
structure and formal education to describe the
patterns of development. Views the Villages as a developing community not statically but over a period of time - in a historical perspective. Also makes a comparison of the Rajasthani data with those drawn from concepts, such as Redfield's "Little Community" and "Peasant Society", Bailey's "Economic frontier" and Srinivas's "Sanskiritization".


Identifies the trends of urbanization in Agra city and analysis its effects on the demographic and economic situation of the city, its housing condition and occupational structure, as well as the resultant problems of unemployment and migration. Discusses the overall social change brought about by rapid urbanization and supports the findings by elaborate statistical information.


In the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Prize Fund lectures, Prof. Dantwala makes a critical analysis of the problems of Indian poverty. The author discussess the conditions of poverty in 1870 through an examination of Dadabhai Naoroji's writings and then compares the situations to the prevailing now. He also critically review current attempts to overcome poverty.

The study mainly deals with the present day cultural pattern of Rabhas living in the villages of Cooch-Bihar and Jalpaiguri districts with agriculture as their major subsistence activity. The Rabha life and activities are presented as systematically and as precisely as possible so as to give an overall profile of the social, economic and religious aspects of this little known community of West Bengal.


This is an account of the Purums and their livelihood. Owing to the customs peculiar to the tribe then is very little scope for mating. Marriage generally takes place within the village and adult marriage is the rule. The relation between the husband and wife is one of mutual love and affection. Theoretically the husband is to be obeyed by the wife but generally they consult each other in all matters of importance concerning the family. Women is entitled to divorce her husband for adultery and ill treatment leading to bodily injury or pain. Widow remarriage is practised by the Purums. Daughters have no right to inherit family property.

73. DELHI UNIVERSITY WOMENS ASSOCIATION (DELHI). *Family Planning in a campus population; a first report*. 1968. Delhi, p 52.

On the basis of field survey, discusses the factors related to family size. Argues that the families in lower income groups adopt family planning techniques and most of these families are maintaining the norm of a small family observes that the acceptance of I.U.C.D. was mostly influenced by the
individual circumstances of women and their reaction to the social environment. Concludes, that the role of family planning field workers in properly motivating the women having big families is essential.


This is a descriptive study of the high school students in the Baroda district. Analysis the social setting from which the students come, examines the students and their habits and determines their attachment to and their places in the family. Discusses the impact of education on his educational, occupational and other aspirations. The study provides the glimpse, broadly of the trends obtainable in other parts of the country.


Presents the findings of a survey conducted in Moti Khadol. Gives information about the physical aspects of the village, studies social and economic life of villagers, village institutions, population characteristics and the village economy concludes that Moti Khadol can be called a progressive village where existed a high degree of literacy, consciousness for new ideas in the fields of farming education, attitudes towards women and family planning.

Discusses the behaviour of untouchability among the untouchables, untouchability in regard to water facility, entry in the Hindu temples in the savarna Hindu houses and in savarna shops. Describes the disabilities faced by the untouchables in regard to the services of occupational castes, and the activities of the untouchables in earning their livelihood, their place in the village panchayat and in the village primary school.


Presents the findings of a survey conducted in seven villages of Padrataluk in Baroda district. The survey examines the working of the community development programmes in agriculture in order to identify the handicaps under which these programmes operate and the conditions in which these are smoothly assimilated. In all the seven villages, house to house cences was carried out on the basis of a schedule. After the stratification of the families the sample was drawn from various strata in proportion to their size in the universe.

Presents the findings of a survey conducted in Dhanfulia Village, once under the princely rule of the Nawab of Junagarh. Gives information about the physical aspects of the village. Studies social and economical life of the villagers village institutions, population characteristics, and the village economy. Concludes that the capacity to adopt the situations arising in the process of economic development, as evidenced among the people is remarkable.


This book arose out of the papers and findings of the meeting of sociologists, theologists workers of the christian Home movement and church bodies, held in Rajpur in 1957. It is a composite work, the result of group study on the Indian family and the changes it is undergoing.

80. DUBE (BK) and BAHADUR (F). Study of the people and tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. 1967. Tribal Research and Development Institute, Bhopal. P 177.

The study describes the different tribes residing in the state to draw a clear picture of the area where they live, the problem they are required to face and the success achieved so far in helping them to meet their difficulties. For purposes of this study, the tribal areas are divided into 4 areas and deal with the economic exploitation and measures to check it, agriculture tribal development blocks, education and other statistical information about the people and their comparison with other people in the state.

The work bases on three hundred and six professions from Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh. It examines the extent of mobility of three generations with their causes and consequences of the major variables of occupation, education, income, caste, family and maintains a good balance between the stratification, concepts and approaches that are favourable among the unique forces and conditions that influence the structure of Indian Society.


Tangas is a name given to a tribe inhabiting the eastern hills of the Central part of the Tirap frontier division along the Indo-Burmese border. The Tangas women are experts in the art of weaving. The handloom products, specially the hand bags and lungis are famous in the plains. The Tangas women play a major role in the affairs of their community, both out-doors and in-doors. Bride price is essential in marriage and divorce is not allowed in the Tangas society. Deserting a wife is considered a crime on the part of a Tangas husband.


Analysis the structural and dynamic aspects of rural change from sociological angle.

An empirical study of the Anglo-Indian Community. Deals with the prospects and problems of national and emotional integration with reference to a minority group - the Anglo-Indians. The study not only gives a historical account of this minority group but but a penetrating analysis of the developing trends of Anglo-Indian tradition. From the methodological viewpoint, makes use of both traditional tools of social anthropology as well as some of the new research techniques developed.


