



# **NEW ARRIVALS**

**List of New Additions with Summaries**

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## **Foreword**

The current issue of “New Arrivals: List of New Additions with Summaries” contains a list of New Research Project Reports processed in the month of January, 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)  
NASSDOC

S.No	Titles and Other Details	Acc. No
1	Empirical Study on The Visitor's Intention to Visit Cultural Heritage Site - Rameshwaram, south India/ Rani, Yavana.S. -- Tamilnadu: 2013	50063

This research study was conducted to theoretically develop and empirically test a structural equation model for predicting visitors' intention to visit a cultural heritage site in the frame of the theory of planned behaviour. After reviewing the models of travel destination choice, the two additional attributes Past behaviour (visitors' 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. The proposed hypotheses that attempted to identify the structural relationships between the five constructs in the model were examined through a series of analyses in AMOS 21. This chapter provides the findings and conclusions of the study concerning its secondary objectives, hypotheses and research problem. The sub hypotheses identified in the report are tested by applying student's t-test, one way ANOVA, chi-square, correlation tests, and regression tests by applying SPSS version 16. Finding on this study based on the theoretical review and empirical research, all measurement scales for each construct of the proposed model were developed and utilized to investigate the relationships between the constructs. An assessment of reliability and validity of the measurement scales revealed that title measurement scale for each construct was reliable and valid in terms of the internal consistency and accuracy of what they intended to measure. The five constructs of TPB, which was composed of 3 items each, generated a Cronbach's coefficient's alpha of 0.859. The reliability exceeded the recommended level 0.7 (Hair et al., 1989). This indicates that this measurement scale was reliable in assessing visitors' intention to visit the cultural heritage site. Structural equation modelling was used to analyse the fit of the proposed theoretical model. First, exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was conducted to tourism development impact (TDI) construct to condense the measurement scales. Secondly, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was conducted to refine the predicted relationships of the observed indicators to the constructs. The vast number of visitors has serious damaging effects on the physical and cultural environments of heritage sites. It is a great challenge for the government to cope with the conflict between conservation and heritage tourism and to explore the mutual benefits to be derived from the development of sustainable heritage tourism. However, the method for raising public awareness to understand and conserve cultural heritage is by class education at schools, colleges and universities. It will be helpful for the students not only to know more about the history and culture of their hometown, their own country and the whole world but also to set up the concept of promoting conversation and supporting sustainable economic natural and cultural development.

- 2 Environment Education online-Learning in a Community of Practice/ Sharma, Susan: 2013 50057

The Study about Environment studies are now understood to permeate all other fields of study including life skills education. Education in general is undergoing a transition in India with the arrival of disruptive technologies. With the advent of web technologies, there is a universal trend towards individualized learning, life-long learning and collaborative learning. Our research project spans a 12-year-old, growing online community, in a live online project [IndianWildlifeClub.com](http://IndianWildlifeClub.com). Part I of our project scope is restricted to affirming the impacts of Environment Education online, as we strongly believe that this is a fast-changing learning area which can benefit immensely from a life-long learning approach in continuing education. Part II of our project scope covers the active part of our research. Based on the analysis of our questionnaire survey and group interaction at four cities Gurgaon, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Cochin, we have introduced online environment education modules in collaboration with a 125-year-old NGO in the field of natural history, Bombay Natural History Society. We have also finalized a project for actively seeking outfield volunteers Interested in working on wilderness projects. Over the years, Indian Wildlife Club, the first online club for nature lovers in India, developed into a community of practice with users sharing experiences through online chats, travel experiences, weblogs and original articles. In our project "Learning in a Community of Practice", we channelized twelve years of content contributed by members of the club into information and knowledge modules which can be accessed through a Personalized Learning Environment (PLE).

- 3 From Commercialization of Crops to Commoditization of Farm Land Transition in Production Role of Female Labor From Farm to Non-farm in a Telangana Village/ Vanamala, M. 50059

