



NEW ARRIVALS

List of New Additions with Summaries

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Foreword

The current issue of “New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries” contains a list of New Research Project Reports processed in the month of December, 2020 and available for use in the National Social Science Documentation Centre of ICSSR. In the main text, entries are arranged by Title, followed by bibliographical details and summary of the document. For easy retrieval Author and Keyword Index are also given at the end wherein number in front of Author or Keyword denotes to the serial number of the entry in the main list of New Additions. Interested readers can consult the listed titles by visiting the library.

Suggestions are always welcome.

Ramesh Yernagula
Director (Documentation)
NASSDOC

S.No	Description	A. No
1	73वा संविधान संशोधन एवं ग्रामीण विकास नागौर ज़िला के विशेष सन्दर्भ में/ दाधीच, जुगलकिशोर. -- नागौर: 2016.	50045
	<p>प्रस्तुत शोध का मुख्य बिंदु ग्रामीण विकास है एवं यह प्रस्तुत करता है की भारत में लोकतंत्र व ग्रामीण विकास परस्पर निर्भर है। लोकतंत्र तभी सफल होता है जब जन जन में राजनैतिक चेतना हो तथा सत्ता की क्रिया प्रतिक्रिया पर जनता की जागरूक निगाहें हो । इस वातावरण के लिए नागरिकों को सम्मानजनक जीवन यफान के लिए पर्याप्तः साधन उपलब्ध होने चाहिए तभी वो निश्चित होकर राजनैतिक गतिविधियों में रुचि ले सकेगा तथा अपनी भावनाओ, विश्वासों, सिद्धांतों को अभिव्यक्ति दे सकेगा। इस अर्थ में भारत में लोकतंत्र की सफलता व सम्पूर्ण विकास के लिए ग्रामीण विकास एक अनिवार्यता है, क्यों की देश की 70 प्रतिशत जनता गावों में निवास करती है। गांधीजी ने भी कहा था अगर देश का विकास करना है तो पहले गावों का विकास करना होगा, यदि गांव नष्ट हो गए तो भारत भी नष्ट हो जायेगा। इसी उद्देश्य से भारत में ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विभिन्न स्तरों पर प्रयास किए जाते रहे हैं। अंततः 73 सविधान संशोधन द्वारा पंचायती राज्य व्यवस्था को पुनः महत्त्व दिया गया। ग्रामीण महिलाओ व सदियों से हाशिये पर जीवनयापन कर रहे अनुसूचित जाति व जनजाति की इन संस्थाओ में भागीदारी को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई। राजस्थान के नागौर जिले में इस व्यवस्था को लागू होने के पश्चात राजनीति गतिविधियों में क्या सकारात्मक परिवर्तन आया तथा ग्रामीण विकास की गति को कितनी तीव्रता प्रदान की जा सकी यही देखना व आंकना इस शोध का उद्देश्य है। ७३वें सविधान संशोधन के कारण पंचयती राज व्यवस्था में ग्रामीण विकास तथा ग्रामीण जन चेतना पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा है। यदपि इस व्यवस्था की अपनी कमियाँ व दुर्बलताएँ हैं फिर भी यह ग्रामीण जीवन का अनिवार्य हिस्सा बन गया है। इस व्यवस्था में आधुनिकीकरण के लिए मार्ग खोला है। पिछड़े वर्ग तथा महिलाओ की राजनैतिक और सामाजिक चेतना बड़ी है गावों का जागरण राज्य और राष्ट्र की राजनीति पर एक दबाव समूह के रूप में प्रभाव डालने में सक्षम हुए हैं। गांव के लोग अपने अधिकारों , उत्तरदायित्वों को समझने लगे हैं, जिससे उनमें एक नया आत्मविश्वास आया है।</p>	
2	Agrarian Crisis and Women Amongst Marginalized Groups: Implications for The Effectiveness of Government Policies and Their Implementation / Motwani, Ameeta. -- New Delhi: n.d.	50036

