NEW ARRIVALS
List of New Additions with Summaries
July, 2022

Indian Council of Social Science Research
National Social Science Documentation Centre
35, Ferozeshah Road
New Delhi – 110001
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Foreword

The current issue of "New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries" contains a list of New Books that were processed in the month of July, 2022 and available for use in the National Social Science Documentation Centre of ICSSR. In the main text, entries are arranged by the title, followed by bibliographical details and a summary of the document. For easy retrieval Author and Keyword Index are also given at the end where in the number in front of Author or Keyword denotes 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	Titles and Other Details	Acc. No.

1   A study on concept, pattern and incidence of gender violence in public and private (family) spheres in Kerala / Sunny, Celine-- Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, 2018; V.P.   51641

This study examined about Gender violence' and 'violence against women are terms that are often used interchangeably as most gender-based violence is inflicted by men on women and girls. However, it is important to retain the 'gender-based' aspect of the concept as this highlights the fact that violence against women is an expression of power inequalities between women and men. The terms are used interchangeably throughout this report as it is always understood that gender-based violence means violence against women and vice versa. Violence against women (VAW) is a persistent and universal problem occurring in every culture and social group. Around the world, at least one in every three women has been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime. VAW is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men". The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), in its resolution on the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, defines "violence against women" as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."Also, the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women noted that this violence could be perpetrated by assailants of either gender from an individual, communal to state levels.

2   Addressing the educational needs of children with special needs in rural primary schools: issues and challenges faced by the teachers / Pushpa, K.S-- Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, 2016; 91p   51642

This research study is about Inclusive education that has been internationally recognised as a philosophy for attaining equity, Justice and quality education for all children, especially those who have been traditionally excluded from mainstream education for reasons of disability, ethnicity, gender (or) other characteristics. In India too with the efforts of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Children with Special Needs are admitted to regular schools and their number is increasing every year. At this juncture, a need arises to find out what the teachers do in inclusive classrooms, whether they can address the educational needs of CWSN along with non-disabled children and what the difficulties experienced by the teachers in handling these children in rural schools are. In India, studies related to inclusive education for the disabled are sparse so the researcher tried to explore the challenges faced by the teachers in inclusive classes in the rural schools of the Dindigul district with the following objectives. The general objective of the study was to identify the difficulties of rural primary school teachers in addressing the educational needs of Children with Special Needs in the Regular Classroom. This study was descriptive and was carried out in six phases. It was carried out in three blocks namely Athoor, Reddiachatram and Dindigul Urban of Dindigul District. These three blocks had 156 primary schools among them CWSN were enrolled in 130 schools and all these schools were included in the study. Interview, observation and case study methods were used to elicit data for the study.

3   Ageing and exchange of care in emigrant households: case studies from Kerala   52002
    and Goa, India/ Ugargol, Allen Prabhaker-- National Printing Press: Bengaluru,
    Karnataka, 2020; xvi; 265p.

The research reveals how elderly people and their primary carers see reciprocity. They frequently switch back and forth between direct dyads and intergenerational exchanges during the caregiving process. Although adult boys are expected to live with and take care of their elderly parents according to the underlying norm, emigration breaks this tradition and shifts the burden back on women, such as wives, daughters-in-law, and other non-emigrant offspring, often resulting in a feeling of hardship. Uneven reciprocity or non-reciprocity was an interesting counter-normative finding that revealed imbalances in the exchange relationship, even though family caregivers and older adults understood continuity or the cyclical nature of reciprocity and supported exchanges that were motivated by obligations raised in the past. The development of intergenerational care systems to support and permit resource transfers between young people and their elderly parents demonstrates the intergenerational contract's resiliency.

4   Awareness about learning disability among the teachers of different boards in   51647
    greater Mumbai and Thane district: a study / Sinha, H. Karuna-- Indian Council of
    Social Science Research, New Delhi, 2017; 264p

This research initiated beliefs, attitudes, and behaviours that help people learn to coexist in a pluralistic and diverse world that should also be emphasised in education. The Convention against Discrimination in Education, which was established by UNESCO in 1960, recognises the critical role that education plays in ensuring that people of all racial, national, and ethnic groups have equal access to opportunities. It was the first time in the history of the United Nations system that a binding document included a comprehensive definition of the term. The term "learning disabilities" refers to a variety of problems that may impair verbal or nonverbal information acquisition, organisation, memory, comprehension, or usage. These illnesses impair learning in people who would normally exhibit at least average skills necessary for thinking or reasoning. Learning disorders are different from general intellectual problems because of this. Learning disabilities are caused by deficiencies in one or more processes involved in perception, thought, memory, or learning. Language processing, phonological processing, visual-spatial processing, processing speed, memory, attention, and executive functions are some of these, but they're not the only ones (e.g. planning and decision making). Reproduced with permission from the Learning Disabilities Association of Canada (LDAC), 2002.

