



NEW ARRIVALS

List of New Additions with Summaries

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Foreword

The current issue of “New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries” contains a list of New Books & Research Project Reports processed in the month of February, 2021 and available for use in the National Social Science Documentation Centre of ICSSR. In the main text, entries are arranged by Title, followed by bibliographical details and summary of the document. For easy retrieval Author and Keyword Index are also given at the end wherein number in front of Author or Keyword denotes to the serial number of the entry in the main list of New Additions. Interested readers can consult the listed titles by visiting the library.

Suggestions are always welcome.

Ramesh Yernagula
Director (Documentation)
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S.No	Titles and Other Details	Acc. No.
1	Administration of Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes: A Comparative Study of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka Implementation and Impact of MGNREGA/ Mouli, Raja.G-- Telangana, 2014; 62p.	51077
	<p>The research finds the objective of, India (2006) embarked on an ambitious attempt to fight rural poverty. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005 created a justiciable "right to work" for all households in rural India through the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, renamed the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) in 2009. This promises 100 days of work per year to all rural households whose adults are willing to do unskilled manual labour at the statutory minimum wage notified for the programme. Work is to be made available to anyone who demands it within 15 days of receiving an application to work, failing which the state government is liable to pay an unemployment allowance. Open village meetings (Gram Sabhas) are supposed to identify suitable projects and local government institutions (gram panchayats) are given a central role in planning and implementation. There are several distinct ways in which such a scheme tries to reduce poverty. The most direct and obvious way is by providing extra employment and income to the poorest in rural areas. The long-standing incentive argument is that the work requirements entail that the scheme will be "self-targeting" in that the non-poor will not want to do such work, and also prevents dependency as poor people will readily turn away from the scheme when better opportunities arise. Furthermore, by linking the wage rate for such work to the statutory minimum wage rate and guaranteeing work at that wage rate, such a scheme is essentially a means of enforcing the minimum wage rate on all casual work, including that not covered by the scheme. Indeed, the existence of such a programme can radically alter the bargaining power of poor men and women in the labour market, and also poor people living in not so-poor families, by increasing the reservation wage (the fall-back position if a bargain is not struck). They may then benefit even if they do not participate in the programme</p>	
2	Ageing in Urban Women Problems and Challenges/ Rathaur, Saroj-- Kanpur, 2015; 124p.	51068
	<p>The research project confines itself only to married urban women aged 60 years and above living with their family in urban Allahabad and urban Kanpur cities, it does not represent all the aged people of Indian society. These limitations make it difficult to generalize the findings for all the aged women in Indian society. However, the sample may be considered representable in establishing trends that may be regarded as generally applicable to the aged women in the urban Indian society as a whole. We can draw a few conclusions and generalizations based on some significant findings. Study shows that old age has started emerging as a social problem in Indian society due to some socio-cultural changes like</p>	

increasing importance of achieved properties, the changing social structure, individualistic values and negative attitude of young generation towards the aged. It can therefore be concluded that the crucial point in the ageing problem's not only the aged but the society also. According to Irving Rosow, It is not only the alienation of the old from the young but the alienation of the old and young from each other and of man from man. Findings indicate that aged people like to live with children and enjoy the interaction with them. The financially well-off aged parents with a better health condition are more likely to get proper care, respect, and authority in the family as compared to poor aged people. The emerging trend of modern nuclear family systems are also creating adjustment problem for old persons with the advancement of Industrialization, modernization, and urbanization the number of such Problematic old people have been keeping on Increasing. The problem may become very serious and endanger society if adequate steps are not taken on time These problems cannot be adequately handled at the individual and family levels. The poorly adjusted are unable to solve their problems themselves and they do not get any help from the family members. As a result, they look forward to social assistance which can and should be given by the government or NGOs through planning programs for the welfare of the aged.

- 3 Assessment of Malnutrition Among Children: A Micro Level Study of Gujars in Great Kashmir Himalaya Range-INDIA/ Rather, G.M-- Kashmir, 2014; 170p. 51072

The present research project was a micro-study with the main objective of assessing the malnutrition among the children (0 -14 years) of the Gujar community carried out in the Great Kashmir Himalayan Range leads to the following conclusion. The Great Himalayan Range, which encloses the Kashmir valley on the east —northeast and north-northwest, is a massive topographic barrier. The range extends uninterruptedly from west to east with a bend towards the southwest at Zoila. The range lies between the sandran drainage basin of Anantnag in the south to the Kazinag ridge of Baramulla in the north. The height of the Great Himalayan range ranges from 1600 meters to 6000 meters above mean sea level. The height of the range decreases towards the north. The base contour of the range is around 1800 metres in the south and gradually decreases to around 1600 towards the north. Below the base contour of the mountain range, the Valley of Kashmir has homogeneity in level. The region has mountainous topography with a slope from 10-30° in the foothills and above 40° in the hilly areas. Stratigraphic and geological evolution of the range shows almost a complete succession of systems/series of respective periods/ epochs with their unique formations/ beds running from Paleozoic Era to Caniozoic era except for Alluvium of recent origin. The drainage of the Great Kashmir Himalayan Range is antecedent and there are nine drainage basins. The study area being formed during Oogenesis of the Himalayas and subjected to tremendous transformation. The region possess about fourteen soil types. The study area is mountainous in topography has a distinctive character with its climatic peculiarities. The genesis of weather in the Kashmir Himalayas is intrinsically linked with the

mechanisms of weather in the Indian subcontinent in general. Based on general characteristics almost synonymous to Kashmir Valley.