Today, it is a widely acknowledged fact that the agriculture sector of the Indian economy is going through a deep crisis. Widespread suicides by farmers in different parts of the country in the last two decades are only a symptom of this crisis. Those who have survived are struggling with the problems on a day-to-day basis. This study was undertaken mainly to assess how the agrarian crisis has affected the women in general and those amongst the marginalized communities in particular. The research also tried to understand why existing policies of the government for supporting the agriculture sector have not been effective in ameliorating the distress of the farmers and find ways to make them more effective. The study is therefore titled Agrarian Crisis and Women amongst Marginalized Groups: Implications for the Effectiveness of Government Policy and its Implementation. The study focuses on three states of India: Punjab, Telangana (erstwhile Andhra Pradesh) and Rajasthan. For understanding the impact of the agrarian crisis on women from marginalised communities, primary surveys and focused group discussions were undertaken during 2014-15 in four villages of each of the three states. For this purpose two districts in each state were identified' and then two villages from each district were selected based primarily on the extent of agrarian crisis present. The research found evidence that government schemes and programmes have provided little benefit to the farmers. Effective implementation of policy initiatives requires comprehensive reforms in the management of agriculture by Central and State Governments. Central Government must supplement/complement the State Governments through regionally differentiated Work Plans, comprising crop/area/target group efforts specific interventions, formulated in an interactive mode and implemented in a spirit of partnership with States.

- 3 Exploring the Career Journey of "High Flyer" managerial and professional women: Tribal and Non-Tribal Women In Jharkhand/ Sahai, Anupma. -- Ranchi: n.d. 50021

In this study, during unveiling the government agenda the focus was on a host of social welfare programmes, as part of a slew of measures for the welfare of the minority communities especially the women. The representation of women at the higher level in Jharkhand is still underrepresented and challenges are arising from the different dimensions having an impact on policy implications. The study aims to develop a model to enhance the status of young tribal and non-tribal women of Jharkhand. The model is designed to be used by the policymaker, state government, women - non-government organization and other interested groups to assist young women to develop their potential and capabilities in their formative years, thus undertaking social engineering on a large scale. There were some general factors considered when planning and implementing the model such as looking after the career options for the young girls, realizing that preparation for many careers starts from the primary school and that each girl can get equipped with special talents & characteristics. Thus creating a favourable atmosphere, so, that, young/women can start aspiring from

their formative career stage to not only become professionals but to emerge as bureaucrats. Politicians, lawyers, teachers, doctors, engineers, scientists & entrepreneurs of repute across the globe.

- 4 Gender Equity in Nutrition and Child Health Among Muslims of North 24 Parganas, West Bengal/ Biswas, Subir -- West Bengal: 2014. 50042

The study shows anthropologists are concentrating on gender-related issues and its approaches towards societies. Anthropologists have been struck not only by the diversity but also by the similarities or constants in the definition of gender (as of other cultural phenomena). This tension between diversity and identity describes in some way the entire space of anthropological reflection. Researchers have wondered how to explain the fact that, notwithstanding the broad range of local cultural variations, in all or almost all known societies the man-woman relationship is strongly asymmetric and invariably it is favourable to men in regard both to prestige or status and political power. There have been explicit attempts, in anthropology, to construct broad comparative pictures in this connection: for example, the American researchers who work on the Human Relations Area Files project, founded by George Murdock, attempt to compare data from hundreds of societies on which there are available credible ethnographic descriptions (Dei, 2005). Anthropology, because of its very nature as a science of cultural diversity, is close to the study of gender because of its relativistic, or at least anti-ethnocentric, vocation. When faced with different cultures, anthropologists cannot avoid noting the presence of a multiplicity of gender models, of varied ways of defining the roles and the relations between male and female. Furthermore, they insist on the socially formed character of these models: they are interested in understanding how each society constructs 'man' and woman' in a different way. Assigning to each status, riches and political power differently. In other words, the starting point for anthropological reflection is the distinction between sex and gender: the fact, that is, that the differences in biological characteristics and those in social roles do not co-inside at all, and they are linked less closely than it might appear (Dei, 2005). Our gender determines the different life experiences we will be exposed to. It may determine our access to education, to work, to the tools and resources needed for industry and craft: it may determine our health, our life expectancy, our freedom of movement. It will almost certainly determine our sexuality, our relationships, and our ability to make decisions and act autonomously. Our gender is perhaps the single most important factor in shaping who we become. Our gender defines us and pre-exists us; we are born into it just as we are born into our families, and it operates at a level beyond our intentions. For this reason, we tend to experience our gender roles as true, natural and good. The gender roles that we play in everyday life are part of the foundation of our culture, and not easily changed.