5   Challenges of feminized agriculture in India / Pattnaik, Itishree-- Indian Council of   51643
    Social Science Research, New Delhi, 2017; ix, 141p

This research aims to investigate the patterns, root causes, and wide-ranging effects of feminization in agriculture in India at various geographic scales. The capacities, requirements, and interests of women farmers will also be investigated to find workable solutions that ease policy transition toward the provision of extension services that take gender into account. International researchers believe that one reaction to the quick agrarian change sparked by neo-liberal economic policies has been the increased male emigration from villages—not just excess agricultural labour but long-term male farmers as well. The pace of change has

gotten to a crisis point in India. Experts in India have noted that farmers are unable to produce and hold onto agricultural surplus in sufficient amounts, and they place the blame on external factors like rising cultivation costs, an inability to deal with the whims of the weather and global prices, debt, and obstacles in agricultural marketing. The conception of gender roles in rural India's tradition-bound society has a bearing on the severity of the agrarian crisis and the irreparability of livelihood shocks brought on by crop failures and debt. Along with male emigration, other issues in rural India include the rising number of farmer suicides by men who feel unable to fulfil their obligation to support their families and the swift shift in gender roles.

6   Community participation in primary education in tribal areas: a comparative study   51649
     of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala / Rao, V. Srinivasa-- Indian Council of Social
     Science Research, New Delhi, NA; vi, 168p

This study serves the objective of universalizing elementary education (UEE) through an integrated, time-bound strategy of community participation. By 2010, every kid in the 6-14 age range will have access to a valuable and high-quality elementary education thanks to major educational initiatives like SSA, which promises to shift the pace of the country's basic education sector. It is a mission-driven initiative to provide community-owned, high-quality elementary education while also acknowledging the need to improve the effectiveness of the educational system. Additionally, it plans to close socioeconomic and gender education gaps throughout India. One of the key initiatives is the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, which works to close the literacy gap between different socioeconomic classes by incorporating residents into classroom activities. The new initiative to incorporate the community in school education has opened up new research fields to comprehend the fundamentals of community involvement in school education. This is crucial in developing and putting into practice practical models that incorporate the community. To comprehend the mechanism of community participation in tribal education in two states, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala in south India, the entire study is therefore being conducted in this context. Since the relationship between community involvement and equitable quality education is a complex one, especially in tribal regions, a fuller knowledge of this topic is crucial. Concerning community engagement at the macro level and the effects of different education programmes on tribal participation at the micro level in tribal areas in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, the entire study is centred on policy studies in primary education.

7   Development of rural small enterprises in Gujarat and west Bengal since 1991:a   51645
     comparative study / Dutta, Subrata-- Indian Council of Social Science Research,
     New Delhi, 2013; 122p

This research was initiated to develop the economy's rural regions' agricultural strength and other factors that may affect the growth and development of small rural businesses. These circumstances and methods are frequently seen to differ from one location and one administration to another. Accordingly, a comparison of the growth of the rural small business sector in two different types of geographies is anticipated to produce insightful results for academics and decision-makers. The development of rural small businesses in Gujarat and West Bengal is compared in this study. Empirically, it begins with the backdrop of rural unemployment before highlighting the necessity of rural industrialisation in the two states. The study

examines many topics about the growth of rural firms. West Bengal has to make significant improvements in terms of rural unemployment. Evidence demonstrates that the state scenario depicted a worse situation than the averages at the national level. Additionally, it doesn't appear that agriculture is a viable alternative for the rural labour force. The rapid groundwater depletion that occurred in West Bengal in 1992–1993 as a result of extensive groundwater use during the belated green revolution Period (in the late 1980s) and the liberalisation of food imports, among other factors, are to blame for this abrupt trend break in agricultural growth. Rural unemployment (and underemployment) is a problem due to agriculture's ongoing issues. Therefore, in government policies and programmes, rural non-agriculture should be given appropriate weight. Even though Gujarat's rural unemployment rate is lower than the national average, the underemployment issue has not yet been resolved. Additionally, the employment elasticities in the secondary and tertiary sectors are excessively low. While the primary sector has continued to support a greater share of employment, the non-primary sector's production share in the GSDP has expanded significantly. Additionally, during the liberalisation process, the farm sector has been proletarianized and has seen some crises.

8   Eco-tourism in Kaziranga National Park vis-a-vis small and micro-entrepreneurial   51638
     activities with special reference to Kaziranga National Park / Bora, Bhaskarjyoti--
     Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, 2009; 119p

This research endeavour was started with the goal of Tourism a sizable business that is crucial to the growth of any economy. Its efforts are mainly focused on improving foreign exchange profits, creating job opportunities, ensuring a just return on investment, and resource conservation. It has enormous potential for socioeconomic development. The tourism sector is focused on people. It revitalises people and provides for the host's needs. The most fundamental and desirable human activity is tourism, which should be praised and promoted by all people and all governments (Rome, 1963). Modern tourism includes a vast array of brand-new locations and is directly related to development. Due to these factors, tourism is becoming a major force behind socioeconomic development (United Nations World Tourism organization). The growth of communication systems, better rail, road, and air transportation, and technical advancements. Both local and foreign tourists have benefited from marketing and promotional strategies, among other things. The state of Assam has a wealth of tourist attractions. In comparison to many other states, Assam has a competitive advantage due to its abundance of tourism resources. These benefits, however, have not been able to give Assam the leading position in tourism that it deserves for a variety of reasons.

