



NEW ARRIVALS

List of New Additions with Summaries

October – December 2018



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New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries/
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Many thanks to Mrs. Kanchan Vasudev, Deputy Director for
the annotations of Hindi titles.

FOREWORD

The current issue of "New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries" contains a list of New Books, Research Reports acquired during the period October – December 2018 and available for use in the National Social Science Documentation Centre of ICSSR.

In the main text, entries are arranged by Author, followed by bibliographical details and summary of the document. Books with editors have been arranged by title. Subject index is given at the end in which subject refers to the serial number of the entry in the main text.

Interested readers can consult the listed titles by visiting the library.

Suggestions are welcome.

Ramesh Yernagula
Director (Documentation)
NASSDOC

New Arrivals

S.No	Description	Acc.No
1	<p>Adinarayana Reddy, P.</p> <p>Study of the factors affecting the participation and performance of the tribal girls studying in tribal and non-tribal institutions/ P. Adinarayana Reddy. 2012</p> <p>Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi</p> <p>In order to mainstream the tribal population, education is visualized as one of the means and governments both at central and state have established institutions of various categories especially for them and also priority is accorded in the regular stream of education. The present study analyses the performance of the tribal girls studying in the three categories of institutions i.e. residential schools, non-residential and general schools. The study was conducted in the state of Andhra Pradesh covering six districts – Chittoor, Anantpur, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal and Khammam. Socio-economic profile of the tribal girls studying in the tribal residential, non-residential and non-tribal schools; factors contributing for the academic performance of these girls; parent's opinion towards the education, teacher's views on tribal girl's education, student's opinion towards school related aspects and academic activities and teachers commitment are some of the aspects deliberated upon in this report.</p>	50055
2	<p>Ashwini Kumar, B. J.</p> <p>Impact of urbanization on viability of primary agricultural credit societies located in peri-urban areas and adaptation strategies/ B.J. Ashwini Kumar and S. Harish Babu. 2014</p> <p>Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi</p> <p>The research objectives of the study are to examine the changing role of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in the financing of agriculture and allied activities in peri-urban areas; to assess the impact of urbanisation on viability and efficiency of PACS located in these areas and to evaluate to current adaptation strategies of PACS and to suggest new strategies for enhancing their performance and sustainability. The methodology involved the collection of financial statements from 60 peri-urban PACS in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and undertaking descriptive analysis to evaluate the trends on various indicators. A primary adaption strategy that has been adopted by peri-urban PACS has been to increase the focus on non-agricultural advances. Towards consolidating their position and leveraging their presence among the rural populace, peri-urban PACS could adopt certain strategies that support member participation, commitment and commercial activities.</p>	50079

Gender equity in nutrition and child health among Muslims of North 24 Parganas, West Bengal/ Subir Biswas. 2014
Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

This report aims to study gender equity in health and nutrition among pre-school Muslim children and carry out comparison with Hindu Children. Muslim populated blocks taken for the study are Barasat 2, Deganga, Basirhat 1, Basirhat 2 and Hasnabad. 2000 children of Muslim community and 500 children of Hindu community form the sample of the study. Discusses the impact of nuclear and joint family setup, drinking water resources, media exposure of health-related government schemes, parental occupational status and family income on the health of the child. Analyses parental attitude and awareness about health and nutritional issues. Nutritional and health status of the sample children has also been assessed.

Political economy of labour market regulation in India/ Navin Chandra. n.d.
Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

This study deals with the political economy of labour regulation. It seeks to show the political and economic forces that have shaped and is shaping the contours of labour market regulation. The study is wholly based on published papers, books and documents. Discusses state and labour market; labour market regulation in India until 1980s; political economy of labour market regulation during post-reform period and political economy of social security.

Mapping employability skills of the UG & PG students categorised as scheduled tribes: evidences from Jalgaon, Dhule & Nandurbar tribal districts of Maharashtra/ Rameshwar Rohidas Chavan. 2015
Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

The broad objective of this report is to identify the key employability skills and subsequently mapping the employability skills of the scheduled tribe graduates and postgraduates in tribal populated districts of Maharashtra state which includes Jalgaon, Dhule and Nandurban districts of Khandesh region. Discusses major schemes and programmes of the government for the upliftment of scheduled tribes and skill development scenario in India. Analyses socio-economic status of scheduled tribe sample households taking into consideration the variables like head of the household, educational qualification, type of occupation, extent of land cultivation, etc. Also, analyses employer's perception on the employability skill and employability skills of scheduled tribe graduate and postgraduate's district wise and gives comparison between UG and PG ST students. Policy implications, suggestions for educators, curriculum designers and employers are also given at the end of the report.

73वाँ संविधान संशोधन एवं ग्रामीण विकास नागौर जिले के विशेष सन्दर्भ में / जुगल किशोर दाधीच. 2016

शोध परियोजना : भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसन्धान परिषद द्वारा प्रायोजित भारत में क्षेत्रीय विविधता है जिसमें विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की अपनी भौगोलिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक परिस्थितियां हैं | अतः ग्रामीण स्थानीय प्रशासन और ग्रामीण विकास के सन्दर्भ में पंचायती राज का विशेष महत्त्व है | आलोच्य परियोजना में पाया गया कि 73वें सविधान संशोधन का के कारण पंचायती राज व्यवस्था में ग्रामीण विकास तथा ग्रामीण जन चेतना पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा है, और ग्रामीण जीवन का अनिवार्य हिस्सा है | इस व्यवस्था के परिणाम स्वरूप पिछड़े वर्ग तथा महिलाओं में राजनैतिक और सामाजिक चेतना बढ़ी है | गावों का जागरण राज्य और राष्ट्र की राजनीति पर दबाव समूह के रूप में प्रभाव डालने में सक्षम हुए हैं। आलोच्य शोध में पंचायती राज व्यवस्था को सबल और सक्षम बनाने के सुझाव भी दिए हैं |

