

FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME(FYUGP) 2024-25
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
SOCIOLOGY

Major Course- 01{ **Semester – I** }
Introduction to Sociology-I

Full Marks: 75
Credits: 4

Course Objective:

This introductory paper intends to acquaint the students with basic conceptual understanding of the subject. The course aims to introduce the students to a sociological way of thinking and understanding societies. The course imparts knowledge on the emergence of discipline, basic concepts used in+ discipline like social institutions, social groups, culture and society. It also focuses on the interconnection of sociology with other social science disciplines.

Course Content:

Unit-1: Discipline and Perspective:

- 1.1 Meaning, Definition, Subject matter
- 1.2 Emergence of Sociology
- 1.3 Nature and Scope of Sociology.
- 1.4 Importance of Sociology

Unit-2: Sociology and Other Social Sciences

- 2.1 Sociology and Social Anthropology
- 2.2 Sociology & Political Science
- 2.3 Sociology & History
- 2.4 Sociology and Economics

Unit-3: Basic Concepts: Concept, Definitions, Characteristics, Types, Significance

- 3.1 Society and Community
- 3.2 Association
- 3.3 Institutions- Family, Marriage, Education, Economy, Polity, Religion
- 3.4 Norms, Folkways, Mores and Values
- 3.5** Culture: Characteristics, Components, Significance of culture in society

Unit-4: Social Control

- 4.1 Meaning, Definitions and types
- 4.2 Agencies and importance of social control

References:

1. Giddens, A., 2002, Sociology, (4th Edition), Polity, UK, Chapter 1. Pp 6-13
2. Bottomore, T.B. 1972, Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, Bombay:George Allen& Unwin
3. Davis Kingsley 1982, Human Society,New Delhi: Surfeit Publications.
4. Smelser, Neil. 1993. Sociology. Prentice Hall India Ltd. New Delhi.
5. Harlambos & Holborn 2000, Sociology, London: Harper-Collins.
6. Harlambos, M. 1998, Sociology: Themes and Perspective, New Delhi: OUP.
7. Giddens Anthony 2001, Sociology 4th Edn), Cambridge, UK: Blackwell Publishers.
8. Gisbert, P. 2010, Fundamental of Sociology, New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
9. Ogburn and Nimkoff 1964, A Handbook of Sociology, N.Delhi:
10. Jayaram, N. 1988, Introductory Sociology, MacMillan India, Madras
11. Inkeles, Alex 1987, What is Sociology? New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
12. Bhattacharya , D. C 1996, ociology, Bijoya Publishing House, Kolkata
13. Rawat, K.H., 2009, Sociology,Rawat Publications, new Delhi.
14. Rao Shankar, C N, 2012, Sociology, S Chand & Company Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi
15. ALEX Inlxels – What is Sociology, Printice- Hall of India, New Delhi.
16. H.M. Jhonshan- An Introduction to Sociology, Allied Publishers, Delhi

FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME(FYUGP) 2024-25
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
SOCIOLOGY

Major Course- 02{ Semester – I }
Indian Society

Full Marks: 75
Credits: 4

Course Objectives: This paper aims to familiarize the students with the essential socio-cultural components that constitutes the Indian society. It offers an elaborative understanding of caste as social structure along with the significance of the institutions of family and marriage in Indian society. The course also aims to impart knowledge regarding the cultural diversities that contributes to the uniqueness of Indian society.

Unit 1: Varna and Caste system in India:

- 1.2 Bases of Hindu Social Organization, Varna, Ashram
- 1.3 Origin, Meaning Definition
- 1.4 Features and Functions of caste
- 1.5 Changes in Caste system

Unit- 2.: Family in India

- 2.1 Meaning and definition
- 2.2 Features and functions
- 2.3 Types of Indian Family, Joint Family and Extended family
- 2.4 Changes in family

Unit - 3: Institution of Marriage in India

- 3.1 Concept, Definition, Forms
- 3.2 Rules of Hindu Marriage
- 3.3 Rules of Muslim Marriage

Unit - 4: Understanding of Indian Society:

- 4.1 Religious, Linguistic, Ethnic and regional diversity
- 4.2 Unity in diversity
- 4.3 Pluralism in India

Readings:

1. Srinivas, M.N., 1969, „The Caste System in India“, in A. B  teille (ed. *Social Inequality: Selected Readings*, Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, Pp.265-272
2. Uberoi, P., 1997. *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*. New Delhi: Oxford India Publications
3. Shah, A.M. 1998. *The Family in India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman
4. Hutton, J.H. 1969).Caste in India. London: OUP.
5. Dumont, L, 2006, Homo Hierarchicus, Oxford University Press
6. Mandelbaum, D.G. 1970 : Society in India (Bombay: Popular Prakashan)
7. Dube, S.C. 1990, Society in India.(New Delhi: National Book Trust.)
8. Cohn, B.S., 1990, *An Anthropologist among the Historians and Other Essays*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp.136-171
9. Kaviraj, S., 2010, *The Imaginary Institution of India*, Ranikhet: Permanent Black, Pp.85-126
10. Guha, R., 1982, *Subaltern Studies, Volume I*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp.1-8
11. Mencher, J., 1991, “The Caste System Upside Down”, in D. Gupta (ed.),*Social Stratification*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp.93-109
12. Dhanagare, D.N., 1991, “The Model of Agrarian Classes in India”, in D.Gupta (ed.), *Social Stratification*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp. 271-275
13. Breman, J., 1999, “The Study of Industrial Labour in Post Colonial India: The Formal Sector”, *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, 33(1&2), Pp.1-41
14. Haimendorf, C. V. F., 1967, “The Position of Tribal Population in India”, in P. Mason *India and Ceylon: Unity and Diversity*, New York: Oxford University Press, Chapter 9
15. Srinvas, M. N., 1987, *The Dominant Caste and Other Essays*, Delhi:Oxford University Press, Pp.20-59
16. Karve, I., 1994, “The Kinship Map of India”, in P. Uberoi (ed.) *Family,Kinship and Marriage in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp.50-73
17. Srinivas, M.N. and A. M. Shah, 1968, “Hinduism”, in D. L. Sills (ed.) *TheInternational Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences*, Volume 6, New York:Macmillan, Pp.358-366
18. Momin, A.R., 1977, “The Indo Islamic Tradition”, *Sociological Bulletin*,26, Pp.242-258
19. Uberoi, J.P.S., 1997, “The Five Symbols of Sikhism”, in T.N. Madan (ed.)*Religion in India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp. 320-332
20. Uberoi, P., 1997. *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*. New Delhi: Oxford India Publications
21. Shah, A.M. 1998. *The Family in India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman

FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME(FYUGP) 2024-
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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
SOCIOLOGY

Minor Programme-01 [Semester-I]

Introduction to Sociology
Paper code-

Full Marks: 75
Credits: 4

***Course Objectives:** This course is a broad introduction to the discipline of sociology. It familiarizes the students with the origin and history, fundamental concepts and concerns of the disciplines. This course aims to clarify and broaden the students' learning about the subject and provide an overall understanding of the subject-matter of this discipline.*

UNIT-1: Sociology as Discipline

- 1.1 Emergence of sociology,
- 1.2 Definition and subject matter,
- 1.3 Nature and Scope.

UNIT-2: Relationship of Sociology with other Social Sciences:

- 2.1 Anthropology
- 2.2 Political Science
- 2.3 History

UNIT-3: Sociological Concepts: Concepts, meaning, definition, Characteristics, Types

- 3.1 Society: Concepts, definitions, Types: Agrarian, Industrial, Tribal, Urban society.
- 3.2 Community, Meaning, Definition, Characteristics
- 3.3 Institution-Definition, Significance
- 3.4 Social group, Definition, characteristics, types, Importance.