- 4 Child Trafficking in Lambada Tribes and Administrative Response: A Study of Warangal District of Andhra Pradesh/ Suresh, Devath-- Telangana, 2013; 296p. 51080

The studies provide a clear picture of Human Trafficking & child rights, child laws and child trafficking in India and other states. Child Welfare Strategies in India research and it was exploring the international conventions and declarations; various policies and programmes; various laws and acts; five-year plans and role of the various ministries in India with special reference to child protection and welfare. The Child Trafficking in India discloses the scenario of the child and child problems with special reference to child trafficking in India and Andhra Pradesh state. The Status of Scheduled Tribal Children in India explains about the situation and status of the scheduled tribe children in India. The Lambada Tribes in Andhra Pradesh gives a clear picture about the demographic profile, history, culture, tradition, customs and lifestyle of the Lambada tribes in Andhra Pradesh state. Child Trafficking in Lambada Tribe Children and Administrative Response in Warangal District research provide a clear picture about the magnitude and tendency of the child trafficking in Lambada tribes and administrative response in Warangal district of the Andhra Pradesh state.

- 5 Contested Spaces: Exclusion and Discrimination in Institutions of Higher Learning in India/ Sukumar, N.-- Delhi, 2016; 167p. 51075

The project covered different patterns of discrimination and exclusion of Dalit students in four universities i.e. University of Delhi, Hyderabad Central University, Mumbai University, and Madras University. This study adopted both quantitative data from 84 students from Dalit communities along with few case studies (qualitative) have been analysed. The major findings are given below. Role of Administration and Scholarships: • The universities are not pro-active to implement the reservation policy. In certain cases, pressure from student organizations influenced university authorities to implement reservation policy. • Administration in all four universities is not very favourable and helpful to the Dalit students. • Rajeev Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) is given last priority in terms of official clearance to pass the bills and pay to the students. The students getting RGNF are treated as if they are getting money without any merit and also it is considered a matter of stigma. Since there is no fixed space to sit in the classroom, students from the Dalit community feel more comfortable talking to their community students? In various cases, high caste students ignore and avoid making friendships with Dalit students. Even if high caste students talk to Dalit students, then they make sure that in a public forum they want to be politically correct. But in small and close groups they make a mockery of Dalit students. This indicates the in-group and out-group exclusion among the peer groups and their prejudices. Students from the Dalit community feel more comfortable with Dalit teachers. A teacher from

others that Dalit castes give more attention and preference to the English medium and other than Dalit students. Since there is no direct discrimination in the evaluation process, but the English medium and high caste students get more marks. But in certain cases, Dalit students do get the highest marks. Nevertheless, the evaluation is the most viable tool to victimize and keep Dalit students under control. Therefore, the students from science disciplines rarely express their dissent towards the discrimination that they face in the classroom and the laboratories by fellow students, teachers, and supervisors. Cultural events and other events are organized based on caste preferences. Since the events organized by the Dalit students are open to all students for participation, but high caste students make their events exclusive and ignore the participation of Dalit students.

- Feeling of fear and humiliation among Dalit students while participating in public activities are very shuttle.
- Most of the students reported that they seldom received any support from other caste students, administration, and teachers in any case.
- For financial and emotional support Dalit students are dependent either on their families or Dalit friends. Since Dalit students come from a background of continuous struggle in every aspect whether it be social. Economic, political, cultural, emotional, or psychological, therefore they do not reveal much about their sufferings to their families. Their relational patterns in the campuses are reflecting clearly.
- For political and other security purposes Dalit students completely depend on the Dalit student organizations. Left, women or any political parties never come to support much of Dalit student's causes.
- In many cases, only Dalit teachers and few liberal and progressive teachers support Dalit students both economically and emotionally. They help in guiding their career prospects.
- University administration should make sure that there should be transparency in the admission and representation of Dalit students and teachers. The data of reserved seats (filled and vacant) of students and teachers must be available on the website of university. There should be a special cell in every department and university at the apex level to
- redress the grievances of the Dalit students. A primary investigation of complain needs to be done by the members belonging to the Dalit backgrounds in a secret manner and the findings to be disclosed to the complainant.
- A certain mechanism to be set up to ensure that Dalit students' complaints get resolved without any delay.
- Student's union and the representatives of different organizations to be given due space in the decision-making process of the investigation and student's related issues and programs.
- Mechanism needs to be evolved so that the impartial evaluation of the examinations say it written, interview, viva and thesis evaluation, etc can be ensured.
- Every committee of the university concerning the issues of student welfare must contain Dalit student's representatives with equal gender representation.
- The nominal representation of SC/ST teacher as the observer in the committees and governing bodies is not sufficient. SC/ST teachers must be appointed as the experts so that the grievances of Dalit students can be resolved on a priority and effective basis.

6 CSR Hazardous Sector: The Indian Scenario/ Mishra, Ram Kumar-- New 51060
Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2020; 248p.

This book provides an idea of United Nations SDGs as a reflection on the shifts from the MOGs is one of the prime moves for the 21st Century for strengthening the social protection movement. The world is increasingly becoming aware that environmental and social issues associated with business activities can create risks for living beings. The environmental and social impacts caused, or perceived to have been caused, by a business can result in consequences such as production delays, negative publicity, threats to operating licenses, and unforeseen expenditures. Social Risk Management (SRM) is a new concept. The main objective of SRM is to extend the traditional framework of social protection to include prevention, mitigation, and coping strategies to protect basic livelihoods and promote risk-taking (Holzmann and Jorgensen 2001). It is with this background it was important to understand the CSR practices of Oil and gas and mines and minerals.