- 7 Deol, O. S. 50081
Analysis of strategic uses of foreign exchange derivatives in managing foreign exchange exposures by Indian firms: a case study of Reliance Industries Ltd. and Tata Consultancy Services Ltd./ O.S. Deol. 2017 Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
Firms dealing in multiple currencies face a risk of unanticipated gain / loss on account of unexpected / unanticipated changes in exchange rates, as quantified in terms of foreign exchange exposures. Hedging is the technique used by firms to protect themselves from these exposures. Foreign exchange derivatives are used by firms to hedge the foreign currency exposures. This project attempts the study the various alternatives available to Indian corporates for hedging financial risks. It analyses the management of the foreign exchange exposures faced by the Reliance Industries Limited and Tata Consultancy Services Limited. Discusses both companies' approach and understanding of foreign exchange exposures; evaluation and forecasting, derivative techniques used and suitability of techniques; and internal control and policy of managing exposures.
- 8 Ghose, Arpita 50050
Study on the relationship between R & D expenditure and total factor productivity growth at the firm level of the Indian export intensive industries: a nonparametric approach/ Arpita Ghose. n.d. Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
This present study estimates the total factor productivity of eight export intensive industries namely plastic, rubber, textile, chemical, software, jewellery, transport, electrical and nonelectrical, of India at the firm (company) level, over the period 2000-09, using non parametric method of DEA (Data Envelopment Analysis), decomposes productivity change in the respective components of technical change, technical efficiency change and scale efficiency change. Further, in the second stage using a panel regression, it finds out the relationship between productivity and the strategic variables of the firm like R&D intensity, advertisement intensity, the net exports of the firm and its age.

Impact of decentralization and regional autonomy on ethnic minorities: a study in Autonomous Council of Assam/ S. Harsha. n.d.
 Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

The main objectives of this report are to unravel the politico-administrative dimensions of alienation; to study the impact decentralization on estrangement of minorities and their demand for separate district; and to investigate the autochthony conflicts in the Karbi Anglong district. The report outlines the powers and functions of Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council; identities political roots of alienation such as contest and representation in KAAC, contest for the office of CEM in Council, contest and representation of MP/MLA seats falling under Karbi Anglong, nomination of village development committees and bureaucratic aspects of alienation. It traces the circumstances and causes that caused estrangement among the minorities in the Karbi Anglong Council area. The report also investigates the three main autochthony conflicts that took place - Kurbi-Dimasa conflict, Karbi-Kuki and Karbi-Rengma Naga conflict. It discusses causes, ramifications and solutions to such conflicts.

- 10 Illegal migration from Bangladesh/ edited by B.B. Kumar --New Delhi: Concept Publishing, 2006 50067

This compendium of twenty-three papers, presented at a national seminar, organised by Astha Bharati, Delhi, in association with the Centre for North East Studies and Policy Research, addresses a wide range of issues concerning the complex problem of illegal migration from Bangladesh. Tracing the factors responsible for illegal migration, both historical and politico-economic, the contributors analyse its implications for India in general and the North Eastern states in particular - pushing high population growth, disturbing the demographic texture of population, threatening internal security, deteriorating economy and influencing electoral politics.

- 11 India and Central Asia: classical to contemporary periods/ edited by J.N. Roy and B. B. Kumar-- New Delhi: Concept Publishing, 2007 50069

This volume is the collection of papers contributed in the International seminar on "India and Central Asia: classical to contemporary periods" and some papers published in the Quartely Dialogue of the Astha Bharati, Delhi. The Central Asia forms part of our immediate neighbourhood in East Central Asia and extended neighbourhood in the West. India was geographically nearer to the Central Asian Republics before partition of the country in 1947. Apart from common contiguous borders, climatic continuity, similar geographical features and geo-cultural affinities, India and Central Asia have long traditions of socio-cultural, political and economic contacts since remote past. Their relations have been multi-dimensional, deep, old and continuous. We have common concerns about international terrorism, religious extremism and drug-trafficking. India and Central Asian Republics may develop mutually beneficial trade relations as the latter ones are very rich in energy resources. The two regions have also geo-strategic importance for each other. The book highlights all these aspects in the papers contributed by the scholars of India and Central Asian Republics.

- 12 Jeyshankar, R. 50044

Information literacy skills in the use of electronic resources among the faculty of rural based Universities and their affiliated colleges in southern districts of Tamil Nadu/ R. Jeyshankar. 2015

Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

This report aims at examining the information literacy skills of the faculty members of the Alagappa University and its affiliated colleges, Gandhigram Rural Institute Deemed University and Mother Teresa Women's University and its affiliated colleges. The first part of the study presents academic profile of the faculty members. The second part of the study explored the exposure of library services and awareness and degree of information literacy skills of the faculty members in their use of electronic resources. The faculty members were assessed on six information literacy skills v.z. information access competency, information search competency, information needs assessment competency, information evaluation competency, information communication competency and ethical information use competency with reference to their age, gender, designation, institutional affiliation and educational qualification. The study also identified the information literacy training requirements of the faculty members along with their e-literacy competency and level of satisfaction of e-resources. Suggestions are given to improve the academic productivity, library usage and information literacy skills of the faculty members and recommended the measures to be undertaken by the institutional libraries and the efforts to be made by the governments to educate and enlighten information literacy skills of the faculty members.

