

MA II Paper -5 Gender and Society

Objectives

This course plan focuses on the emergence of women's movements and women's studies in the context of feminist thought and critiques of sociological theories of social methodologies. The objective is to trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis in the late twentieth century. Major debates that have emerged are also outlined. The format provides for a comparative perspective in so far as the first part encompasses the developed and the developing countries while the second part revolves around issues concerning Indian women. It is hoped that exposure to the course will lead to a better understanding of the social phenomena.

(A) Social Construction of Gender

Gender vs. Biology, Equality vs. Difference

Women in the family: socialization, nature vs. Gender, gender roles, private-public dichotomy, sexual division of labour.

Patriarchy as ideology and practice.

(B) Emergence of feminist Thought

Socio-historical perspective

Mapping various women's movements

(C) Gender and sociological Analysis

Feminist critiques of sociological theories/prevaling theories

Feminist methodology as critique sociological methods/methodology

Emergence of women's studies.

(D) Gender based Division of labour/work

Production vs. Reproduction, household work, invisible work

women's work and technology

Development policies, liberalisation and globalisation and their impact on women.

Development and women's Empowerment.

part II

(E) women in india; The changing profile

The changing status of women in india - pre-colonial, and post-colonial

Demographic profile. - the gender gap (census, NSS)

Alternative conceptions of gender - caste and gender ; class and gender.

The role of the state and the NGOs.

(F) Gender and society in india

Economy : marginalisation of women and sexual division of labour.

polity : reservations for women.

Religion and Culture: women's nature as repositories of cultural practices and traditions ; marriage, dowry and property.

Personal Laws and Civil Code: Hindu code Bill, Syrian Christian law, Muslim personal Law; Customary Law and Tribal women.

(G) Issues affecting the quality of life women.

Health

Education

Land rights

(H) Major social Issues

Development

Ecology

communalism

violence

Domestic Violence

(I) Essential readings:

Altekar A.S. 1983. The position of women in Hindu civilization. Delhi : Motilal Banarasidass, second Edition : P Fifth reprint.

Chodrow, Nancy. 1978. *The Reproduction of Mothering*. Berkeley : University of California press.

Desai, Nancy. 1978. *The Reproduction of Mothering*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Desai, Neera and M. Krishnaraj. 1987. *Women and Society in India*. Delhi: Ananta. Desai, Neera and M. Krishnaraj. 1987. *Women and Society in India*. Delhi: Ananta.

Dube, Leela et.al. (eds.) 1986. *Visibility and Power. Essays on Women in Society and Development*. New Delhi : OUP.

Forbes, G. 1998. *Women in Modern India*. New Delhi, Cambridge University Press.

India, Government of India 1974, *Towards Equality : Report of the Committee on the Status of Women*.

Maccoby, Eleanor and Carol Jacklin. 1975. *The Psychology of Sex Differences*. Stanford : Stanford University Press.

McCormack, C. And M. Strathern (ed.) 1980. *Nature, Culture and Gender*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Myers, Kristen Anderson et.al. (eds.) 1998. *Feminist Foundations: Towards Transforming Sociology*. New Delhi: Sage.

Oakley, Ann. 1972. *Sex, Gender and Society*. New York: Harper and Row.

Sharma, Ursula. 1983. *Women, Work and Property in North-west India*. London: Tavistock

Shulamitz, Reinharz and Lynn Davidman. 1991. *Feminist Research Methods*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Srinivas, M.N. Caste : Its Modern Avatar, New Delhi: Penguin (Leela Dube's Article on Caste and Women).

Vaid, S & k. Sangari. 1989. Recasting Women : Essays in Colonial History, New Delhi : Kali For women.

References

Agarwal, B. 1994. A Field of One's Own : Gender and Land Rights in south Asia, Cambridge University Press.

Chanana, Karuna. 1988 Socialization, Women and Education: Explorations in Gender identity, New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Dube, Leela. 1997. Women and Kinship: Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and South-East Asia. Tokyo : United Nations University Press.

Gandhi, N. and N. Shah. 1992, The issues at Stake : Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India. New Delhi : Kali For Women.