- 7 Educational Attainment and Challenges of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes of Karnataka/ Korra, Vijay-- Hyderabad, 2015; 190p. 51065

The main objective of the study is to gather information and examine to what extent education has been spread among DNTs De-notified Tribes and its implication for their empowerment, identity, and development. This project is implemented in the state of Karnataka. The DNTs include denotified, nomadic, and semi-nomadic communities. The Indian state of Karnataka is situated on a tableland where the western and eastern Ghat ranges converge. The Karnataka state is not only popular for its fauna and flora but also famous for its 'Scheduled Tribes and De-notified communities'. The economy of the tribal groups and DNTs are still dependent on forest and also plains region Methodology for the data collection on the information of DNTs of Karnataka is used as per the guidelines given by the Council for Social Development which includes interview schedules, sampling method, categorization of DNTs and modules to be used while collecting data, tabulation and report writing. After a closed discussion by sitting amidst intellectuals and experts of education, the workable modalities are implemented in Karnataka state with the help of research investigators, who belong to respective selected DNTs of Karnataka. After a pilot survey in Karnataka and among all DNTs in the state; the following communities were selected under the categorization of De-notified Tribes (DNTs), De-notified Tribes (stigmatized), and Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Communities (NSNCs). The study also considered one upwardly mobile group among the DNTs for comparison.

- 8 Educational Status of Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh Attainments and Challenges/ Bhukya, Bhangya-- Telangana, 2014; 137p. 51071

This study illustrates the unbecoming change in education at all level from primary to higher. In our educational institutions, one can easily witness the scanty infrastructural facilities. Demoralizing curriculum. Demoralized teachers. Poor quality education and indifferent attitude of the state. As

has been seen in preceding chapters, almost all parents are sending their children to school, irrespective of the quality, one or two teachers are coming to school regularly, some or no teaching aids are used in classroom teaching, one or two facilities are provided by the state to disadvantaged but there is no proportionate qualitative change seen in Scheduled Tribes' education in Telangana. We believe it's the same case all over India, may be worse or better. This is a complete denial of quality education to STs, and we call this denial of invisible discrimination which is deliberate and embedded in our social and political system. In this sense, this is more of a political question rather than a mere educational problem. The mushrooming of private schools and colleges to some extent destroyed the government schools/colleges in Telangana. Private institutions are largely owned by higher castes and they pressurize the government and government teachers' associations to weaken government institutions to woo students towards private institutions. They are now formed into a syndicate and deciding all educational policies of the government, including the appointment of State Higher Education Council Chairpersons and Vice-Chancellors of state universities. Some of them have now entered into politics and weakening government educational institutions systematically. The reason why Scheduled Tribes do not aspire for corporate jobs is because of their lack of quality education and English language skills. Language is a major issue in ST education. All the ST communities have their community language and they also speak the language of other ST communities of their habitat. STs speak two-three languages apart from the state official language. In anyway Hindi and English are further imposed on them. As has been said, when things are going out of the way, the state is completely callous. It is because of the embedded caste practices of our system. ST communities are small and scattered in small pockets of the state. They are considered to be insignificant in the electoral system. As a result, no political party or government pays any attention to their cause. There are open negligence and denial of opportunities to STs. It is because of this Scheduled Tribe education remained as an unfinished agenda even after the 68th year of independence of India.

- 9 Educational Status of Scheduled Tribes on Gujarat Attainment and challenges/ Patel, J.C-- Gujrat, 2014; 244p. 51076

In the present study, parents, students of upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education are included in the survey of ST and non - ST respondents. The survey of teachers, school and village was also done along with it. In it, respondents from five districts of Gujarat were selected according to the need for research. In the context of the information about the district village, things like available facilities of the hospital, water, electricity, irrigation, transport are included. Looking at that 29 out of 35 villages have government hospitals while three villages have no hospitals. About water facility, wells, and tube. Wells are available in almost all the villages. The overall proportion of the population in the villages of tribal areas is seen less compared to the villages near the cities. In 17 villages under the study, an irrigation facility is seen but in 15 villages

irrigation facility is not seen. A transport facility is available in 33 villages. The proportion of the rich class is on an average of 3% in the villages. In the survey of teachers, 35% of teachers are ST and others are from SC, OBC, and other communities. In the Adivasi tribe, the proportion of Bhil teachers is found to be the highest. They mainly follow the Hindu religion. Very few tribal follow their traditional Adivasi religion. The ST respondents are found to be knowing mother tongue while Non — ST know other languages apart from the mother tongue. There is a difference among them regarding experience. Non — ST has more educational experience than ST. Therefore, no special social distance is found with the teacher. This is told by an ST respondent. No special difference is found in the experience with the principal.

- 10 Female Domestic Workers and Socio-Economic Inclusion/ Bhosale, Sunil- 51078
- Pune, 2015; 115p.