Examines the constitutional provisions and the report of the scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission of 1960. It gives the reader a deep insight into the life of these tribes. Chapter 8 contains a general description of the santals migration and material culture, while in chapter 10, the author speaks of the santal's social organisation and religion. The santal Rebellion and festivals are described in chapter II.

86. GREEN (L) and DATTA (A). Special agencies in Metropolitan Calcutta, comparative study. 1967. (NY Institute of Public Administration Calcutta research studies 8). Asia Publishing House, Bombay. P 141.
A comparative analysis of the functions, organisation and procedures of a dozen agencies set up in this area for (a) housing, planning and development and (b) urban passenger transport. Assesses the agency's effectiveness as an administrative response to current metropolitan problems. Suggests directions in which changes might best be sought.


Discusses the increase of population in 15 Indian cities and their progress towards urbanization. The author proceeds to enumerate the qualities of the populace that make a city great. Urbanization is making tremendous strides as problems of all sorts creep in: over crowding, criminality, housing shortage, health conditions, lack of parks, traffic congestion, food supply etc. In spite of these problems, a city develops according to the wishes of its constituents. It reflects the culture of its residents.


This is a case study on the prospects of blinds in the city of Lucknow. In this report Mr. Hasan points out the problem of blinds and their livelihood.

Shows that Muslims have to come to terms with the spirit of modernity if they wish to move ahead from their present position. Examines the condition of Indian Muslims and points out that their most concerning feature is the socio-cultural backwardness, defeatist attitude and the exploitation of their ignorance by a handful of self appointed defenders of the faith. Also throws light on the suicidal politics of the Jammat-e-Islami and makes suggestions for strengthening of Hindu-Muslim co-operation. Realistic thinking in post-independence Muslim life in India will undoubtedly make its contribution to the growth of democratic secularism.


Study based on the author's doctoral dissertation at the University of California, describes the social organization among small industrialists and indigenous financiers of Ramnagar city in Ambala district—observes that the occupational pattern is not based on caste membership. The four merchant castes, namely, Khairis, Aroras, Aggarwal Bainas, and seeds from a small segment of the total population; the first two are refugees and the locals.

On the basis of a survey in certain parts of Delhi conducted through a questionnaire, discovers the origin, causes and the consequences of the historical and socio-logical factors affecting its growth, shows the relationship of caste, sex, material status, education, income and age to the custom. Concludes that more effective legislation and a change in social conscience are required to cure this deep-rooted social evil which is corroding the vitals of society.


This study is the first of series sponsored by the Institute of Race and Relations, London, in which authors of different backgrounds treat the general phenomena of "racial and ethnic diversity" in relation to "progress". Discusses social, cultural, economic and political problems of south east Asia.


Inaugural address - KN Wanchoo Working paper on law and urbanization in India.

Examines the functioning of the traditional economic organization of Shivapur village in Dharwar district of Mysore state - a local variant of the Jajmani system and attempts a contrast between the traditional, presentational sector of the economy and a rational caste and profit-oriented sector. Observes that despite its imminent engulfment in a nearby industrializing urban area, Shivapur is still motivated by the traditional system in the regulation of its personal and social relations. Analyses.


Aims at focussing the attention on the tribal people of Bastar, their problems and their exploitation by different elements. The author traces the history, geography, life religion, superstition law and customs of Bastar and vividly describes the immeasurable factors that led to rebellion and monstrous march on 25th March 1966. Also suggests remedies and strives to put Bastar and its people in a proper national perspective.


Study has shown that even now most people in the rural areas continue to be unaware of the relationship between their own state of health and the level of environmental sanitation in the community. People do not understand that diseases are caused by infinitesimally small germs which are conveyed through water, food, flies etc. Another very important findings of the study is the virtual impossibility of insuring coordination between different agencies of the government.

Surveys the conditions under which the university of Delhi live and work, the main lines of activity they pursue and their views on important contemporary social issues on the basis of the stratified random sampling method during the academic year 1957-58. The students are studied according to where they worked and where they lived on the basis of the income-group family, educational background, age-grouping and sex.

98. KISHORE (D). A study of effectiveness of ration as a mass communication medium in dissemination of agricultural information. 1968. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. P

To find out the effectiveness of radio as a communication medium for dissemination of improved agricultural information, the study has been conducted in the selected villages in one community Development Block, Kanjhawala of Delhi territory.


Study of a group of Rajput families in the town of Khalapur in Uttar Pradesh in order to assess some hypotheses about the relations of child rearing practices and consequent personality development both interculturally and cross-culturally.


This book deals loco-town of chittaranjan established in the middle of 1948 and situated about 143 miles north west of Calcutta. It analyses the urban impact upon the santals who had occupied the areas prior to the establishment of this industrial town.


The study describes some of the processes of change taking place in two composted villages i.e. Amer and Sanganare which are falling under the direct influence of an expanding city of Jaipur.


Analysis of the various attempts at rural reconstruction in India during the last one hundred years, beginning with the chrisitian
missionaries and ending with the present community development programmes. One chapter is devoted to the ideals and efforts of Rabindra Nath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi and F.L. Brayne in the field of rural development of the seven Appendices one traces the policy of the Government of India towards Christian missionaries, gives a list of protestant Christian peasant settlements in India during 1920-21.


The study is an abridged and revised Ph.D. thesis submitted to the University of London in December, 1961 under the title "Socio-Political organization of the Jats of Meerut Division". It provides a survey of the economic, kinship, religious and political structure of the Kashyap clan of the Jats of Muzaffarnagar District at the Village level reveals inter-caste relations, the working of the newly instituted political system of the gram panchayat (village committee), and the process of social change in the villages.


