LMI - Not Mentioned RC - Applied
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Social Transformation of Transgender (TG) in Urban Area of Varanasi

Social transformation is a process just like social change by which an individual alter the socially ascribed and social status of their parents into a socially achieved status for themselves. Social transformation is a process of societal change and development of new ideas that change does not consider the western model. Social transformation affects all types of society in both developed and less-developed regions, in the context of globalization of economic and cultural relations, trends towards regionalization, and the emergence of various forms of global governance. In general, the concept of societal transformation in the social sciences refers to the change of society's systemic characteristics. In this process, behavior of an Individual is highly influenced by society. This paper addresses three central questions: first, why, and how, has transgender emerged as a subject of increasing social and cultural interest? Second, how has transgender been addressed within recent social and cultural theory? Third, what is the relationship between transgender and the theories and politics of social movements that are organized around gender, sexuality and intimacy, and issues of citizenship and recognition? Transgender (TG) live like an individual community with individual space in Varanasi urban area. They affects Historical experiences, economic and social patterns, political institutions and cultures also. This may involve mobilization of traditional cultural and social resources. The term transgender relates to a diversity of practices that call into question traditional ways of seeing gender and its relationship with sex and sexuality.
Key Words: Transformation, Transgender, Cultural, Social, Economic, Sex and Sexuality.

LMI No.-3447, RC-15 Registration 2017
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Trends 0f Hiv / Aids Interventions For Truckers And Commercial Drivers – A Sociological Study In Silchar Town Of Cachar District.

Truckers are considered as bridge population of the HIV/AIDS Intervention programme. This study concentrated on transhipment points and halting points where Sex worker (highway based sex worker, dhaba based sex worker, Secret sex worker, Street based sex worker)work to earn some money The important objectives of the study or purpose of the study are as follows: To understand the opinion of Long distance truckers/ Interstate truckers / commercial drivers about HIV/AIDS. To assess the knowledge of the target group about the Targetted Intervention (Truckers) project. To evaluate the NGO's function of last few years about the targeted truckers group, a particular NGO named BVWDS has been selected. The study is based on documentary and empirical data. For documentary data official records are used, and for empirical data collected from Long distance Truckers(Driver & Helper), Interstate truckers (driver & helper) and Commercial drivers. To study the truckers community & commercial drivers some of the important locations are selected viz.Salchapra, Ramnagar, Bilpar, Nagatilla Trunk Road point of Cachar district.

Key words: Truckers, Sex workers, HIV / AIDS

LMI-4041   RC 2017
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Inqueist of Identity: The Tai Khamyang Of Assam

The Tai-Khamyang are Khamjang who are popularly known as Naras are a section of the Great Tai or Tai Stock of the world. The Khamyang are a schedule tribe of Assam. Today they are predominantly distributed in the district of upper Assam in Tinsukia, Sivsagar, Golaghat, Jorhat district of Assam. The field of study is taken in the Khamyang dominated village of Powai Mukh in Margherita sub-division of Tinsukia district of Assam. It is situated near Margherita town approximately 12km away from NH38. This research is to attempt to know the customs, rituals, literacy, traditions, economic status and also religious traditions, social traditions.The status of women regarding the health awareness and behaviour in the context of change and development. Both primary and secondary datas are applied in this research. The ethnic identity survey was carried out at the village to know their customs, rituals, literary, traditions, economic conditions. The people of villages are conscious to preserve their language. So, that social is an empirical reality and it persists carrying change and developed together, though they are preventions for assimilations of socio-economic culture naturally change occurred during the expansion of educations urbanizations and globalization.

LMI 1129 RC - 2017
Anirban Banerji

Student Radicalism And The Issue Of Sedition

Jawaharlal Nehru University was recently in the spotlight when the President of its student union, Kanhaiya Kumar, was arrested and jailed on the charge of sedition. Since then there has been a lot of controversy over the terms, 'sedition' "nationalism" freedom of speech and expression, etc. The paper seeks to focus on this controversy through an analysis of media reports and news an

LMI 3602 Rc Applied
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Women's Representation in Indian Parliament: Continuity & Change

Women remain under-represented in Indian parliaments. Though their participation in voting has increased and gender gap at voter level has reduced but their participation and representation as electorates and women legislators are nominal. The descriptive representation is missing till date. Women's participation in electoral politics and their representation in various democratic institutions of the state have been historically very low. Participation of any individual in the electoral politics begins after obtaining a status of an electorate. According to the World Economic Forum Report (Global Gender Gap, 2013), in the ranking on *'Women in Parliament'* index India is currently placed at 106th way below than Nordic countries and some African countries. So, where does India figure in the world rankings? Way down at 103 among the 141 ranks listed for 190 countries that we have data for. That is hardly a position to be proud of. This being the dismal scenario, when we see how India held up against the rest of the world in women's representation. While busting popular myths about many countries, also show us the mirror on how far we lag behind in giving women the level playing field to be part of the political decision making process and why we need to do more to improve the situation. It is very important to know that would they really want to continue as electors or want to become real decision makers.

The paper has tried to explain through secondary sources the reasons for being low level of political participation of women in Indian politics, the various social and political factors through which women face a democratic deficit in government. Apart from this, paper also focuses on how women as a politician can impact the society as a whole and community as a particular.

Keywords: Gender, Representation, political participation, change

LMI – Not Mentioned RC Applied
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Role Conflict among Working Women

While granting equality of rights to men and women in the polity, Indian society implicitly accepts a sharp distinction between men spheres and women sphere and between masculine roles and feminine roles. An overview of masculine and feminine spheres and roles in our society suggests that the inventory of activities considered proper for women and expected of them is not uniform all over India. Some basic notions about male and female roles, however appear to be common. Women are primarily associated with the home and man with the outside world as home workers. Women are expected to look after domestic chores such as cooking cleaning the house. Women's contribution to productive activities or to actual earning of the family varies at different socio-economic levels and in different regions. House wives and mothers are the feminine roles. In the cultural understanding of the people home working can't be distinguished from femininity. In other words these are sex-linked roles for women. By and large manual works for one's own house is to be done by women as they are considered derogatory for men. They may perform them only under special circumstances like community feasts cooking. Thus women whether they work in the field ,factories or mines or work at construction sites or those who are engaged

in household industries or in white collar jobs, all of them who confine themselves exclusively to home making activities. Realization of true parity between the sex granted by the constitution will be possible only when conception and attitudes of the people are brought at par with it.

LM-2558 RC 2019,
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Women Empowerment through Higher Education: An Overview

Higher education which is a training ground for a professional, research based, career oriented future, must be respected as a potential instrument for bringing about social transformation and ensuring the success of democracy. India holds the second position in the world of having the highest population. There are approximately 49% female in total population of it. But if we analyze the current status of Indian women with other countries of the world than we can realize that the scene is not even satisfactory but the worst. Indian women generally faced all types of barriers to success like illiteracy, domestic, violence, lack of motivation and support and many more. India is country where man dominance in the society prevails. It is very essential for the harmonious development of the country that women should go hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder with men. And for empowering the women, higher education will play a vital role.