The Study about process of policy shifts and the way the Indian economy went through the shifts during the last six decades has been fairly debated. Of all the changes the critical turning point was in the early 1980s when India's approach to development started fast-changing and that change picked up momentum from the early 1990s. The pace of change has been so rapid that some of the changes, were drastic, if not democratic. The impact of urbanization and industrialization on village economy, rural life and occupational patterns, quality of life stemmed from the work-life require close and critical examination. This study on a select village at three points of time during the last three decades provides an insight into the micro-level developmental processes. The special focus has been on women as they are hit hard by this model more than men. The processes of development segmented, marginalized, feminized and exploited women across castes and classes. This provides a vantage point to see the intensity and magnitude of the process of development at one level and marginalization and exploitation at another level. The study reveals a powerful trend of commercialization of crop shifting to the commoditization of farmland in the agrarian economy. This is evident from the fact that there were 1991 acres of land under the village in 1984-85. Out of it, only 18 acres (which works out to less than one per cent) was uncultivated and rest of 99 percent of land was under

cultivation. Out of it, 1671.35 acres had the benefit of water resources (wetland) and the paddy was cultivated in 1200 acres in Kharif and 500 acres in Rabi season in the village. The paddy crop is female labour-intensive. The study shows that it engaged male and female cultivators in the ratio of 2:97 and the agricultural labour in the ratio of 0.60:1 resulting in the expansion of female farm employment. The study shows that because a majority of wet landholdings were raising family incomes, there was a high level of reluctance for sale of these lands. However, the land acquisition started by the Indian Infrastructure Corporation of India under the development of the backward region for Gareebi Hatao (political agenda of Mrs Indira Gandhi). The total land sold initially in a period of about 20 years (1973-74 to 1990-91), was 160 acres or 12% of the total land of the village. The study shows that the introduction of reforms towards privatization and deregulating market economy resulted in a high-level shift of farmland to non-farm particularly in the holding category of small and marginal farmers. This happened because of an unprecedented rise in input prices (chemical fertilizers, pesticides water, electricity), land prices and costs of agricultural services (like services of the tractor) against depressed prices of agricultural output, distribution of fake agricultural seed and non-cooperation of rice mills in paddy purchases, state imports of paddy from other states for Public Distribution all together made paddy cultivation unviable. This got aggravated further with withdraw] of state support in infrastructural development particularly in water resource which has been appropriated by an industrial estate. The cultivation was further reduced unviable holdings by the enactment of state policy that sanctioned direct loans to tenants resulting in the withdrawal of sharecropping by the landed. The fully mechanized cultivation in these conditions incurred a loss of Rs3100 on each acre of paddy cultivation. Such conditions forced the small and marginal farmers to sell their holdings. The study shows that the nature of capital accumulation is such that labour in general and female labour, in particular, are placed historically, at a great disadvantage in the changing economy of a rural village experiencing economic dynamism without overall forward-moving development. This holds no promise for bettering opportunities for female labour nor new avenues for their participation in a transitional economy.

- 4      Impact of Tourism Entrepreneurship on The Growth of Tourism Industry:      50062  
 A Study of The Union Territory of Puducherry a Study of The Union  
 Territory of Puducherry/ Venkata Rao, Y. -- Pondicherry

The present study tries to identify the impact of tourism entrepreneurship in the eolith of the tourism industry in the union territory of Puducherry. The study looks at the impact from the perspective of the tourists and the entrepreneurs. Puducherry's natural beauty. French aura, Sri Aurobindo legacy and low coo status as a tourism destination need to be exploited more vigorously. From the tourist's point of view, as identified in the present study. Puducherry evolved itself into a major tourism destination in the last few years. The place has registered phenomenal growth in tourism, thanks to the development of new tourism attractions, the establishment of new hotels and resorts, shopping arcades. etc. The number of visitors both domestic and international has increased over the years thus a small union territory has evolved into a vibrant tourism

destination. On the other hand. The significant growth in tourism entrepreneurship through the starting of new tourism ventures has also indicated a positive impact of tourism entrepreneurship. The entrepreneurs have mentioned that they are happy with the growth of tourism at the destination as it has increased the tourist inflow and activities are available through improved quality. A considerable number of entrepreneurs have felt that they are happy with their business and their standard of living gained from the tourism business. Positive in Pact towards the tourist satisfaction could be found out of the factors loyalty, safe, y and security, amenities, service quality and accessibility. Tourists seem to be loyal towards the destination that is an indicator for the future repeat visits. The repeat visitors visiting Puducherry have mentioned that there had been improvements in the tourism Infrastructure showing the improvements in the services being provided at the destination. Further, improvements have to be made with certain attributes to increase tourist inflow. Places which have potential need to be examined at the destination. Specific strengths of each place need to be mapped. The strengths related to the location, cultural attributes, heritage, livelihood patterns of the native people, practices and products that highlight the native wisdom of the people, maybe brought to light and showcased. All this calls for an entrepreneurial thrust. Looked at from this angle, entrepreneurship as a sprit and response to harness the diversity presents innumerable opportunities. An efficient regulatory mechanism and a sound business model to promote entrepreneurial initiatives in tourism and related fields are required. Further, a regulatory mechanism and a better role could be played by the local government to promote tourism entrepreneurship and tourism would be much more effective.