9   Educational status among Muslim women of north Bengal / Begum, Rokaiya--   51633
     Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, 2015;

The focus of this study is that for both men and women, literacy and education are crucial, but the importance of women's education cannot be overstated. Women's literacy has consistently lagged, which has hindered the overall success of the national literacy drive. The position of women has been thought to be improved by education. Many academics, decision-makers, and managers argued in favour of women's education. Menon said that "the status of its women relative to its men is a major indicator of modernity for any civilization. From the perspective of human development and social fairness, the necessity for women's education has been extensively defined and acknowledged around the world. The more equal the

opportunity structure for men and women, the larger the role women have in society and, as a result, the higher their status. The Muslims in India are not a cohesive community; rather, they are split into some ethnic and status groupings as well as several regional and cultural groups on both the horizontal and vertical axes. Muslims in India are academically and economically behind their peers. Muslim people's educational situation is extremely dismal and discouraging. They are a remote and isolated Community for a variety of reasons, and they struggle with some social issues, including insecurity, fear psychosis, orthodoxy, and traditionalism. However, their desire for education demonstrates the need for modernity. One of the key factors contributing to the Muslim community's continued ignorance and illiteracy is the very low rate of female literacy.

10 Educational status of scheduled castes in Bihar & Jharkhand (attainments and challenges) / Kumar, Awadhesh-- Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, 2014; 446p   51635

The main goal of this study is to investigate the educational situation of Bihar's scheduled castes. To eradicate this issue on a nationwide scale, an effort akin to this was also done in other states. Five districts from each state were chosen for this purpose. A capital city was also included in this study. Of these, 4 were chosen based on the following criteria: higher population with higher literacy, higher population with lower literacy, lower population with higher literacy, and lower population with lower literacy. Blocks and then villages were used to further divide districts. Additionally, this district's instructors and schools underwent a survey. Discrimination against the scheduled castes has a negative influence on their productivity, advancement, and retention. In addition to caste, other factors like gender, parental education level, poverty, and residential location all affect how accessible and successful students from scheduled castes are. Students' limited access to computers is a significant barrier to their proper learning. Due to government initiatives and increased public awareness, both public and private schools increasingly host sporting events, yet it is noteworthy that SC students are discriminated against when it comes to leadership opportunities. Teachers never tell their students, "You have the potential to become a class monitor," or give them a leadership position, regardless of their caste or class. Therefore, a significant majority of pupils believe that their teacher dislikes them, which is bad for their growth. Except for carrying dead animals/leather labour, village watchman, cobbler, and sweeping job, which is currently practised to a lesser extent in society, most members of the scheduled caste have left their caste-based occupations. They now have power, BPL cards, hand pumps, toilets, and some even have refrigerators, mobile phones, computers, and laptops. It demonstrates how the performance, educational process, life experiences, and accomplishments of scheduled caste categories have changed across generations.

11 Empowering people: insights from a local experiment in participatory planning/ Parameswaran, M.P-- Daanish Books, New Delhi, 2005; 208p.   52051

The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Indian Constitution, which are discussed in the book, created fresh chances for the devolution of authority to Panchayati Raj Institutions. In 1996, Kerala tried out a novel "Peoples Plan Campaign" campaign. A few months earlier, the Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad's research arm, the Integrated Rural Technology Centre, started an action research programme in five panchayats to develop a set of participatory planning models for sustainable

development and to establish micro-level organisational structures to carry out. This book provides an organised overview of a five-year study that involved thousands of participants. The goal of empowering the people through participatory planning and implementation is difficult to achieve since it frequently disrupts the interests of powerful people. The book discusses the challenging circumstances faced by action research projects that aim to alter the local power systems. The book makes the case that helping the poorest does not require waiting for de-globalization and de-liberalization; instead, the impact can be lessened by enhancing local development through citizen participation.

12   Evaluation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme: a case   51625
     study of Malwa region of Punjab / Kular, Sarbjit Singh-- Indian Council of Social
     Science Research, New Delhi, 2018; V.P.

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) are described in this research as the best representation of our dedication to our kids. According to its proponents, it is the largest, most distinctive, and most comprehensive programme ever developed for women's advancement, early childhood development, health interventions, nutritional well-being, and psycho-social and cognitive growth. It is also said to be connected to other sectoral operations for safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, and women's development. The growth of our children is a true barometer of our advancement and the capacity of a thriving democracy to keep its promises to the populace. The purpose of the current study is to analyse the ICDS programme in the context of Punjab's Malwa region, one of India's most developed states.

13   Experimental studies on the alleviation of anxiety and reticence of first generation   51632
     women l2 learners belonging to SCST and minority communities from the select
     districts in Tamil Nadu using task-based strategies/ Gandhimathi, S.-- Indian
     Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, 2016; 75p

According to the study of first-generation women, L2 learners from SC/ST and minority communities in specific districts like Erode, Namakkal, Salem, and Dharmapuri experience less anxiety and reluctance when task-based strategies with longer wait times, delayed responses, cooperative learning, and modified output are implemented systematically. Following a semi-structured interview, students are offered oral suggestions to help them deal with their worries and hesitation. In a paper titled "A Study on the Nature and Level of Impact of Social Factors on the Acquisitions in the UGC Sponsored National Seminar on Social Transformation Towards Inclusive Growth of Marginalized Communities," a descriptive study of the project has been given. For presentation at the two-day international conference on Globalization, a different section of the study titled "A Study on the Correlation between Family Background and Psychological Factors Upon the Acquisition of L2 by First Generation Women Learners from the Selected Districts in Tamil Nadu" has been accepted. The same article, "A Study on the Correlation Between Family Background and Psychological Factors Upon the Acquisition of L2 by First Generation Women Learners from the Selected Districts in Tamil Nadu," was published in the Special Issue of the International Journal of Trend in Research and Development with ISSN 2394-9333 in March 2017 and is available on pages 85–91.