- 13 Kidwai, Atiya Habeeb 50038
- Ports as infrastructure, ports as cities: the Indian port system from colonialism to globalization/ Atiya Habeeb Kidwai. 2014
Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
- This report is organised in seven chapters. The introduction being chapter 1 gives the overall context, global and local, within which the port system in India is structured. Chapter 2 attempts to address the key theoretical issues through literature survey. Tracing the evolution of the port system in India from pre-colonial to the colonial centuries to provide a backdrop of history to facilitate analysis and understanding is done in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 looks at the Indian port system in the post-independence period. The analysis is done in two phases (1) the path dependent phase (1947-1991) and (2) post economic reform phase. Chapter 5 attempts to delineate and analyses the hinterlands of the major ports in India using GIS methods. The analysis is supplemented with field-based case studies of two ports – Paradip and Haldia created to ease the pressure on Calcutta port. The containerization of the maritime trade of India is analysed and effects of this containerization on the port system is discussed in chapter 6. A summary of conclusion is presented in the last chapter.
- 14 Konwar, Juri Gogoi 50056
- Study on preparation, preservation and nutritional aspect of indigenous foods of some selected ethnic groups of Assam/ Juri Gogoi Konwar. 2010
Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
- The North Eastern part of India is a homeland of many ethnic groups with rich traditions and cultures. After giving ethnographic profile of three ethnic groups of Assam namely The Misings or the Miris, the Ahoms and the Karbis, the report narrates in detail the food and recipes of these groups. Also discusses food preservation techniques and people's perception regarding nutritional value of food, ranking of food, food for special occasions and food taboos of these ethnic groups.

- 15 Kulkarni, Arunkumar R. 50075
Efficacy of common property water resources for drinking: a comparative study of selected panchayats in Karnataka/ Arunkumar R. Kulkarni. 2011
Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
Provision of safe drinking water supply is a crucial input not only in achieving the goal of Health for All but also in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. This report tries to examine the extent and impact of household's participation on the functioning of water supply in rural areas. The study is based on a comprehensive survey of 250 households in 10 selected Gram Panchayats of Dharwad district in Karnataka. In each taluk, two Gram Panchayats have been selected of these two, one has demand-based project - Jal Nirmal or Netherlands initiated project that envisaged community participation from the beginning and the other is supply based (where community participation was not envisaged). The study found that household's participation is slightly higher in Gram Panchayats that have adopted demand-based approach.
- 16 Kumar, B. B. 50070
India and Central Asia: a shared past/ B.B. Kumar --New Delhi: Concept Publishing, 2015
India and Central Asia relations take us to the remote past. Noted British historian, Toynbee, takes back the relationship of Sanskrit people to seventeenth century B.C. The relationship has been continuous, uninterrupted and multi-dimensional. It was religious, ethnic, cultural, linguistic, literary, commercial and political. The book deals with all these aspects in the frame of our shared past.
- 17 Kumar, B. B. 50068
India: caste, culture and traditions/ B.B. Kumar --New Delhi: Concept Publishing, 2016
The caste, though most important social institution of this country, is the most misunderstood one. It has undergone a lot of changes during last millennium and to a large extent, it is a post-Turk phenomenon in its present form. The perception haziness about the caste, and about India's culture and tradition, is due to colonial myth-making and growing culture and tradition illiteracy of the educated Indians. The book deals with various aspects of caste, culture and traditions of India. The author has added nine chapters and three annexures, mostly related to the scheduled tribes, in this enlarged edition of the book, keeping in view the need of removing perceptual haziness about caste tribe continuum.

- 18 Kumar, B. B. 50071
 Naga identity/B.B. Kumar --New Delhi: Concept Publishing, 2005
 This study seeks to analyse the process of Naga identity formation in the broader framework taking into consideration their history and culture, origin, migration, ethnicity, social structure and village polity. Also, it deals with the politicization of the Naga identity. The role of the institution of Morung among the Nagas has been examined as well.
- 19 Kumar, B. B. 50073
 Small states syndrome in India/ B.B. Kumar-- New Delhi: Concept Publishing, 1998
 This volume aims at providing background information about the states' demands in India. It informs about the territorial re-organization of India during the British period and the re-organization of states after independence. The linguistic re-organization of states, formation of ethnic small states and the ever increasing demands for new states are discussed thoroughly. The problems, retrospect, prospects, myths and realities related to new states' demands are also discussed in this book.
- 20 Kumar, B. B. 50074
 Understanding Islam/ B.B. Kumar-- New Delhi: Concept Publishing, 2018
 This book based on the study of the traditional Islamic sources, deals with the origin and growth of Islam in its early days. It's the outcome of an endeavour to have an emic view of Islam. As per the author an average Indian, especially the Hindu, has tremendous perceptual haziness about Islam and there are reasons for the same. The present day Hindu suffers from intellectual passivity and laziness; there is serious lack of endeavour to understand and explicate Islam as explicitly as possible. A Hindu often talks about Islam by placing it in Hindu spiritual framework/parameter. The author advocates that it is necessary to place everything Islamic into Islamic context as Hinduism and Islam greatly differ. The two totally differ in their spiritual equipage, framework and content; they have different value systems as well. This book is about understanding Islam.
- 21 कुमार, ब्रज बिहारी 50072
 राष्ट्रीय समस्याएं: चिन्ता एवं चिन्तन/ ब्रज बिहारी कुमार --नई दिल्ली, कांसेप्ट पब्लिशिंग, 2014
 आजाद भारत का जन्म समस्याओं के साथ हुआ | इन्ही समस्याओं पर लिखे लेखों को आलोच्य पुस्तक में बड़े प्रभावी रूप में संकलित एवं प्रस्तुत किया है | पाकिस्तान बांग्लादेश शरणार्थियों / गैर- कानूनी घुसपैठ की समस्या, नागा अलगाववाद, काश्मीर, जेहाद की समस्या, चीन पाकिस्तान से विवाद, राजनैतिक, सामाजिक समस्याएं, उपनिवेशवादी शिक्षा एवं अंग्रेजी के बढ़ते वर्चस्व की समस्या जिससे हमारी शिक्षा ही नहीं हमारे तंत्र में भी विकार आ गया | शिक्षा प्रणाली और संवादहीनता की स्थिति को बदलना हमारी प्रथम आवश्यकता होनी चाहिए |