- 5 India and Central Asia: prospects of strengthening trade and economic partnership/ Paswan, Nawal K. 50066

The approach to the study differs significantly from earlier research. The kinds of literature available in the field of historical, cultural, economic, political, strategic, and security relations between India-CARs indicate that despite the availability of large numbers of writings on the subject, it falls short in highlighting the reasons for the development of India-CARs relationship in the post-cold war period (especially after 1991) and the convergence of economic interests and the various constraints within the mutual relationship. In some of the available literature one or two aspects of the relationship are touched upon but all the issues are not dealt with in any one of the available literature. There is a complete lack of study in terms of identifying the potential for trade and investment promotion between India and Central Asia based on some empirical estimations. Therefore, this proposed research work is an endeavour to fill these gaps and seeks to analyse various reasons for the development of bilateral relationships and challenges especially in the trade and economic cooperation between India and CARs in the post-cold war period. Hence, this study has attempted to update the information and analyse the latest (1992 to 20 12) data which is available in primary and secondary sources. Various statistical methods have been applied in this study which could lead to forming some strategic policy for strengthening trade and economic partnership between India and Central Asian countries.

- 6 Land Markets, Rising Agricultural Land Prices and Implications for Agricultural and Allied Productive Activities: A Comparative Study of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra/ Rao, Chirala Shankar. -- Hyderabad: 2018 50054

The Study 'Land' is the most important asset for agricultural households not only for production but also for political, social, cultural, and emotional reasons. It is reappeared as an important ingredient of the strategies for rural development and poverty alleviation in India in recent time (Reddy I). N 2009). The functioning of markets for agricultural land sale is expected to address these objectives. As part of a market correction, few States in India have designed some legal restrictions in the form of barring the transfer of agricultural land to the non-agriculturalist. Currently, agricultural land sale prices in India, contrary to the past, have exponentially increased during the post-liberalization period, much above the prices in advanced nations (Chakravarty 2013) despite stagnation or [all in returns from the land. In a competitive market economy, the price of a factor whose supply is inelastic (fixed factor) is essentially based on its discounted sum of income streams. Any deviation from this condition is considered an economic problem that requires systematic investigation into it. The higher prices of agricultural land tend to change the nature of agricultural land from the factor of production to commercial assets like gold which is treated for a store of value and speculative trading. These higher prices are bound to imply the allocation, equity, efficiency, and sustainability of the agriculture sector. The literature suggests that studies on land sale markets in the Indian context were done in early 1990, and there has not been any study to understand the dynamics in agricultural land sale markets in India during the late reforms period across different market conditions. The current study is an effort to make a contemporary understanding during the late reforms period (since 2001) oil the nature of the market for the agricultural land sales, higher prices and their factors and implications in two different markets for agricultural land in India such as the free market in Andhra Pradesh (AP) and restricted market in Maharashtra

- 7 Motivation to Learn English as Second Language and Language Learning Strategies Used by the Rural Population of India/ Zafar, Shahila. -- Chennai : 2015 50052

The Study told us, we come to this conclusion that other than the talents of language learners there are other factors — motivation, attitude, gender, location — that can in the efficiency of the learners. We found that ESL learners are studying English to get a good job, to do their higher studies, and for a future career. There is a clear preference for instrumental orientation is m females than in males. In this study, it has been seen that there is a significant moderate positive correlation between motivational intensity and attitude towards ling English. The village students have a high level of English class anxiety when compared to town and city students. There is a favourable attitude found among town students. There is a strong effect of English teacher evaluation is changed when the learner's level increases. We also found that learners are not intrinsically motivated. Among the strategy groups, it was found that the least used strategy category was Compensation

strategies. Females used strategies more often than their male counterparts. Both male and female subjects used compensation strategies equally. The subjects from the villages have a high interest to communicate with the social community. The use of metacognitive, cognitive, and social strategies is used more frequently than other strategies. 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. The subjects' ability to understand and produce a new language is hindered due to attitude towards English-speaking people, cognitive strategies and integrative orientation, cognitive strategies, and desire to learn English. Cognitive strategies English course evaluation. Compensation strategies allow learners to use knowledge despite knowledge gaps. Meta-cognitive strategies allow learners to evaluate their learning patterns and coordinate the learning process. Affective strategies help learners to gain control and regulate their emotions, attitudes, and values.