The objective of this paper is to observe to know, the relevance of higher education in women's life, to identify the hindrances in the path of women empowerment, to examine the impact of women empowerment on the growth of the country. The study reveals that there is no doubt about the essential need of empowering women through higher education. It is cleared that only literacy is not the ultimate solution but women should be highly educated to know their rights and duties and should be able to use their rights as per the need. But it is also mandatory that there should proper implementation of what policies are made and what government of India has made different programmes regarding women empowerment.

LMI – 2529, RC 2018
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Dalit Assertion and Emerging Rural Social Formation: A Regional Dynamics

Assertion is a positive declaration about oneself or community. It also informs others about one's resolve and future course of action, which is often confronted by dominant castes/classes. Under the impact of emerging new socio-economic and political forces, dalit assertion has emerged as a social fact in the state of Uttar Pradesh. This assertion has taken two forms in recent years- voting and supporting Bahujan Samaj Party, which raised their political awareness and increased their political participation. Second, new forms of socio-economic activities at the grass-root level, which include educating their children, prohibiting child marriage, adopting family planning, change in traditional occupation, migration to urban areas, etc. Rising level of literacy and exposure to modern values; due to migration in the more modern non-rural world, have not only increased their sense of existence and self-identity, but also posed the question of distributive justice and sense of relative deprivation. Under the impact of new forces, dalits are confronting with three major and interrelated factors- Issues related to *Identity;* i.e., exposure to modern values due to modernization, sense of their social existence, self- identity and problem of mutual adjustment. Problem of *Security;* depends on social development and intensity of cordial relationship among the members of the society. Issues related to *Equality;* distributive justice of developmental measures, and deprivation of benefits of economic development. Above issues are intricately linked in complex ways and determine the course of social dynamics of rural Uttar Pradesh.

The state has achieved significant growth and development after Independence. It has been successful in reducing poverty and improving crucial human development indicators. Dalits have made some perceptible progress in socio-economic and political spheres, but fact remains that the gap between dalit and rest of the social groups has widened over the years. Situation becomes grime if one looks at this developmental deficit in terms of stratification and differential mobility within dalit community itself. The above factors have obvious impact on traditional rural social structure of the state.This paper is a modest attempt to explore and analyse socio-economic changes among dalit community and its resultant impact on traditional rural structure. It is a well-known fact that there is differential mobility among dalit sub-castes, which has discordant impact on rural structure; in terms of domination, interaction, socio-economic and political participation by dalit sub-castes. Inter and intra-interaction pattern between dalit and non-dalit; and within dalit sub-castes will also be analysed.

LMI Not mentioned RC Applied
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Social Change and RTI: with Reference to Nanded District

Sociologists have adopted many perspectives, approaches and methods to analyze the process of social change. According to the sociologists social change is the continue process. However, the nature of social change is varied from time to time and space to space. Various factors, such as social, cultural, economical, technological, geographical, population and laws are playing very crucial roles in the bringing out many changes in the social structure of the society. Thus, various actors, agencies and developmental organizations tried to bring out social changes in the social systems and structure of the Indian society. Since Independence, Social Organizations, Social Actions groups, Social Movements, Community based organizations and laws, policies and programs etc had been contributing in the process

of social changes in the society. After independence, Indian Constitutions, laws, fundamentals rights and duties are playing very important roles in the Indian society on one sides, on the contrary, Indian Bureararaucry and administrative systems based on government model became rigid, red-tap, irresponsible and delayed to provide governmental services to the common citizen of the country. As Result of this scenario, the common masses under the leadership of Anna Hazare gathered for the demand for Right to Information Act, as mass movements of the common people, as well as to bring out transparency in the administration, RTI is implemented in 2005. Thus, this paper has aim to assess the impact of the same acts on the process of social changes in the rural community. On the one side, the RTI is implemented and governmental administration is responsible for the same on the other side, how common people are using the same RTI for social change. Are there any impacts on the relationships between public servants and masses? Is there any impact on the social change in the structures of the society? Or still has not any awareness' among the rural people, so, in this context, this paper would focus on the emerging contest between public servants and rural peoples of the Nanded district a rural backward region of the Maharashtra State. This paper would prepare interview schedules to collect data from the respondents. Study will also conducted in-depth interviews along with the selected respondents for this study. Thus, the interpretation of the data would focus on the social changes due to the RTI in this region.

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Work Life Balance of Women of Nalbari with special reference to Gaon Panchayat leaders in Char Areas

Once a pioneer in regards to spreading the essence of decentralization, Assam got embroiled in a downward spiral as the political atmosphere in the state was marred by clashes among various identity groups. In the backdrop of the above, the study was undertaken in one of the most backward &remote parts of Assam to develop an understanding of the dynamics involved with the phenomenonof women's participation in local politics.The empirical study includes details of everyday lives Gaon Panchayat leaders of Barkehtri block and BhanganmariGaon Panchayat in particular, documented using interview schedules and observation method. The *Na-Asomiya* population in **char** areas suffers double discrimination, for; not only their identities are in question but also because of being located in climatically &geographically secluded areas away from the mainland. However, contrary to rhetoric of the state politics, the socio-economic conditions prevailing in the *Char* areas ismore than appalling. A critical assessment of hindrances faced by leaders threw light upon the fact that reservation for a particular segment or capacity enhancementalone will never be able to make any impact unless they are equally aware of their own rights as human beings.
Key Words: Char, Gaon Panchayats, Nalbari.

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Child Labour and its Impact on Society with Special Reference to Baksa District in BTAD, ASSAM

Child labour includes working children who are below a certain minimum age, which is fourteen years. It is the practice where children engage in economic activity, on part-time or full-time basis. This practice is one of the worst forms of child exploitation. Child labour mainly affecting the under-developed countries and developing countries in India. According to statistics provided by UNICEF, there are an estimated 250 million children aged 5 to 14 years employed in child labour worldwide and this figure is continuously increasing. This paper examines the negative impacts and causes of child labor. In Baksa district of Assam child labour is there mainly in tea gardens. The objectives of this paper are (i) To find out the reasons of child labour, (ii) To find out the impact of child labour on society (ii) To find out the socio-economic background of children. The descriptive research is used in the study. For understanding the patterns of problem the survey method is used to make it systematic.

Keywords: Child, labour, exploitation, tea garden.

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Traditional Cultural Pattern in Tea Garden Areas : A Perspective on Social Change

In common culture means way of living. Hence it is a social process. Tea community of Assam comprises with many ethnic groups. Mainly they are the inhabitants of tea garden. Apart from it they also live in villages. The total population of the community is about twenty percent of total population of Assam. The immigration of tea workers in Assam has a long history. The British initiated tea cultivation in Assam and rapidly it turned into a big industry. The British authorities forcibly recruit tribals and backward caste hindus mainly from then Bihar and Orissa

as bonded labourers to work in newly opened tea gardens in Assam. Thousands of them recruited as labour died of diseases during the journey to Assam. Now they are the most integral part of the Assamese society. However they beard multicolour traditional forms of cultural traits. Festivals are an important part of their life and these are closely connected to their socio-economic life. They celebrate many traditional religious festivals i.,e., *Tusu Puja*, *Karam Puja*, *Manasa Puja* etc. during different seasons. *Jumur* is a popular dance of tea community.