- 5 Getting the Excluded Into Social Mainstream Through Micro Projects: A Study of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGS) in South Odisha/ Pradhan, Krishna Chandra – Digapahandi (Ganjam): 2015. 50040

The research focus in Tribal Groups and tell about India's population includes nearly one hundred million tribal people. These numbers are matched only by the remarkable diversity of India's tribes. The two main regions of the tribal settlement are the country's north-eastern states bordering China and Burma, and the highlands and plains of its central and southern regions. The latter is home to more than 80 per cent of the tribes, which differ from the north-eastern tribes in ethnicity and in having experienced greater "intrusion of the Indian mainstream and the pan-Indian model of the state, society, economy and culture. There are also differences in the extent to which the tribes interact with non-tribal communities. While the north-eastern tribes are usually isolated communities, the tribes in peninsular India may at times coexist with non-tribal people.

- 6 Impact of Decentralization and Regional Autonomy on Ethnic Minorities: A Study in Autonomous Council of Assam/ Harsha, S. -- Silchar: n.d. 50049

In this study, the researcher tells about decentralization and tell us there is no commonly accepted definition for decentralization and there are many reasons for the recent attempts to decentralise planning and administration in developing countries. The definition of decentralization provided by Rondinelli et al. (1983) has been quoted extensively in recent decades as the standard one. The typology evolved by them is more empirically rooted than normative. Rondinelli defines decentralization quite broadly to mean the transfer of planning, decision-making or administrative authority from the central government to its field organisations, local administrative units, semi-autonomous and parastatal organisations, local governments or non-governmental organisations. He refers to four major forms of decentralization. a) Deconcentrating b) Delegation to semi-autonomous or parastatal agencies c) Devolution to local governments d) Transfer of functions from the public to non-government institutions.

- 7 Impact of Education and Employment on the Economy of Scheduled Tribes of North East India / Reimeingam, Marching. -- Bengaluru: 2016. 50033

In this study they mainly focus on North Eastern Region (NER), consisting of eight states namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, is identified as the homeland of a large number of tribal communities. Scheduled Tribes (STs) population concentration is lowest in Assam however highest in Mizoram. The states of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland are dominated by Scheduled Tribes population. The region is developing in terms of human capital, quality of employment and earning capacity as the national economic development and growth spillover affects the regions development paradigm. The region is

backward and deprives broadly on human capital, infrastructure and industries. The educational system and employment avenues are affected by the socio-political unrest, conflict and differences among various ethnic communities. The advent of English education through Christian Missionaries in the region has made a significant impact on human capital development. Education has shaped and changed the livelihood style and standard of the region's people. Education, so as employment, is strongly correlated with economic development. Investment on human capital development increases as parents' value their children's education for the development of skill, reasoning, personality and employability. It is expected to yield a return in the form of getting employment in the formal labour market. Educational development is constraint by many factors such as poor and inadequate educational infrastructure, inadequate and inefficient educational financing, the concentration of educational institutions in urban areas, frequent disturbance by bandhs and strikes, etc. Availability of adequate formal employment is another concern to accommodate the burgeoning educated people. This can partially be addressed by industrial development using the available natural resources effectively and efficiently with appropriate technology and machinery to boost employment and economic growth. Education is envisaged to develop and produce quality human capital fit for advance economic activities and participation. Employability is a major concern for educational development. The system and structure of existing non-practical and non-applicable educational system need to be transformed structurally and institutionally suitable for technology or professional driven employments.

- 8 Information Literacy Skills in the Use of Electronic Resources Among the Faculty of Rural Based Universities and Their Affiliated College in Southern Districts of Tamilnadu/ Jeyshankar, R. -- Tamilnadu: 2015. 50044

Research is focused on Information Literacy among university students. Information literacy has reached its horizons beyond the imagination. The importance of IL skills is recognized in every sphere of human life. In the present world of information overflow, information pollution and information explosion, it becomes imperative for everyone to develop and hone their skills to be able to identify and use ethically the needed information. The situation is more divergent in academic environments especially in higher educational institutes like universities. On the one side, the faculty members of different schools of universities should be conversant with updated information on their fields of study/research. On the other side, they should be familiar with the new breed of resources -i.e. E. Resources, which are creating storms in academic areas thanks to communication and information technologies. 24XTX368 availability of e-resources in multiple formats and ability to access them from anywhere anytime has attracted the faculty members towards their maximum usage. The abilities to realise the need for information, the skills to search and locate the right information and the knowledge to use the gathered information effectively and ethically all

propel the faculty members of various universities to feel the necessity of learning information literacy skills. Becoming information literate has become a must, rather than a wish in this web world.