22 Manoj, P. K. 50028

Sustainable business model for affordable housing: a study of the cost structure and viability of the projects of major real estate players in Kerala/ P.K. Manoj. 2015

Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

This report aims to examine the scope for promotion of investment-based affordable housing projects of real estate developers and identify the deterrents to its growth and suggest suitable strategies for development of sustainable business model for developers of affordable housing units based on an empirical study of such developers in Kerala. The report examines the set of affordable housing projects of eight Confederation of Real Estate Developers Association of India (CREDAI) member developers. Data regarding the deterrents to affordable housing and allied aspects is collected from ten respondents each chosen from each of the chosen eight developers. Controlling construction costs, labour costs and ease of getting necessary regulatory sanctions and approvals and requisite finance are some of the vital factors for any residential real estate developers. The report also gives suggestions regarding business strategies that can be followed by the real estate developers.

23 Motwani, Ameeta 50036

Agrarian crisis and women amongst marginalized groups: implications for the effectiveness of government policies and their implementation/Ameeta Motwani. n.d.

Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

This study was undertaken mainly to assess how the agrarian crisis has affected the women in general and women in the marginalized communities. It focuses on three states of India - Punjab, Telangana (erstwhile Andhra Pradesh) and Rajasthan. The study aimed at understanding the problems faced by the farmers in general and women in farming households in particular as well as their coping mechanisms; understand the role played by women in agricultural operations and they say in various decisions concerning farm operations as well as family matters and also tries to find out the changes in cropping pattern, irrigation facilities, ownership of land by women, benefits availed under government schemes, credit facility, loans taken etc. The case studies throw light on the factors that cause distress at the level of individual/ households.

Urban poor and their money: a study of cycle rickshaw pullers in Delhi/
Mani Arul Nandhi --New Delhi: Pinnacle Learning, 2014

Cycle rickshaws form an important mode of informal transport offering valuable service in metro cities and towns. Cycle rickshaws are considered eco- friendly, user friendly and cost efficient, convenient form of transport for short distance travel. This study is based on an empirical work of cycle rickshaw pullers who form a huge proportion of urban migrants in Delhi. It intends to know about the financial behaviour of cycle rickshaw pullers for a better understanding of their needs and requirements, their choices and challenges and the constraints faced by them in managing their money and livelihoods. The book discusses about the earnings, costs and expenses, saving and borrowing behaviour, strategies used in coping with crisis and emergencies and the remittance behaviour of rickshaw pullers.

Ways of explaining behaviour: an attempt to evaluate theory of mind
perspective in cultural context/ Nandita Babu. n.d.

Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science
Research, New Delhi

This study aimed to contest the most widely accepted framework of explanations of behaviour namely the Theory of Mind perspective in the favour of alternative frameworks that capture the essence of socialization practices and cultural processes in the development of a child through various adult-child interaction patterns. Twenty families in each of the rural, suburban and urban localities in Hindi speaking regions and in Oriya speaking regions were taken as the participants of the study. Social interaction helps in the transmission of norms, values and rules to the members of the society. Within the realm of social interaction, the family plays a crucial role in shaping and modifying the child's way of explaining behaviour. Children respond in different ways to parents in different situations. The study demonstrates that the social cultural perspectives have for more central value to the exploration of this field of ways of explaining behaviour than the TOM framework. Frequent interaction between the parents and their children help to mould the children in the right direction.

एकल परिवारों के किशोरों में मनोवैज्ञानिक चरों का अनुभवजन्य अध्ययन/ मधु नयाल. 2012

शोध परियोजना : भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसन्धान परिषद द्वारा प्रायोजित आलोच्य परियोजना में किशोरों के माता पिता के साथ न रहने से बच्चों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, समायोजन के स्तर में तारतम्यता एवं समाज-जनित आवश्यकता संतोष, आत्मविश्वास में किस सीमा तक प्रभावित होता है, का अध्ययन किया है। किसी भी व्यक्ति का समाज में स्थान उसके घर तथा परिवार के आधार पर तथा स्वयं के प्रयासों द्वारा बनता है। किशोरावस्था में संवेग तीव्र होते हैं। कठिनतम परिस्थिति में पिता का साथ न होने का अनुभव जटिलताओं को जन्म देता है। बाध्य एवं एकल परिवार के किशोरों में, मानकीय सर्वेक्षण विधि द्वारा मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, समायोजन, समाज-जनित आवश्यकता, संतोष एवं आत्मविश्वास के अंतर को जानने में प्रयोग किया है।

Performance of public and private party sponsored special economic zones in India/ K.B. Nidheesh. 2017

Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

This research report aims to analyse the performances of public and private party sponsored Economic zones in Chennai- Madras Special Economic Zone and Mahindra World City Chennai Special Economic Zone. 100 managers, 500 workers and 82 project effected people form the sample of the study. Analyses stakeholders' views on Madras special Economic zone and Mahindra World city Special Economic Zone and discusses special economic zone model for sustainable development. Giving dividends to the shareholders, interest to creditors, fair remuneration to the employees, good working conditions, educational and medical facilities, mechanism for environment protection and welfare facilities to the general public will boost SEZ as an instrument for the sustainable development.

Valuation of public goods: East Kolkata wetlands: a special case study/Mausumi Pal. n.d.

Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

This study has provided a detailed framework for the valuation of goods and services produced in the East Kolkata wetlands (EKW) that benefit the residents of Kolkata in an immeasurable manner. In this study the contingent valuation method has been applied to formulate a cost-benefit analysis of the EKW. Despite the benefits derived from this unique ecosystem, it has been plagued by adverse issues arising out of developmental activities taking place in the city of Kolkata such as land encroachment, widespread pollution, releasing of untreated effluents directly into the wetlands etc. Maintenance of the existing land use practices along with the unique recycling activities has become the primary responsibility of the East Kolkata Wetlands Management Authority (EKWMA). A Geographic Information System (GIS) and remote sensing data of sewage water flow, solid waste dumping, and outflow of treated water from sewage fed fishery, etc. has further helped to make a nutrient management plan to conserve and optimize resource recovery and sustainability in East Kolkata Wetlands. The data in the study has been gathered from focus group discussions in selected parts of the EKW as well as spatial data generated through the analysis of satellite data. The satellite data has been used to identify the existing land use, change in land use over time and existing infrastructure facilities such as road networks, canal networks, etc.

Impact of situational variables and socialization among Hindus and Muslims on justice perception: a comparison between Southern and Northern cities/ Vijyendra Pandey. 2018

Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

The report aims to investigate the impact of the situational variables and socialization among Hindus and Muslims on justice perception and to understand the importance of influence of socialization and values on justice followed in our society. Being fair by valuing the rules, possessing objectivity and being impartial are considered norms for being just. The sample for the study were taken from Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The report helps in finding and understanding the influences, differences and relationships among and between the important variables of justice scales (distributive justice, procedural justice, interactional justice, informational justice and transitional justice), socialization scale and value scale and also related to the participants different socio-demographic variables (gender, occupation, family income, religion and caste).

Terrain analysis of Kas-Patan lateritic plateau for land resource management in Western Maharashtra/ Suchitra S. Pardeshi. 2015
Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

Terrain analysis is an important input in land resource appraisal and land capability classification, and soil-geomorphological landscape mapping. This study is carried out on the Kas Plateau which lies between 800m to 1250m above sea level. The area covered in the study is important because of landforms, biodiversity, tourism and tiger reserve of Koyna-Chandoli Sanctuary. This study aimed to carry out land use, land cover and land capability classification done based on terrain classification, soil analysis and drainage analysis. Based on land use and land cover analysis it can be suggested that about one third of the total area mainly the top surface of the lateritic plateau should not be disturbed and should be treated as area for wildlife and recreation and can be used for eco-tourism activity. One third of the area should be used for cultivation, while remaining area should be used for forest as well as for the pasture. The major outcome of this analysis is in the form of land capability map of the study area.

India and Central Asia: prospects of strengthening trade and economic partnership/ Nawal K. Paswan. 2014
Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

The historical and cultural links provide a good background for the relationship to develop while in the contemporary phase it is the democratic and secular ethos of India that binds India and Central Asia together. The objective of this research project is to explore the concrete and specific possibilities of trade in goods and services as also trade-cum-investment related areas of economic cooperation between India and Central Asian Republics (CARs) with a few case studies for synergetic partnership - especially at the level of business enterprises for forging synergetic partnership. Discusses historical evolution of India- Central Asia relation. Identifies the potential priority areas for promoting and enhancing trade investment and economic cooperation as well as ways to maximise mutual benefits.

- 32 Pathania, Rajinder Singh 50037
Gaddis of Bharmour: a study on socio-economic change / Rajinder Singh Pathania. 2015
Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
- The Gaddis, a scheduled tribe of Himachal Pradesh, are found mostly concentrated in Bharmour sub-division of Chamba district. They are also found along certain foothills of Dhauladhar in Kangra and Mandi. The real process of development in tribal area Bharmour started in 1970s when Gaddis were included among scheduled tribes. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmour was designated as one of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) out of five areas in Himachal Pradesh. The ITDP aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis and narrowing the gap in the level of development. As a result, number of changes have taken place in the socio-economic life of the Gaddis and this report explores these changes. Family structure, food habits, marriage customs, architectural pattern of houses, agricultural system, horticultural production, animal husbandry, in every sphere change has occurred. The report suggests for location specific employment/income generating activities to mitigate migration of tribal population to different areas and thus help in maintaining their socio-cultural balance.
- 33 Pradhan, Krishna Chandra 50040
Getting the excluded into social mainstream through micro projects: a study of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in South Odisha/ Krishna Chandra Pradhan. 2015
Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
- This is the study of Dongoria Kondhas, Lanjia Souras and Kutia Kondhas in Rayagada, Gajapati and Kalahandi districts respectively. The analysis is presented in two sections- section one deals with socio-economic features of the Primitive Tribal Groups settlements in the sample villages and second section presents the socio-economic and demographic features of all the 21 Primitive Tribal Group (PTG) settlements. It also portrays the tribal development policy adopted in our country with special reference to Odisha state. Special intervention schemes of Lanjia Saura Development Agency (LSDA), Dongria Kondh Development Agency (DKDA) and Kutia Kandha Development Agency (KKDA) for PTGs, the role of cooperative institutions, income generating and infrastructure development schemes, annual action plans of micro projects etc, have been evaluated to identify the loopholes and to formulate appropriate policy paradigm for tribal development.

Regional disparities in human development in Haryana: a spatio-temporal analysis: 2001-2011/ Raj Kumar. 2014

Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

The present report thrusts on the spatial- temporal analysis of human development parameters at the district level during 2001-2011 in Haryana. The core of this report is the regional disparities existing in the state in terms of income, education and health dimensions. Human Development Index focuses on the development perspective, Gender Development Index throws light on the adjusted average achievements to reflect the disparities between males and females in these dimensions and Human Poverty Index highlights the deprivation aspect of the people in the state of Haryana. Revival of agricultural sector, employment generation, increasing investment on infrastructure, improvement in education system, revival of public health sector, provision of basic amenities in rural areas, effective implementation of poverty alleviation programs are some of the remedial measures suggested.