The book deals with the tribal region, its flora and fauna, its tribal people along with their major social and economic institutions have been analyzed and studied on the basis of available literature and field work. Discusses the "vertical" tribesmen, is fast developing horizontal values.
106. RAMCHANDRAN ( P ) and PADMANABHA ( A ).
Social and economic rents and subsidies for low-income groups in greater Bombay. 1967.

Study based on a sample survey in greater Bombay, is an attempt to gage the gap among low-income groups and also the volume of social cost to the exchequer for providing social housing. Focusses on a burning problem facing the modern world - man's struggle for shelter. Authors argue that it would only be simple and realistic to woo the private sector to solve a high priority, national issue like housing for the economically weak sections. Suggests a practical housing policy for the country and a suitable programme and appropriate machinery to fulfil this policy.


This paper is based on the survey conducted by Delhi University in conjunction with the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment and the Labour Division of the Planning Commission on the employment situation of its alumni. Analysis with the help of statistics the local and academic background of men and women students, the number of men and women who are employed, unemployed and not seeking employment. A separate chapter deals with women graduates, and gives the percentage of the women alumni in employed capacity.

A study of Todas, a tribe of Nilgiri hills in Southern India, depicting their religious beliefs, ceremonies, rituals, magic sacrifice, kinship marriage, social organisation, arts and amusements and language. The last part of the book deals with the origin and history of the Todas.

109. ROSE (LE) and FISHER (MW). North East Frontier Agency of India. 1967. Institute of International studies, University of California, Berkeley. P 95.

Deals with the land and the tribal people who live there, with administrative problems (especially development and welfare programmes) with defence and police forces in NEFA and with the effort to integrate this part of India with the rest of the country.


The study based on the data collected from the 500 family heads of 5 castes in 5 rural communities of 5 Western districts of UP.

Attempts to study the methods employed by both the Roman Catholic Mission and the Luther Mission in the 2 districts of Hazaribagh and Ranchi (in chotanagpur) among the tribals converted by then two missions for the development of these converted tribal peoples in the area.


Contents: chapter I. Introduction and design; II. General characteristics of the households and population; III. The gainfully occupied and their earnings; IV. Occupational structure; V. Some special groups of earners; VI. Unemployment; VII. Housing conditions; VIII. Single member house holds; IX. Original residents; X. Migration and the migrants; XI. Displaced migrants; XII. Some social habits; XIII. Growth of population in the city; XIV. Summary of findings.


Examines the root causes of tension and conflict and how they manifest themselves in social fabric.

Deals with fringe village in coastal Andhra Pradesh. It explores the changes taking place at Devapuram which is near an urban centre Kakinada over a span of nearly two decades. Subrahmanyan, Y. Subhashini. Social change in village India. Delhi, Hindi Book House, 1975.


This is the result of an investigation into the land tenures of the 'hill people' or paharias of the Rajmahal Hills in the Sautal Parganas. The author could not fail to make some reference to the santals, who at that period were engaged in a mass migration into the area and were driving the paharias into the further vastness of the hills.

116. THOMAS (P). Indian women through the ages: The historical survey of the position of women and the institutions of marriage and family in India from remote antiquity to the present day. 1964. Asia, Bombay P. 392.

This surveys the position of Indian women from prehistoric times to the present day. It traces the origin and development of the institutions of marriage and family, morals, social theories and other practices as they relate to women in India. The book graphically outlines the process of emancipation of Indian women during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to the post-independence period which has ensured them of legal, social, political and economic equality.

Studies the social implications of small scale manufacturing in India. Conclusions are based on the investigations conducted in small manufacturing plants in Delhi (Okhla Estate), Hyderabad - Secunderabad, Ludhiana and Rajkot.


The survey report gives information about the population and nature of village, agriculture and land use pattern, occupational structure, the irrigation facilities, educational set up and the problems of health, housing and sanitation of the Simalwara TD Block I. The report gives a picture of the working of TD Block in Rajasthan.


The work deals with the systematic record of the colour of the skin and eyes all of which date are comparable.
In this report, the author discusses the judicial administration of the Santal parganas especially as to whether there should be police supervision or not. He makes a new remark on the 'Komittee' and 'Hurvalue' systems of bondage. Under the former, a poor man borrowing money bound himself to work for the money tender till the loan was repaid. A Hurwahee bond was the same except that the borrower had to plough the money huder's fields whenever required until the loan was repaid. Under both systems the poor man became the slave of the money lender.

Embodies the results of bench mark surveys of Socio-economic life of 4 tribal villages - one each from the four hills districts of Assam; and covers four major tribes of Assam, viz. the Mikirs, the Khasis, the Caros and the Mizon of the Lusbai hills. Opines that though the villages have been selected at random, they are expected to give a fair picture of the areas where they are situated.
122. CALCUTTA METROPOLITAN PLANNING
ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING
( Department of - ), 1966. Basic
development plan for the Calcutta
Calcutta, P 176.

States the issues and constraints i.e.
population, physical constraints, economic
problems, deficits and future needs in
urban services and administrative and
fiscal inadequacies. Discusses the
perspective plan 1966 - 1986 in
terms of the regional context; the
plan for the metropolitan district;
and the administrative and fiscal frame
work. Recommends for immediate action,
a five year development programme for
the Calcutta Metropolitan District.

123. INDIA, CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE ( Board )
SOCIAL AND MORAL HYGIENE ( Advisory
Committee on - ). Report 1958, Central
Social Welfare Board, Delhi. P 175.