- 9 Livelihoods for the Poor: Coping With Food Insecurity and Drought/ 50032
Sahu, Basanta K. -- New Delhi: n.d.

The study of "Livelihoods for the Poor: Coping With Food Insecurity and Drought" provide analysis of impacts of increasing climate variability on livelihood and food security has been one of the key development policy concerns worldwide. Recently it has drawn the attention of many stakeholders and others because of pervasive weather-induced shocks and vulnerability, particularly for the poor and weaker sections in developing and less developed countries. Widespread poverty, rising inequality, volatility in income flows, uncertain farm production, increasing food price rise and other factors have renewed emphasis on the understanding of such events and to focus on ensuring livelihood and food security of the poor, particularly in drought-affected rural areas. In populous and agrarian developing economies like India, where a sizeable portion of rural and poor people are chronically exposed to and vulnerable with weather-based adverse events like droughts and floods, the intensity and severity of their food and livelihood insecurity tend to increase with recurrence of these events. Though the role of public policy measures and preparedness crucial to normalize life and livelihood of the affected people it found not very effective in many cases and long run. Impacts of any single drought or flood event often last longer and it can also push many non-poor into poverty and vulnerable living condition. In this context, a pertinent question arises how do poor manage their livelihood and food arrangements with rising weather-based variability. Since the impact of climate variability in different agro-climatic regions would be different for different groups their risk coping approaches would be different. Since many households do not have inbuilt buffering mechanisms, as in resource-poor rain-fed regions, they are disproportionately vulnerable to weather-related shocks. There may be different impact on local cropping pattern, resources use and make it difficult for the basic entitlement like food, water, livestock and livelihood at the household level. Under this condition, many poor and weaker sections may also resilient to these events because of their poor coping capability and adaption strategies. Admittedly, these issues are not adequately researched at the disaggregated level.

- 10 Paradigm Shift From Traditional Learning to Virtual Learning 50039
Environment (Vle): a Case Study of the Feasibility of Development of
Virtual Classroom Model/ Suri, Gunmala -- Chandigarh: n.d

The study Paradigm Shift From Traditional Learning to Virtual Learning Environment (Vle): a Case Study of the Feasibility of Development of Virtual Classroom Mode have told us. We live in an era where text messages, photos, audio and video files are transmitted from one device to another in seconds, latest mobiles and i-phones allow us to connect to the internet through the wireless network; e-mails, instant messaging, chat rooms, and blogs have revolutionized the way information is shared. Globalization has now become a reality; It has further led to changes in the field of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and has revolutionized the business as well as the educational sector across the globe. Organizations are more and more relying on it to take competitive advantage. The world economy today is on the thrust of internet technology. The 24 x 7 accessibility of the internet has further resulted in swiftness and accessibility to the information as another milestone in globalization. It has led to the emergence of an Internet-based world of e-economy, e-business and e-education. The evolution in the field of modern information communication technologies (ICTs) has greatly changed various aspects right from language pedagogy, language learning and language use. Technological advancements have further led to the emergence of numerous Learning systems. The educational sector has radically revised the teaching and learning; strategies with the aim of providing better service to the learners through the intensive use of the ICT. The information technology in teaching and learning has created a need to transform how students learn by using more modern, efficient, effective and cost-effective alternatives in the form of e-learning.

- 11 Political Economy of Labour Market Regulation in India/ Chandra, 50034
Navin. -- New Delhi: n.d.