The research context to the educational status of domestic workers was low and most of the children of these households were studying in Municipality and vernacular medium schools. Most of the domestic workers were found to be exploited at the workplace. Most of them were working in two and more than two houses and for five hours a day and do not have weekly off as it was found that most of them get a holiday in one house but have to go to work for another house. Most of the domestic workers were not paid for the extra work. Some of the domestic workers were dismissed due to some weird reasons and some were unemployed as they were dismissed arbitrarily (without any notice). When it comes to interpersonal relationships there were some advantageous relations. The advantageous being that most of the employers help the domestic workers economically in crisis, were influenced by employers concerning the importance of education, saving money and methods of cooking. But this was few. On the contrary, most of them were maltreated as they were offered tea in broken cups, given stale food and insulted at the workplace. Regarding the health of domestic workers, it was found that they have health-related issues due to work. Also, some were jobless for months and were suffering due to accidents in the workplace. The domestic workers were found to be excluded from social security benefits as most of them lack awareness of schemes and only some have a membership of unions. Some of the domestic workers were found to be registered with the Female Domestic Workers Welfare Board, Maharashtra. There is scope for mobilization and unionization of domestic workers so that they avail of the social security benefits under the various legislations as most of the domestic workers were unhappy with their situation.

- 11 Financial Management of Rural Women Mirco Enterprises (RWMEs) in 51084
Kerala / Kumar, Santhosh -- Kerala, 2016; 347p.

The study has focused on Women micro-entrepreneurship through central and state government-sponsored self-employment programmes for poverty alleviation and women empowerment has been instrumental in hitting the target to a greater extent. The ultimate reduction in the poverty

ratio of the country over years is somewhat strong evidence of the fruits of the varied programmes implemented so far for poverty reduction. Though all the initiatives were not completely successful, some of the central government-sponsored programmes viz; Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) (1982) and the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) (1999) were specially designed to include more women to take up income-generating activities through micro-entrepreneurship especially in rural areas. The initiative of the Government of Kerala in this regard by setting up the State Poverty Eradication Mission in 1998 which now covers 42 lakh poor households in Kerala is a model initiative that grabbed international attention. Paraphrased as 'Kudumbashree' the mission has been promoting women micro-enterprises on a large scale offering entrepreneurial training and orientation to poor women in addition to the support for procuring finance in the form of loans and subsidies. Moreover, Kerala has also been witnessing the promotional extended by NGOs and community/religious-based organisation to poor women to run economic activities. Though the results of the study are indicating a bright future for the women micro-entrepreneurship initiative, scientific micro-business planning and its initiation and proper financial management are inevitable to succeed in future. Considering the current situation of Kerala with a high unemployment rate compared to other states in India, especially among women in the rural areas, women micro-enterprises are safety valves to turn the situation into a positive one. However, careful activity selection, implementation, and proper financial management of these enterprises with the support of the governments and NGOs are inevitable to flourish. Careful nurturing of the existing enterprises to sustain them is more important than setting up new ones just to add numbers for boasting.

- 12 Industrial development in Telangana through Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self Certification System: TS-IPASS/ Mishra, Ram Kumar -- New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2020; 127p. 51062

The book presents the initiatives taken by the Government of Telangana for creating an enabling business environment in the state. The focus is on of technology to bring all the stakeholders on a single platform and simplify the industrial approval process. TS-iPASS is a novel experiment of the Telangana government and this book collates the perceptions of various stakeholders involved in the delivery of TS-iPASS from the supply side as well as the views of entrepreneurs using the system for approvals.

- 13 Influence of Television and Internet on Students' Lives in Assam: A Social Geographical Study/ Borgohain, Parijat-- Guwahati, 2017; 233p. 51066

The study has revealed that overall the influence of television and the Internet on students' lives in Assam has been positive. The students have gained a lot of knowledge in various fields from these media which have helped them to grow personally, academically, and socially. As these media have become almost indispensable in the modern world, all the students of Assam must acquire the requisite knowledge to use these

media judiciously which will, in turn, help them to move forward in life. At the same time, they should also see that these media do not take over their lives completely in such a way that they become slaves to them or are addicted to them. If such a situation occurs, these media will prove to be harmful rather than helpful to them in the present and may prove to be stumbling blocks for their future developments. Parents, educational institutions, and government agencies have important roles to play in this regard.

- 14 Intergenerational Relationships - A Psycho-Social Study/ Sharma, Dutt 51079
Deepti -- New Delhi, 2015; 75p.

The researcher has arrived at the following conclusion on the basis of the analysis of the data collected as per all the objectives of the present study: The data showed that both grandparent and grandchildren have scored above average on both the parts of the Role & Expectation schedule which indicates that the level of mutual expectation about each other's role in the relationship is quite noticeable. All other factors aside both generations expect various kinds of mutually comfortable roles and behaviour from each other. ✓ It is seen from the results that grandparents scored slightly higher on both the parts of the expected schedule but the difference is only found to be significant for the grandchildren role items. This indicates that grandparent's expectations are higher with respect to grandchildren roles as compare to their own role. ✓ Grandchildren showed a little higher role strain than grandparents. Although the mean scores on role strain for all grandchildren and grandparents have come out to be above average which shows all the respondents from the two generations do face strain in their relationships. SO, both grandsons and grandfathers scored little higher on the expectation schedule than their female counterparts. But on role strain female respondents scored a little higher. Although the differences in scores are not significant but any trend in the results cannot be ignored. Living arrangement is an important factor effecting the expectations and level of strain of respondents. Grandparents staying away from their families scored much higher for the expectation schedule and lesser for the role strain scale and those who stay together with their children experience more strain and the results were significantly different. Both grandparents and grandchildren directly and indirectly mentioned to experience strain in their relationships. Grandmothers shared that they have faced many challenges in their relationships and it is easier for male counterparts as they have larger social circle and do not face strain directly inside the house. They are the ones who have to directly deal with all issues. Children agreed that to face challenges while dealing with their grandparents regarding certain kind of behaviour. They also mention to compromise on their privacy when grandparents are around. No direct significant relation was seen between social support and the variables of role expectation and role strain. However, in discussions al elderly participants agreed to expect more support and encouragement from families and society. With life satisfaction scale only the grandchildren role item part of role expectation scale has been correlated negatively which