Analyses the various groups of women
involved in prostitution, by heredity
following religious beliefs, due to
social compulsions or due to psychological
problems. Discusses the measures being
taken by the central and state governments
and institutions to eradicate the evil
of immoral traffic of women and
children prevalent almost in every
state and gives suggestions for
further remedies.

Presents a report on the causes and course of the major communal disturbances since the first day of August 1967 at the places and on or between the dates specified and also on the adequacy of the administrative measures taken to prevent. Deals with the said disturbances after an inquiry by the commission of Inquiry on communal disturbances. Recommends removal of mistrust existing between the two communities, firm legal action against the persons responsible for such troubles, maintenance of law and order and communal harmony, rehabilitation of persons who suffered.


Terms of reference were to inquire into the causes and courses of disturbance, adequacy of the administrative measures taken to prevent and deal with the disturbance. Gives some suggestions concerning the detailed working of the agencies of law and order. Also mentions some of the suggestions commonly given which the commission through were not conducive to better administration.


Discusses the active cooperation of women in the community development of health and sanitation economic programme (both for saving and supplementing family income)
such as rural arts and crafts, and village industries e.g. spinning, basket weaving etc. community organisations for women with the help of mahila Mandals, promotion of adult education and literacy and home management including budgeting as well as orderliness and beauty in the home.

127. INDIA, FOOD AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (Ministry of —) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (Department of —). Evaluation Community development in India. 1968. New Delhi. P 105.

Presents a succinct history of the C.D. programme launched by the country a few years after the independence with special reference to the works in Srinikatan of Tagore (W.B.), Gurgaon Experiment, Baroda State movement for C.D. works, Nilokheri Experiment Pilot Development Project in Etawah (U.P.) and Firka Development Scheme in Madras state.


The survey conducted during 1958-59 under the joint auspices of the Delhi University, the planning commission, and the Ministry of Labour and Employment examines the relationship between the education imparted in the University and the subsequent employment of its alumni. All successful
Candidates from the Delhi University in 1950 and 1954 were personally interviewed. Statistical data of men and women in various employment, their earnings etc. is furnished.

129. INDIA, LOK SABHA (Select Committee)

The changes brought about by the select committee before the bill was presented to eradicate the age old social evil. Details of the causes of the bill are also given.

130. INDIA, LOK SABHA (Select Committee on -)

The Committee was to regulate and give licence to institutions caring for women and children. The bill, as amended by the Committee, had been introduced in Lok Sabha on 26th. February, 1954.

131. INDIA, NATIONAL PLANNING (Committee),

Describes women's position in the Indian economy their social and legal status, their proprietary rights and their right to be a party in any trade, profession or occupation under the national plans. Mentions its reaction on the national life and work.

The document describes about the annual plan 1976-77 in the background of a degree of price stability and a significant income situation during the period. Also it takes into account the new sense of discipline and dynamism brought about by the declaration of emergency and the launching of the New Economic Programme in the early part of 1975-76.


Its publication had, however, been held over as the third Five Year Plan, which was being drafted at the time, contained a review of progress anticipated by the end of the second plan period. This report reviews in detail the progress made in the fourth year of the second plan, takes an overall view of the development since the inception of the second plan and gives the latest data for the period under review.


The report covers first two years of the progress made in the first five year plan it gives an overall review of the development since the beginning of the first plan and gives the latest date for the period under review.

The document containing mid-term appraisal of the fourth plan primarily seeks to present a detailed evaluation of the progress and short falls in different sectors of our development efforts in the centre, states and union territories and, to the extent necessary, in the private sector.


This is a reference book on social welfare in India. Consists of various articles by eminent writers and scholars. Gives the historical background of social work in India and welfare services for specific groups. The main topics are child welfare status of women, welfare of the minority and hill tribes, rural community welfare history of prostitution and immoral traffic in women and description of the nursing profession in India.


The appraisal of progress is carrying out the third plan has been undertaken with the object of identifying these elements in policy and implementation which need special attention, so that much greater progress may be achieved during the rest of the plan period.

This draft outline brings together the results of the studies on the third five year plan, which have been in progress over the past 78 months. The outline keeps in view both our basic social and economic objectives and perspective of growth over the next 15 years.


Data collected simultaneously at all levels from 35 districts, 114 family planning centres and 350 villages. It highlights the following facts: (1) The desire for small family is more due to economic reasons and not due to change in social norms. (2) Adoption of family planning methods could be promoted without changing the social norms and values. (3) Friends, relatives and local leaders play an important role in creating the climate for wider acceptance of the programme. (4) Less contact of the F.P. staff with the local community leaders and organisation will effect the progress of the programme. (5) Lower age groups respond less to IUCD programme.

The committee was assigned the task of recommending measures for technical training and suggesting industrial schemes for rehabilitation of the women migrants. The Industrial Training Institute scheme was to set up two such institutes, one under the Nari Sevasangh, a voluntary organisation, and the other was to be managed by the state government.


It is a review of the institutional and non-institutional services initiated in India during the three five year plans, both at official and non-official levels in all states, on the issue of extending protection and security to women and girls in moral and social danger.


Discusses a new field of socio-economic investigation regarding beggar homes which are now a regular feature of the expenditure of the government in large cities of India. Opines that the beggar homes are for two purposes: (i) punitive and (ii) rehabilitative and the purposes have been served partially, as only a small part of the total beggar population in Delhi has been dealt with through beggar homes during the period of their detention in those homes.

This is an address delivered by Lakshmi Menon at the seminar. Discusses the problems of the rural women and defines the responsibility of enlightened women in helping to solve these problems.

144. UNITED NATIONS, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (Department of -). Mysore population study; report of the field survey carried out in selected areas of Mysore State. 1961 (Population studies no 34). A cooperation project of the United Nations and the government of India, New Delhi. P 443.

