



शहीद नंदकुमार पटेल विश्वविद्यालय रायगढ़ (छ.ग.)

पाठ्यक्रम एम.ए. समाजशास्त्र (अंतिम)

M.A. Final Sociology Examination shall consist of 03 compulsory and 02 optional papers: Each paper carry 100 marks.

A. Compulsory 03 Papers

Paper No.	Title
I	Perspectives on Indian Society
II	Sociology of Change and Development
III	Industry and Society in India

B. OPTIONAL PAPERS:

Candidate can offer any 02 of the following optional papers:

Paper No.	Title
I	Urban Society in India
II	Criminology
III	Social Movements in India
IV	Dissertation



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**COMPULSORY
PAPERS- I
PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN SOCIETY**

M.M. 100

Objectives:

It is hoped that student will have acquired a fairly adequate and comprehensive understanding of Indian society in all its multi-faceted dimensions at the graduate level. This course is aimed at sensitizing them to the diversity as well as interconnectedness of theoretical perspectives on Indian society, thereby adding depth as well as insight to their understanding of the subject.

COURSE OUTLINE:

Conceptualizing Indian Society in terms of certain distinctive characteristics and configuration: Dharma, Varna, Ashram, Karma, Class, Elites, Backward class, Minorities and Tribes

The scale and magnitude of cultural, religious, ethnic elements and linguistic diversity in India

Linkages and networks binding regions, groups and communities - family, marriage, kinship - system and Indian social organization

Tradition and Modernity as continuity between past and present in institutions

The village as a nucleus of Indian society, Social hierarchy-Caste system

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES -

Ideological/Textual (G.S. Ghurya, Louis Dumont)

Structural-functionalism (M.N. Shrinivas, S.C. Dubey)

Marxism (D.P. Mukherjee, A. R. Desai, R. K. Mukherjee)

Synthesis of Textual and Field Views (Irawati Karve, A.M.Shah)

Civilization View (N. K. Bose, Surajit Sinha)

Subaltern at Perspective (B.R. Ambedkar, David Hardiman)

Current debates - Casteism, Untouchability, Communalism, Regionalism, Problems of Minorities and Tribes, National Integration.

ESSENTIAL READINGS :

DeSouza, P.R. ed. 2000 Contemporary India-Transitions(New Delhi : Sage)

Dhanagare, D.N. 1993 : Themes and Perspectives in indian Sociology (Jaipur - Rawat)

Dube, S.C. 1973: Social Sciences in a Changing Society (Lucknow University Press)

Dube, S.C. 1967: The Indian Village (London: Routledge, 1955)

Dumont, Louis 1970. Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its implications New Delhi: Vikas)

Karve, Irawati 1961 : Hindu Society: An Interpretation (Poona:Deccan Colage)



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- Momin, A.R. 1996: The Legacy of G.S. Ghurye: A Centennial Festschrift Popular Prakashan, Bombay)
- Oommen, T.K. and P.N. Mukherjee eds. 1986. Indian Sociology Reflections and introspections, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- Singh, K.S., 1992: The People of India: An Introduction, Seagull books, Calcutta.
- Singh, Y. 1986: Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging Concerns, Delhi Vistaar.
- Singh, Y. 1973. Modernization of India Tradition, Delhi, Thomson Press.
- Shrinivas M.N. 1960. India's Villages Asia Publishing House, Bombay. Tylor, Stephen India : An Anthropological Perspectives.

REFERENCES :

- Hardiman, David 1996 : Feeding the Bania: Peasants and Usurers in Western India Oxford University , Press.
- Hardiman, David 1987 : The Coming of the Devi Adivasi Assertion in Western India, Oxford University Press.
- Lannoy Richard 1971 . He Speaking Tree, A Study of Indian Cultural and Society, London, Oxford University Press.
- Marriott, McKim 1990: Indian through Hindu Categories Sage Delhi.
- Mohan, R.P. and A.S. Wilke, eds 1994 : International Handbook of Contemporary Development in Sociology London, Mansell.
- Singer, Milton and Bernard Cohn, eds., 1968. Structure and Change in Indian Society, Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company.
- Singer Milton 1972. When A Great Tradition Modernizes, Delhi Vikas.