14 Guru Nanak's Vision of Multicultural Society and Peaceful Coexistence/ Singh,   52003
    Arvinder-- Unistar Books Pvt. Ltd: Chandigarh, 2021; 262p.

The book's descriptions of Guru Nanak's vision of a diversified society and harmonious coexistence are especially relevant for the 21st century and all eras to come. He advocates for the improvement of all through the spread of the message of tolerance, cooperation, peace, and harmony, especially for those who are subject to political oppression, depressing economic conditions, and sociocultural mistreatment. There is no disconnect between his theory and practice in Sikhism since he has lived all he has preached. Truth is important to him, but genuine life is more important. He aimed to create a brand-new social order in which people were brave enough to oppose all forms of prejudice and religious bigotry. To address the issues of social, religious, ethnic, and cultural conflicts, social unrest, religious intolerance, and social injustice, as well as to uphold peace, security, stability, and harmony in society, Guru Nanak's vision of a multicultural society and peaceful coexistence is crucial in the current situation. His teachings do indeed offer a vision of the world in the future. The Divine writings of Guru Nanak are the sole way to shield a person from narrow-mindedness, unbridled individuality, and interpersonal disputes. The worldwide love, brotherhood, sacrifice, and tolerance preached and lived by Guru Nanak must be put into reality by mankind.

15 Handloom as a sustainable socio-technological system: a study of the textile   51637
    industry in north-east India / Mallick, Sambit-- Indian Council of Social Science
    Research, New Delhi, NA; 131p

This research explores after the East India Company arrived, the country of India's handloom industry had been destroyed (Dash 1995). Both an indigenous knowledge system and an indigenous technology were destroyed as a result. After independence, some textile initiatives were implemented, but none were very successful (Jain 1985). Because of the hidden social structures that exist inside the handloom sector, it is difficult for policymakers to make decisions because it is an unorganised business in India. NorthEast India's handloom industry is renowned for its artistic design, texture, and colour. An enormous portion of the population in NE India is employed by handloom, indigenous technology and culture that is still there. The master weavers and weavers are putting a lot of effort into the sector to ensure their survival. However, due to the improper operation of cooperative groups and governmental bodies, indigenous technology is battling to thrive in NE India. Native Americans, their technology, and their culture have been disregarded by the government of Nebraska, which is extremely damaging to the state. The government hasn't even created a proper policy for the restoration of the handloom industry. The handloom sector, which is second only to agriculture in terms of creating jobs, has been ignored by the government of North-East India. All the North-East stakeholders agree that power looms have somehow impacted the region's handloom sector. The handloom industry in the Northeast is struggling as a result of the Government of North-East India's neglect of it. According to various handloom sector players, the relationship between middlemen and government officials is to blame for the handloom industry's current state of affairs. The power loom industry in the state is a failure because the government of NE introduced the power loom in the state in a half-hazardous manner without building the necessary infrastructure for its installation.

16   Imperialism in the current era: A study with special reference to South Asia /   51631
      Chowdhury, Subhanil-- Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, NA;
      108p.

The study aims to show how the discovery of America and the rounding of the Cape provided the emerging bourgeoisie with new territory. The colonisation of America, trade with the colonies, and the rise in means of exchange and goods, in general, gave to commerce, navigation, and industry hitherto unheard-of energy, which in turn sped up the growth of the revolutionary element inside the faltering feudal society. In this essay, we have argued that imperialism, at its core, needs to be examined speculatively. Colonialism was the primary tool of imperialism used during the early stages of capitalism when capital had not yet geographically colonised the entire globe. As a result of this process, capital became more centrally controlled, giving rise to monopoly capital centred in nation-states that sought to redraw the world map to define their spheres of influence. Conflicts between these nations inevitably resulted, as a result, in starting of World War I. This was Lenin's suggested theory of imperialism. We contend that three significant developments best describe the contemporary global context. First, a group of nations known as the BRIC has been successful in growing its proportion of global GDP to such an extent that the percentage of emerging nations as a whole has increased dramatically. Second, the dollar continues to serve as a reserve currency despite the changes in the global economy and the United States historically significant current account deficit. Thirdly, the intra-imperialist struggle that existed during Lenin's time is mostly missing now, and the geography and contour of the fight have moved to one that is primarily between the developed capitalist world and the BRIC nations. This disagreement has not yet escalated to war today. However, it is already evident from the cases of Syria and Ukraine that the BRIC nations are even prepared to support military-strategic international crises. Imperialism in our time is primarily seen in the USA's continued military dominance over other advanced capitalist nations, the persistence of underdevelopment in developing nations, including the BRICs, and the combined bloc of advanced capitalist nations' military attacks on strategic third-world nations. However, this juncture is also marked by the rising power of developing capitalist economies, which is clashing with the previous global architecture of supremacy. It is still early in this conflict. As a result, we must examine imperialism from a perspective that considers all the elements of the current situation. It still has relevance today and offers insightful viewpoints on the overall balance of power. But to capture the specific conjuncture, it must be constantly updated.