- 8 Regional disparities in human development in Haryana: a Spatio-temporal analysis/ Raj Kumar: 2014 50065

The Study have discussed various aspects of human development in Haryana, giving a contemporary picture of two points of time as well as Spatio-temporal changes that took place in the state. The present chapter recapitulates the main findings and discusses policy implications for improving human development all over the state. The introductory chapter has pointed out that Haryana comprises of 2.09 per cent population of India and stands at 16<sup>th</sup> place on the state-wise population tally as per latest census. Not only the density of population but the decennial growth of population is higher in the state than that of India. The state has an undesirable distinction of ranking at the bottom of the scale amongst the Indian states as regards to sex ratio. However, the latest trend in change is encouraging. The state has performed better in several health parameters as compared to the country. Life expectancy at birth of females is considerably higher; birth rates, as well as death rates, are lower than the national average. The participation rates of the population in various health awareness programmes about women and children are higher than the national average. The prevalence of child marriage in respect of females is lower in the state; however, it is found higher in respect of males. Life expectancy at birth of males (LEB- males) and Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) are largely at par with the country except for urban areas. The health infrastructure of the state is better than that of the nation. As far as the literacy rate is concerned, it is slightly higher in the state as compared to the national average. The state has been placed at the 15<sup>th</sup> rank on the state-wise tally of total literacy rate in census 2011. The state has an edge over the national average as regards to gender-wise literacy rates also. Besides, the state has developed impressive educational infrastructure not only to provide elementary education but also for higher and technical education, especially during the last decade. To attain the objective of human development, it is not adequate merely to identify the flaws in the education system, health care and economic growth. It is equally important to create a framework which ensures the sustainability of suggested development strategies. The

outcomes of human development in a state depend on historical and geographical factors, policies of the central government and the state government. The state government is a major agency which not only formulates the development strategies but ensures budget allocations and effective implementation; hence it bears the prime responsibility for human development. Inclusive growth is the need of the hour. The benefits should reach all the sections of society. Although there has been considerable progress in the state still there exists a substantial degree of poverty, inadequate human development, problems in the employment sector and above all there are significant regional, social and gender disparities. The state government has to concentrate on broad-based development to achieve inclusive and equitable growth. Based on the analysis of the present research work, major issues and policy implications for enhancing human development have been discussed in the succeeding section. People are always the best resource for a nation. The state government should invest in its people keeping in mind the prevalent disparities in income and social sectors because biased development leads to unrest among the unprivileged sections. And no government in a democracy can afford to ignore large sections of the population. Thus equal opportunities should be provided to the people to participate in their governance. This is pertinent for reducing exclusion, inequality, social anxiety and to improve overall human development. This is the way on which the state can leap forward to the future to become one of the best performing states in human development.

- 9 Social and Educational Problems of Scheduled Tribes : A Study of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh/ Saxena, Manoj K. -- Himachal Pradesh 50058

Social and Educational Problems of Scheduled Tribes: A Study of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh is a pioneer 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 who are residing in the said area of Himachal Pradesh. The pivot of the study starts from the Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh and its spectrum extends to four sub-divisions were such as Bharmour, Chamba, Dalhousie, and Pangi. Bharmour and Pangi come under the tribal notified area whereas Chamba and Dalhousie were taken as non notified areas. Keeping in view the need for adequacy and representativeness of the sample, a multi-stage stratified random sampling technique was used. The stakeholder of the study consists of 240 students, 48 teachers, 80 parents, and 40 eminent persons were selected from Chamba district to conduct the present study. The descriptive survey method was used to collect the data for the present study. Questionnaires were filled by students of all the 22 sample schools. The interview schedule was prepared for Parents, Teachers, and eminent persons separately and detailed interviews of all three categories of persons were conducted separately. The study was supported with the help of case studies conducted in four schools of the

Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh namely Government High School, Sathli (Bharmour), Government High School, Sural (Pangi), Government High School, Killar (Pangi), and Govt Girls Sr. Sec. School, Chamba. The study also provides valuable suggestions along with the social and educational implications to overcome social and educational problems of Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh.