The field of this study covers three company owned tea gardens of the Sivasagar district of Assam. The objectives of the study are to (i) signify the traditional forms of cultural life of tea communities and (ii) generalise their socio-economic life in changing scenario. Non-participation observation, interview schedule and case study are used as methodological tools in this study. The tea community in Assam has been contributing a hard labour to economic development not only for the state but also for the country. As such the tea industry of Assam accounts majority of the country's total tea production. Among other states of the country Assam is the biggest tea contributor to the world. The state also produces several kinds of the best teas in the world. For these the maximum credit must goes to the common tea workers. Fortunately the cultures of tea communities are reflected by the socio-economic conditions of their living standard. They are facing many problems like minimum wage, price hike, insecurity of retirement life, lack of education, unhygienic housing, lack of medical aids etc. However these factors are focused directly or indirectly in their cultural pattern.

LMI- 1274 RC 2019
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Changing Dimensions Of Social Scenario Of Chittoor District For The Last 100 Years

The exact structure of Social Scenario remains a debatable question among Sociologists, much as matter, remains a mystery to the Physicists and mind among Psychologists. The cause of such uncertainity certainly arises out of the complexity of half forgotten traditional values that still hold the field and the unpredictability of human nature itself, what with the impact of winds of change and individual idiocintracies and infirmities. With the present day modern realities at the fag end of the 20th century, at the cricual point of the emerging 21sty Century. Such a rationalist transformation of our today's traditional statified society into a horizontal egalitarian society of equality of opportunities is possible only if the Social mechanic / Sociological implications first make a fundamental in depth of the social structure and changing aspects of

people, to serve as a sample sibling of the many other neglected segments of our society, as matters stand today and as matters must change tomorrow. In the life of New Vision unto the solution of the backward of the Chittoor District may, emerge that will one day, submerge all these man discrimination of race, colour, caste, region, sex, language and religion.

LMI-2504 RC 2021
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Sikkim in The Context Of Social Change and Development: A Sociological Study

Sikkim, the 22nd state of India. It shares borders with Nepal,Bhutan and China. Sikkim is a fully mountainous state having a varying elevation in the range of 440 to 8,540 metres. It measures about 110 kms. From North to South and 64 Kms. From East to West. The state having 81.42% literacy rate.(86.55 Male & 75.61 Female) It has an area of 7096 Sq. Kms. The present population of the state is 6,19,000 (2011 census).

Sikkim has been traditionally home of many ethnic groups like The Lepchas are the original inhabitants. The other ethnic groups are Bhutias and Nepalis. At present the Nepalis comprise 70% of the population followed by 12% Bhutias and about 10% Lepchas. From the point of religious groupings Hindus are 60%, followed by 3% Buddhist, 8% Christians and 2% others. It is an attempt to focus the diverse variables of social change and development such as religion, ethnicity, culture, tourism and agriculture of different types respectively. The research is based on data collected through primary and secondary sources. Sikkim is declared a bio-organic state. Over 75 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture which is completely organic based. Arable land constitutes barely 11 per cent of the total geographical area and land use needs increasingly to shift towards horticulture, floriculture, medicinal herb cultivation and agro-silvipastoral pursuits. Tourism is backbone of Sikkim's economy. It has rich flora and fauna. It is one of the 26 bio-diversity hot spots of India. Development and social change go side by side in Sikkim. During survey period it is observed that the district industrial centres at Gangtok and Jorethang are helping young entrepreneurs to set up small projects.

LMI- Not Mentioned RC 2017
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The problem and prospects of Entrepreneurship development in rural Assam:
A Sociological study based on Margherita sub-division

Entrepreneurship is a dynamic activity which helps the entrepreneur to bring changes in the process of production, innovation in production, new usage of materials, creator of market system etc. Entrepreneurship is a mental attitude to foresee risk and uncertainty with a view to achieve certain strong motive etc. It is the indivisible process flourishes, when the interlinked dimensions of individual psychological entrepreneurship, entrepreneur traits, social encouragement, business opportunities, Government policies, availability of plenty of resources and opportunities coverage towards the common good, development of the society and economy. It is the process of identifying opportunities in the market place, arranging the resources required to pursue these opportunities and investing the resources to exploit the opportunities for long term gains. It involves creating wealth by bringing together resources in new ways to start and operate an enterprise. The objectives of the studies are: - To find out the role of entrepreneurship in economic development in Margherita sub-division, To study about the major problems and challenges are faced by rural Entrepreneurs in Margherita sub-division and To start out the sociological consequences of Entrepreneurship development in Margherita sub-division. In this study researcher has collected primary & secondary data in the universe. The sampling selection is based on simple random sampling basis.

LMI-4089 RC- 15
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PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG WOMEN IN RURAL POLITICAL POWER
STRUCTURE

Women's political participation results in tangible gains for democracy, including greater responsiveness to citizen needs, increased cooperation across party and ethnic lines, and more sustainable peace, among other benefits. As more women reach leadership and get elected to PRIs in significant numbers, these institutions tend to prioritize issues such as health care, education and economic issues that impact the daily lives of people in the village. Women's representation in rural power politics also lead to a better awareness of women in society and will thus strike at the roots of gender hierarchy in public life as well.

Rural women are key agents for achieving the transformational economic, environmental and social Changes required for sustainable development. But limited access to credit, health care and education are among the many challenges they face, which are further aggravated by the traditional Patriarchal mind-set and financial dependency.

The paper is primarily based on secondary data which has been collected after reviewing various relevant books, published and unpublished documents related to the topic. This paper attempts to analyse the social political and economic determinants that has impacts the political participation of women in rural society. It also highlight the contemporary trend of political activism among rural women.

LMI 2637 RC 2018
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Health and Environment Consciousness in Socio-Cultural Context

Health and environment are close to each other. Health is also determined through the various external social and cultural conditions, in which structural patterns,values,norms etc. play important role in this context. But in this materialistic life we forgot the cultural importance to shaping the health at various levels. Poverty, housing conditions, family, neighborhoods, play groups, are effect the health in various aspects. Education, occupational status, and social position is closely linked with social and cultural aspects of the environment. An association also found in the level of education and health among people in the mortality rate. It is generally perception is that mortality rate is found in the less educated persons and they are not aware towards the health hazards.

Health is not a biological fact, social cultural environment play important role in the determination of health. In this contemporary society the nature of diseases has been changed. Poor people are suffering from the lack of medical facilities. They are not able to consume healthy food for their body. Their result is visible on the health status of the poor people. They are suffering from those diseases which are coming due to unhealthy environment. The basic objective of the paper is identifying socio- cultural determinates of health and this paper is based on secondary sources of data.