PEDAGOGY:

Audio - visual methods should be used.

Wherever possible, illustrations should be drawn from the State Region.

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COMPUSORY

PAPER - II

SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

M.M. 100

OBJECTIVES:

Social change has always been a central concern of Sociological study. More recently, it has gained in greater salience sprty because of its unprecedented rapidity and party because of its planned character. Not surprisingly, development has emerged as a pronounced concern and as a remarkable feature of our times. Accordingly, the relevance of the course Sociology of Change and Development can hardly be overemphasized.

The course is designed to achieve the following objectives. to provide conceptual and theoretical understanding of social change and development as it has emerged in sociological literature.

to offer an insight into the ways in which social structure impinges on development and development on social structure, and to address in particular the Indian experience of social change and development.

to prepare the students for professional careers in the field of development planning, including governmental, non-governmental and international agencies engaged in development.

COURSE OUTLINE -

Meaning and Forms of Social Change: evolution, progress, transformation, change in structure and change of structure.

Theories and Factors of Social Change: linear, cyclical and curvilinear dead graphic, economic, religious, bio-tech, info - tech and media.

Social Change in Contemporary India trends of change, processes of change - Sanskritization, westernization modernization, secularization.

Changing Conceptions of Development: economic growth, human development, social development sustainable development, the questions of Social - Cultural sustainability, multiple sustain abilities.

Critical Perspectives on Development: ecological, liberal, Marxian.

Theories of Development and Under development : modernization theories, Centrperipheri, world systems unequal exchange.

Paths and Agencies of Development: Capitalist, socialist, mixed economy, Gandhian state market non government organizations.

Social structure and Development: structure as a facilitator / inhibitor, development and Socio-economic disparities, gender and development.

Culture and Development: Culture as an aid / impediment to development, development and displacement to tradition, development and upsurge of ethnicity.



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Indian Experience of Development: Sociological appraisal of Five - Year Plans, social consequences of economic reforms, Socio cultural repercussions of globalization, Social implication of InfoTech revolution.

Formulating social policies and programmes: policy and project lanning. implementation, monitoring and evolution of methodologies.

ESSENTIAL READING :

- Abraham, M.F. 1990 Modern Sociological Theory: An introduction New Delhi.OUP
- Agrawal B. 1994: A Field of One's Own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Appaduri, Arjun, 1997 Modernity At Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization, New Delhi OUP.
- Dereze, Jean and Amartya Sen. 1996. India. Economic Development and Social Opportunity New Delhi OUP.
- Desai, A.R. 1985. India's Path of Development: A Marxist Approach Bombay popular Prakashan (Chapter - 2)
- Giddens Anthony 1996. "Global Problems and Ecological crisis" in introduction to Sociology. IInd Edition: New York: W.W. Norton & Co.
- Harrison, D. 1989 The sociology of Modernization and Development New Delhi Sage.
- Haq Mahbub UL, 1991. Reflections on Human Development. New Delhi OUP
- Moor. Wibert and Robert Cook. 1967. Social Change. New Delhi Prentice - Hall (India.)
- Sharma, SL 1980. "Criteria of Social Development", Journal of Social Action. Jan-Mar.
- Sharma SL 1986. Development Socio-Cultural Dimensions jaipur. Rawat (Chapter - 1).
- Sharma S.L. 1994 "Salience of Ethnicity in Modernization. Evidence from India", Sociological Bulletin Vol. 39 Nos , 182 Pp. 35 - 51.
- Srinivas, M.N. 1966. Social Change in Modern India. Berkley University of Berkley. Symposium on Implications of Globalization, 1995 Sociological Bulletin. Vol. 44 (Articles By Mathew, Panini & Pathy).
- UNDP Sustainable Development New York OUP
- World Bank, 1995 World Development Report, New York.