The Study told us about the mainstream social science literature to have an integral view of a dynamic organic system and its subsystem that is homomorphic to the system like society and its subsystem is bound to be frustrated. He or she would only get a truncated view of reality. This is mainly because of the disciplinary divide that cropped up in the nineteenth century not only because of the need for the specialization but also because the integral view of social relations appeared to prove dangerous for the survival of capitalism after Marx. One, of course, needs to be narrow to go deep but one needs to take a wider view to be relevant. We have economists studying labour market oblivious of its social and political aspects and sociologists without considering the economics of it. Scholars have thus produced excellent studies of the evolution of labour market regulation and the labour movement in India (Revri, 1947; Sen, 1977, Amjad, 2001). They do discuss class struggles over the issues of labour market regulation but fail to bring out how class struggles and their outcomes were determined finally by the constraint of capital accumulation. None of them uses systematically the perspective of political economy. The centrality of the state in the labour market regulation is hardly theorized and hence the changing labour market regulatory regime appears to be contingent phenomena. This is

true even for the recent ten-volume publication on labour market regulation of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi (Papola et al, 2013). The studies of labour market regulations, per se, in India, have been largely descriptive. Their analytical framework remains anachronistically confined in the legal scholarship tradition of what is known as black letter analysis. They do not raise the question why the state regulates the labour market at all nor do they ask why a particular mode of regulation is adopted. These questions would take them to the realm of politics and economics of the labour market and its regulation, which is beyond the analytical framework of traditional legal studies.

- 12 Popular Responsiveness to Developmental Programmes/projects in Goa/ Shringare, Alaknanda -- Goa: 2012. 50047

The state of Goa is often considered as a latecomer in the development planning of India. When Goa became independent it had already missed the first two Five Year Plans. It was a Portuguese colony from 1510 to 1961 when it became the part of Indian Union. During 400 years of Portuguese rule development of Goa had been neglected. Bhandarkar's (the first Chief Minister of Goa) regime was the regime of high hopes. Despite criticisms, this period set the path for overall prosperity and development of Goa. Goa after liberation passed through different phases. It remained as Union Territory (with full financial support from Centre) until 1987 when it attained statehood. The major thrust of post-liberation planning in Goa was directed towards economic development. Goa in the post-liberation period was divided over the issue of merger with Maharashtra. One of the arguments in the merger issue was 'Goa is too small to be economically viable'. However, the results of Opinion Poll made it clear that people of Goa wanted it to be a separate state. The next and important question faced by the leaders and planners was, how to make Goa economically viable and self-sufficient. Due to the neglect by Portuguese rulers Goa was not able to achieve growth in the economic field- agricultural productivity was low, there were no major industries, mining activities were not properly planned and regulated, there was not much scope for trade and import was higher than the export-which demanded the immediate attention by the government. To increase the agricultural productivity in the initial years the government implemented land reforms and tenancy laws intending to make the tenants owners of the land and to bring more land under cultivation. With the declaration of Goa as 'industrially backward area' by the central government in the year, 1973 government gave importance to establishing new industries in Goa. In a course of time, three large industries - Hindustan Ciba-Geigy (producing pharmaceuticals and chemicals), Zuari Agro Chemicals (producing fertilizers) and MRF (producing tyres) were established in Goa. Mining and tourism are considered to be the major industries in Goa. Mining activities were started in Goa way back in the 1950s which continued in the post-liberation period. Mining was considered as one of the major industry contributing to Goa's economic development. Goa as a potential tourist

destination was realized only in the 1970s with Hippies invasion. It is in the 1990s, the tourism sector developed beyond reasonable bounds which also became a major contributor to the economic development of Goa.

- 13 Ports as Infrastructure, Ports as Cities: The Indian Port System From Colonialism to Globalization/ Kidwai, Atiya Habeeb. -- New Delhi: 2014. 50038

The report provides an understanding of the complexity and variety of port structures and functions in India, both of seaports and dry ports, is important, given the contingencies of the contemporary trade-driven world economy and the Indian ambition of becoming a part of it. We also need to contextualize ports in terms of the inter-linkages they have with their economic, historical and spatial hinterlands and forelands so that realistic development strategies can be made. This understanding is very crucial for policymakers in India where seaports handle 90 per cent of the country's external trade by volume, 70 per cent by value and are also some of the most important cities in the country. India has a long coastline, spanning 7516.6 Kilometers which is dotted by 13 Major ports (12 government and 1 corporate)' and 187 notified Non- Major and Intermediate ports in nine coastal states. Out of these 187 Non- Major ports (including 97 non-working ports), 125 (68%) are on the west coast, 29 (15%) on the east coast and the remaining 33 (17%) on the island union territories. Maharashtra has the highest number of both Major (2) and Non- Major ports (53) in India followed by Gujarat with one Major and 40 Non- Major ports. These ports are becoming a desired destination for a wide range of investment, both in the Public and private sectors. Each cargo movement, whether overseas or inland has an origin, a potential set of intermediate locations, à destination, and a set of economic attributes. A systemic analysis of these, in any historical period, has to be articulated within the matrix formed by the volume and composition of maritime trade as well as the shipping technologies of the times.