means where expectations are higher from grandchildren role than the level of life satisfaction might be lower. Findings revealed strongly that scores on both social support and life satisfaction scales are positively and significantly correlated statistically. This is also visible from the mean scores and is evident that if social support increases the life satisfaction of the elderly also increases. One of the very strong finding of the study is that grandfathers have scored higher on both the variables of social support and life satisfaction than the female grandparent category with the difference been statistically significant. It is also found from the discussions that there is serious lack of awareness among female elderly about the various social welfare services available for the elderly. There has been difference in the factors responsible for life satisfaction as per the grandfathers and grandmothers. Grandmothers mainly mentioned recognition and respect in the family and involvement in household decisions apart from support from their Spouse, Physical well-being, cordial relations, appreciation for efforts and few religious involvements. Grandfathers also mentioned physical well-being and respect from family as common factors like grandmothers. Other factors which grandfathers found responsible for their life satisfaction level were financial security, economies independence, like minded friends, work related satisfaction, social involvement, good social network, fruitful job, security, and status in the family. It was discussed by elderly male that they are still financially independent and also spend on their children but even if they does not do.

- 15 Intervention Programme for Environmental Sensitization Amongst the Stakeholders at Different Levels in Education/ Salve, Vinod-- Kalbhor, 2017; 174p. 51081

This research has risen a prime concern of the environment for mankind. We all wish to have a clean environment but very few of us are aware and much less feel genuinely concerned about it. Global concern regarding the steadily deteriorating state of the environment has emphasized the need for Environmental Education — obviously a powerful vehicle bringing about change, a panacea of all evils and a potent weapon for prevention that plays a central role in society. The need of the hour is to make people sensitive towards nature through a strong program of Environmental Education. Environmental Education is a way of creating knowledge, understanding, values, attitudes, skills, abilities and awareness among individual and social groups towards environmental protection. Natural calamities and manmade disasters are increasing day by day. The calamity that happened in Uttarakhand is one such example by which we can learn that we should be more environmentally cautious. A carbon footprint is a measure of the impact our activities have on the environment and in particular climate change. Carbon Footprint is not a new concept aboard. In western countries, a substantial number of researches has been done on carbon footprints. But, now it is our turn to find out proper solutions for our environment. This particular study is taken up to effectively explore the way we use carbon footprints to save the environment as a responsible citizen in every role that we play in society.

- 16 Open defecation free India: a case of Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh/ Mishra, R.K.-- New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2020; 303p. 51061

The book has talked about Dreaming for Open Defecation Free (ODF) India and practising Swachata Abhiyan through Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) drew the attention of people of all ages across India Kudos! to the Governments at both Central and State for their untiring efforts in developing open defecation free villages. Tackling a simple and gentle issue of 'Open Defecation (OD) is such a compounded and moral challenge that enormous efforts and resources are needed to bring in the desired changes in Indian villages.

- 17 Patent ownership in India: an analysis/ Satish, N.G and Mishra, Ram Kumar-- New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2020; 238p. 51063

The current study evaluates the patent ownership in India by both local and foreign entities across the technologies to know about their clustering and dispersion. The study touches on the strength of local innovation and patent ownership at a macro level. The book comprises nine chapters covering trends in patent applications and grants; assignee wise and subject-wise analysis; and two specific case studies on patent ownership in medical devices and transportation.

- 18 Politics of Regionalism and the Issue of Direct Funding in the Sixth Schedule Area of Mizoram/ Doungel, Jangkhongam-- New Delhi, 2015; 214p. 51059

The present Sixth Schedule Area of Mizoram was the domain of the lai (Pawi) chiefs and the Mara (Lakher) chiefs since the pre-British period and they (Lai chiefs and Mara chiefs) were never inferior to Sailo and other Lusei chiefs of the North Lushai Hills as well as Lunglei region of the South Lushai Hills. Lai and Mara had autocratic chieftainship like their kindred tribes of the other Zo ethnic group and chieftainship may be defined as a traditional government of the village that was ruled by hereditary chiefs. Some powerful chiefs extended their influence over other chiefs in a vast tract of land which came to be known as "chiefdom". Chiefdom was the political system where some powerful chiefs extended their influence over other chiefs and indirectly controlled them without disturbing their autonomous functioning as chiefs. Falam and Halkha (Haka) in Chin Hills were regarded as the two most powerful chiefdoms of the Lais and also of the whole Zo ethnic group. Falam and Halkha were said to be the strongest chiefdoms in Chin Hills whose influence extended even beyond Chin Hills in the following territories, namely, Chittagong Hill Tract, Arakan, Mizoram, Baga, and Silchar area of Assam, some part of Tripura, the southern part of Manipur, Burmese plain and Lushai Hills which were collectively named as Falam-Halkha realm. Further, tax and tribute had also been collected by chiefs of Halkha and Falam as a sign of their supremacy over their tributary chiefs. As Lai and Mara chiefs had genealogical link and matrimonial alliance with the powerful chiefdoms of Chin Hills, they were not disturbed at all by the Sailo chiefs. Instead, they (Lai chiefs and Mara