Socio-economic conditions of chilli cultivators with special reference to climate change in Tamil Nadu/ T. Ramachandran. 2014

Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

This report discusses chilli cultivation and production in India with special reference to Tamil Nadu. The major chilli growing districts in Tamil Nadu are Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar, Tutucorin, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Sivagangai and Dharmapuri. Discusses impact of climate change in terms of temperature precipitation and rainfall. It analyses socio-economic characteristics of sampled chilli cultivators in terms of age, sex, education, family size, size of operational holdings etc. Discusses problems faced by these cultivators and suggests measures to mitigate them.

- 36 Reimeingam, Marchang 50033
- Impact of education and employment on the economy of scheduled tribes of North East India/ Marchang Reimeingam. 2016
Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
- The direction and nature of educational system and its intervention and determination on various types of employment and means of livelihood are examined in this report. First based on the secondary sources the report discusses the NER's geographical, administrative and natural resources settings, demographic distribution, household type, land tenure system, agricultural land use pattern, shifting cultivation, agricultural performance and industrial development with special reference to STs. Analyses the educational development in the region ranging from the literacy rates, school enrolment, current attendance rate, girl's education, dropout rate in school, educational expenditure and educational infrastructure emphasising STs. The aspects of employment such as labour force participation rates, education specific workforce participation rate and employment classified by broad industry and educational level are also discussed. Finally based on primary data examines the situation of education, employment and economic conditions of the STs of Manipur, which can be an inference for the STs of the region.
- 37 Rode, Sanjay 50043
- Poverty and undernutrition among children and adults of slums in Mumbai Metropolitan region/ Sanjay Rode. 2016
Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
- Due to employment opportunities, Mumbai Metropolitan Region attracts both skilled and unskilled labour to migrate to Mumbai. Increasing migration and density of population forces the people to stay in slums. This report aims to study poverty and undernutrition among children and adults of slums in Mumbai Metropolitan region. It collected primary data of 3002 households in eighteen suburbs in the region. It presents the incidence of stunting, wasting and underweight among children according to age, gender, etc. Also gives the household characteristics of urban slums and covers the estimated deaths due to malnutrition related reasons in the slums. Covers malnutrition among adults in slums along with socio-economic and demographic characteristics. The report also discusses policy implications.

Solid waste management in Indian cities: case study of Bhubaneswar city/ Dukhabandhu Sahoo and Naresh Chandra Sahu. 2015
Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

The main objectives of the study are to assess the solid waste management system in Bhubaneswar city, Orissa; to assess the environment quality and pollution hazards of the area; examine the waste management policy; examine awareness and consciousness of the people regarding environmental quality and their perception towards solid waste management in their city and their willingness to participate in the system. The household's survey was administered during January to December 2014 with face to face interviews of 584 households under four wards of Bhubaneswar Municipality Corporation (BMC). Discusses socio-economic profile of the sample households under variables like caste, occupation, BPL distribution, age, education, etc. People have understood the benefits associated with the improved solid waste management system of BMC and agreed that services ought to be improved. Income of the people showed a positive impact on their willingness to pay more for the improved services of BMC. Educated people also showed willingness to pay more and participate actively in improving the quality of environment. The report also gives suggestion for the improvement of solid waste management services in the city.

Livelihoods for the poor: coping with food insecurity and drought/
Basanta K. Sahu. n.d.
Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

This study aims to understand the rural household's perception of drought impact on their socio-economic activities especially on livelihood and food insecurity, and their drought coping strategies. The study is based primarily on field data collected via a survey of 163 rural households from four villages in two each from Gujarat and Orissa. Various critical issues especially issues of food production, consumption, water arrangement, employment and income, migration, borrowing etc. are highlighted. The status of sample households and their response to drought has been assessed. A framework for new strategies for drought proofing, mitigation and management has been offered based on the findings of the study.

- 40 Sandeep Kaur 50030
- Socio-economic externalities of Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant in Bathinda/ Sandeep Kaur. n.d.
 Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
- The main objectives of this study are to examine the participation of Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant (GNDTP) in the city's land development, local industries, shopping mall etc. and development of state in terms of electricity producer and raw material provider; social benefits like employment and income generation; impact of migration due to employment generated by GNDTP, and physical and mental health and perception of community members about the effect of GNDTP on their lives. To achieve these objectives the sample of the study consisted of respondents from four residential colonies nearby GNDTP; GNDTP engineers and labourers; farmers of village Shivian to collect information about GNDTP's impact on agriculture and rural development; doctors and lab technicians to find out health status and problems; environmental scientists from Central University of Punjab; shopkeepers and hawkers working nearby GNDTP; and property dealers. An attempt is also made to find out the image of GNDTP in print media during 2008-2014.
- 41 Saxena, Manoj K. 50058
- Social and educational problems of scheduled tribes: a study of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh/ Manoj K. Saxena. n.d.
 Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
- This research project is an attempt to identify the social and educational problems faced by the scheduled tribe students of secondary and senior secondary level studying in the scheduled area of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. The study focuses on the social and educational problems as perceived by teachers, parents and eminent persons. The stakeholder of the study consists of 240 students, 48 teachers, 80 parents and 40 eminent persons selected from Chamba district to conduct the present study. The study was supported with the help of case studies conducted in four schools of the Chamba district namely Government High School, Sathli (Bharmour), Government High School, Sural (Pangi), Government High School, Killar (Pangi) and Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Chamba. The study also provides suggestions along with the social and educational implications to overcome social and educational problems of Scheduled tribes of Himachal Pradesh.