17   Inclusiveness of SC and ST students: implications for the right to education / Mane,   51644
      Vikas-- Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, 2017; xx, 221p

The focus of this research is India, one of the world's oldest civilizations with traditionalism at its foundation, It has been constructed on a system of social relations in which social identity upholds the prevailing political, economic, and cultural paradigms. India was repeatedly conquered, but the fundamental makeup of the society did not change significantly since invaders and conquerors were more interested in political dominance and economic exploitation than in imposing their own culture. However, India did see political, social, and educational transformations as a result of colonial control. Democracy was accepted by us as a means of self-governance. its liberties' fundamental constitutional principles. Social changes, particularly in the interests of the scheduled castes, scheduled

tribes, and women, have benefited from equality, justice, and fraternity. However, the rate of change has been slow. Even back then, the judiciary took the initiative to push for socioeconomic changes, and in combination with international treaties for children's rights, it compelled the Indian government to pass a ground-breaking law enshrining the right to an education. However, as was already mentioned, India's social structure and political system do not develop in perfect lockstep. Because of reformist leadership that is aware of western liberal political space based on socio-political rights and obligations, the political system is modernising more quickly. Due to its continued belief in the inherent power of its supplementary and complementary social castes for socioeconomic and political communal living, with culturally distinct functions for separate castes, India's social space lags. The strong stratification and compartmentalization of this caste structure severely restrict the prospects for social mobility for women, other backward classes, and the scheduled castes by forbidding any changes in roles. The centrepiece of this social framework had been education, or rather the rejection of it. The upper castes were extremely productive and had access to all forms of education. However, over the years, the lower castes were mandated to do menial and humiliating activities for the upper castes. Through post-independence laws, this rigid system is being disrupted by major socioeconomic and political reforms. One of these, however it was accepted at the judiciary's urging, is the right to free and compulsory education for kids aged 6 to 14.

18   Medico-legal anatomy of surrogacy and assisted reproductive technology bill-   51640
      2010 of India / Verma, M.P.-- Indian Council of Social Science Research, New
      Delhi, NA; V.P.

The focus of this study is that the long-standing institution of marriage has as its main goals the legalization of romantic relationships and childbearing. Both in her family and society, a married lady with a child is valued more highly. A significant obstacle in this regard is any partner or couple's infertility, impotence, or inability. Here, surrogacy arrangements and assisted reproductive technology (ART) serve as an unexpected therapeutic and alluring addition for such individuals. Three decades ago, IVF technology began to spread throughout the world. To help infertile couples have a child with the aid of ART, the idea of a surrogacy agreement has developed as a result of this. It is a brand-new phenomenon not just in India but also in the rest of the world. In India, the test-tube baby norms and standards had already become well-established. The government should use diplomatic means to settle the conflict and grant the twin son a one-time visa for humanitarian reasons. Both the Supreme Court of India and the High Court of Gujarat ordered the government to pass legislation governing surrogacy agreements as soon as possible. Therefore, the main obstacle for the courts to overcome in identifying the rights and obligations of various parties to the surrogacy agreement is the absence of law. This is the rationale behind the parties' filing of writ petitions to clarify or get information on any issue about surrogacy law. Finding of Study: The following details on the many facets of ART and surrogacy arrangements have been gathered after consultation with IVF specialists, intended parents, and surrogate moms. It is noteworthy that the survey's results support and adhere to the research project's aims and premise; The typical person is unaware of the actual steps involved in the IVF treatment. The test tube baby technique/in-vitro fertilization was known to the intended parents, genetic parents, donors, and surrogate moms.

Eighty per cent of the respondents were found to be knowledgeable about the steps involved in surrogacy and IVF arrangements. The ART Bill that the Indian government's Ministry of Health had developed went unnoticed by many prospective parents and surrogate mothers. This applied to 50% of the responses. The writing of the ART Bill-2010 to control IVF and/or surrogacy agreements was known to doctors and wealthy, educated intended parents. 40% of the total responders were represented by this group. The majority of respondents stated that the ART Bill-2010 will be competent to govern ART and/or surrogacy arrangements once it is in effect. The therapy will be regulated by this Act. The infrastructure at IVF clinics will grow as a result, which will benefit patients more. Eighty per cent of those surveyed expressed this. Many of Bill's provisions need to be changed, according to some responders, for it to meet the needs of contemporary Indian society. The majority of respondents were opposed to surrogacy being a profession in India. Commercialization will turn it into a field or line of work where the children's human rights will be disregarded. They will be available for purchase everywhere, just like toys. The needy surrogate mothers and other participants would benefit financially from commercialization if it were permitted and encouraged, but the other participants would benefit more than the surrogate mother. Ninety-two per cent of respondents agreed with this statement.