SM 2988 RC 2018
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Life of Women Street Vendors: A Sociological Reflaction

India is a country of 1.27 billon people. Even after having second largest man power in the world, the country couldn't make place for the people in formal settings. As a result of that most of the people had to be a part of informal sector. India is one of the most ancient city of the world. We know for its street food. There are many festivals and fairs celebrate where you can taste the awesome food of streets. You cannot avoid street food if you are in India. These seller are known as the street vendors. According to National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2004, Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, MUPA, GOI. "A Street Vendor is broadly defined as a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanent built up structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall (head load)." Vending is an important source of employment for a large number of urban poor as it requires low skills and small financial inputs. The government of India adopted the national policy on 20th January 2004 which reflects a landmark change in the perception of the street vendor moving from prohibition to regulation. In this paper I will focus the life, working condition and difficulties of women street vendors of India.

LMI-2390 RC Applied
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Development nexus Between Globalization, Development And Social Transformation- A General Observation

World today recognizes that globalization 'has dramatic economic effects' which work as catalyst for the economic development and social transformation. Globalization has become watchword of the 1990's for an important structural trend characterizing the dynamics of an evolving world economy, development and social transformation.

This discussion paper approaches globalization, its role in development and its implications for social transformation perspective. It also try to highlight the cardinal issues like how globalization engaging in constructive partnership between development and social transformation oriented interventions in multilateral forums. Given the vast scope of globalization, this discussion paper only touches on certain aspects of inter-relationships, rather than presenting an in-depth treatment of one concept .This paper focuses on the concept of globalization and how it initiate the process of development and discusses its impact as social

transformation. This paper basically structured in certain sections like concept of globalization, causes of globalization, development and social transformation and finally the effects of globalization and social transformation. So, concluding it discusses the nexus between the three concepts.

LMI Not Mentioned RC- 2018
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ASPIRATIONS OF RURAL YOUTHS: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

The present rural youths is under going a silent slow but accelerated steady change where by the village affairs appear to attract gradually same time inevitably the younger generation. This process of shift in the leadership is an off shoot of the change in the value system in the society at large and the upcoming youth power in various spares of activities in villages.The role of power and pull among the elders in the village affairs slowly being assumed by the rural youth.

Youth is product of the society in which they live at the same time they make up the society by their own contribution to it. They are product in sense; they were born and socialized in a given society their contribution is through playing their respective roles.

The present paper tries to reveals that, Indian youths have long been of interest to educational and occupational aspirations in recent changing patterns in Indian context. The present study carried out in Kolur village of Muddebihal taluka, Bijapur District during 2006. It is confined to 90 rural youths selected as respondents through random sampling method.

It is found that, the majority i.e. 68.89 percent respondents have higher educational aspirations; remaining 31.11 percent respondents have medium educational aspirations. It is also find out that, 32.22 percent men and 11.11 percent women respondents are doing non-farm activities. An appeal to the economic motivation will tend to non-farm employment for their opportunities. The influence with respect to operators who are low in aspiration is that they are favorably oriented to farming.

Key Words: Rural Youth, Youth Development, Youth Aspirations.

LMI- 3176 RC 2017
Dr. Joydeep Goswami,

Culture and Child Health Care in Cachar District of South Assam

Culture plays an important role in human societies. Culture has its own customs which may have significant influence on health. It is established that the cultural factors are intensely involved in the whole way of life, like in the matters of nutrition, immunization, personal hygiene, family planning, child rearing, seeking early medical care, disposal of solid wastes and human excreta etc. Development of children in the country is the first priority. But it is seen that

more than half of them are malnourished. Health is not only related to medical care but also to socio-economic and cultural factors. India with a population of 1.25 (Approx)billions of which 68.5% live in poverty and ignoranceas a result children are more prone to deficiency and contagious diseases.Keeping in mind, the very significant role culture plays on children health; this paper is an attempt to review the effects of key cultural factors.Therefore the problem needs to address afresh whether it is a function of cultural tradition or economic poverty and poverty of health in this part of the country.

Key Word: Culture, Health Care, Rural.

LMI pending, RC 15
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From Presence to Decision-making

Understanding 'Participation'

Community 'participation' or 'consultation' or 'discourse' are few terms that always mark their presence in the policy documents prepared under present welfare programmes. There are legal provisions as well to ensure people's participation in both rural and urban areas to promote democratic governance procedures. Target population is often encouraged to engage in dialogue with the recognized 'agents' of change belonging to both government and non-government organizations. However, there is a difference between the idea of participation as understood in democratic governance and what is practiced. Instead of taking initiative in planning, based on their needs and culture, people generally end up doing 'role plays' or being dummy participants. This paper tries to reach at the concept of participation as understood by NGOs, funding organizations and the government. It brings into focus the right/power of members to take decisions as an important element of participation. With the help of data gathered during my field work around the creation processes of communication material on a national health programme (i.e. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme), I aim to reflect upon the standardized procedures that are developed and abided by a private communication agency to ensure participation by the targeted audience.

LMI Not Mentioned RC 2018
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Impact of Rural Development and Social Change among the Deori Community: A Study in Upar Deori Gaon , Jorhat , Assam

Rural development is a major social process of planned programmers of social change. It's refers to the development of quality of life of the rural people (i.e. marriage, family, culture, education ,economic political, transport and communication, thought). Now-a-day rural people are more advance with the use of modern science and technology. Rural development is the most effective changing represent for the improvement of life style of the Deori community. In Assam the Deoris are a scheduled tribe (plain). The Deoris there three distinct types of Deoris such as Dibangiya, Tengaponiya and Borganya who are inhabitants of Assam. They are distinguished by their unique tradition economic, culture, ritual and social system. Only Dibongiyas still maintained their old traditional way of life . The proposed study is designed in phase wised manner . The present investigator has been chosen the Deori village (Upar Deori gaon under Hazari Baligaon Panchayat) in Jorhat district of Assam as micro-field for intensive field investigation . The paper attempts to understand the social in a sample of 200 respondent s of the Deori community.12 km away from NH37. The total population of which is 1500 consisting 215 households. The Deoris of village Upar Deori gaon gradually changes way of life due to impact of rural development under the influence of communication. At present the government has launched many schemes for improving of Deori community. It has been found that in the globalized world the Deors are also marching on the path of development. Change is obviously a reality of the Deoris inAssam .

LIM Not Mentioned RC- 2016
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The Political structure of the Lisu (Yobin) Tribe: Changing Role, Conflicts and Reconciliation

The political life of any tribal group is characterised by monarchy and democracy. The political structure and the institutions exercise control over the members of the community. But, power rests on certain individuals. Foucault saw that power and knowledge were always inevitably and inextricably interconnected. Power involves an increase in knowledge likewise;

every knowledge involves an increase in power. Therefore, this paper is an attempt to relook into the political structure of Lisu tribe in Arunachal Pradesh and establish the ideas of Foucault. There are political institution at the clan, village, church and the state level which have undergone many changes. Religions have played an important role in changing the role and functions of the members of these institutions. However, it is the knowledgeable people who exercise supreme power and authority in the Lisu dominated villages. There are quite a few numbers of knowledgeable people, who have different roles to play in the clan, village and church level, simultaneously. Thus, paper will further attempt to discuss and evaluate the conflicts and reconciliation in the power distribution process.