- 14 Poverty and Under Nutrition Among Children and Adults of Slums in Mumbai Metropolitan Region/ Rode, Sanjay -- Mumbai: 2016. 50043

The research has provided an understanding of Poverty and Under Nutrition of Metropolitan Region and Mumbai Metropolitan Region is a financially well-developed area of India. It is contributing more in terms of tax and records maximum trade with other countries. Many headquarters of banks, stock exchange and offices of multinational companies are located in Mumbai city. Mumbai Metropolitan Region provides higher income through various business and employment opportunities to population. Therefore skilled and unskilled workers from all over the country migrate in the region. Skilled workers do not find any problem with housing and employment in the region. But unskilled workers find difficulty in finding jobs, housing in the region. The state government and Municipal Corporations provide waler supply, sanitation, transport and health care. Such social infrastructure facilities

are expected to improve the standard of living of population in the region. Every year, maximum money is spent on the creation and maintenance of civic infrastructure in the region. Therefore a higher incidence of malnutrition among adults and children are not expected. But increasing migration and density of population, the standard of living of the population is declining in the region. Lack of housing in the region is forcing people to stay in slums. We found a higher incidence of malnutrition among children and adults of different slums in the region. There are different socio-economic factors are related to children and adults malnutrition in the region. It was expected that economic growth will have more investment in civic infrastructure facilities in the region. It was expected that economic growth will reduce the incidence of malnutrition among children and adults in the region. But increasing migration and density of population has affected the quality services provided in the region. It has resulted in inadequate housing, water supply, electricity and transportation. Women and children have to carry drinking water from long distance. The opportunity cost of carrying water is much higher for women and children in the region. Most of the women are involved in the informal sector jobs. They cannot remain absent or take a break and breastfeed their children on time. They cannot visit public health care facilities because they are overcrowded. Prenatal and postnatal visits are very low among women in urban slums. Visiting public health care facilities have a high direct and indirect cost. The cost of medicines, standing in a long queue, waiting cost is much higher for the poor households. Therefore repeated visits to health care facility are not possible. In the informal sector, workers are removed from a job if they remain absent for different reasons. ICDS services have lower coverage in the region. Due to equipment's and lack of Space, the coverage of supplementary feeding is low to children, lactating and pregnant women. To reduce the incidence of malnutrition among children, the government must raise the level of income of slum households. Women must be given technical training for self-employment.

- 15 Problems of Border Area Farmers in Punjab: an Empirical Study/ Sekhon, Jagrup Singh. -- Amritsar Punjab: 2012. 50035

The study targets at providing a first-hand picture of the consequences that the. Farmers have been facing since the border was fenced. It's a picture that emerges when one view at the realities from below, the conditions at the base level display a dismal picture of the living conditions of the peasantry in the border-belt. The decline of land holdings and structural problems faced in the cultivation of their land has forced a large number of farmers out of their livelihood that is entirely depended on cultivation. Many more are helplessly waiting their turn. The denial of minimum basic needs by the successive state and central governments, the absence of educational, health, employment opportunities, the hostile conditions and aggressive behaviour ' of the security forces have jointly made the lives of the border-belt farmers miserable. The absence of any alternative source of livelihood