19 People perception of police-public relations in the district capitals of the North- 51630
    eastern states of India: a study in perspective of community policing / Chakrabarti,
    N.K.-- Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, 2015; xiv, 208p

The current study aims to examine the relationships between the police and the local people. The diverse ethnic groups in the northeast make it unique in terms of terrain, flora, and wildlife as well as in terms of topography. In contrast to other Indian states, it has not experienced significant progress and has not sparked much interest in social science study. The study is a sincere effort to fill the gap in the body of knowledge regarding north-eastern India. Given that it is a branch of the government, police are examined more at the administrative level due to the dearth of pertinent studies on police and policing in India. Policing as a whole is not researched separately but is considered a police function. The conception of the term is in a problematic state due to the complete lack of research on police in India. There is a severe lack of literature on how Indians view modern police in general and community policing in particular. There has been extensive research on Indian police. In journalistic realms and is limited to disclosing either the disproportionate favouritism of the police towards the wealthy sectors of society or the repressive role of the police over the masses and its indulgence in corrupt practices. Even if the atrocity committed by the police on the populace is a hot topic of debate, there is a serious lack of thorough study on the populace's perception of the police. Studies on police and people's perceptions of the police-public connection, particularly concerning the northeastern states of India, have also been a neglected and abandoned field of study. For community policing to be effective, a professional organisation that uses science and technology to carry out its duties is required. In India, the police forces are still attempting to establish their professionalism, so community policing is nothing more than a catchphrase (Raghavan 1999:161-68). For more information, read Dikshit (2000) and Chakraborty (2003) pages 70–75. Because of the diversity of Indian society, proper police-community connections

have not been established. Caste, communal, and religious conflicts stand in the way of people in a society becoming conscious of their shared interests.

20 Poverty and undernutrition among children and adults of slums in Mumbai metropolitan region / Rode, Sanjay-- Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, 2016; xii, 137p   51639

This research study is about children who are healthy and always develop physically and intellectually to their full potential. Such kids end up with additional years of education in the long run. They earn more money since they are employed in the formal economy. They achieve great socioeconomic status in the community. These advantages are seen from one generation to the next. However, malnourished kids are a burden on the family and the community. They are unable to focus on their studies or learn effectively. They continue to get sick. Over time, neither the physical nor intellectual potential can advance. Such children require ongoing observation, medical attention, and supplemental nutrition. India's most developed region is the Mumbai Metropolitan Region. Many immigrants from within the state and from outside the state go here in quest of jobs, education, healthcare, and other opportunities. As a result, the population of the metropolitan area is constantly growing. The development of basic amenities like roads, housing, water supply, sanitization, and transportation is inadequate. The region's poor population struggle to obtain housing and jobs. The impoverished are forced to live in slums because their housing is insufficient. The majority of slums are illegal since they are either on public or private property. Basic services including electricity, transportation, solid waste collection, and water supply are not offered to slums by the state government or local corporations. As a result, we gathered primary information from 3002 homes in 18 areas of the Mumbai Metropolitan Region. Understanding the socioeconomic and demographic factors influencing the occurrence of malnutrition in adults and children was the goal. We discovered that every youngster in Govandi is underweight. Stiltedness affects 86.05 per cent of females and 87.80 per cent of males in Bhandup. We discovered that 35.24 per cent of men and 38.49 per cent of women are underweight. The region's stunted population is 35.92% male and 41.14% female. Males in the area are less stunted and underweight than females. In Koparkhairne, the prevalence of wasting is 25% among females, and in Byculla, it is 33.33 % among males. In the region, there are 6.56 per cent female and 6.39 per cent male wasteful people. Nearly all children under one age group are underweight, stunted, and wasted, according to data on kid ages. The incidence of being underweight, stunting, and wasting decreases quickly as children get older. Children's immunity grows quickly as they get older. Some demographic and socioeconomic characteristics are connected to malnutrition in children under the age of five. Children from smaller households had a higher incidence of malnutrition, according to our research. The limited size of the household makes child care impossible. A significant factor in determining a child's health is parental education. We discovered that the frequency of child malnutrition rapidly decreases as the educational level of moms and fathers rises. Among children whose parents had only primary education, we discovered the highest rate of malnutrition. Children who have college-educated parents have an extremely low prevalence of malnutrition. A significant factor in determining child malnutrition is the parents' age upon marriage. Children whose parents had not yet reached the age of marriage of 15 were found to have the highest frequency of malnutrition.

21 Recent developments in Afghanistan: ICWA reflections/ Ray, Nivedita and Ghosh, Anwesha.-- KW Publishers Pvt Ltd: New Delhi, 2022; xviii;122p.   52001

The Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, has been closely monitoring recent events in Afghanistan and has been reflecting on them through its numerous research papers, according to The Book. This edited volume, which includes research papers from the ICWA Research Faculty, is devoted to the current crisis in Afghanistan, its repercussions, and the responses of the surrounding nations to it. 15 ICWA research papers on the changes in Afghanistan between July and November 2021 are discussed in this issue to compile their findings. Make an effort to give a complete picture of the recent developments in Afghanistan and their effects on the area and the rest of the world.

22 Social capital for inclusive development in a collectivist context / Sinha, Ran Bijay Narayan-- Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, 2015; iv, 128p   51646

The purpose of the study was to identify the facets of social capital and their differential impact on inclusive development in a collectivist context that was Conceptualized to facilitate cooperative efforts for development. Social scientists have been interested in social capital as a means for facilitating inclusive development, although till now the instrumental value of social capital has not been quite conclusive. This was large because of the varied ways of defining social capital on the one hand and the evolving Conceptualization of development from economic to inclusive on the other. Finally, we would like to emphasize a few issues relating to future research. It is important to mention here that there are several reasons why obtaining a single "true" measure of social capital is probably not possible. First. The most important and comprehensive definitions of social capital are multidimensional, incorporating different levels and units of analysis such as individuals (Baker, 2000). Nations (Putnam, 1993), cultures or regions (Fukuyama, 1995). Second, the nature and forms of social capital change over time. The problem is finding a common definition and then extending it to the operationalisation and measurement of the construct. For example. Fukuyamma (2001) concluded "One of the greatest weaknesses of the social capital concept is the absence of consensus on how to measure it. Coilier (2002) also concluded that it is difficult or even impossible to measure social capital directly as the construct is abstract and subjective. And, third, no country-level surveys were designed to measure social capital (e.g. measure of trust, confidence in government. voting trends, social money modern outlook, and hours spent volunteering etc.). New surveys being tested will hopefully produce more accurate and direct indicators across and within countries.