The study was undertaken by the Government of India and the United Nations as an experiment in the use of a sampling survey of households to measure the trends and characteristics of the populations and to investigate their interrelations with the progresses of economics and social change in an area.

This study consist of three parts.


The report is designed as a comprehensive summary of the activities of UNDP during 1975. The main stress of the programme and the
theme of this report, is the promotion of self-reliance in developing countries, a goal of profound significance for all peoples, regardless of their economic status, social organisation or geographical location.


The Review Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. M.N. Srinivas was appointed in April 1961 to examine the standards of teaching and research in the field of sociology, and to make recommendations with regard to the modernization and improvement of the courses of study provided in this subject in Indian Universities. Deals with the development of sociology in India, existing facilities; sociology as an intellectual discipline; place of sociology in Indian Universities; objectives of teaching sociology, and research in sociology.

SOCIOLOGY - POPULATION - INDIA - STATISTICS

Analyses the pattern of immigration into Calcutta from the neighbouring states of Bengal over the last several decades and discusses various problems associated with it. Studies the East Pakistan refugees who have colonized and developed a satellite town in Jadavpur on the south east of Calcutta city. Develops a model for the Calcutta metropolitan area based on the analysis of various economic and demographic factors.


Contents: uniformity in the contents of all the district census handbooks. Each is divided into four parts. Part I consists of a narrative description of the physical features and history of the district, the social and economic characteristics of the people and the progress made by the district. Part II consists of administrative statistics of various departments. Part III reproduces all census tables for the furnishes for each village and each ward of town primary census data, an account of public amenities and certain other particulars are given.


Deals with the fairs and the festivals of Nizamabad, Amur, Kamareddy, Welleddy, Banswada, Madnur and Bodhan Taluks. Appendices calendar of festivals commonly observed in Nizamabad District - Statements of fairs and

Contains information on main fairs and festivals in each district of the state. The note covering of each fair and festival gives information about the legends connected with them. Presents a geographical fabric of the distribution of religious beliefs and their influence on social and economic life of the people. Contains pictorial documentation.


Gives all the census data along with other basic information needed for an understanding of the district census data are given for district taluka and town level. Includes village directory and other official statistics. Official statistics cover subjects like rainfall, agriculture, industry and education. Contains maps of the district and taluks.

Contains village directories of the district which give the primary census data in respect of each inhabited village. In addition to census data information regarding public amenities available in each village is provided; collected from other official agencies. Appendix includes extract from the Ganjam District Manual and the Memoir of the Ganjan Malahas.


Pages 229-34 contain an extract from Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal by E.T. Dalton published in 1872. It gives a short description of the Damin-i-Koh, the nomadic habits, houses, legends, physical traits tribal divisions. Pages 256-8 contain an extract from the Tribes and castes of Bengal by H.H. Risley, Vol. 2 published in 1891, giving a brief analysis of the origins and traditions, the internal structure and festivals of the santals.


Deals with: Food consumption and nutrition; Health, Education Housing and Welfare of the middle class families.

Explore the range of beliefs and practices connected with certain aspects of the Institute of Islamic Mysticism. Examines some of the beliefs and their wider implications, viz (a) Beliefs about the time and process of growth of the institution of pirism; (b) Beliefs about the spiritual status of Pirs; (c) Significance of Pirs in the lives of the disciples; and (d) Beliefs about the role of pirs in bringing about synthesis of Hindu and Muslim cultures.


Examines various aspects of the most important and colourful festival of Kerala performed in the Malayalam mouth of chingan (August - September). The study seeks to answer questions, e.g. whether onam was performed in a uniform manner in all areas of Kerala. It is performed in the same manner by different language groups, castes and communities. Does the change in family organization and structure affect the roles of different kinds during onam.

Examines the customary rights and living and working conditions of scavengers in Bhiwani and Mathura towns. Emphasizes the need for a corresponding modification in the perspectives of municipal officers, social workers and others concerned.


Studies the process of rapid social change a Naga Village has been undergoing for quite some time. The factors that account for this transformation are traced back to the arrival of the first Christian missionary in 1881. Concludes that most of the non-Christian rituals have been given up yet there are a number of other pre-Christian folk customs which co-exist with Christianity in the village.


The present study is an attempt to highlight the aspects of the sex composition in India. State wise urban and rural data is given and a statistical analysis of mortality rates and different countries substantiates the study.

National planning and housing situation in India; problems of rural immigrants to urban areas; the importance of housing in the adjustment of rural immigrants to the urban environment in India.


The study documents the needs for slum clearance, reviews the legislative background, presents the roles of agencies in the implementation process, surveys a sample of current and former slum dwellers to report their attitudes and motivation towards rehousing programmes and the impact of slum clearance on their living conditions, and analyses the overall impact of the slum clearance programme.

164. DIBONA (Joseph Ernest). Culture change and social conflict at a North Indian University. University of California 1967.

The study describes the normative value structure and behaviour pattern of the academic community. The expressed concern of participants in such areas as student indiscipline, teacher functions and deteriorating educational standards are analysed on terms of institutional history social structure and four student subcultures.

A study on community development training to find out how some countries conditioned by diversified factors have provided for this - to define elements by which training programmes may be analysed and to establish criteria of evaluation by which the selected training programme can be evaluated and compared.

166. HULBE (Sindha Kashnath). Economic development through persuasion: Case studies of community development in Ahmednagar Block (India). University of Texas 1966.

This case study deals with an analytical history of the rural life development in ten Indian villages. The study relates: Have the communities in these ten villages accepted changes. It attempts to identity some problems confronting agents of changes, government and private when they initiate development in Indian rural communities.