Problems of border area farmers in Punjab: an empirical study/ Jagrup Singh Sekhon. 2012

Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

The objective of this report is to provide grass root reality of the problems of the people living in the border-belt in general and of the farmers having land across the fencing on the border in Punjab in particular. The four border states taken for the study are Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Tarn Taran and Ferozepur. Discusses geographical location, demographic structure and backwardness of these villages. The villages on the border suffered a lot during partition of the country, post-partition hostile disturbances between India and Pakistan and terrorist violence that adversely affected the state (1978-03). The fencing on the border was the outcome of the terrorism in the state. The report makes a comprehensive analysis of the problems of the farmers after the introduction of fencing on the border. It also gives socio-economic profile of these farmers. The study discusses the structure and working of various farmers movements in Punjab in general and the border belt. An attempt is made to explain the structure, working and achievements of the Border Area Sangarsh Committee (BASC).

Land markets, rising agricultural land prices and implications for agricultural and allied productive activities: a comparative study of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra/ Chirala Shankar Rao. 2018 Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

This study is an effort to make a contemporary understanding during late reforms period since 2001 on the nature of market for the agricultural land sales, higher prices and their factors and implications in two different markets – free market in Andhra Pradesh and restricted market in Maharashtra. Secondary data was collected from Government Departments and for primary data field survey was conducted in two villages from each districts Guntur, Vizianagaram and Anantapuram from Andhra Pradesh and Kolhapur, Bhandara and Beed from Maharashtra. Analyses agricultural land sale markets in terms of extent of sale, average area sold, trends of prices of land and price-income ratio in the study areas; analyses the household's reasons or motivations in carrying the agricultural land transaction. Discusses the endogenous factors such as soil quality, irrigation, and distance from the road and studies the institutional factors such as non-agricultural purpose of use of land, skewed growth and emergence of non-cultivating households and spread effects. Also studies the implications of operation of markets for agricultural land and high prices on various aspects in agriculture sectors such as changes in the profile of transacting agents (sellers and buyers) market allocation of land between different size groups of cultivators, commoditization of agricultural land, rise of transaction cost and middle persons/brokers and emergence of non-cultivating big land owners.

44 Sharma, Susan

50057

Environment education online-learning in a community of practice/
Susan Sharma. 2013

Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science
Research, New Delhi

This research project spans a 12-year-old, growing online community in a live online project - IndianWildlifeClub.Com. Part I of this project scope is restricted to impact of environment education online based partly on experiences of participating in an online nature club. Part II of this project scope covers the active part of the research. Based on the analysis of questionnaire survey and group interaction at four cities- Gurgaon, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Cochin, online environment education modules in collaboration with 125 years old NGO in the field of natural history, Bombay Natural Society was introduced. Also finalized a project for actively seeking out field volunteers interested in working on wilderness projects. Over the years, Indian Wildlife Club has developed into a community of practice with users sharing experiences through online chats, travel experiences, weblogs and original articles. This project "learning in a community of practice" has channelized twelve years of content contributed by members of the club into information and knowledge modules which can be accessed through a Personalised Learning Environment (PLE).

45 Sheela, J.

50053

Sociological evaluation of camp life, status and problems of Sri Lankan
refugee women in Coimbatore district/ J. Sheela. 2012

Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science
Research, New Delhi

This research report intends to study Sri Lankan refugees living in Coimbatore district in three major camps - Pooluvapatty camp, Kottur camp and Aliyar camp. Discusses background information of the refugee women -their occupation, income, religion, education, family type and their marital status; the number of years since the refugees have arrived and their stay in the present refugee camp, births and deaths that took place after their arrival in India. It evaluates the role and decision making of refugee women in their families and problems faced by them in the refugee camps. Also takes note of facilities provided for refugees in these camps.

Popular responsiveness to developmental programmes/projects in Goa/
Alaknanda Shringare. 2012

Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science
Research, New Delhi

The first decade of 21st century witnessed flood of events and protest movements against major development policies and programmes in Goa. The protest movements started with an opposition to Regional Plan 2011, followed by opposition to Special Economic Zones, construction of Mope International Airport, Mega Housing Project and so on. Since popular responsiveness is an important element of democratic governance and is an input for policy making, this report tries to understand people's responses to these major development projects in Goa. It analyses the major development project/programs, examines the impact of these on land and people of Goa and tries to understand people's perception of process of development and analyses popular responsiveness as an impact for public policy making.

Agriculture development and environmental issues in the North Eastern
region: a case study of Manipur/ N. Bhupendro Singh. 2016

Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science
Research, New Delhi

The main aim of the present study is to examine the performance of agriculture and status of farmers in the North Eastern region of India with special reference to state of Manipur. After examining the importance of agriculture in the economic development of the state, analysing the time series of its Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) share and quantum of workforce employed, the report presents performance of agriculture during the period under study with special reference to the production of rice. Rice being an important cereal crop, selected sample households were surveyed twice - plantation period and harvesting period. The economic correlates of the farmers with reference to farm income, operational land and assets holdings has also been analysed. Also discusses diversification, commercialisation of agricultural sector, environmental impact and sustainability of agriculture. Agroforestry, organic farming, crop rotation, hubs of herbal medicine, floriculture, development of requisite infrastructure facilities and institutional support are some of the suggestions put forward by the report.

Psychosocial stress and health consequences: analyzing moderating role of indigenous personal attributes/ A.K. Srivastava. n.d.

Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

This study aimed at examining the relationship between psychological stress and physical and psychological health status also the moderating effect of certain positive/indigenous personal attributes and tendencies on the relationship of stress and health status. The study was conducted on a sample of 100 randomly selected population of middle socio-economic class. The age of the participants ranged from 35 to 65 years. Standardized psychometric tools were employed in assessment of the extent of psychosocial stress, health status and positive personal attributes and tendencies. Economic constraints, health related problems of own or/ and family members, interpersonal relationships social responsibilities and liabilities are the prominent sources of stress in the society. Acquiring positive personal attributes, avoiding or changing stress inducing behaviour, developing personal resources and coping skills, time management, practice of yoga and meditation are some of the suggestions given to lessen the psychosocial stress.