Unit 4: Social Control:

- 4.1 Social Control: Meaning, definition,
- 4.2 Types of social control
- 4.3 Importance of social control

Readings:

1. Giddens, A., 2006 (5th ed.), *Sociology*, London: Oxford University Press, Chapter 1, pp. 2-29.
2. Giddens, A., 2002, *Sociology*, (4th Edition), Polity, UK, Chapter 1. Pp 6-13
3. Bottomore, T.B. 1972, *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*, Bombay:George Allen& Unwin
4. Davis Kingsley 1982, *Human Society*,New Delhi: Surfeit Publications.
5. Smelser, Neil. 1993. *Sociology*. Prentice Hall India Ltd. New Delhi.
6. Harlambos & Holborn 2000, *Sociology*, London: Harper-Collins.
7. Harlambos, M. 1998, *Sociology: Themes and Perspective*, New Delhi: OUP.
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9. Gisbert, P. 2010, *Fundamental of Sociology*, New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
10. Ogburn and Nimkoff 1964, *A Handbook of Sociology*, N.Delhi:
11. Jayaram, N. 1988, *Introductory Sociology*, MacMillan India, Madras
12. Inkeles, Alex 1987, *What is Sociology?* New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
13. Bhattacharya , D. C 1996, *ociology*, Bijoya Publishing House, Kolkata
14. Rawat, K.H., 2009, *Sociology*,Rawat Publications, new Delhi.
15. Rao Shankar, C N, 2012, *Sociology*, S Chand & Company Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi
16. ALEX Inlxels – *What is Sociology*, Printice- Hall of India, New Delhi.
17. H.M. Jhonshan- *An Introduction to Sociology*, Allied Publishers, Delhi
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FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME(FYUGP) 2024-25
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
SOCIOLOGY

Major Course- 03{Semester – II}
Introduction to Sociology-II

Full Marks: 75
Credits: 4

Course Objective: This course aims to provide further understanding of the basic concepts of Sociology in order to offer conceptual clarity of the subject. The course deals with topics like social structure, social group, socialization, social change and social mobility which gives the students a better insight in understanding the society and social dynamism.

Course Content:

UNIT-1: Social Structure

- 1.1 Status and Role
- 1.2 Multiple roles, Role Set, Status set, Status sequence
- 1.3 Role conflict.

UNIT- 2: Social Group

- 2.1 Meaning and Definition
- 2.2 Types- Primary, Secondary, Formal and Informal, In-group, Out-group, Reference group
- 2.3 Importance of Social group

UNIT-3: Socialization

- 3.1 Meaning and Definition
- 3.2 Agencies of Socialisation
- 3.3 Importance of Socialisation

UNIT-4: Social Change

- 4.1 Meaning, Definition and Characteristics
- 4.2 Types: Evolution, Diffusion, Progress, Revolution, Transformation, Change in Structure, Change of Structure

UNIT-5: Social Mobility

- 5.1 Meaning and Definition
- 5.2 Characteristics
- 5.3 Types

References:

1. Giddens, A., 2002, Sociology, (4th Edition), Polity, UK, Chapter 1. Pp 6-13
2. Bottomore, T.B. 1972, Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, Bombay:George Allen& Unwin
3. Davis Kingsley 1982, Human Society,New Delhi: Surfeit Publications.
4. Smelser, Neil. 1993. Sociology. Prentice Hall India Ltd. New Delhi.
5. Harlambos & Holborn 2000, Sociology, London: Harper-Collins.
6. Harlambos, M. 1998, Sociology: Themes and Perspective, New Delhi: OUP.
7. Giddens Anthony 2001, Sociology 4th Edn), Cambridge, UK: Blackwell Publishers.
8. Gisbert, P. 2010, Fundamental of Sociology, New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
9. Ogburn and Nimkoff 1964, A Handbook of Sociology, N.Delhi:
10. Jayaram, N. 1988, Introductory Sociology, MacMillan India, Madras
11. Inkeles, Alex 1987, What is Sociology? New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
12. Bhattacharya , D. C 1996, ociology, Bijoya Publishing House, Kolkata
13. Rawat, K.H., 2009, Sociology,Rawat Publications, new Delhi.
14. Rao Shankar, C N, 2012, Sociology, S Chand & Company Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi
15. ALEX Inxels – What is Sociology, Printice- Hall of India, New Delhi.
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SOCIOLOGY

Major Course- 04{ Semester – II}
SOCIOLOGY OF KINSHIP

Full Marks: 75

Credits: 4

Course Objective: This course aims to introduce general principles of kinship and marriage by reference to key terms and theoretical statements substantiated by ethnographies. The course looks at the trajectories and new directions in kinship studies.