REFERENCE :

- ❖ Amin, Samir, 1979. Unequal Development, New Delhi OUP.
- ❖ Giddens Anthony 1990. The Consequences of Modernity. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- ❖ Kiely, Ray and Phil Marfleet (eds.) 1998. Globalization and the Third World London Routledge.



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- ❖ Sharma SL 1992. "Social Action Groups as Harbingers of Silent Revolution", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 27 No. 47.
- ❖ Sharma S.L. 1994. "Perspectives on sustainable Development in South Asia: The Case of India" in Samead (ed.) Perspectives on sustainable. Development in Asia. Kualalumpur. ADIPA.
- ❖ Sharma SL 2000. "Empowerment Without Antagonism. A Case For Reformulation of Women's Empowerment Approach". Sociological Bulentin Vol 49. No. 1
- ❖ UNDP 1997. Human Development Report, New York. Oxford University Press.
- ❖ Wallerstein imnannual 1974. The Modern World System. New York. OUP
- ❖ Waters, Malcon 1995. Globalization New York: Routledge and kejan Paul.
- ❖ World Commission on Environmental and Development 1987. Out Common Future(Brundland Report)New Delhi OUP.

PEDAGOGY:

A Special Feature of the pedagogy of this course should to be take the students to sides of success stories of development as well as the failure stories of development in the region. The Students may also be encouraged to participate in Workshops to critically examine the existing indicators of human development and to formulate alternative sets of indicators of human development, social development and sustainable development.



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**COMPULSORY
PAPER- III
INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY IN INDIA**

M.M. 100

OBJECTIVES:

As industrial society is a part- society with all its distinctive characteristics and as industrialization has been seed-bed of sociological treatise on Society, the knowledge and scholarship on industry and society should be the necessary requirement for the P.G. students. As there is a distinct pattern of work and its organization with all its technological conditioning factors. the work in industrial society the labour, the labour and organization require to be an essential sociological knowledge for students as a corollary to it the management and organization aspect of work and workers in industrial organization has to be the inevitable skill to diagnose the sociological trends in industrial community.

To expose the P.G. students with the knowledge on Industrial society and sociological order, Industrialization process, work transformation. industrial tours and cities and also on Industrial organization with personnel management practices.

COURSE OUTLINE-

Classical sociological tradition on Industrial dimensions of society, Division of labour, anomie, Bureaucracy, rationality, production relations surplus value and alienation, E. Durkheim KMarx and M. Weber. Work. Post Modernity and Organisation: Contemporary organization realities, dialectical organisations, Power and subjectivity. Family religion stratification, habitat, settlement and environmental problems through industrialisation process. Work, Work process, technology and labour, work culture work ethics and human relation Work. The concept of organization (formal and informal organization) its structure and functions. classical theories of management. Industrial relations, conflicts, courses and types Resolution of conflict, conciliation, abstraction and adjudication, Collective bargaining. Trade union, their growth, functions and their role in industrial organization. Participatory management varieties of such management, Industrial community labour migration, Woman and Child labour, family industrial city, social and environmental issues.

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

Zetlin Irwing, 1969: Ideology and the development of Sociological theory VOL. 1 & VOL 2 Basic Books. New York.

Watson, K. Tony, 1995. Sociology work and Industry, Routeledge Kegan, Paul.

" Ramaswamy E.A. 1988. Industry and Labour OUP

Ramaswamy E.A. 1978: Industrial relations in India New Delhi.

Karnik V.B. 1970. Indian trade union, Asurvey, Popular Prakashan Mumbai.

Mamoria, C.B. and Mamoria 1992. Dynamics of Industrial Relation in India, Himalaya publishing House, Mumbai.



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Ramaswamy E.A. 1977; The worker and his union. Allied New Delhi.

Ramaswamy E.A. 1977. The worker and Trade Union Allied, New Delhi.

Agrawal R.D. 1972. Dynamics of Labour Relations in India, A book readings, Tata McGraw Hill.