Paradigm shift from traditional learning to Virtual Learning Environment (VLE): a case study of the feasibility of development of virtual classroom model in Panjab University, Chandigarh/ Gunamala Suri. n.d.

Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

For any university with its constant quest for improving the quality and content of the education it imparts, the first and the foremost step is to imbibe the paradigm shift from traditional learning to virtual learning. This mode of imparting education optimises the utilization of the latest innovations in information technology. This study aims to analyse the feasibility of facilitating e-learning in Panjab University, Chandigarh with focus on understanding faculty and student's attitude and readiness towards e-learning. Along with the demographic profile of the students the report analyses information regarding student's current use of technology as a learning tool and their attitude towards computers as well as e-learning. Similarly, it also focused on the demographic details of the faculty and their confidence in usage of variety of e-learning tools.

Test anxiety, academic performance and subjective well-being among high school students/ Sushma Suri. 2012

Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

Anxiety is a psychological and physiological state characterised by cognitive, somatic, emotional and behaviour components. Anxiety at moderate levels is necessary for efficient function and performance. However, at high levels it may impair normal functioning and performance in a task. The present study is designed to examine and compare the male and female high school students on test anxiety, reaction to test (tension, worry, test irrelevant thinking, bodily symptoms) and subjective well-being (positive well-being and negative ill being) and to see the relationship between test anxiety, reaction to test and subjective well-being. 500 high school students studying in public schools in Delhi were taken as sample for the study. Three different scales namely Reactions to Tests, developed by Sarason (1984) consisting of 40 items with four dimensions; the Westside Test Anxiety Scale by Richard (2007), consisting of 10 item instrument designed to identify students with anxiety impairments and Subjective Wellbeing Test developed by Sell and Nagpal (1993) consisting of 40 items were administered. Analyses obtained scores with the help of different statistical analyses.

From commercialization of crops to commoditization of farm land transition in production roles of female labor from farm to non-farm in a Telangana village/ M. Vanamala. n.d.

Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

The main objectives of this report are to trace the relationship between the processes of commoditization of farm land and the changing female production roles in farm employment; to track occupational shifts from farm to non-farm and examine the changes in quality of work life; to trace new social structures of accumulation emerged in the processes of new female non-farm employment; and to explore the trajectory of intra and inter farm, non-farm and policy impacts on female employment. After discussing the socio-economic conditions in Medak district and Patancheru Mandal and the village under study, it critically analyses the three household surveys of 1979-80, 1995-96 and 2009-10. Discusses the strategies of sustenance on land on the non-farm activities, both traditional and modern, and presents case studies to see the impact of changes on class, caste and gender. Also focuses on Self Help Groups and micro enterprises set up by SHG members and deals with a manufacturing industry Pennar as well.

Impact of tourism entrepreneurship on the growth of tourism industry: a study of the Union Territory of Puducherry / Y. Venkata Rao. n.d. Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

This research report is an attempt to measure the impact of tourism from tourist perspective and entrepreneurial perspective. The tourist perspective measures the satisfaction with reference to the infrastructural and service attributes related to tourism development. The second perspective identifies the motivation, development and growth factors related to tourism entrepreneurs. Total 375 tourists and 100 tourism entrepreneurs participated in the study. Puducherry's natural beauty, French aura, Sri Aurobindo legacy, low cost status as a tourism destination, new hotels and resorts, shopping arcades etc. have contributed towards Puducherry to become a major tourist attraction. The tourists visiting Puducherry seemed to be satisfied with the services offered at the destination and tourist entrepreneurs also seemed happy with their business and their standard of living gained from tourism business.

Empirical study on the visitor's intention to visit cultural heritage site - Rameshwaram, South India/ S. Yavana Rani. 2013 Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

This research study was conducted to theoretically develop and empirically test a structural equation model for predicting visitor's intention to visit cultural heritage site – Rameshwaram – in the frame of the theory of planned behaviour (TPB). After reviewing the models of travel destination choice, the two additional attributes – past behaviour (visitor's latest experience of visiting cultural heritage sites) and tour involvement (the level of importance, interest or enjoyment attached to culture tour, which mainly refers to all kinds of cultural activities) are added to the original model of the theory of planned behaviour. Thus, the study examined the impact of cognitive components such as attitude, subjective norms, perceived control, past behaviour and tour involvement on the intention to visit the heritage site. Also discussed demographic characteristics of the visitors, impact of gender, age group, tour type etc. on the intention to visit the site and length of stay.

Motivation to learn English as second language and language learning strategies used by the rural population of India/ Shahila Zafar. 2015 Research Report sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

This study aims to investigate the overall characteristics of the rural and urban undergraduate student's English language learning motivation and strategy selection and its use. It also aims to list the psychological barriers in English language learning and develop English language strategies for the rural population. The study was carried out among undergraduate students from various Arts, Science and Engineering colleges in Tamil Nadu. The report analyses demographic profile of the respondents; uses an adapted version of Gardner (2004) Attitude/Motivation Test Battery (AMTB) to check the respondent's motivation level for learning English language and uses an adapted version of Oxford's (1990) Strategy Inventory for Language Learning (SILL) to determine the language learning strategy use of the respondents. There is a significant moderate positive correlation between memory strategies and integrative orientation; memory strategies and desire to learn English; memory strategies and English course evaluation. Meta-cognitive strategies allow learners to evaluate their own learning pattern and coordinate the learning process. Affective strategies help learners to gain control and regulate their personal emotions, attitudes and values.

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