Course Content:

Unit-1: Introduction

- 1.1 Kinship: Meaning, Significance and Types, Degree of Kinship, Kinship Usages.
- 1.2 Key Terms: Descent, Consanguinity, Filiations, Incest Taboo, Affinity
- 1.3 Residence (House hold dimensions of Family)
- 1.4 Approaches: Descent, Alliance and Cultural

Unit-2: Kinship and Clan System

- 2.1 Meaning and Types of Clan
- 2.2 Clan and Lineage
- 2.3 Totemism and Taboos
- 2.4 Kinship Terminologies

Unit-3: Kinship Organizations in India: Regional Variation of Kinship Organization

Unit-4: Changes in kinship pattern

- 4.1 Kinship in Modern India: Change, Continuity and New Dimensions

References:

- 1. Johnson, H.M. 1995. Sociology: A Systematic Introduction. New Delhi : Allied
- 2. Dube, L. 1974. Sociology of Kinship: An Analytical Survey of Literature. Bombay: P. Prakashan
- 3. Fox, R. 1996. Kinship and Marriage. Hammonds Worth, Penguin Books.
- 4. Perkin, R. 1997. Kinship: An Introduction to Basic Concepts. U.K: Blackwell Publishers.
- 5. Uberoi, P. 1993. Family, Kinship and Marriage in India. New Delhi: OUP.

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7. Lévi-Strauss, Claude, 1969, *The Elementary Structures of Kinship*, London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, Chapters 1 & 2, Pp. 3-25
8. Schneider, D., 2004, 'What is Kinship All About?', in R. Parkin and L. Stone (eds.) *Kinship and Family: An Anthropological Reader*, U.S.A.: Blackwell, Pp. 257-274
9. Das, V., 1994, 'Masks and Faces: An Essay on Punjabi Kinship', in Patricia Uberoi (ed.), *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp.198-222
10. Shah, A.M., 1998, 'Changes in the Indian Family: An Examination of Some Assumptions', in *The Family in India: Critical Essays*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, Pp.52-63
11. Freeman, J. D., 1958, 'The Family Systems of the Iban of Borneo', in J.Goody (ed.), *The Developmental Cycle in Domestic Groups*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, Pp. 15-52
12. Gough, Kathleen E., 1959, 'The Nayars and the Definition of Marriage', in *The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, 89: 23-34
13. Uberoi, Patricia, 1995, 'When is a Marriage not a Marriage? Sex, Sacrament and Contract in Hindu Marriage', *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, n.s. 29, 1&2: 319-45
14. Carsten, Janet, 1995, 'The Substance of Kinship and the Heat of the Hearth: Feeding, Personhood, and Relatedness among Malays in Pulau Langkawi' *American Ethnologist*, 22 (2): 223-24.1
15. Gold, Ann Grodzins, 1994, 'Sexuality, Fertility, and Erotic Imagination in Rajasthani Women's Songs', in *Listen to the Heron's Words: Re-imagining, Gender and Kinship in North India* by Gloria Goodwin Raheja and Ann Grodzins Gold, Delhi: OUP, Pp 30-72
16. Weston, Kath, 1991, *Families We Choose: Lesbians, Gays, Kinship*, New York: Columbia University Press, Pp. 103-136

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
SOCIOLOGY

Minor Programme-02 [Semester-II]
Sociology of India
Paper code-

Credits: 4
Full Marks: 75

Course Objectives:

This paper aims to provide an outline of the institutions and processes of Indian society. The central objective is to encourage students to view the Indian reality through a sociological lens.

Unit-1: India - A plural Society

- 1.1 Pluralism in India
- 1.2 Diversities in India: Religion, Ethnic, Linguistic, Regional
- 1.3 Unity in Diversity

UNIT-2: Social Institutions and Practices

- 2.1 Caste – concept, definition, Characteristics, Jajmani system, Nature of change.
- 2.2 Tribe - Notion, definition, Characteristics, Location, Features and types of Tribal economy. PVTG
- 2.3 Village – Characteristics, economy, Nature of change

UNIT-3: Institution of Family

- 3.1 Meaning, Definition,
- 3.2 Forms and Characteristics
- 3.3 Functions of Family
- 3.4 Recent Structural and Functional Change

Unit- 4: Institution of Marriage

- 4.1. Meaning Definition, Characteristics
- 4.2. Forms of marriage
- 4.3 Recent Changes

Readings:

1. Mason, Philip 1967. “Unity and Diversity: An Introductory Review” in Philip Mason (ed.) India and Ceylon: Unity and Diversity. London:Oxford University Press
2. Stern, Robert W. 2003. *Changing India*. Cambridge: OUP,Introduction.Change, societies of India and Indian Society. pp. 1 – 31.