- 10 Sociological Evaluation of Camp Life, Status and Problems of Sri Lankan Refugee Women in Coimbatore District/ Sheela.J. -- Tamil Nadu: 2012 50053

The Study about Refugees are the people who repatriate from their native land to another country as asylum seekers due to various reasons like conflict for the nativity, communal violence, etc., that disturbs their peaceful life. They move to other places to fulfil at least their basic needs like food, shelter, and clothing. They are refugees all over the world, who move to the host country for a peaceful life. In India, the Sri Lankan refugees are large in number; they are the worst sufferers due to the ethnic war between Sinhalese and Tamilians living in Sri Lanka. Since Tamilians happened to lose their nativity they displaced to the nearby Tamil Nadu in large number. Considering this State as their native land and which is geographically located very near to Sri Lanka. These Sri Lankan Tamil refugees in Tamil Nadu live in camps located in various places of Tamil Nadu. They happened to live in small 10 x 10 sq ft rooms with the facilities provided by the government. These people have come in different phases to India. Some of them are living in the camps for more than a decade, with government support and control. Sri Lankan refugee women are in no way excluded, they are vulnerable and they earned their hard life earlier in Sri Lanka and have travelled to India for a peaceful and secured life. The present study is about camp life and the status and problems of Sri Lankan refugee women. Hence, there is a need to have an in-depth study on the personalities of women and gender discrimination to overcome gender bias in terms of rehabilitation measures and policy implications. Psychologists and counsellors can research with small groups to take measures for the well-being of the refugees. A detailed study on the improvement of the quality of life based on the support by the government can be done.

- 11 Study of the Factors Affecting the Participation and Performance of the Tribal Girls Studying in Tribal and Non-Tribal Institution/ Reddy, P. Adinarayana. -- Tirupati: 2012 50055

The Study overall about the development of the tribal population, the Government of India and respective State Governments has formulated several special schemes and programmes and accorded special priority in other developmental and welfare measures one of the areas given importance is education not only to accelerate the pace of development. But also, because of constitutional obligation. The National Policy on Education has accorded high priority for the education of the marginalized groups such as tribes and suggested for the opening of more schools including Ashram Schools, residential schools, tribal complexes, hostels etc. Besides, scholarships, research fellowships. Reservations, priority in employment and self-employment were also accorded. Despite all these measures, the level of literacy and educational participation among the

tribes, especially among the tribal girls have not reached the level of the general population. Further, the educational system has failed to attract and retain the tribal girls leaving a significant proportion of them as non-enrollers and dropouts. It is observed that majority of the tribal girls are enrolled in three categories of educational institutions viz., tribal institutions such as ashram schools, residential schools. KGBVs. non-residential girls' high schools located in tribal areas and general girls' schools located in the tribal and non-tribal areas. The present study was taken up to study the performance of the tribal girls studying in the above three categories of institutions viz., residential schools, non-residential and general schools. From each district of Andhra Pradesh, two residential tribal girls' high schools, two non-residential girls high schools located in tribal areas and two general girls' high schools were selected randomly. From each school, ten girl students studying 6th, 8th and 9th classes were chosen from among the students randomly. Further, from each school, four parents and four teachers of the sample girls and schools respectively were chosen. Thus, the total sample of the study includes 1080 girl students, 144 parents and 144 teachers. To collect the relevant data, the investigator has devised tools intended to collect the data from the girl students, parents and teachers. Besides, an observation schedule was also developed to identify the physical infrastructural and academic environment prevailing in the schools. The data was collected by visiting all the selected schools and administered the tools to the respective samples. The academic achievement of the selected students was also collected from the records maintained at the schools. For the academic achievement, the students' annual marks of the last academic year were taken as criteria. Besides, the investigator closely observed the physical facilities available at the schools, monitored the academic activities conducted at the schools on the day of his visit and by conducting in depth interviews with the selected student, teachers and the parents.

- 12 Study on Preparation-Preservation and Nutritional Aspect of Indigenous Foods of Some Selected Ethnic Groups of Assam/ Konwar, Juri Gogoi. - Assam: 2010

50056

The Study focus on An investigation was carried out in some districts of Assam where the population of the Ahom, Karbi, and Missing is high. The investigation was carried out regarding foodways in the arena of their culture, beliefs, customs, and habits. Methodologically, in-depth interviewing and observations are used to achieve a more objective and overall understanding of their food habit, food preparation, preservation, production, food lore, and food taboos. Random selection of the households in the villages was made for interviewing and discussion regarding food processes. Both men and women, as well as young and aged, were selected for interview. Photography and video were also done for visual documentation. Ahom villages of Sibsagar District are visited for fieldwork to study traditional Ahom food and drink. The field investigation has been carried out in some villages such as Bokota, Borgaon, Patsaku, Parijat, Hologuri, Karanga, Japisajia, and Motakukura Tiniali of Sibsagar district to collect information on traditional Ahom food.