LMI / RC Applied
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Sociological Change and Development of Tribal Community in Coorg District

Tribals like kurubas were the original ingabitants of the beautiful land called Kodagu in the Western Ghats, the mountain range by the Arabian Sea. The kodavas occupied this land only much later called it home. The story of how kodavas got to coorg and where they have their origin is debatable indeed. The Kurubas like most other tribes , are the children of the wild. Abiding in the forests of coorg, they depend on it for their livelihood. They also protect large stretches of the forests. Certain forest spots are also fenced off and called "the Devarakadus or the forests of the Gods". No one is permitted to take anything from these places, including wood , Fruits, Water and the like, its believed that these forest spots are to be preserved, with people having access to them only for purposes of worship. These tribes of Kurubas are slowly commencing to modernize; the young population of Kurubas is moving out of the forests and seeking education and jobs in the city and some of the Kurubas generation seeking jobs in coorg's estates. Once upon a time Kurubas live in huts in the jungle of coorg and wander from place to place in search of honey, they use to worship the goddess Kali by pronouncing her name over this fowl. They use to depend on hunting for food, but today lot of changes and development can be seen among the Kurubas tribes in coorg through the NGOs and the impact of the modern Education system on them. This paper mainly focus on the change and development among the Kurubas in coorge district. In addition an effort is employed to develop into the

impact of education on tribal people in coorg. Thus the paper clearly elucidate the complex phenomenona of Socio-Cultural and its impact on these people.

LMI- 3602 RC 2017
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Re-Thinking Traditional Medicine In Std

Modern genetic and archeological studies suggest that migration of human populations into the Indian subcontinent happened since prehistoric times. The knowledge of the medicinal value of plants and other substances was primarily evolved through trial and error and exchange of know-how between diverse communities and regions.Trade routes linking the Indus valley civilization to other parts of the subcontinent and westward to Persia, Mesopotamia and the Arabian Sea, and northward to Central Asia culminated in the spread and practice of Traditional Systems of Medicine such as Unani, Rasashastra, Siddha and Sa-Rigpa Traditions other than Ayurveda.

More recently the government created the Department of AYUSH (Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy) to support research and development of traditional medicine, and to set standards and regulate the activities related to practice. Present day commercial activity in such systems is mainly directed towards production of a staggering variety of "male stimulants" which are made available over the counter by companies cashing on the quest for eternal youth. According to a survey conducted at the national-level by a private firm, sex stimulator, or rejuvenator, products are showing the fastest growth in the market, surging by 19.1% to Rs. 400 crore in the financial year 2012-13. When adolescents and young adults (15-24) are the age groups at the greatest risk for acquiring a Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD), where STDs constitute a major public health problem for both developing and developed countries and where 2.1 million people were living with HIV in India in 2015. NACO envisions an India where every person living with HIV has access to quality care and is treated with dignity. Effective prevention, care and support for HIV/AIDS is possible in an environment where human rights are respected and where those infected or affected by HIV/AIDS live a life without stigma and discrimination. Lack of awareness, education and stigma associated with sexual transmitted diseases keep the quacks in the garb of qualified physicians in traditional systems of medicine in business and therefore pose danger not only to the patients but for the society as a whole. Monitoring of activities of such clinics/physicians claiming to practice traditional system of medicine has become the need of the hour and strictly when Sexually Transmitted Diseases in teens in seen to be on the rise.

LMI Not Mentioned RC Applied
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Empowerment of Women in Panchayatiraj: A Study in Amblikal Gram Panchayat of Karnataka

This paper is based on the field work for dissertation programm of masters in political science. The study was undertaken in Amblikal Gram Panchayat of Karnataka to be familiar with empowerment of women in Panchayatiraj system. The study conducted on 50 women of seventeen villages of Amblikal Gram Panchayat of Karnataka. For the study, Primary data are collected from field work through separate interview scheduled for both electorate and women voters and Census Department of Karnataka, while secondary data are taken from relevant available sources. The study reveals that the power balance is still heavily in favour of men in Amblikal Gram Panchayat. Women's entry in politics is still window dressing. They have not been playing an effective role in providing a sensitive and tenderized thrust to local politics. These is not merely because of women's own perception of themselves is weak, but it is also because of lack of training to handle issues, especially those directly effecting women. Though, a few women representative enable to cross the patriarchal threshold because of their male members who are already in politics, most of them are illiterate, unaware about the public policy and weak in decision making process.

Key Words: Women, Political Participation, Panchayatiraj, Empowerment, Karnataka

LMI Not Mentioned RC Applied
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Impact of Globalization in Social Change and Development in the North- East India: A Sociological study with Special Reference to Majuli

Globalization is a complex and multidimensional process. It can be viewed through a variety of lenses. The first characterizes it as a process in which the barriers to cross-border flows are being reduced, not just for economic flows, but also for the global extension of knowledge, information, belief systems, ideas and values. Globalization sees as an important

phenomenon in the contemporary world. It is not an objective reality signifying some concrete touchable and perceptible part of human existence. Globalization and its concomitants – liberalization and privatization are so pervasive that every section of society is directly or indirectly affected.

The North- East India is a frontier region of India. The region is formed with eight states. From physiographic point of view, the region is divided in to certain unites namely the hilly region and plateau region. The North-East India mostly habitat by bordering from the people of schedule castes and schedule tribes. Impact of globalization brings a great social change and development of this region. Majuli is the greatest river island of the world. It is generally an agribased rural area of North-East India, the province of Assam. Majuli is a coglomention of colorful cultures existed from the various castes, cruds and races. It is also far way from industrialization and the people living in the area is, to some extent, conservative. Of course, the impact of globalization and modernization change their traditional and conservative attitude. Now a days, its impact has been seen in every sphere of their life.

LMI 3065 RC 2019
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Induced Change & Development among Denotified Tribe: A Sociological Exploration

Tribal communities are distinct in context of their culture and language which varies from place to place. Such a variance attracted the researcher to study such communities for a long time and several ethnographic studies were conducted on tribe. After the emergence of welfare state these communities are studied to evaluate the impact of developmental schemes and programmes and the status of developmental indicator among them which are perceived as development by the non-tribal communities. In due course a section of tribal community was termed as criminal tribe by Criminal Tribe Act, 1871 by British Government. The list prepared by the then government and notified them as criminal since they lived nomadic life and wandered here and there to earn their livelihood but sometime they involve in criminal activities like theft and robbery. Due to such involvement a stigma was adhered with them which is still continuing in one form or other after 64 years of passing Habitual Offenders Act 1952 in Independent India which shifted their nomenclature to 'denotified tribes'. Efforts were made to settle them to live a dignified life. Various committees and commissions were organized to evaluate and recommend for development among such communities. An attempt has been made

in this paper to take an overview on induced change and development among these communities taking account their present socio-economic condition and incidence of their marginalization and victimization due to the stigma adhered with them for various decades. Instead of assimilation in mainstream society they are still at the crossroad of development and become victim of society due to old aged prejudices and stigma of criminal tribe.