23 Socio-economic development of women through self-help groups in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh: a case study of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes / Sankaraiah, T.-- Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, 2017; V.P.   51648

The study is about to acknowledge the vitality and relevance of women's power because it is the driving force behind all social movements and activities. Self Help Group is a collective of microbusiness owners. Mutually agreeing to contribute to a group fund from which small loans are made to members to meet their immediate and productive credit needs at the group's discretion, the members of the group were voluntarily brought together based on their shared interests and formed to

save whatever amount they could conveniently save from their earnings. The improvement of people's economic, social, educational, and cultural conditions may be used to describe development. In the Indian context, numerous programmes and policies have been implemented for women's empowerment, but it is also mandatory that women be represented as members and chairpersons in rural and urban local governments, allowing them to participate in decisions that affect both their own and other citizens' well-being. To argue that women's empowerment is currently a buzzword would not be out of place. Women are making every effort to achieve equal chances through a variety of methods that vary through time and between countries. Self-Help Groups in the Rayalaseema Region District of Kurnool, Kadapa, Chittoor, and Anantapur can support women's economic independence and raise their social status, resulting in women's socioeconomic growth. Women are beginning to make their cases in a variety of professions, and there has been a rapid rise in female engagement in entrepreneurship.

24 Twenty years of Mekong-Ganga cooperation (MGC): Achievements and Way Forward/ De, Prabir-- VIJ Books: New Delhi, 2022; xxiii; 464p.   52006

This book is about the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC), which began in Vientiane, Lao PDR, in 2000 and ended in 2020. India and five ASEA nations— Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam—make up the MGC initiative, a sub-regional cooperation organisation. An international conference titled "Twenty Years of Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC)" will be held on November 5 and 6, 2020, in New Delhi, in virtual mode, by the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) and the ASEAN-India Centre (AIC) at Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS). The above-mentioned meeting produced this volume, which looks at the connected past, present, and future of MGC. The papers that were given at the aforementioned conference are included in this commemorative collection. Even though India and Mekong have only had a few trade interactions, there is yet room to expand these ties. This book outlines the strategy for advancing the MGC partnership in its third decade of existence. For experts in regional cooperation and policymakers, this book will be an invaluable tool.

25 Wasteland, water and rural development: a case study of Manila hill station in Uttarakhand / Srivastava, Anurag-- Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, 2015; 88p   51629

The research aims to pinpoint Manila Hill Station's present status issues and problems in Uttarakhand. To thoroughly comprehend the situation, a focus group and a questionnaire-based survey were both used. In the majority of the villages in the study area, water is scarce. A few villages, including Kunidhar, Punakot, Nailwalpali, Taulu, and Sansyara, rarely have access to even drinkable water during the summer. The forest has nearly completely engulfed the research area. In this woodland area, there are many pine trees, and their roots are sucking up subsurface water. The villages are harmed by the pine trees. First of all, these trees are aggravating the water issue in the study region by sucking up subsurface water through their roots. Second, the dry pine tree leaves, known as PARUL, that fell to the ground prevented grass and other small plants from growing. Thirdly, these PARUL are largely to blame for the forest fires that burn the local plants and even release toxic chemicals. The fear of WILD PIGS AND MONKEYS has the entire research area in a frenzy. The farmland in rural areas is being ruined by these

animals. Small plants, green vegetables, and potatoes are ruined by wild pigs right down to the root. Fruits like MALTA, ORANGE, and vegetables are consumed by monkeys. Due to their inability to make a profit, the peasants get frustrated and unwilling to labour in agriculture. Additionally, they claim that occasionally they do not even receive investment for agricultural inputs. According to the survey, on average 40% of the villagers had left the study area for cities like Delhi, Dehradun, Haldwani, etc. in quest of work. There aren't many jobs in the study region, and most of the villagers aren't obtaining enough produce from their agricultural property. As a result, people are forced to migrate from the village and live elsewhere. To receive better education, students are moving. There are government primary schools, but their curriculum isn't even close to that of other public schools in rural areas. There is only one degree-granting institution without any professional programmes in Manila. Professional courses including law, teaching, engineering, and medicine are lacking in this region. Students are therefore forced to travel outside in search of higher education.

26   झुग्गी झोपड़ी के रहवासी एवं जेल के बंदियों की भाषा दक्षता के अभिभावक, शिक्षा, व्यवसाय और   51626
      परिवार के प्रभाव का अध्ययन / अब्राहम, कैरोलिन-- भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद्,:
      नई दिल्ली, 2013; n.d.