sometimes pushes them into illegal and anti-national activities on the border. They become easy prey to harmful elements. The farmers in the border-belts have been uprooted many times since the partition of the country, but the successive governments have never genuinely bothered about their plight. The residents of the border villages have no other choice than to marry off their children in nearby border villages that have similar conditions and compulsions. The lament many farmers in Gurdaspur and Ferozepur districts express is, "The residents of other villages refuse to marry their children in our villages fearing danger and trouble during conflicts on the border and account of floods in the river". The problems of the farmers in the border villages, as we have discovered, chart a kind of structure which serves as their day-to-day routine lives. Quite frequently the BSF officials disagree with the issues that are raised by the farmers. The choice is between the generosity of the official on the one hand and the projected security of the nation on the other. The forces can't take chances in this area where farmers cultivate the land up to the last inch of the Indian Territory. The frisking at the time of the entry of the farmers, as well as on their return, is often seen as unnecessary by the farmers. From the point of view of the BSF, the same is of utmost importance, otherwise, they say, one may never come to know who went in and who returned. The BSF side also complains that most of the times farmers come late and insist that the gates be opened for them; this compromises the security of the area. If, on the one hand, the farmers have numerous complaints against the forces, at the same time there also is an overwhelming number of farmers who have a high opinion about the BSF personnel and officials posted on the border. They appreciate the role played by the BSF in safeguarding the nation from the hostile neighbour. "There are bad elements in every section of the society, and the BSF or the farmers in the border belt are no exceptions. There are a few farmers who are involved in anti-national and anti-social activities. We have given our full support to the BSF to nail these elements, subject to the condition that innocent farmers are not harassed", said Comrade Rattan Singh Randhawa, the architect and visionary of the Border Area Sangarsh Committee. To wind up, we can say that the situation of these poor people is like that of Trishanku; dangling between two situations, they can neither own nor dispose of their lands. Caught between the devil and the deep sea, they lead a cursed existence. Added to their sad state of affairs is their illiteracy. They have no voice to express their grievances. Perhaps there is also a communication gap between these farmers and all those who could come to their rescue.

- 16 Psychosocial Stress and Health Consequences: Analysing Moderating Role of Indigenous Personal Attributes/ Srivastava, A.K. -- Varanasi: n.d. 50046

In this study the researcher focus on stress, it has become an inevitable part of people's lives in the present-day world. Majority of the people all over the world seem to experience moderate to the high degree of psychological stress. Consistently increasing rate of psychosomatic and

psychiatric disorders and dissatisfaction with life in general well reflect the high and consistent stress experienced by the people in the present-day world. Therefore, the reactions to intense stress and related behavioural and health diversities have become the major concern of the researchers in the area of psychology, psychiatry and medical sciences. A growing body of research has established that stress is detrimental to physical and mental health. Stress produces many physiological changes which adversely affect health, especially when stress is intense and chronic. Besides, stress may shape health indirectly through association with emotional and attitudinal factors, which themselves affect health via the bio-behavioural mechanism. However, the relationship between stress and health is not direct. Some personal attributes of the focal person and social and cultural factors mediate/moderate the experience of and reactions to stress, and also modify the impact of experienced stress on health. Since the situations of stress are posed mostly from the environment and are largely beyond our control it would be more convenient if we could partially manage them at our cognitive and behavioural level by using our resources. Our certain personal attributes, particularly indigenous, are quite likely to moderate our experience of and reactivity to stress, and also moderate its effects on our health

- 17 Socio-economic Conditions of Chilli Cultivators With Special Reference to Climate Change in Tamil Nadu/ Ramachandran, T. -- Ramanathapuram Tamil Nadu: 2014. 50041

The Study has discussed Agriculture has continuously been playing a predominant role in the economic development of all developed and developing countries. Ever since its independence, agriculture in India has taken major strides owing to the varieties of agronomic inventions of agricultural research and the resourcefulness of the farming community. Chilli is an important commercial spice crop. It is the most widely used universal spice named as a wonder spice. In the hot pepper or hot chilli, the pungent principle present is called 'Capsicum' which is mainly present in the central placenta of the fruit as well as seed and to some extent in the ovary wall. Generally, the content of capsicum varies from 0.2-0.4 Per cent. Chilli is used as a spice, salad, complimentary dish, medicine and industrial product. It is consumed in various forms such as fresh, dry, powder, paste and sauce. It enhances food palatability, inducing the consumption of other foods. An indebt analysis carried out from different angles of the collection for the study establishes that the climate change has a tremendous impact on yield socio-economic conditions of cultivators of chilli a crop which is very sensitive to climate change, so a strong public policy framework is required for improving the productivity framework is required lot productivity that is affected due to climate change. The challenges are to produce an efficient and equitable set of principles and policies to guide the national action so that productivity can he sustain. Adequate and useful information should be distributed through an efficient delivery system which will help the farmers to cope up in the better way in times

of disasters. The government should frame and implement appropriate policies and programmes so that the climate change will not cause an unfavourable effect on the yield and economic welfare of the farming community. The need for similar analysis for other crops is very urgent to initiate a comprehensive public policy to tackle the impact of climate change on food production in the light of providing food security to the people.