SMI 145 RC 2017
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Tradition and Change of the Arts and Crafts of the Bodo Tribes of Assam: A Study

The Bodo community of Assam is the largest group among the plain tribes of Assam. The Bodos or the Bodo-Kacharis constitute a very important section of the different ethnic groups and races settling in Assam with their distinctive cultural and linguistic traits. The paper tries to explore about the traditional arts and crafts of the Bodo tribes and highlights the tradition and change of the arts and crafts of the Bodo tribes. The Bodos are very rich in their traditional arts and crafts. It is said that, India has received the technique of weaving and embroidery from Indo-Mongoloid. In Assam, the Bodos were decidedly the pioneers in this respect. The weaving culture is significant art of the Bodo community. The Bodos are expert too in bamboo crafts. They made almost all articles required for their daily use in the society. The Bodos are maintaining their traditional artistic creativity by following some methods. There are different methods has been used in arts and crafts of them. In the crafts also they make different designs and shapes. As the develop Science and technology has spread in all over the world, the Bodos are also influenced by it.

LMI-2631 RC 2019
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Development and Empowerment of Tribal Women

We go with the assumption that development of tribal is not possible without the development of tribal women. Both go together with the same logic tribal child development is also not possible without tribal women development. Tribal Society, tribal women and tribal children go together. There is no exclusion within this trinity – women, children and society. The issue of empowerment should not be taken something as a victory for the tribal women. Though the tribal's constitute a majority in the scheduled area, they have to work in collaboration with caste Hindu men. The tribal women can face anybody in the forest. They can fight with wild animals. They are courageous. We are told about several cases, which shows that the women while in advanced pregnancy deliver a child in the forest while cutting wood without any assistance. They would return home with the newly born child under her arms and forest fuel on her head. But when these women come face to face with the non - tribal man, their heart begins to sink. All the time the tribal women continue to struggle to meet squarely the non – tribal man in the Panchayat meetings. They make all efforts to look in behave like a non- tribal women. In this process they change their dress pattern, they change their dietary and they change their way of preparing food. This has ended in disempowerment. There is losing of tribal identity and tribal ethnicity. Our guess is that in the new situation of empowerment, the women are fictional only; they are proxy. Their empowerment has been jacked.

But what we guessed about the empowerment given to tribal women is only at thematic level. What we have done is to address the question of empowerment. We have argues that as a social scientist we should be suspicious about the popular notion that Panchayati Raj has given power to tribal women. We have in this beginning examined this question. We have tried to put forward the idea of disempowerment. What we argue is that the phenomenon of disempowerment needs to be argues thoroughly with a body of empirical data.

LMI No. 3709 RC Applied
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Utilization of Maternal and Child Health Care Services under NRHM framewok(A Study based on historical village – 'Senapur' of Jaunpur district, UP)

Women's health status is very important to understand the condition of women in any society. Although there are many issues related to women's health, maternal health is very important in the context of India. India has very high maternal morality ratio. Maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy. Objective of this paper are, To study the role of PHC/CHC and Sub Center in providing the services to Maternal, and Child Health. To analyze the mind set of

men's regarding problems faced by women's in their health, care delivery system. To evaluate the care barriers in maternal and child health care services. In this research, exploratory research design has been used in order to figure out the grey areas in whole institutional reproductive health delivery system. Senapur village of Jaunpur district has been selected as a study area. In this study, all the women's who are below poverty line(210 households) has been purposively selected as respondents in order to study their health. During the interaction male members (preferably husband of the respondent) have also been interviewed on some crucial issues for their perspective. Women in rural areas who suffer from RTI/STI problems often find it difficult to consult services at the SC/PHC. ANMs are being educated about RTIISTI, but there is still no mechanism to provide medical care to women (and men) suffering from these ailments. t is clear from the study that Gender has played a lead role during specific situation such as decision making for place of delivery, behavior of patient, knowledge of husbands of pregnant women about health of her wife and others. Therefore, it can be highlighted that both the quality and coverage of maternal and child health care services can be improved subsequently within the existing health infrastructure during the antenatal, intranatal and postnatal periods using simple tools of interventions in the comprehensive maternal and child health care package.

LMI: 3222, RC 2017
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Development and Identity:
Some Sociological Insights From North East India

Development in North East India generates large scale debates across academia. North-East India, comprising of the eight states viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim, is seen as homogeneous category for the development with the creation of the NEC as a sub-planning body in 1972 as if the region is devoid of any internal differences. But region presents diversity in terms of socio-economic, political and historical scenario necessitating unique policy. Of course, the presence of large scale ethnic identity movements originated from the development issues has an important impact on the nature of development in the region. Further, the region present a unique demographic structure characterised by four states which have tribal majority i.e Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland have tribal majority. Besides, other states in the North East India also have substantial amount of the tribal population. In this context, this paper attempts to understand the trajectory of development and identity in North East India.

Key Words: Development, Identity, North East India

RC Applied

Dr Payel Chakrabarti
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Conventional Media Representation of Reporting of Violence in Assam: A Critical Interrogation

Media with the potential to widen horizons, focus attention and raise aspirations in society many a time pose conflicts with the responsibility in representation, regarding professional ethics and propriety while communicating and representing the facts which may be seen as "symbolic manipulations". Being 'agents of social change', media effectiveness and appropriateness of conventional representation of violence in Assam, a typical context of multi-cultural heterogenic society, requires to be articulated. An exploratory inquiry into the procedures and criteria of news production; strategies employed to make relevant judgments about information collection, production, projection and presentation formats; and also various aspects related to violence representation was conducted with 112 respondents. Apparently the news about violence, mostly uncensored information, has become a priority in media communication today, especially in reference to Northeast India as a whole, where stories in long existing media trends, have been projecting and propagating the region, hardly with affirmation.Two strong driving forces of media production, deciding upon content and representation are primarily media commercialisation and dominant ideology. The paper highlights the relevance and applicability of sociological traditions of conflict theory perspectives on media representations by drawing upon certain examples in Assam and Northeast India.

LMI Not Mentioned RC Applied
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Impact of Flood and Erosion in Rupahimukh Area of Sivasagar District

The paper discusses the impact of flood and erosion in Rupahimukh area of Sivasagar district. In Assam, every year frequent floods have been destroying standing crops creating water logging and soil erosion, affecting large crop areas and threatening the sustainability of the drive towards higher productivity and production in the state. In Assam, floods and erosion have adversely affected the economy. Sivasagar district of Assam is bounded by the Brahmaputra River on the north, the Nagaland on the south, the Dihing River on the east and the Jhanji River on the west, and it has four river banks; namely, Disangmukh, Dikhowmukh, Darikamukh and Bharalumukh (the river mouths of the tributaries on the mighty Brahmaputra river). Every year in the Rupahimukh area people are affected by flood and river bank erosion. The impact of flood and erosion in the area of the district is analyzed in the paper.