A study based on historical aspects and metropolitan growth of the city, land use patterns and changes; population characteristics; interaction patterns in communication and transportation, the impact of expanding urbanization on agriculture; and administrative organization and planning aspects.


Study based on the All India women's conference, the YWCA of India, The Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, the National Council of Women in India, The Andhra Mahila Sabha and the Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh.


The study is based on the hypotheses that urbanization is directly associated with non-agricultural occupations, literacy rural-urban migration and the level of living and these variables bear an inverse relationship to the child-woman-radio which is used as an indicator of fertility. The study attempts to apply these propositions in the case of India, and to assess the impact of urbanization had been exerting through the intervening factors on errtality during the period 1931-1951.

A comparative study of social work in two representative Universities in the United States and India. The field work programme are sketched out and recommendations are made for improvement of the programmes.


A study to identify the cultural and social methods which determine fertility levels in India, to find out the direction of their influence on fertility and to explain the fertility behaviour of Indian population.


A study of the factors and forces that contributed towards urban and metropolitan growth, and their problems in the framework of policies and programmes at all levels of government in Indian political systems.

The study concludes that the inclusion of a new role of a provider in the position of wife-mother results in greater role conflict for the employed mother.


A study to find out how western culture in general and British culture in particular, influenced the culture of India, and to determine specifically to what extent social attitudes towards and treatment of blinds in India changed as a result of this influence. The period covered in this study is approximately thirty-five hundred years.


A analysis of Hindu holymen (sadhas) and the phenomenon of sadhuism in relation to Hindu cultural behaviour. The sadhu is seen as the peculiarly Indian equivalent of the Western "charismatic" personality and comparisons between the two types are made in religious, psychological and structural terms. The appendix which comprises some what less than half of the study is principally devoted to the replies of the sadhus to these questionnaires.

A study to determine the nature of fatalistic beliefs in Indian Society, the ways in which these beliefs influence behaviour which beliefs are more resistant to change and how these fatalistic beliefs and changes in belief patterns are expressed in different castes.


The study analyses the community development programme in India with a new approach designed to bring about village development in a balanced and democratic way. The present community development includes almost all of the physical features of the earlier efforts.


The purpose of this study is to know whether population increase in rapidly industrializing urban areas generate conditions or problems which are largely similar in more than one metropolis.

A study of social organization, setting the processes that characterize the social life and the social and cultural position plays as a small town between the larger towns and city and smaller villages within the region of a community of Gudlur in Andhra Pradesh.


The study finds that the community is marginal to the dominant, particularly Hindu culture as well as to the social structure of India, and that it is also socio-psychologically marginal to India.

181. YASAS (Francis Maria). Gandhian values and professional social work values with special emphasis on the dignity of man. Catholic University of America 1962.

A study to discover whether American professional social work values are or are not present in Gandhian Values. A subsidiary objective is to explore the implications of the findings for a curriculum is an Indian School of social work.
SOCIOLOGY- INDIA-COMPOSITE BOOKS
BALJIT SINGH and SINGH ( VB ) Eds.
Social and economic change 1967.

States that sociology in India is a young
discipline and this itself can be an advantage
if the sociologist follow a right approach. A
correct approach for Indian sociologist can be
a synthesis of empiricism and intuition and a
proper recognition of the values have important
role.

CHAUDHURI ( MK ) Ed. Trends of socio-
economic change in India 1871-1961.
1969, Indian Institute of advanced
study, Simla. P 812.

A seminar devoted itself to an analysis
and interpretation of the data on variouls subjects such as trends of
population growth land organisation and
of production out put growth of
manufacturing industries and ownership
etc. pin-pointing the current socio-
economic problems laid emphasis on more
objective planning for the future for
the attainment of national goals.

CHAWDHARI ( TPS ). Ed. Selected readings
on community development. 1967. National
Institute of community development, Hyderabad.
P 100.

It is collection of five articles contributed
by R. Dwarikanath, W.B. Rahudkar, S.
Chattopadhyay, L.K. Sen and N. Pattik.
Each article deals with one aspect of
community development.

A collection of thirteen essays by various scholars. They examine the factors which make for unity or diversity and which support or endanger the state.


This book is planned with the specific purpose of demonstrating to the younger generation of teachers and students of this subject in India that the empirical method of study and research employed by the present day scholars in the west is not the last word in sociology.


Introductory chapter of the book contains a discussion on the necessity and utility as also the feasibility of studying village communities of India in sociological or social anthropological terms. The first essay of the book, written by Mandelbaum, deals on the general theme of social organization and planned culture change in India.

Discusses different aspects of conflict and tensions usually cause owing to various process of change, presents selected papers read in 1965 and 1966 with a view to drawing a picture of social conflict and tensions in the rural and tribal societies of the country.


It is a collection of papers presented at a seminar on leadership in India. The topics are group into three parts: 1. general discussion of the conceptual issues against the background of different social environment. 2. the question of leadership in tribal India, and 3. a series of studies on rural leadership in rural India.

SOCIOLGY- INDIA-MONOGRAPHS


Analyses in detail the growth of an Indian student movement and the political social and educational factors which shaped that movement with in the context of university growth and educational politics and links students activism and indiscipline to broader political and social currents in Bombay and in India.
191. BEALS (AR) and SIEGEL (BJ).

Defines conflict as an exchange of oppositions between members of an "organization" familial, neighbourhood, tribal national etc. and identifies its various aspects.