Most of the priestly caste of Ahoms i.e Mohon, Deodhai, and Bailungs inhabit these villages of the Sibsagar district.

- 13 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/ Ghose, Arpita. -- Kolkata: 2009 50050
- This present study estimates the total factor productivity of eight export intensive industries namely plastic and rubber, textile, chemical. Software, Jewellery, transport, electrical and non-electrical of India at the firm (company) level over the period 2000-09, using the non-parametric method of DEA, decompose 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 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 and all the three components of the productivity index namely the rate of technical change, the rate of technical efficiency change and the rate of scale efficiency change have contributions in determining the productivity of the firms. Their contributions remain very specific to the firms. The purpose of this project is to provide evidence of R&D on the productivity of Indian export intensive industries and also to find out the impact of economic openness, specifically the relative role of imports and exports. A second stage panel regression reveals that Research and Development intensity is a positive determinant of total factor productivity growth. Also, net exports have a positive role in explaining the total factor productivity of the firms, assigning a greater role to exports as compared to imports in fostering productivity. The present project represents only one aspect of the story. An alternative view is that the exporting and also the R&D decision of the firm is guided by the productivity of the firms. Here the idea is that more productive firms become exporters because exporting requires some additional cost, such as transport costs, expenses related to establishing a distribution channel, or production costs to modify products for international markets. Hence, a correlation between productivity and export may arise as a result of the self-selection of better firms into the export market. And the study also serves the purpose of providing evidence of R&D on the productivity of Indian export intensive industries and also to find out the impact of economic openness, specifically the relative role of imports and exports. Time-series studies use the concept of Granger causality to test the export-led growth but found mixed results. The project emphasized in the neo-Schumpeterian literature on technical change, 'demand-pull' and 'technology-push' effects on inventive activity have to be viewed as complementary, even though their relative importance may vary between industries and with the type of innovation
- 14 Test Anxiety, Academic Performance and Subjective Well Being Among High School Students/ Suri, Sushma -- New Delhi: 2012 50064

The Study about the Anxiety is considered to be a normal stress reaction. It may help a person to deal with a difficult situation, for example at work or school, by prompting one to cope with it. When anxiety becomes excessive, it may fall under the classification of an anxiety disorder (National Institute of Mental Health 2008). Anxiety is a psychological and physiological state characterized by cognitive, somatic, emotional, and behavioural components. These components combine to create an unpleasant feeling that is typically associated with uneasiness, apprehension, fear, or worry. Anxiety is a generalized mood condition that can often occur without an identifiable triggering stimulus. As such, it is distinguished from fear, which occurs in the presence of an observed threat. Additionally, fear is related to the specific behaviours of escape and avoidance, whereas anxiety is the result of threats that are perceived to be uncontrollable or unavoidable. Test anxiety is important in education because it helps the student prepare for exams. Failure experiences among other factors would cause a rise in test anxiety. Two conceptualizations of the interdependence of the two test anxiety factors have been advanced. 1. Relationship between test anxieties. reaction to test and subjective wellbeing of female students were concerned a positive significant correlation was found between test anxiety and reaction to test (tension, worry, bodily symptom and irrelevant thinking) Non-significant relation found between test anxiety and subjective wellbeing as well as with reaction to test (tension, worry, bodily symptom and irrelevant thinking) and SWB of female students. 2. Results obtained based on informal discussions with the students an indicated social situational factors (status in the society, parental pressure, competition etc.) which are responsible for fear, anxiety, Depression and test anxiety. For many students the idea of taking test can cause waves of panic and fear. These fears manifested themselves both psychologically and physiologically. It is beneficial for the teacher to be familiar with the primary characteristics of anxiety and their symptoms explained.

- 15 Ways of Explaining Behavior: an attempt to evaluate the theory of mind perspective in cultural context/ Babu, Nandita. -- Delhi, India 50060

The major objective of the research is to discuss the various patterns of explanatory discourse that emerge during the parent-child interaction, we analysed the data primarily focussing on the acts of explanation, either by the parent or the child. A typical conversation between a parent and child could centre on a variety of issues - food, health, disciplining, school, family, religion, routine etc. and it can be analysed for patterns for various themes which are of concern to developmental psychologists. In this research study, we have also explicitly focussed on the explanatory discourses and after reviewing the literature as well as the data, we have narrowed the criteria of explanations and the processes of explanations. Keeping such a framework, we have analysed the data across contexts and families."

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