Key Words: Flood, erosion, impact

LMI Not Mentioned   RC 2017
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Socio-cultural Factors Influencing Reproductive Health Behavior of Women and Impact of Technological Changes

Reproductive health implies that people are able to have a satisfying and safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. Reproductive health in India is largely influenced by socio-cultural factors on one the hand and programme interventions on the other. Socio-cultural factors which impinge on reproductive health include women's lack of awareness of health practices, strong seclusion norms which inhibit health-seeking behaviour, adolescent marriage, large family size norms, and a general devaluation of women which makes them the last to obtain food or health care and which requires them long periods of physical activity. Present study examines the socio-cultural factors influencing reproductive health behavior of women and impact of technological changes. It is also intended to assess the extent of utilization of medical facilities in rural areas and the socio cultural factors that influence it. In this empirical study, cross-sectional survey method is used, in which randomly selected 187 women from a village in rural Lucknow were interviewed and collected data was analysed according to objective and hypotheses of study. Results of study show that higher education and better economic level led to better awareness among respondents

regarding health aspects. Study also proves that there is a significant relationship between socio cultural background and behaviour relating to reproductive health care. Study also found a significant relationship between socio cultural background and attitude and behavior towards family planning. It was found that irrespective of publicity and awareness through mass media and PHC's for promoting advanced contraceptive methods, majority of the respondents opted for permanent solution for controlling their fertility.

LMI Not Mentioned RC Applied
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Small Tea Plantation and its Role in Changing Rural Economy

Tea plantation has been playing an important role in the economy of India since its inception during the first half of 19th century. It remained confined in the hands of a few because of several reasons. In recent time the common people are showing interest in getting self employment by planting tea which is often regarded as green revolution in the state. A large number of peasants have started tea plantation even by abandoning paddy cultivation. At present the phenomenon of small tea plantation has become popular in all the tea producing states of India. This paper intends to look at the impact of plantation all over the world introduced by the colonial rulers and tries to comprehend the dynamics of development in the plantation economies. Secondly it attempts to give a very brief history of the emergence of small tea plantation and its role in changing the rural economy of Assam.

Key Words: Plantation, Small Tea Plantation, Development, Rural Economy

LMI Not Mentioned RC 2019
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How the Youth of Nation Can Contribute For Its Changes and Development

A nation may be wealthy, but what more important than the actual wealth is the collective intellect and intelligence of the people who contributed towards earning that wealth. Wealthy nation can go to ruin if their newer generation are unable to keep pace with their for father and

drive innovation and growth developing nation can boost their welfare with insightful planning and an enthusiastic youth.

The youth of a nation determine how it shapes up a few year into the future of the country, and their action and inaction both contribute to the state of the nation. In developing countries like India the youth of nation can contribute to its growth. Several of innovation and interventions emanate from the young, there's a slice of the young generation that does want to change India, for the better. How to empower youth to be change agent is to let them be kids and develop their own India whatever they are in the range of potential social good action. We give our youth the tools to collaborate and problem solve, brain storm and reflect. We empower them to believe that their voice matters without judging or criticizing their ideas.

LMI 3708 RC 2016
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Life skills based Education for Gender Empowerment

Skills development has formed a part of adolescents programming around the world. The abilities for adaptive and positive behaviour that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday. UNICEF defined life skill as "a behaviour change or behaviour development approach designed to address a balance of three areas: Knowledge, attitude and skills". Some core life skill strategies and techniques are decision making, International relationship skill, problem solving, self awareness, critical thinking, effective communication, coping with stress and emotions. Life skill based education is an approach to education that can facilitate and can contribute to gender equality in teaching and learning. (LSBE) is being adopted as a means to empower young people in challenging situations.

Gender empowerment is a process of awareness and capacity - building leading to greater participation in transformative action, to greater decision making power and control over one's life and other processes. Empowerment of women as a policy objective implies that women legitimately have the ability and should, individually and collectively participate effectively in decision making processes that shape their societies and their own lives, especially about societal priorities and development directions- Life skill based education programme give young people a chance to learn from one another and equips them to improve their lives, build their self – esteem and make well considered decision. The present paper throws light on life skill - based education, strategies and techniques of LSBE, implementation and evaluation of programme for

gender empowerment. The programmes aimed empowering adolescents on life skill should be long term and learning should be through active participation. Life skills education makes a person a balanced adult who contributes meaningfully to society and also definitely helps to become future empowered citizens.

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Kaushal Kishor (LMI 3621)
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Subalternity, Development Initiatives and Empowerment of Dalit Women in Bihar

Women from dalit community face multiple subalternity - that is they are subaltern with various level of subalternity (as Dalits, as poor, and as women.) Dalit Women faces systematic oppression, social exclusion, direct and structural violence within their own community as well as from 'upper' castes. Women from dalit community in Bihar suffer the same trauma. However Bihar government has taken many steps to empower dalit women in the state. Several schemes have been floated which are primarily centred on monetary benefits to this section of population. More interestingly, reservation of dalits in panchayat three tier system in the state has made a significant dent in the power relations in which one finds convenient route to empower dalit women.

In spite of all effort taken by Bihar government one, however, doesn't see much of breakthrough in the rigid patriarchal society in which women in general and dalit women in particular are victimised. The dalit rural women of Bihar as several study suggest continues to be plagued with several societal bondage. They not only face systematic oppression, social exclusion and structural violence from their own community but also from other sections of society. There are several instances that show how these dalit women despite being given the opportunity to access several schemes being floated by the government, continue to feel deprived and underprivileged to raise their voice collectively towards injustice towards them being meted out in the hierarchical society.

There are recent examples of atrocities against dalits in Bihar. Recent case of rape of six dalit women in Bhojpur district, in October 2015 raised hue and cries among the dalits in the state. A dalit man was burnt alive by upper caste men in Bhojpur district in October 2015. What to talk about powerless dalit, there were news of temple being washed away after a dalit chief minister of Bihar visited a temple in Madhepura district. There are number of such examples, these are

few recent ones to be noted. This shows tension between the social and economic deprivation of dalit in general and dalit women in particular perpetuated by the social and economic structure that the state has inherited towards the past.

This paper will focus on the impact of political realignment and development initiatives on impermeable social structure of Bihar and how far it has been helpful in enhancing socio economic status of dalit women in Bihar.