192. BHARATIYA ADIMJATI SEVAK SANGH.
Tribes of India. 1951.

It is a collection of articles on various tribes contributed mostly by people who are engaged in rendering practical service to them. The description of tribes under study also contains notes on language education etc.

193. BHASKARAN (R). Sociology of politics; tradition and politics in India. 1967.
Asia, Bombay. P 282.

This book is a collection of thirty five essays. In almost all the essays the influence of British liberalism, his appreciation of free enterprise and love of English language is clear.

Describes how millions of uprooted people crossed the border with the division of the country and the measures taken by government to rehabilitate them and make them to live like men.


The study is based on two field studies conducted in combatone and poona regions to find out the status phenomenon in urban and rural milieu. This study reveals that in the process of industrialization it is the heighest social layer in the city that is susceptible to a new pattern of stratification.


Discusses the heirarchical nature of the Indian caste system and tribs to find out the reasons for attributing high caste status to some castes.

The book deals how the tribals live and love, work and relax. Their outdoor life of danger and adventure, their social customs and religious ritual, their hopes and fears. It describes the san that language, material culture and belief in spirits is also given.


In this book the author studies the working of the industrial injury schemes in India. He also analyses briefly the important features of the British workmen’s compensation system in force between 1877 and 1943 and of the present industrial injuries schemes and gives a short account of the working of the latter.


An anthropological approach to the study of social change.

The book is the outcome of a joint study by the two groups of social workers in India. Examines all aspects of the theory and practice of social work specially in the context of Indian conditions and our dynamic needs. The book may be used as a guide book of social action for all social workers in India.


Focuses attention on an aspect of thought about man and society. Provides the continuity between past and open the way for their relationship with the present and the future.


Critical examination of theoretical approaches of the dominant scholarship in social sciences on the concepts of state and society in India.

The work represents a candid stock taking of accomplished ments and lacunae in the sociology of kindship and is an analytical and critical survey of literature on kindship and the family in the Indian sub-continent. It is mainly focused on the work of sociology is its and social scientists have also been noted.


Presenting a systematic and comprehensive history of caste and caste rules, traces the successive stages of caste development from vedic times. Stresses the changes in the manifestations of caste during the vedic, Brahminic and sudra periods Hindu institutions, saorifias, ceremonices, marriages, legal rights of women, remarriage of women and social conditions of widows.


Deals with the efficiency of the poli-ce force and their training in the modern methods of dealing with crimes. High lights "procedural laws of the country and the "flaws" on them in dealing effectively with antisocial offences like corruption and juvenile delinquency.

Attempts to examine the problem of the student unrest and consequent challenge in its proper perspective and has proposals estimated the extent of the problem everywhere in the world. Focuses attention on the phenomenon of student indiscipline in the campuses of the Universities, particularly in India.


Attempting a lucid analysis of the Hindu joint family outlines theoretically, the influence of industrialisation and urbanisation on the family system. Concludes that the agarwal caste still largely conforms to the pattern of joint family living in behaviour, role perception and attitudes but overall pattern of conformity urban education.

The report indicates the industrialisation and urban growth around the village have impact on the villagers profoundly, especially with regard to occupational pattern sources of income, standard of expenditure, investment pattern etc. It is not certain how long the indigenous inhabitants of the village would be able to maintain the rural character.


Discusses the status of Indian women after independence. Emphasis that modern women must play a complex role and make use of the right given by law, either freedom. Concludes that she has developed her personality but not fully and is still under the process of development.


It is a pamphlet brought out by the central social welfare Board which discusses the method of assistance to the various institutions for the condensed courses of adult education for women. Details of types of courses, criteria for recruitment of staff and the admission requirements of the students have been given.
211. ISAACS (HR). India's ex-untouchables. 1966. Asia, Bombay. P 188.

Seeks to discover the nature of group identity and its relationship to politics and power systems on the one hand the well being of the individual on the other. Observes that much improvement has come about in their social economic and educational conditions as a result of government initiative. Suggests that a change of attitudes is yet to be brought about to weaken the hold of rules of caste systems which by and large still govern the relationship between high and low castes.


Deals with the subject in an extensive way starting with the concept of community development and its history in India. An evaluation of the running programmes and the significance of the scheme concludes the voluminous book.


It attempts to delineate the status of women drawing upon the two great Indian epics - Ramayana and Mahabharatha. A chapter is also devoted to adultery and extra marital relations.

Deals with the various factors which has brought India to modernity with a special reference to the role played by Islam and Muslims. Explains the reasons why the Muslims originally throttled the growth of a modernist movement in India for a long time concluded with some demonstrations of the ability of the modern Muslim Indians to serve as a vanguard for the modernization process for the country.


It deals with the caste system differentiated not only by the occupation but also by the blood groups and physical characteristics. Touches upon the inflexibility of the Brahman, position of women, inviolability of the cow communism, changing caste loyalties, rights of untouchables, urban exodes and the ideals of democracy and freedom with establishment of panchayats.


The present volume is devoted to two such projects viz. the Baroda Experiment (1885) and the Etawah pilot Project (1948). Gives an exhaustive and critical account of the genesis, objectives and achievements of the two projects.

It gives a brief description of the structure and machinery of social administration in India in historical perspective.


The book brings out the blending of the philosophy, programmes and administrative aspects of the community development movement in the country.


Discusses the population explosion and estimates the population of India will be double by the end of this century presents the facts and figures and effects of such population growth on the economic and social life in India.

220. KUPPUSWAMY (B) and MEHTA (P) Ed. Some aspects of social change in India. 1968. Sterling Publishers, Delhi. P 114.

Presents the report of the symposium on some psychological aspects of social change in India. Highlights some important aspects and viewpoints of social change.