Ghadially, Rehana (ed.) 1988. Women in Indian Society. New Delhi: Sage.

Jayawadene, Kumari. 1991. Feminism and Nationalism in the third World. New Delhi : Kali For Women.

Mies Maria. 1980. Indian Women and Patriarchy : Conflicts and Dilemmas of Students and Working Women. New Delhi : Concept.

Omvedt, Gail. 1975. 'Caste, Class and Women's Literation in India,' Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars. 7

Pardeshi, Pratima. 1998. Dr. Ambedkar and the Question of Women's Liberation in India. Pune : WSC, University of Pune.

Tong, Rosemarie, 1939. Feminist Thought : A Comprehensive Introduction. Colorado: Westview Press.

Whelham, Imelda. 1997. Modern Feminist Thought. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Pedagogy

Gender is a category of social analysis and is not just a women's question. It should be treated as participatory movement to make the world a better place to live in. Male students should be encouraged to take the course. It should encourage students to reflect. It should emphasize that feminism is about power as other discourses on power.

Examples from the Indian context should be given from all religious communities, regions, cultures and classes to highlight the position of women under them also to focus on diversity and difference.

A paper written by students on how this course has impacted on their way of comprehending social reality will go a long way in communicating the main thrust of this course.

- ૧ ભારતની સ્ત્રીનો પલટાનો દરજ્જો : અક્ષયકુમાર દેસાઈ અને નિરા દેસાઈ
- ૨ સ્ત્રી અને સમાજ :- એ.જી.શાહ અને જે.કે. દવે. અનડા પ્રકાશન

MA II Paper -6 Rural Society in India

Objectives :

The agrarian structure and development in India are the two principal source of approach to study of the rural society in India. This course plan emerges as a basis for developing a sociological skill on peasant and social structure.

To Provide sociological understanding of rural social structure, change and development in India.

To impart sociological skill to reconstruction rural development programme to plan, monitor and evaluate rural development programmes.

To acquaint students with the prevailing two approaches to the study of rural society: Rural community and peasantry.

Rural Society In India

- A. Review of Rural social Development in India
 - Rural sociology
 - Meaning and scope of Rural sociology.
 - Importants of rural sociology in India
- B. Indian agrarian sositety
 - Meaning, characteristics,
- C. Caste system in agraian society.
 - function /disfunction of caste in rural society
 - Jajmani system , un touchability
 - dominat caste
 - Inter caste conflict
- D. Family system in agrarian societv
 - meaning, characteristics
 - familism, characteristics
 - Inter relationship between family and caste, economy.
 - changing in Rural family.
- E. Economy in agrarian India.
 - Nature of Traditional Rural Economy
 - Intar of traditional Rural economy
 - Impact of colonial Rural on rural economy
 - class stucture in rural economy
 - Tenancy lands and labour

- changes in agrarian economy
- factors of changes in agrarian economy
- F. Religion in agrarian India
 - rural religion meaning
 - dimension of rural religion
 - Rural religion - Importance - function
- G. Education in Rural India
 - characteristics of traditional rural education
 - Impact of education on rural society.
- H. Rural leadership
 - meaning, characteristics
 - Determinants of rural leadership
 - Types of rural leadership
 - Panchayati raj- structure, function, disfunction
 - Impact of panchayati raj in rural society.
- I. Social change in Indian agrarian society
 - Major agrarian moments in India
 - factor of changes in agrarian society
 - social change in rural society
 - globalisation and its impacts on agriculture
 - community development programmes and changes in rural society.

Essential Readings

- Berch, Berberog, Ed. 1992 : class and Development in India 1, 2, 3 and 4 chapters Sage, New Delhi
- Desai A R 1977 Rural Society in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay. Menchaer J.P., 1983 : Social Anthropology of Peasantry Part iii, Oup
- P. Radhakrishnan, 1989 : Peasant Struggles : Land reforms and Social Change in Malabar 1836 - 1982. Sage publications : New Delhi.
- Thorner, Daniel and Thorner Alice 1962 Land and Labour in India, Asia Publications, Bombay.
- Andre Bettle 1974 Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, OUP, New Delhi, (Relevant chapters)
- Dhanagare D N 1988 : Peasant Movements in India, OUP , New Delhi.
- Ashish Nandy 1999. Ambiguous Journey to the City, New Delhi : OUP

Reference

Research and review articles as appearing in standard national and international journals and the current published monographs and books on thematic lines may be relied upon.