chiefs) were the ones who attacked and plundered the Lusei chiefs in the past. As such, they did not regard Sailo chiefs as higher than them; instead, they regarded themselves as more powerful than the Sailo chiefs because of the influence of the powerful chiefdoms of Chin Hills. The status quo was maintained even during the British rule but it began to be disturbed with the advent of India's independence. Therefore, movements for autonomy in the Sixth Schedule Area of Mizoram are the legacy of the Lai and the Mara chiefs. It is found that despite the repeated demands for Direct Funding for the ADCs by the leaders of ADCs and even the Government of Mizoram, the responses of the Government of India for a period of the Sixth Schedule has always focused on village empowerment. After examination, the Ministry of Finance found that Direct Funding would be ultra vires of the Constitution as the financial relations of the Centre and the States are governed by Article 266 which provides for a transfer of funds only between the Consolidated Fund of India and the Consolidated Fund of respective States therefore, the true nature of this Direct Funding issue should be understood and taught so that feelings of enmity which may crop up as a result of arguments on Direct Funding between the south and the north could be avoided. Further, politicians and political parties of the Sixth Schedule Area should also understand the constitutional implications and they should not indulge in utopian propaganda. So, the issue of Direct Funding should not be allowed to be exaggerated and misinterpreted while the real facts of it should be realized and appropriate steps should be taken in that regard through public and academic discourses. Further, the provision now provided as per the amendment of the Village council Act, adopted in the three ADCs of Mizoram should be effectively pursued and socio-economic development in the villages of the Sixth Schedule Area of Mizoram should be pursued with the new Act. This could be achieved through the Panchayati Raj fund provided in the Act. Lastly, Direct Funding in the form of village empowerment and democratic decentralization which is now enshrined for villages in the Sixth Schedule Area of Mizoram should be effectively enforced instead of diverting the mind and opinion of the public in daydreaming political propaganda or receiving plan and non-plan funds directly from the Central Government bypassing the State Government).

- 19 Preventive Measures of HIV/AIDS in North-East India An Analytical Study of Manipur State/ Singh, Satyveer-- Uttar Pradesh, 2013; 182p. 51064

In the study, an attempt has been made to examine HIV/AIDS in Churachandpur District of Manipur, North East India. The study has particularly examined the burning problems of HIV/AIDS in the Churachandpur district. The rate of its infection particularly in the younger generation is alarming us in every sphere of life. These pointed out that some serious thought should be given for controlling and chalking out a plan of action to kill the disease before it kills you. Hence, an attempt has been made through this (study) to pursue the burning problem and it is hoped that this will effectively help in solving or controlling HIV/AIDS in Churachandpur District of Manipur State. The socio-economic of HIV-AIDS is concerned in Churachandpur district, to minimize the negative impact in

the community, SHALOM in Churachandpur district has five broad areas of community education, health care and support services, injecting drug users (IDUs) services, women and children programme and T.B. Control and Treatment Programme since 60% at Shalom hospice are suffering from dual HIV T.B. infection. The latest addition to SHALOM is AIDS Orphans Education support in 2003 as a part of the women and children programme. HIV was detected for the first time in Manipur in 1990. The virus quickly spread because of the sharing of injecting equipment by intravenous drug users (IDUs) who still form nearly 50 % of all HIV positive persons in the state. Today Manipur is one of the five high HIV prevalence states in India and Churachandpur, one of the eight districts of Manipur in North- East India, is the worst affected district calculated based on the number of HIV infected persons. At a community level, the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS in the district is also related to an economic loss of key productive members, transfer of Hence, responsibilities and costs onto community coping mechanism. Hence, a community may be compelled to provide help or support in several ways when parents or earning members of the family become ill. But on a wider societal level, the impact will concern issues such as economic costs as a result of HIV infection among workers in various sectors, production affected as a result of depletion of the labour force, a burden on the health care system and problems at workplaces in the form of absenteeism. The preventive of HIV/AIDS. The social condition results from effects and effect also prudence rate of HIV/VIRUS such as in Manipur State of North East India. There are major causes to the spread of HIV due to drug injector and the hub of the Mafia of a drug dealer. International border plays a very important role to affect this situation due to weak controlling authority and favourable social circumstance increase to the prevalence rate of HIV Virus among the population the overall situation in the context of North East Region the anti-trafficking measures as reflected at the grassroots level is infant stage. International and national level action and the activism of the Civil Society have brought the issue of trafficking under greater policy focus and executive and judicial direction, apart from enhancing the degree of social awareness about it. The partnership between law enforcement, welfare and Civil Society areas, Organizations have not come under any significant degree of institutionalization. The traffickers manage to evade the arm of the law and the trafficked continue to get abused, criminalized and punished, not to speak of the latter's re-trafficking. The strong net-working bring concerted efforts within the state and need community need to be established. The Panchayats/Village Development Council/ Customary laws should play a vital role in the prevention of trafficking women and children from the respective villages and town in the North East Region

- 20 Religion, Identity-Formation and Well Being: A Multicentric Social Psychological Exploration/ Kapur, Preeti-- Delhi, 2000; 226p. 51067