इस शोध का प्रमुख उद्देश्य झुग्गी झोपड़ी के रहवासियों और जेल के बंदियों की भाषा दक्षता का अध्ययन करना है। विविधता में एकता भारतीय समाज की विशेषता है इस विशेषताओं, विविधताओं का बालकों को आचार विचार व्यवहार एवं दक्षताओं पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। समाज भाषा विज्ञान का मूल उद्देश्य सामाजिक संदर्भो में भाषा का अध्ययन करना है। अतः इसे भाषा विज्ञान एवं समाज विज्ञान की समुचित निष्पत्ति मानते है। रवीन्द्रनाथ श्रीवास्तव का कथन उल्लेखनीय है समाज भाषा विज्ञान यह समझ कर चलता है कि भाषा सापेक्ष है और उसकी प्रकृति-में ही सामाजिक तत्व अर्न्तमुक्त रहते है। किसी भी समाज में व्यवहत भाषा का अध्ययन उस समाज विशेष के संदर्भ में किया जा सकता है समाज के विविध स्दर्भो मे बालक जिस भाषिक व्यवहार का प्रयोग करता है यथा परिवार, पड़ोस, बाजार आदि प्रत्येक में सामाजिक स्तर भेद होते है। झुग्गी झोपड़ी के बाल निम्न वर्गीय परिवार से होते है।सर्वेक्षण से जेल के संदर्भ में ज्ञान होता है कि अधिकाशबंदियों की आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं थी, कुछ आदतन अपराधी थे उच्चवर्ग के अपराधी और शिक्षित की संख्या कम है।
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27   पाकिस्तान बलूचिस्तान की पहेली/ देवेशर, तिलक-- प्रभात प्रकाशन: New Delhi, 2021; 264p.   52004

प्रस्तुत पुस्तक में पाकिस्तान का सबसे बड़ा प्रांत बलूचिस्तान एक ऐसा जटिल क्षेत्र है जो संघर्ष और दुश्मनी से भरा हुआ है, जिसमें स्थायी विद्रोह और सांप्रदायिक हिंसा से लेकर आतंकी हमले और मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन की भयावह स्थिति है। पाकिस्तान पर अपनी तीसरी पुस्तक में तिलक देवेशर विश्लेषण करते हैं कि बलूचिस्तान पाकिस्तान के लिए इतना कष्टकारी क्यों है ? इस क्षेत्र की गहरी समझ के साथ वे 948 में पाकिस्तान के लिए मजबूर कलात की रियासत के लिए गहरी पैठ बलोच के अलगाव की जड़ें ढूँढ़ते हैं । इस अलगाव को राज्य के प्रांत के बड़े पैमाने पर शोषण से और अधिक मजबूत किया गया है, जिससे बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक अभाव हो रहा है । क्या बलूच विद्रोह पाकिस्तान के हस्तक्षेप का खतरा पैदा कर रहा है ? एक स्वतंत्र बलूचिस्तान को तरह क्या है ? क्या सूबे की स्थिति पाकिस्तान के लिए अपूरणीय हो गई है ? क्या पाकिस्तान राज्य और बलोच राष्ट्रवादियों के परस्पर विरोधी बयानों के बीच कोई बैठक का आधार है ? देवेशर इन मुद्दों की जाँच एक स्पष्ट और उद्देश्यपूर्ण विवेक के साथ करते हैं, जो बलूच पहेली के अंतर्मन में जाता है ।

28 महाविद्यालयीन कला, सामाजिक विज्ञान एवं विज्ञान के विद्यार्थियों द्वारा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संसाधनों का   51627
उपयोग :एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन (रायपुर शहर के विशेष संदर्भ में) / कश्यप, सन्तु राम-- भारतीय
सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद: नई दिल्ली, 2017; 90p

इस शोध का प्रमुख उद्देश्य किसी भी देश की आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक एवं शैक्षणिक विकास
में सूचना संसाधन की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है जिसे विकास की आधारशिला कहा जाता है। वर्तमान
युग सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का युग है जिसके उत्पत्ति एवं विकास के परिणाम स्वरूप सूचना संसाधन का
प्रचलन न केवल मुद्रित स्वरूपों में बढ़ा है बल्कि यह अमुद्रित (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक) स्वरूपों में भी बढ़ा है,
जिसे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संसाधन कहा जाता है। आज का युग सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का युग है जिसका प्रभाव
न केवल मनुष्य की आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, भौगोलिक, ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं
शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रों पर पड़ा है बल्कि इसका प्रभाव प्रकाशन जगत से लेकर सुचना के संचार पर भी पड़ा
है। परिणाम स्वरूप वर्तमान समय में सूचनाएँ / पाठ्य सामाग्रियाँ जैसे पुस्तकें समाचार पत्र पत्रिकाएँ
न केवल मुद्रित स्वरूप में ही प्रकाशित हो रहे हैं बल्कि ई- प्रकाशनों के माध्यम से अमुद्रित अर्थात्
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरूप में भी प्रकाशित हो रहे हैं जिसे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सूचना संसाधन कहा जाता है। जो
वर्तमान में विद्यार्थियों के लिए "वरदान" साबित हुए है। अत: जमाना ई-बुक, ई-रीडिंग, इंटरनेट तथा
ऑनलाईन का है। जिसके माध्यम से चाही गई इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संसाधनो को कम समय में प्राप्त कर
विद्यार्थियाँ अपने अध्ययन गतिविधियों में गतिशीलता को प्राप्त कर अधिक से अधिक ज्ञान अर्जित
कर रहे है।

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