Presents a theoretical frame of reference of some of the major social problems confronting post independence India. Discusses the problems of crime and its causation juvenile delinquency, adult offenders and highlights the harm caused to society by alcoholism and drug addictions, gambling, smoking and prostitution.


Discusses the problems of selection and training of personnel, parlia-patron and involvement of people, coordination of efforts, competitive claims of economic and social programmes, techniques of evaluation and social education.


The Indian image of 19th century Europe can be said to have passed through three phases i.e. (i) blind adulation and acceptance (ii) criticism and restraint, (iii) distrust and hostility. Nevertheless the impact of Europe can never be erased from the mind and face of India because we have borrowed not only political institutions but cultural and ideological patterns and even social norms.

Focusses attention on some of the vital problems that South East Asia faces as a consequence of World War II, and more particularly, the Japanese occupation, e.g., economic development, political stability, national and emotional integration, etc.

It brings together contributions of outstanding sociologists whose writings and teachings have exerted great influence over contemporary thought, with the hope that their experience garnered over many years of hard work and thinking may articulate and effective in India.

Portrays the type of forces at work among Indian Muslims elements of weakness and strength, their past and throws a light upon future.


It contains a commendable exposition of what the community development has been attempting to achieve in India, the ever-growing shoals and rapids encountered and the challenges to be met in the future...the entire web of thought by the author bears the imprint of his intimate knowledge and clear grasp.


Describes society and its functioning in general, and American society and its functioning in particular. Views the cultural phenomena from the inter-cultural standpoint and looks at national and societal problems from the international and intersocietal viewpoint.

An account of his personal experiences and observations as a member of the Indian Administrative Service. Suggests that 'co-operatives' could provide the basic solutions to most of India's rural social problems. Emphasizes the need of "Economic uplift" without which moral, religious or social progress is not possible.


Points out the composition of society social organisation special institutions like family, marriage religion, education social morality and economic life.


Deals with the vicissitudes through which the family as a human institution has passed and the problems which have arisen on account of modern conditions.

Focusses on a burning problem facing the modern world—man's struggle for shelter. Authors argue that it would only be simple and realistic to woo the private sector to solve a high priority, national issue like housing for the economically weak sections.


It brings to light manners and 'customs, recreation and festivals of that time. Deals with the position of women in the society and Hindu Muslim ideas and practices and their relations concludes with examining the role of sufism in society and Bhakti as a social force among the Hindus.


A study of Todas, a tribe of Nilgiri hills in southern India, depicting their religious beliefs, ceremonies, rituals, magic sacrifice, kinship, marriage, social organisation arts and amusements and language. The last part of the book deals with the origin and history of the Todas.

Contains a detailed account of series of student strikes in Mysore State. Focusses attention on the structural changes in the traditional caste family religious and economic systems which have been influencing the lives of many students; and endeavours in conclusion to suggest remedies for the removal of the unrest.


To analyse and relate the nature of Indian culture and its controlling moral values. The root of India's tradition of Non-violence which is found in terms of social movements and exemplary individuals such as Buddha, Gandhi and others, constitutes the essential manifestation of these moral demands whose sources lie in the culture.

States that the modernity and tradition are not so diametrically opposed as is generally believed but instead infiltrate and transform each other. In the light of this view, discusses the politico-socio developments in India.


Discusses the following aspects of the village life in general- schools and Hibiscus flowers, blightly milk literacy, family planning, the village entertainment, the gift, housing, work and worries, wedding of sokhodiora a village near Nawada in Bihar.


Attempts to study social change on the theoretical framework. Deal with the social structure in all its fundamental aspects and relates it to and up to the Indian Independence. Analyses the sociological categories of planning with reference to Indian social system, community development in the structural and functional aspects, Bhoodan Gramdan movement and also reviews the entire social structure and the problems of mobility in relation to the formation of class number vested in terests.

It attempts a nationwide study in rural India of people's awareness of the community development programme. Finds that, of the 7,244 respondents, eighty-seven percent said they had heard of the community development programme, 41% said they had not spoken with the village level workers in past year, 79% of respondents said devoted in the last panchayat elections.


The book as its title suggests, is about men of different tongues and many racial strains. It deals with clan and tribal organisations, panchayat institutions, cast restriction etc.


Deals with Indian social order ancient Indian society; caste and marriage in ancient India (600 BC-AD 500); Stages in ancient Indian economy (200BC-AD 200).

Provides a short account of the emerging status of the Indian women since the down of the present century to date (i.e., 1968) with the special reference to the contributions made by Mahatma Gandhi in ameliorating the Indian Womanhood and in helping their emancipation from the time of non-cooperation (1921) movement to the end of his life in 1947.


It contains a detailed report of the agricultural and industrial markets to be found in the district of Santhal Parganas giving their total population according to the 1971 census.


Examines the meaning and importance of modernization, its moral and religious aspects and the role of intellectuals in the transformation of the traditional Indian Society.


Examines some of the questions relating to juvenile and adolescent delinquency. Deals with the problems of social deviance such as juvenile destitution.

An outcome of the efforts by sociologists to take stock of the advances made and the problems that face the discipline of sociology in India. The subject was discussed at an all India Seminar.


Attempts a sociological investigations of the status and role of women especially in the context of changing social values and norms and also examines morphological aspects and the feminine psyche, her activities position in society her attitudes to social changes and evaluatestheicode of behaviour assigned to and expected of her.


Discusses some fundamental problems of our education and its philosophy. Trice to give right direction to our educational efforts, and an outline of the philosophy of education and presents the important principles without which no education can be imparted. The important concepts of education and some details of significant schemes of education are given.
PART THREE

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