The present study demonstrates that religion and religious matters are of vital interest to the psychology of religion. People come to perceive virtually all aspects of their lives as having religious character and significance. However, the empirical study of religion in the field of psychology is still in

its infancy. Further research is required in this field. One promising direction would be to focus on the use of strategy longitudinal research. Current research has often used cross-sectional designs. We know that religion and religiosity are closely linked to attitudes, emotions and actions, Studies are required to determine how the perception of the sacred impacts behaviour. Second, we need to study religion and religiosity as a pattern of behaviour. For example, how do perceptions of religiosity develop and change over the life span? It can be said that these perceptions are likely to grow out of complex personal, social and religious dimensions. Third, current research has concentrated in the Western world. India as a religious and plural society must be understood from the lens of its prevalent diversity. The present study considered each of the four religions as a monolithic group. However, we are aware of the diversity present even Within any one religion practised in the Indian setting. Each religion has its sects and it will be Worthwhile to study how beliefs and attitudes differ across the sub-groups Further, research that cuts across religious groups should exam me the factors that lead to tolerance of intolerance of religious matters of others groups m t e m1 1eu. It is hoped that the present study would help to capture practical applications of how do we encourage people to respect differences in the definitions of what they hold and what others hold as sacred. How socio-religious beliefs held by a group will help understand intractable conflicts. For it can be said that differences in perceptions are due to the belief systems that we come to hold through the process of socialization and maturity. Religion also plays a vital role in counselling and therapy. On the whole, the present study on identity, religion and well-being endorses the study of religion beyond a focus on traditional religious concepts and practices, such as beliefs in god, prayer and involvement. It suggests that varying aspects of life at the individual and societal level hold religious significance. Religion needs attention and not denial without seriously looking into its various facts Also, different aspects of life are interrelated in such a way, that each influence the other in a recursive way. The relationships are not linear and therefore longitudinal approach may help in deciphering the modes of linkages among religion, identity and well-being.

- 21 Searching for Space in Globalisation Era: Fringe Sector Livelihood Earners in Urban Economy-The Case of Surat City of Gujrat/ Desai, Kiran-- Surat, 2014; 401p. 51070

The present study relates context of the primordial ties have become the only mainstay for FSEs in terms of social security and support as unions are facing extinction, the state has almost withdrawn in terms of providing protection and the livelihood market has been facing instability and fluidity for both the sub-sectors; casual labour and self-employment. This development certainly raises the theoretical issue about the relationship between industrial and urban social order vis-a-vis primordial social institutions. It is envisaged that with the evolution and advent of industrial urban social order traditional and primordial social ties and bonding would get weakened, an institution of the joint family too would get feeble and that about work-related interest would get strengthened. But this inter-

relationship between industrial urban order and traditional social institutions is determined more by the nature of industrialization and urbanization than their mere evolution and existence. It is true that in the case of many of the European societies decline of age-old social institutions was witnessed and that was caused due by the advent of the robust nature of industrialization that had features of marked advancements of individual freedom and organizations based on achieved status. But that has not happened in third world countries such as India and that possibility has completely quashed with the advent of the globalization project.

- 22 Social Sector Development for Inclusive Growth of Maharashtra/ Kamble, Prakash. S-- Kolhapur, 2014; 469p. 51069

The present research study is exclusively related to the state of Maharashtra, which is one of the developed states in India. More importantly, it is a progressive and pro-social reforms state in India. It is a fact that it is a rapidly growing state in India. But it is necessary to know, the beneficiaries of the rapid economic growth being achieved by the state. This requires studying the inclusive growth of the state of Maharashtra. As social services being provided by the social sector, especially by the Government enables the satisfaction of the social wants of the people and thereby social welfare Maximization. More importantly, it also facilitates participation in productive activities and economic growth, whereby the benefits of growth can be derived, which is known as inclusive growth. It is well known that the development of the social sector, particularly by the government enables inclusive growth. Hence it is an important component of the inclusive growth of any economy. It is therefore essential to study the social sector development of Maharashtra useful for its inclusive growth. Besides this, the state of social sector development highlights the number of problems in its development, hence the hindrances in the inclusive growth of Maharashtra. This also enables the honesty, sincerity, and efforts of the government of Maharashtra towards the social sector development of the state, and consequently its inclusive growth. The interrelated elements of inclusive growth are: 1) Poverty Reduction and increase in quantity and quality of employment 2) Agriculture Development 3) Social Sector Development, 4) Poor quality delivery systems 5) Achievement of 119th rank among 170 countries on Human Development index. 6) Social indicators are much lower for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. 7) Malnutrition among children is one major problem 8) Since BPO brought the multi culture environment to India, this sector is facing savour pressure due to the global recession. 9) Social advancements in India are still at lower growth due to the strong influence of culture and regional disparities.

- 23 Social Status of Women as Affected by The Capacity to Bear Children (A Comparison Between Fertile and Infertile Women Residing in The Same Family)/ Baru, Anamika-- Jammu; 91p. 51074

The research project talk about Indian, infertility and childlessness are culturally considered significant problems which have both social and religious repercussions. In Hinduism, religious texts like 'Vedas' and 'Upanishads', epics such as 'Ramayana' and 'Mahabharata', and social commentaries such as Kautilya's 'Arthashastra' have persuaded men and women to have children, because childlessness is a curse according to these sources. According to traditional Hindu belief, a child, especially a male child, is needed to secure their rebirth. Only a male child can perform rituals related to death. For many people, not having children, means not achieving peace in life (Mishra and Dubey, 2014). Norms and social values in India favour higher fertility with marriage for females. The newly married girls in India are often given the blessing of elders to beget large families and childlessness or lack of bearing male child invites prejudice and ill will. Childlessness though a physiological phenomenon, has psychological, social, and personal implications. Despite this, the problem of childlessness has been largely overlooked in favour of research and promotion of family planning (Ram, 2004). The purpose of the present study was to explore the social status of infertile women to delineate the various problems faced by them in the selected socio-cultural context. The investigator compared the responses obtained from infertile women with fertile women who were enjoying the status of motherhood and residing in the same family. The sample consisted of 100 infertile women (core group), 100 fertile women (reference group), and one of their immediate family members. 50 infertile women, 50 fertile women, and 50 family members were selected from Jammu city (J&K) and an equal number was selected from Roorkee city from Uttarakhand. Snowball sampling technique was used to select the sample.