એ.જી.શાહ, જે.કે. દવે	- ગ્રામિણ સમાજ શાસ્ત્ર
દેસાઈ એ. આર. અને દેસાઈ નીરા	- ભારતમાં ગ્રામિણ સમાજ શાસ્ત્ર
દેસાઈ એ. આર. અને દેસાઈ નીરા	- ભારતની જ્ઞાતિ વ્યવસ્થા
દેસાઈ એ. આર. અને દેસાઈ નીરા	- સંયુક્ત કુટુંબ વ્યવસ્થા
દેસાઈ નીરા	- ભારતિય સમાજમાં સ્ત્રી જીવન
જે. એચ. હટ્ટન	- હિન્દુસ્તાનની જ્ઞાતિ સંસ્થા
એમ. એન. શ્રી નિવાસ	- આધુનિક ભારતમાં જ્ઞાતિ અને બીજા લેખો
એમ. એન શ્રી નિવાસ	- આધુનિક ભારતમાં સામાજિક પરિવર્તન

Pedagogy

The classroom teaching should be reinforced with the field visit and the presentation of case experiences in a monthly seminar, The teachers should make full use of the available field report on rural sociology in India as published by the ICSSR in its Survey Research in Sociology and Anthropology.

MA II Paper -7.

Classical Sociological Tradition

Objectives :

Industrial Revolution and consequent transformation of mode of production brought out dramatic and traumatic changes in the traditional feudal structure of the societies in Europe through the emergence of capitalism. The changes that were brought by these events which have had far-reaching effects on the economic and social systems of these societies that they commanded attention of thinkers. That gave rise to the discipline of Sociology. Different thinkers viewed the societal changes from different perspectives, presented their distinct analysis, causal and otherwise of these changes made efforts to highlight the different feature of the emerging modern industrial capitalist society and also attempted to predict the future of this society. Some of them engaged their attention on the issues related to development of Sociology as a Science. They laid down the theoretical foundations of Sociology on which edifice of modern Sociological theories is erected. Besides, they also tried to analyse and interpret other sociological issues such as education power structures, religion and like. Among these Sociological issues such as education power structures, religion and interpret other sociological thinkers prominent are Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Vilfredo Pareto.

Acquaintance with the writings of these four thinkers would equip the students with theoretical insights to know, analyse and interpret the social scenario around and would also familiarize them with the different sociological perspectives and theories. While teaching, emphasis should be on critical analysis of the writing of these four thinkers.

(A) Historical Soci-Economic, background of emergence of sociology

- Traditional feudal economy and social structure
- Impact of industrial revolution and of new mode of production on society and economy
- The emergence of capitalistic mode of production-Nature and features of capitalism
- The enlightenment and its impact on thinking and reasoning

(B) Karl Marx

Marx's theory social change

- Marxian Dialectical materialism as a philosophical perspective of change and its laws.
- Materialistic interpretation of history : As a perspective of explaining transformation of human society through different stages. Economic determinism. Mode of production and social structure. Basic structure and super structure.
- Marx's analysis of emergence and development of capitalism in terms of laws of increasing accumulation and concentration of capital and of increasing misery. Concepts of surplus value and exploitation.
- Emergence of classes and class conflict. Proletariat revolution and future of capitalism. Classless society.

Alienation in the capitalist- Factors responsible for alienation and its social implications.

Views on political power. The state in relation to social classes. Future of the State after proletariat revolution.

Theory of ideology - Ideology as a part of super structure. Three views with regard to ideology.