Laxmanna, Cet all 1990: Workers Participation and Industrial democracy. Global perspective Ajantha publications,

Philip Hancock. Melissa Taylor 2001. Work Post Modernism and Organisation Sage India.

REFERENCE:

"Aziz Abdul 1984: Labour problems or developing Economy Ashish Publishing House.

Miller and Form 1964, Industrial Sociology, Harper and Row, New York.

Parker, S.R. Brown K. Chield Jaud Smith, M.A. 1964. The Sociology of Industry, George Allen and Urwin Ltd. London.

Glibert S.J. 1985 : Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology. Tata McGraw, Hill Publishing Co. Ltd. New Delhi.

PEDAGOGY:

The Scholarship on Industry and society should be besides the class-room teaching the fieldwork oriented. The learners need to develop the diagnostic skills of discovering industrial society with and ability to be a critic. Hence, the field placement in Industry as a case - experience is essential.



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OPTIONAL

PAPER- I

URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA

M.M. 100

OBJECTIVES:

Urban society differentiating itself from rural society is yet another dimension of part society. The issues require to be dealt with sociological skills to analysis and to diagnose the urban question in India. The planning of Solution of urban question and also urban development need to be looked into from the point of view of Sociological principles limited to the part society i.e. urban Society in India.

With the basic background of urban sociology - a determined Sub discipline of traditional Sociology - the student has to be sensitized on urban dimensions of Society, its social structure and Social process in India.

COURSE OUTLINE

Classical sociological tradition as urban and city dimensions, Emile Durkhiem. Karl Marx, Max Weber and Tonnies. Urban community and spatial dimensions park, Burgers and Mckenzie. George Simmel. Metropolis, Louis-Wirth Urbanism and Redifield Rural-Urban continuum as Cultural form. Urban sociology in India, Emerging trends in urbanisation Factors of urbanization, sociological dimensions of urbanization, social Consequences of urbanization. Classification of urban centre, cities and towns City industrial urban base, its growth and special features, Industry centered development. Changing Occupational structure, and its impact on Social stratification -class, caste Gender, family Indian city and its growth, migration, problems of housing, slum development, urban environmental problems, urban poverty. Urban planning and problems of urban management in India. Urban. Institution, Factors affecting planning. regional planning and the links between social and spatial theory.

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

Quinn J.A. 1955. Urban Sociology, S. Chand & Co. New Delhi.

Pickwance C G (ed) 1976. Urban sociology Critical Essays, Methuen.

Saunders peter 1981, Social Theory and Urban Question, Hutchionson.

Bose Ashish 1978. Studies in India Urbanisation 1901 - 1971, Tata McGraw Hill.

Abrahamson M 1976. Urban Sociology, Englewoot, Prentice Hall. Sociology. "

Ronnan, Paddison 2001. Handbook of Urban Studies Sage:India.

Bharadwaj R.K 1974: Urban Development in India. National Publishing House.

Gold Harry, 1982: Sociology of Urban Life. Prentice Hall Englewood Cliff.

Colling worth, J b 1972 Problems of Urban Society VOL. 2, George and Unwin Ltd.



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REFERENCES:

Alfred de Souza 1979. The India City. Poverty ecology and urban development, Manohar, Delhi.

Desai A. R. and Pillai SD (ed) 1970 slums and Urbanisation, Popular prakashan Bombay.

Castells M. 1977. The Urban Ouestion. Edward Arnold London.

Ramchandran R. 1991 Urbanisation and Urban Systems in India. OUP Delhi.

Ellin Nan 1996 Post Modern Urbanism, Oxford UK.

Edward W Soja 2000 Post Metropolif captical Studies of cities and regions Oxford Bikcwell.

Fawa F. Sylvia 1968: New Urbanism in World Perspectives – A reader T.Y. Cowell, New York.

PEDAGOGY:

The students who are to be exposed to the urban dimensions of society need to be sensitized towards the classical tradition of question, Chicago school approach and also of the demographic aspects of urban issues. Survey and case studies of urban problems with a monthly seminars shall be the basic pedagogy.