3. Srinivas, M.N., 1969, "The Caste System in India", in A. Beteille(ed.) *Social Inequality: Selected Readings*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, pp.265-272.
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5. Alavi, Hamaza and John Harriss (eds.) 1989. *Sociology of 'Developing Societies': South Asia*. London: Macmillan. In John Harriss "The Formation of Indian society: Ideology and Power". pp. 126 –133.
6. Haimendorf, C.V.F., 1967, „The Position of Tribal Population in India“, in Philip Mason (ed.), *India and Ceylon: Unity and Diversity*, New York: Oxford University Press, Chapter 9.
7. Thorner, Daniel, 1992. "Agrarian Structure" in Dipankar Gupta (ed.), *Social Stratification in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 261-270.
8. Deshpande, Satish, 2003, *Contemporary India : A Sociological View*. New Delhi; Viking, pp. 125-150.
9. Srinivas, M.N., 1987, *The Dominant Caste and Other Essays*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.20-59
10. Shah, A. M., 1998, *The Family in India: Critical Essays*. New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp.52-63.
11. Karve, Iravati. 1994, „The Kinship map of India“, in Patricia Uberoi(ed.) *Family, kinship and marriage in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.50-73.
12. Shah, Ghanshyam. 2001, *Dalit identity and politics*. Delhi: Sage Publications, Chapter 1 and 7.
13. Kumar, Radha. 1999, „From Chipko to sati: The Contemporary women's movement“, in Nivedita Menon (ed.) *Gender and Politics in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 342-369.
14. Madan, T.N., 1997, *Modern Myths and Locked Minds*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Chapter 8.
15. Dumont, L. 1997, *Religion, Politics and History in India*. Paris: Mouton, Chapter 5.

FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME(FYUGP) 2024-25
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
SOCIOLOGY

Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)

Full Marks: 50

Credit: 3

Course Objective:

The aim of this paper is to make the students understand the concepts of community development and various strategies practiced in India. The course will help the students to understand various theoretical approaches and models. It will also provide critical thinking about issues of problems of rural and urban communities.

Course content

Unit-I

Community Development:

- 1.1 Definition, objectives, Elements, Concept,
- 1.2 Scope of community Development,
- 1.3 Principles of Community Development.

Unit-2

Community Development Approaches:

- 2.1 Gandhian Approach; Community-
- 2.2 Participatory Development Approach
- 2.3 Community Economic Development Approach
- 2.4 Community Capacity Building Approach

Unit-3

Problems of rural and Urban Community:

- 3.1 Literacy- Definition, Meaning
- 3.2 Causes of Low Literacy in India
- 3.3 Impact of Low Literacy in rural Community
- 3.4 Urban Poverty- concept, meaning
- 3.5 Causes of urban Poverty in India,
- 3.6 Impact on urban Society

Unit-4

Rural and Urban Community Development Programmes:

- 4.1 **Employment Generation Programmes:** Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM).
- 4.2 **Rural Infrastructural Development:** Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)/ Indira Awas Yojana.
- 4.3 **Women Development:** Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICDS), Self Help Group, – Objectives, strategies,
- 4.4 **Urban development:** Problem of slums:
- 4.5 **Urban Development Schemes:** Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNRUM), Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM - U), Smart Cities Mission.

References:

1. Bhadouria and Dua, (1986), Rural development strategies and Perspectives; Delhi, Anmol.
2. Katar Singh (1986): Rural Development - Principles, Policies and Management, SAGE Publications, New Delhi. Kalipada Deb (1997): The Challenge of Rural Development, M.D. Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
3. Madhuri Sinha (1993): Poverty, Planning and Social Transformation, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.
4. Maheswari.S (1985): Rural Development in India - A Public Policy Approach, SAGE Publications, New Delhi.
5. Nagpal C.S. & Mittal.A.C. (1993): Rural Development, Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
6. Rajeswar Dayal (1962) Community development programmes in India Allahabad, kitab Mahal.
7. Sam Bob. B (1998): Participation of the poor in Rural Development Programmes (Selected case studies), Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi.
8. Satyasundaram. I (1997): Rural Development, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
9. Vankata Reddy.K (1992): Rural Development in India - Poverty and Development, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.

FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME (FYUGP) 2024-25
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
SOCIOLOGY

Inter Disciplinary Course (2nd Semester)

Social Work

Course Objective:

This inter-disciplinary paper aims at developing critical thinking, versatility, adaptability, problem solving, flexibility, and analytical and communication skills in the learners. The opportunities of doing research are enhanced and improved through a holistic and multidisciplinary approach. It also focuses on the interconnection of sociology with other social science disciplines.

Full Marks: 50
Credits: 3

COURSE CONTENT

Unit -1 : Basics of Social Work

- 1.1. Social Work - Definition, Nature & Objectives of Social Work
- 1.2. Basic Values and Principles of Social work
- 1.3. Methods of Social Work: Primary and Secondary Methods
- 1.4. Voluntary and Professional Social Work: Definition, Nature and Differences

Unit 2: Scenario of Social Work in India

- 2.1. Historical Scenario of Social Work in India: Origin and Development
- 2.2. Constructive works of Mahatma Gandhi, Jyotiba Phule, Vinobha Bhave
- 2.3. Social Work in Contemporary India: Family Planning, Mental Health Issues and Community Health Problems in Rural India

Unit 3: Role of Social Work

- 3.1. Family: Marriage Disputes, Family welfare (Rural and Urban Contexts)
- 3.2. Child: Child Abuse, Child labour, Child Trafficking
- 3.3. Youth: Youth Unrest, Juvenile Delinquency, Drug Addiction among Youths
- 3.4. Women: Domestic Violence, Women Trafficking
- 3.5. Human Rights: Right to Equality, Right to Education, Right to Work, Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression

References

1. Govt. of India: Encyclopaedia of Social work in India.
2. Ahuja, R. (2021). Social Problems in India, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
3. Batra, S. & Dash, B.M. Fundamentals of Social Work. Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.
4. Bhatt, S., & Pathare, S. (2014). Social work Education and Practice Engagement. Shipra Publications, New Delhi,
5. Brager, G. & Spechet, H.: Practice of Community Organization.
6. Chandran, R. (2023). Contemporary Social Work Practice for Community Empowerment, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
7. Dubey, A. & Shukla, A. (2015). Mental Health: Psycho-Social Perspectives, Neha Publishers, Delhi
8. Gangrade, K.D.: Community Organization in India.
9. Goldstein, Howard: Social Work Practice : A Unitary Approach.
10. Gupta, N. (2021). Social Justice and Human Rights in India, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
11. Halder, D. & Brahmabhatt, S.S. (2021). Advancement of Human Rights in India: Contemporary and Emerging Challenges, SAGE Publications Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi
12. MacMillan : Statistical Methods of Social Work
13. Mathew, G . (1992). An Introduction to Social Casework. Bombay: Tata Institute of Social Science
14. Misra, P.D. & Misra, B. Social Work Profession in India. Lucknow: New Royal Book Company
15. Nair, T . K (2015). Social Work Profession in India: An Uncertain Future. Niruta Publication
16. Perlman, H.: Social Case Work: A Problem Solving Process.
17. Ramachandran, P.: Issues in Social Work Research in India.
18. Rao, C.N.S (2015), Indian Social problems: A Sociological Perspective, S.Chand Publishing, New Delhi
19. Sajid S . M., & Jain, R . (2018). Reflections on social work profession. New Delhi: Bloomsbury

20. Siddiqui, H. Y . (2015). Social work & human relations. New Delhi, India: Rawat Publications
21. Singh, K.K. & Singh, R.S. (2011). Social Work and Community Development, ABD Publishers, Jaipur
22. Singh, K.S. (2021)Contemporary Areas of Social Work Practice in India, Bloomsbury Publishing, New Delhi
23. Timms. N.: Social Case Work- Principles and Practice.
24. Trecker, H.B.: Social Group Work: Principles and Practice.