(C) Emile Durkheim

- Intellectual background. His preoccupation with the order and disintegration of society. Social disintegration as a legacy of industrial revolution. Increasing division of labour in the Capitalist society. Mechanical and Organic solidarities. Explanation of increasing division of labour. Pathological forms of division of labour.
- Theory of suicide : Review of earlier theories of suicide. Suicide rate. His distinctive sociological approach. Types of suicide. Problem of integration of the individual with society.
- Theory of Religion : Earlier theories of the emergence and role of religion structure of religion sacred and profane source of sacredness of the sacred things as symbols of ultimate values. Society as a supreme God. Religious rituals their types, Social role of religious beliefs and rituals.

- of ultimate values. Society as a supreme God. Religious rituals their types, Social role of religious beliefs and rituals.
- Contribution to the methodology of Sociology - Sociology as a Science - concept of social facts - sociologism.

(D) Max Weber

- Theory of social action - social actions
Intellectual background. Analysis of modern capitalism. Views on the role of ideas and values in social change with reference to the relationship between Protestant ethic and emergence of capitalism.
- Theory of Authority - Authority and power- Types of authority and bases of their legitimacy - Their distinctive features, methods of administration and modes of inheritance.
- Theory of Bureaucracy. Capitalism and growing rationalism and emergence of modern bureaucracy, His model of bureaucracy. Relationship between political leaders and bureaucracy.

— Concepts of status, class and power.

Contribution to the methodology of social science - Distinctive nature of social realities because of meanings attached - Sociology as an interpretative science.
Concepts of Verstehen and ideal types.

(E) Vilfredo Pareto

- Intellectual background
- Contribution to the methodology - his logico - experimental method
- Classification of logical and non- logical actions
- Explanation of non-logical actions in terms his theory of Residues and Derivatives.
- Classification of Residues and Derivations.
- Theory of social change - Elites and masses. Types of elites, their classification, circulation of Elites.

Essential readings :

Parsons Talcott 1937- 1949 The structure of social Action, Vol. I & II. McGraw Hill
New York.

Nisbet 1966 - The Sociological Tradition. Heinemann Educational Books Ltd.,
London.

Zeitlin Irvin 1981 - Ideology and the Development Sociological Theory.
Prentice Hall.

Dahrendorf, Ralph 1959 - Class and Class Conflict in an Industrial Society. Stanford
University Press.

Bendix, Rinehard 1960 - Max Weber, An Intellectual Portrait (For Weber)
Double Day.

Popper Karl 1945 - Open Society and its Enemies. Routledge, London

Aron, Raymond 1965 - 1967 : Main Currents in Sociological thought, Vol. I and
II, Penguin, Chapters on Marx, Durkheim and Weber.

Coser, L.A. 1977 : Masters of Sociological Thought, New York : Harcourt Brace,
pp. 43-87, 129-174, 217-260.

Giddens, Anthony 1997 : Capitalism and Modern Social Theory - An analysis of
Writings of Marx, Durkheim and Weber, Cambridge University Press, Whole Book.

Hughes, John A., Martin, Peter, J. and Sharrock, W.W. 1995 : Understanding Classi-
cal Sociology- Marx, Weber and Durkheim, London : Sage Publications, Whole
Book.

समाजशास्त्रीय विचारको :- अ. अ. शाह, जे. के. दवे.

पुस्तक :- अ. अ. शाह

M.A. II Paper - 8

Urban Society in India

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 analyse and to diagnose the urban question in India. The planning of solutions of urban question and also urban question in India. The planning of solutions 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 sensitised on Urban dimensions of Society, its social structure and social process in India.

Urban Society in India

- (A) Urban Sociology
 - Definition - meaning
 - Subject Matter
 - Classical Sociological traditions as Urban and city dimensions
- (B) Urban Society
 - Definition, meaning, characteristics
 - Ruralization
- (C) Approaches and theories of Urban Society
 - Urbanization - Disorganization Approach
 - Theory of Urbanism as way of life (Louis Wirth)
 - The concentric zone theory, Burgess
 - Value orientation Approach
 - folk urban continuum Robert Redfield
- (D) Classification of Urban society
 - Demographical classification
 - function
 - The pre industrial city
 - Industrial city
 - The post industrial city
- (E) Urbanization
 - Meaning, definition
 - overurbanization
 - Migration and Urbanization, migration and distance
 - causes of Migration
 - Urbanization and Industrialization