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**OPTIONAL
PAPER - II
CRIMINOLOGY**

M.M. 100

OBJECTIVES

With the fast tempo of change in contemporary society, the crime scene is also changing fast, the eruption of violent crimes, organized crimes, white - collar crimes, crimes against women and children and above all cyber crimes is compelling enough to warrant the study of crime. its control and prevention. Significant advances have taken place recently in the study of crime and its control, generating important theoretical formulations and policy perspectives. Hence the relevance of the course on criminology. The course is designed to acquaint the students with: recent advances in criminology. Changing profile of crime and criminals, particularly in India: Prison reforms in India. Correctional measures and programmes in prisons: Alternatives to imprisonment; and victimology and its implications for crime control and prevention to prepare the student for professional roles of correctional agents in agencies of criminal justice administration. particularly in prisons and correctional institutions.

COURSE OUTLINE

Conceptual Approaches to Crime, Legal, behavioral and sociological; deviance, crime and delinquency, types of crime economic, violent, white – Collar. Perspective on Crime Causation, classical, positivist, psychological, sociological, marxian, geographical, recent theoretical advances - the criminal personality, labelling theory. Changing profile of Crime and Criminals. Organized crimes crimes against women and children, cyber crimes, corruption changing socioeconomic profile of criminals in contemporary India. Theories of Punishment retributive, deterrent, reformative, utility and cost of punishment. Correction and its Forms: meaning and significance of correction: forms of correction prison based, community-based. Correctional programmes in prison, history of prison reforms in India national policy on prisons, scientific classification of prisoners, modernization of prison industry and involvement of private sector, Correctional programmes - educational, vocational psychiatric, meditation, recreation etc, New Delhi-Model of



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Correction problems of correctional, Administration: Antiquated jail manual and prison act, overcrowding, custodial mindset, lack of inter-agency coordination among police. Prosecution, India and prison, human rights and prison, management, limitation and prospects of correction. Alternatives to imprisonment; probation, parole, open prisons, after care and rehabilitation. Victimological Perspective: Victim's responsibility in crime, compensation to victims.

ESSENTIAL READING

1. Bedi, Kiran, 1998 it is Always Possible, New Delhi, Sterling Publications Pvt. Ltd.
2. Gill, S.S. 1998 The Pathology of Corruption. New Delhi. Harper Collins Publishers (India.)
3. Goel, Rakesh M. and Manohar S. Powar, 1994. Computer Crime Concepts, Control and prevention, Bombay System Computers Pvt. Ltd.
4. Lilly, J. Robert Francis. T. Wallen and Richard Ball At 1995 Criminological Theory. Context and Consequences. New Delhi. Sage Publication.
5. Makkar S. P. Singh and Paul C. Friday 1993 Global perspectives in Criminology Jalandhar. ABC Publications.
6. Ministry of Home Affairs. 1998. Crime in India, New Delhi. Government of India.
7. Reid, Suettus, 1976. Crime and criminology, Illinayse: Deydan Press.
8. Shankardas, Rani Dhawan, 2000 Punishment and the Prison; India International perspective New Delhi: Sage Publication.
9. Sutherland, Edwin H. and Donald R. Cressary, 1968. Principles of Criminology. Bombay. The Times of India Press.
10. Walklete, Sandra. 1998. Understanding Criminology. Philadelphia. Open University pres.
11. Williams. Frank P. and Marilym D. Meshae. 1998. Criminological Theory. New Jersey: Prentice - Hall
12. Williansan, harald E. 1990 The Correction Profession, New Delhi, Sage Publication.