- 18 Solid Waste Management in Indian Cities: Case Study of Bhubaneswar City/ Sahoo, Dukhabandhu. -- Bhubaneshwar: 2015. 50048

The study focuses on waste management in Indian cities and it starts with tragic Plague episode in Surat in 1994, gave the food for thought to the government of India towards Municipal Solid Waste Management. This resulted in the formation of Municipal Solid Waste Management and Handling Rules in 2000 that came under the Environment Protection Act of the government of India, 1986. The municipalities and the Notified Area Councils (NACs) have the ultimate responsibility of managing and handling the urban wastes. This responsibility of the municipalities and NACs has become even further important with the formation of Municipal Solid Waste Management and Handling Rules in 2000. These rules have become binding and all municipal authorities in India that are responsible for Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) have to abide by this rule. However, most of the time the local municipal authorities do not consider MSWM as their priority service. This is mainly because the MSWM service can hardly recover the cost it incurs even to operate the service, let alone the infrastructure needed towards this. This also has been the case with the Bhubaneswar Municipality Corporation (BMC). Due to financial constraints, lack of manpower, inadequate collection of bins etc, and the waste management in India has not been effective. The present management practice is only limited to collection and disposal in low-lying areas. Some percentage of total waste generated is transported for dumping, others littering around creating an unhygienic and in a sanitary condition.

- 19 The Gaddis of Bharmour: A Study on Socio-Economic Change/ Pathania, Rajinder Singh -- Himachal Pradesh: 2015. 50037

The Constitution of India in its preamble provides for securing social, economic and political justice to all its citizens. It is universally accepted that despite considerable overt attention, the tribal areas and the tribal people in our country lag woefully behind others in development and the tribal's continue to be among the weakest and the most exploited section of the society. Before and after Independence, particularly in the context of special provisions in the Constitution for the protection and promotion of the interests of the Scheduled Tribes, various plans and programmes were designed to promote their development. The Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti districts, in their entirety, and Pangi and Bharmour subdivisions of Chamba district constitute the Scheduled Areas in the Himachal Pradesh. These areas are situated in the north and north-east

of the Pradesh forming a continuous belt in the far hinterland behind high mountain passes with average altitude being 3281 metres above the mean sea-level. The study is entitled, The Gaddis of Bharmour: A Study on Socio-economic Change. The Gaddis, a scheduled tribe of Himachal Pradesh, is found most concentrated in Bharmour sub-division of Chamba district. They are also found along certain foothills of Dhauladhar in Kangra and Mandi.

- 20 Understanding and Prevention of Aggression Among Youth/ Sharma, 50020
Manoj Kr. -- Bangalore: 2012.

The present study aims to understand and prevent aggression among youth. The objectives of the study were: to assess the perception of the aggression among youth, to identify risk factors of aggression among youth, to identify factors which prevent aggression among youth and to develop the module for prevention of aggression among the youth & assess its efficacy. The risk factors of the youth aggressions were identified as physical abuse in childhood, substance abuse such as alcohol & tobacco, negative peer influence, family violence, academic disturbance, psychological problems ADHD, suspicious, loneliness, mood disturbance, negative childhood experience and TV and media. Jammu & Indore region youth experience high level of aggression compared to other regions on the total of Buss-Pery Aggression Scale, Clinical anger, State Anger, Trait anger and anger expression In & Out. Bangalore region has a high mean score in both waves of anger control out & In. Bangalore and Sikkim indicate the high score on resilience scale whereas Jammu indicates the low mean score on resilience. The follow-up assessment revealed the presence of significant difference exist in pre and post-assessment of Anger control in, state anger, anger, resilience and clinical anger. Anger control in && resilience has a high score in post-assessment whereas State anger, trait anger and Clinical anger has high scores in pre-assessment. The study document the presence of correlates of risk factors of aggression among youth. Post-intervention follow up's result indicate an enhancement of anger control. It has implications in terms of having the longitudinal follow up's for monitoring their anger and effect of the intervention on anger control and protective factors.

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