- (F) Urban Society and social Institutions
- Marriage
 - Family system
 - Urban society and social structure
 - Caste system
 - Class system
 - Urban society and Religion
 - Social control system
- (G) Urban society and social Problems
- Crime
 - juvenile delinquency
 - begging
 - prostitution
 - Slums
 - group conflict
 - pollution
 - Anti social groups
 - Phychosis
 - Untouchability
- (H) Urban Planning
- meaning of Urban Planning
 - Importance of Urban planning
 - Role of sociologies in Urban Planning
 - History of Urban planning in India
 - Urban planning and activities

Essential readings

- Quinn J.A. 1955, Urban Sociology, S Chand & Co., New Delhi
- Pickwane C G (ed) 1976, Urban Sociology; Critical Essays, Methuen
- Saunders Peter 1981, Social Theory and Urban Question, Hutchinson.
- Bose Ashish 1978, Studies in India Urbanisation 1901 - 1971, Tata Mc Graw Hill.
- Abrahamson M 1976 Urban Sociology, Englewood, Prentice Hall.
- 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, Geprge and Unwin Ltd.

Reference

- Alfred de Souza 1979 The Indian City : Poverty, ecology and urban development, Manohar, Delhi.
- Desai A.R. and Pillai S D (ed) 1970 Slums and Urbanisation, Popular prakashan. Bombay.
- Castells M 1977 : The Urban Question, 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 Metropolis; Critical Studies of cities and regions. Oxford Blackwell.
- 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 sensitised 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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-नगरी कक्षा, युनिवर्सिटी ग्रंथ निर्माणा बोर्ड

MA II Paper -8 Social Demography

Objectives :

- To understand the influence of population on social phenomena.
- To acquaint students with the demographic features and trends of Indian society Vis-a-Vis World population.
- To appreciate population control in terms of social needs.
- To appreciate population control measure and their implementation.

Broad outlines for framing syllabus

Population size is often considered a crucial variable in appreciating social issues. The problems of developing societies are attributed to their population size. These views demand a proper academic and objective understanding of the dynamic of population.

Unit -1

- A. Definition, nature and scope of social demography.
- B. Need of population studies in India
- C. Major sources of social demographic studies, their uses and limitations.
 - 1. Census
 - 2. Vital Registration system
 - 3. Special surveys

Unit -2 Population theories

- A. Nature Law theories of population. (Malthus)
- B. Neo social theory of population of Kari Marx.
- C. Theory of demographic transition
- D. Optimum theory of population.

Unit -3

- A. Basic Demographic concepts :
Birth Rate, Live birth, Still birth, reproductive age group, Death Rate, Expectancy of life at birth, Sex ratio infant mortality rate, Population Control family Planning, family welfare small family norms spacing, Eligible couples.
- B. Meaning of fertility and Differential fertility factors affecting fertility, factors affecting fertility. eg. Age at marriage, Levels of Economic development.

- C. Mortality - causes of death and infant mortality.
- D. Migration - type and causes of migration.

Unit -4 India's Population Problems : their causes and remedies.

- A. Quantitative Problems : eg, over population, Higher Dependency Ratio, Density of Population, Migration, Urbanization.
- B. Qualitative Problems : eg, Poverty, unemployment low standard of living illiteracy, food and Nutrition, Slums, increasing in lkdiseased, crime prostitutes, beggar, housing shortages.

Unit -5 C Reproductive health women.

- A. Historical Review of family Planning Programme.
- B. Meaning and need of family planning.
- C. Methods of family planning.
- D. Factor Hindering family planning Programme in India.
- E. India's Ppualtion policy - Role of Government and Non - Government (Voluntary) agencies in family Planning Programme.