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REFERENCES:

1. Bequal August 1978 Computer Crime: Toronto: Lesington Books.
2. Buckland, John, 1992 Combating computer-crime Prevention. Detection and investigation New Delhi, Mcgraw Hill.
3. Drapkin, Ismail and Viano, Emilio, 1975, Victimology. A New Focus, London lesington Press.
4. Hallman, Tary A. 1950 the Economics of Crime. New York. St. martin's Press.
5. Inciarti James A. and Pottieger Anne E. 1978. Violent Crime, Historical and Contemporary issues London. Sage Publication.
6. Ministry of Home affairs. Report of the All India Committee on jail Reforms 1980- 83 New Delhi. Governement of India.
7. Pace, Denay, F. 1991. Concept of Vice, Narcotics and Organised Crime. London, Prentice - Hall.
8. Revid, Jorathan, 1995. Economic Crime. London. Kejan Paul.
9. Ryan, patrick J. and George Rush. 1997. Understanding organized Crime in Global Perspective London: Sage Publication.
10. Weisburd, Dand and Kip Schlegal. 1990 white Collar Crime Recons idered Boston: Notheastern University Press.

PEDAGOGY

The Student should be provided an opportunity to observe the working of the police, judiciary and prisons of the region. They should be taken to modern jails. reformatories. Borstal Homes and Drug De-ediction Centres to see for themselves the working of these institution and to interact with both the staff and the innates of these Institution. Special sessions may also be organized for interation with some of the leading and knowledgeable fuctionaries of the crimal justice administration system. All this will go a long way to stimulate their interest in the study of the course.



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**OPTIONAL
PAPER - II
SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA**

M.M. 100

OBJECTIVES:

The objective of this course is to sensitize postgraduate student to the variety and dynamics of social movements and their role in Social transformation. The course will hopefully enable the student to look at social movements in a sociological and comparative perspective.

COURSE OUTLINE:

Refining features and dynamics of social movement: types of social movements.
Social movements and the distribution of power in Society
The Social base: Class, Caste, ethnicity, gender role and types of leadership.
Relationship between leaders and the masses, The bearing of political institutions and processes on Social movement, left, of media
Social movement and social change: reform, revival, revolution, schisms, splits
counter movements, transformation and decline.
Theories of the emergence of social movement
Marxist and Post- Marxist
Weberian and Post- Weberian
Structural- Functional
Traditional social movement in India: peasant movement: labour and trade union
movement: tribal movement; Nationalist movement.

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

1. Banks J.A. 1972: The Sociology of Social Movements (London: Macmillan)
2. Desai A. R. Ed. 1979. Peasant Struggles in India (Bombay: Oxford University Press)
3. Dhanagare, D.N. 1983. Peasant Movements in Indian 1920 - 1950 (Delhi: Oxford University Press)
4. Gore M.S. 1993 : The Social Context of an Ideology: Ambedkar's Political and Social Thoughts (New Delhi Sage)
5. Oomen, T.K. 1990. Protest and Change. Studies in Social Movement (Delhi: Sage.)
6. Rao M.S.A. 1979: Social Movement in India (New Delhi. Manohar)
7. Rao, M.S.A. 1979: Social Movement and Social Transformation (Delhi Macmillan)
8. Singh K.S. 1982 : Tribal Movement in India (New Delhi : Manohar)
9. Selliot, Eleanor 1995. From Untouchable to dalit. Essay on the Ambedkar Movement (New Delhi Manohar)



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REFERENCE:

1. Gouldner, A.W. 1950 ed.: Studies in Leadership (New York Harpe and Brothers)
2. Oommen, T.K. 1972. (Charisma Stability and Change:An Analysis Bhoodan Grandan Movement (New Delhi:Thomas Press.)
3. Shah, Ghanshyam, 1977: Protest Movement in two Indian State. New Delhi: Ajanta.
4. Shah. Ghanshyam, 1990. Social Movement in India, a review of the literature (Delhi Sage.)
5. Shah, Nandita, 1992. The issue at Stake: Theory and Practice in the contemporary women's movement in India(New Delhi: Kali for Women)
6. Shiva Wandana, 1991. Ecology and the Politics of Survival (New Delhi. Sage.)

PEDAGOGY

Audio-visual methods should be used.

Illustrations should be drawn from the state region.

Newspaper report and features as well as television features should be used by way illustration.

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