- 24 Traditional texts of Theory and Practice A Socio-Linguistic Analysis of Knowledge texts From Kerala/ M, Jalsa.-- Kottayam, 2013; 177p. 51073

This research was primarily held keeping the scientific works and those pragmatic works that were based on these scientific texts of Kerala at the forefront. The scientific books of Kerala were mainly either the interpretations or commentaries of Sanskrit or Tamil works. However, the pragmatic works present the unique specialities of the language. The works which deal with facts that provide knowledge ratiocinatively and have been considered scientific works. In this category Bhashakautaleeyam. Sangeeta Shastram and Praisham Bhashyam have been included. Considering this way, it becomes clear that Attaprakaram, Kramadeepika, Kalarividya, Yogasaram, Kuzhikkattu Pachcha, Akkavatam Varuttendum Prakaram, Mahajyavine Varuttendum Prakaram, Cherumukku Pachcha, and Karimukku Pachcha cannot be incorporated into this category. Similar to the Pachchakal and the Prakarangal, the palm leaf records detailing the daily accounts and the account of the Tantric activities of the prominent Namboothiri and Nair families (Granthavankal) are the other important criteria of Linguistics. The language of the same is the one-off transaction conducted between the individual and the society of that time. Though the mixings of idiolects can be seen, they were a part of either the caste or the hierarchical systems. It is also true that the

regional variations existed as linguistic variations. They are the creations of the age in which they exist.

- 25 भारत की आणविक नीति उभरते आयाम एवं चुनौतियाँ/ दाधीच, नरेश-- जयपुर, 2015; 183p. 51082

भारतीय आणविक नीति उभरते आयाम एवं चुनौतिया के वर्तमान सन्दर्भ तथा भावी सम्भावनाओं को रेखांकित किया गया इसी प्रयास के अंतर्गत आणविक परिदृश्य की चुनौतियों के मध्य भारतीय आणविक नीति की क्षमताओं तथा सीमाओं का दक्षिण एशियाई शक्ति संतुलन के संदर्भ में विशेष आकलन है। भारत की आणविक नीति आज भी जिस मुकाम पर है उसका आधारशिला १९६५ में श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री ने रखी। इससे पूर्व पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने सामग्रियां जुटाई थी श्रीमती इंदिरा गाँधी ने इसकी दीवारे खड़ी की और वाजपेयी ने इसको गगन चुम्बी ईमारत की तरह खड़ा किया और मनमोहनसिंह ने इसे नयी ऊर्जा प्रदान की था अमेरिका के साथ परमाणु करार कर एक नयी पहचान दिलाई अब मौजूदा मोदी सरकार की ये जिम्मेदारी बनती है की वह इस परमाणु नीति को एक ऐसी पहचान दे जिससे भारत की गिनती एक श्रेष्ठ परमाणु शक्ति सम्पन्न देशों में हो जो परमाणु शक्ति का उपयोग सकारात्मक कार्यों में कर रहा हो। भारतीय परमाणु नीति की उपलब्धियों का निष्कर्ष : १. अनेक विविधताओं तथा अप्रसारी ताकतों के बावजूद भी हमारा देश एक रहा। २. हमने बाहरी खतरों तथा दवावों से अपनी क्षेत्रीय अखंडता को बचाये रखा। ३. हमारे देश ने एन एफ यु (नो फर्स्ट यूज) की नीति का अनुसरण किया। ४. भारत को अपनी प्रथम प्रहार करने की नीति में बदलाव करना चाहिए। ५. हमें अपने पड़ोसी देशों की ताकत को कम नहीं आंकना चाहिए। ६. हमने परमाणु नीति और परमाणु अंतरिक्ष तथा प्रोद्योगिकी विकल्पों के रास्ते यथावत बनाये रखने चाहिए। ७ .मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ती के पर्याप्त लचीलापन रखते हुए , हमें अपने रक्षा तथा विदेश नीति सम्बन्धी आर्थिक सम्बन्धों को बनाये रखना चाहिए। लोकतांत्रिक देश के रूप में हमारी ये उपलब्धि रही है की अनेक विविधताओं वाले समाज के प्रतिकूल दबावों के रहते हुए भी हमने अपनी उल्लेखनीय योग्यता हासिल की। यदि विकासशील देशों के तुलना में भारत का मूल्यांकन किया जाये तो यह स्पष्ट हो जायेगा की भारत ने पिछले ६८ वर्षों में अपनी परमाणु नीति में कितना परिवर्तन किया है और कितनी प्रगति की है क्योंकि यूरोप महाद्वीप के कई देश स्वतंत्र प्राप्ति के तीन सौ वर्ष बाद भी वहां नहीं पहुंचे है जहा तक उनसे उम्मीद थी जबकि उनकी आबादी हमसे बहुत कम तथा संसाधन हम से कई गुने अधिक है गणराज्य के ६५ वर्ष पुरे होने के बाद आज हम अपनी उपलब्धियाँ से काफी खुश है अंत में आशा है कि हम संगठित होकर एक सत्र में बंधे है और किसी भी विघटनकारी ताकत के सामने नहीं झुकेंगे।

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