Essential Readings

Census of India Reports

Finkle, Jason L and C Ali McIntosh (Ed) The New Policies of Populatin. New York : The Population Council, 1994

Hatcher Robert et al The Essential of contraceptive Technology Baltimere : John Hopkins School of public Health, 1997

Bose, Asish : Demographic Diversity of India Delhi : B.R. Publishing Corpora- tion, 1991

Premi, M.K. et al : An Introduction to Social Demography Delhi : Vikas Publish- ing House, 1983.

Rajendra Sharma : Demography and population Problems New Delhi : Atlantic Publisher, 1997

Srivastava, O.S.: Demography and population studies New Delhi: Vikas Publish- ing House, 1994

Chandrashekhar, S. (Ed) Infant Mortality, Population Growth and family Planning in India London : George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 1974.

Pedagogy

Study of census reports and writing a brief on the census report studied.

Use of OHP in projecting the diagrammatic representation of demographic features for comparison and understanding. Alternatively 35 mm colour slides may be prepared and shown for a graphic understanding of the features. Arranging film show on population with films borrowed from Films division of the GOI / State Govt.

Demonstration of birth control devices and discussing pros and cons of their use.

Conducting a survey on a small community of the people's reaction to the family welfare programme.

Group discussion with members of the family welfare organizations.

Reference Books.

1. Agarwala S.N. - India's Population Problems. ———
Bombay: Tata-McGraw Hill. ———
2. Mamoria C.B. - India's Population Problem.
3. Bhede & T. Kanitkar - 'Principals of Population.'
4. K. Srinivasan & S. Mukerji - Dynamics of Population and family- Welfare
5. Rao, Kamala Gopal - 'Studies in family Planning : India , New Delhi, Abhinav
publication .1974.
6. Ashish Bose and other : Population in India's Development : 1947
20 Delhi, Vikas, 1974.
7. Harley, George W. : Techniques of population Analysis London. John Wiley and
sons . Inc, 1958.
8. Coale, Ansley J. and Ednar M Hoover.: Population Growth and Economic Devel
opment in low income countries. Princeton, Princeton-
University Press, 1958.
9. Dadekar Kumudini : In Defence of compulsory sterilization Economic and politi
cal weekly. Vol.11 No.21, May 22, 1976.
10. Ford, Thomas R. and Ardon E. DeJone : Social Demography : New Jersey.
Prentice Hall Inc. 1970
11. Houser Philip M. (ed): The Population Dilemma:
New Jersey : Prentice Hall Inc. 1963.

૧૨. ડૉ. રશ્મિન ઠાકોર - વસ્તી શિક્ષણ (ગુજરાત યુનિવર્સિટી પ્રકાશન)
૧૩. રમેશ ભટ્ટ - વસ્તી (એસ. એન. અગ્રવાલના પુસ્તકનો અનુવાદ.)
૧૪. ડૉ. હરિત દેરાણી લગ્નજીવન, માતૃત્વ અને કુટુંબ નિયોજન (૧૯૭૪) વિભાગ ત્રીજો.
૧૫. ગ્રામ આરોગ્ય રક્ષક કુટુંબ કલ્યાણ બ્યુરો, ગુજરાત સરકાર.
૧૬. ડૉ. રશ્મિન ઠાકોર - વસ્તી શિક્ષણ
૧૭. રમેશ ભટ્ટ - વસ્તી
૧૮. ડૉ. હરિન દેરાસરી - લગ્નજીવન, માતૃત્વ અને કુટુંબ નિયોજન
૧૯. દેસાઈ જે. અન. અને ભટ્ટ બી. કે. - વસ્તી શિક્ષણ (સામાજિક વસ્તી શાસ્ત્ર) યુનિવર્સિટી ગ્રંથ નિમાણ બાંક
૨૦. પટેલ વિનુભાઈ એમ. - વસ્તી સમસ્યા અને ઉકેલ
૨૧. પટેલ ચતુરભાઈ અને મહેતા હર્ષદભાઈ - વસ્તી શિક્ષણ અમદાવાદ પાથ પ્રકાશન
૨૨. એ. જી. શાહ અને જે. કે. દવે. સામાજિક વસ્તી શાસ્ત્ર અને ભારતમાં કુટુંબ નિયોજન