LMI 2458. RC Applied
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Higher Education in India and its Role in Society

Indian higher education system needs to gear up because by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan the government has targeted to achieve enrollment of 35.9 million students in higher education institutions, with a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 25.2%. Development in higher education with its impact on building an ethical society will be complete with simultaneous growth in supporting agents like co-existence of multiple types of institutions including research-centric, teaching and vocation-focused ones. Both the Eleventh Five Year Plan(2007-12) and the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) have provided adequate recommendations on higher education and its quality improvement. Yet GER in Higher education in India is 20.4 (2013-14) - much below the world average of 27%, as well as that of other emerging countries such as China (26%) and Brazil (36%) in 2010 itself;there is 40% and 35% shortage of faculty in state and central universities respectively; accredited institutions not up to the marks as per NAAC report;gross attendance ratio is low in urban and rural areas as well as in gender and community wiseis only 14.8% for OBCs, 11.6% for SCs, 7.7% for STs and 9.6% for Muslims; lower citation impact which is half the world's average in India.

Keywords: Gross Enrolment Ratio, Gross Attendance Ratio, development, gender, society

LMI 3367 RC 2017
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Migration and Acculturation of Vulnerable Tribes in Maharashtra

The aim of the present paper is to discuss, understand, and examine the process of migration and acculturation process in the lives of vulnerable tribes of Maharashtra. The migration phenomenon leads towards the issues of citizenship, borders, acculturation, assimilation and circulation of migration. Acculturation is a process by which the cultural patterns of distinct groups change when those groups come into contact with each other-sometimes resulting in the groups becoming less distinct culturally (Robert Redfield & Ralph Linton).

Several studies on migration and seasonal migrations revels that migration is a route of upward social and economic mobility. The objectives of this paper are to examine the existential threats and opportunities to tribes' face and the challenges to their future survival and livelihood security. To explore push and pull factors that derives them to the destinations and to study relationship between migration and acculturation among the vulnerable tribes. Secondary and primary data is used for analysis. Migration takes place because of push and pull factors but many times push and pull factors are responsible for migration for upward or downward mobility of poor people and particularly vulnerable tribes as well. However, push and pull factors are relative and may be considered two sides of the same coin. The paper examines traditional livelihood options adopted by these communities, economic and cultural changes resulting from the lifestyle/livelihood changes and how these protective measures are ensuring new livelihoods which do not endanger the cultural and physical survival of these communities and leading towards their upward mobility.

LMI 4094 RC 2017
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Urbanization and Mental Health

Urbanization, defined as the increase in the number of cities and urban population, is not only a demographic movements but also includes, social, economic and psychological change that constitute the demographic movement. It is a process that leads to growth of cities due to

industrialization and economic development . The rapid increase in urban population worldwide is one among the important global health issues of the 21st century. Impact of urbanization is associated with an increase in mental disorders. Urbanization brings deleterious consequences for mental health through the influence of increased stressors and factors such as overcrowded and polluted environment, dependence on cash economy, high levels of violence, and reduced social support. In this paper the researchers will be present the impact of urbanization on mental health in India and also will find the relation between urbanization and mental disorders.

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Need to change of perceptions and social attitude towards single Domestic workers: A study in Agartala city, Tripura

In India, single status of women is newly emerge concept and problematic issues which constantly increasing with many questions, yet single domestic workers are found themselves as more vulnerable and faced criticism form the society which is need to change. The present study is a attempt to understand how the specific society perceive and view single domestic workers which includes widow, divorce, or unmarried workers residing near Agartala city. Objective of this study evaluate social perception and attitudes toward single domestic workers especially female workers. Both qualitative and quantitative methods are applied. Data are tabulated and analyzed and in-depth interviews with single domestic workers help to make case study for better understanding about societal attitude towards them. This study found that single domestic workers are faced social segregation and stigma, harassment in working place, lots of critical comments form their surroundings and less family supports. In spite of various hurdles faced by single domestic workers, they continuously influence society to grant same kind of prestige and honor as married women already get.

Key words: Single women, Domestic workers, social perception and attitude.

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Patterns and Determinants of Female Migration in India

Pattern and causes of female migration are changing in India. An increasing proportion of women are moving towards cities, particularly big cities for reasons other than marriage. The present paper based on secondary data and tries to understand the pattern, determinants and trends of female migration to mega cities of India and its linkage with development. According to 2001 Census, of 309 million migrants based on place of last residence, female migrants constitute 218 million while it is 91 million for male. Thus migrants constitute around 30 present of the total population, where as male and female migrants constitute 18 percent and 45 percent of their population respectively. Not only in terms of magnitude but also from the perspective of development, internal migration of females is an important factor influencing socio-economic development of the country as it has greater potential for reducing poverty, bringing about social change and also meeting the millennium development goals. It is found that most of the migrants to cities originate from Socio-economically backward states of India. Marriage is still the most important factor of female migration in India but its importance is declining over the periods. On the otherhand, it is quite encouraging to find that the proportion of females migrating for work, employment and education is increasing over the period of time. The volume of female migration to all the six mega cities has also increased over the period of time. Regression results linking the migration with the development indicators of the states shows that the states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa which have lower level of development have witnessed higher volume and rate of female out-migration. Similarly states like Maharashtra and Delhi having higher level of development have received more in migration.

Shweta Singh
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Globalization and higher education in India: Challenges and Opportunities

India has created one of the biggest higher education systems in the world. Education is the backbone of a nation where higher education occupies the apex of educational pyramid in the formal process of Indian education. Globalization increased the demand for education in two parts. The first is the economic rising payoffs to higher education to global, science based, knowledge and intensive economy make university training more of a necessity to get good jobs. The second part is socio-political, demographic and democratic ideals increase pressure on universities to provide access to groups that traditionally have not attended universities. Knowledge society, information and communication technologies, the market economy, trade liberalization and changes in governance structures elements of globalization have a significant impact on Indian higher education. India's higher education sector has failed to map the future demand for various skills, Global Competition and Competitiveness as higher education system

in India suffers from acute paucity of funds, lack of autonomy, burden of affiliation. Besides these higher education has been affected by-politicization, poor quality of intake, heterogeneity of student population, communication gap between universities and colleges, unsystematic growth of institutions, managerial inefficiencies, overcrowded classroom, wastage in instructional hours, poor course design, inadequate student service, inadequate material resources, inefficiencies in teaching, lack of training facilities for educational administers and teacher. Now the students have easy scope to acquire higher education because a lot of colleges and universities are opened for higher education. But contribute to national development urgent steps will be taken to protect the system from degradation. Therefore along with quantitative expansive of education quality must be maintain in relation to the global market. We should encourage foreign universities to come to India to setup in collaboration with existing Indian institutions, colleges to promote global research activities for sustainable development. It will also improve our educational standards as well as solve the burgeoning problem of enrolment. Opening Indian higher education to foreign competition will benefit us and boosts our growth.

LMI 4005 RC Applied
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New Realities and Institutions in Transition: Redefining agriculture to address hunger, health and equity

We live in a changed era, where frontiers are no longer to be captured for resources to build one's empire. The illusion of unlimited planetary resources and human transcendence, has been broken by tangible scientific evidence that point to ecological and biophysical limits to the continued expansion of human endeavor. Contemporary society is thus grappled with the contradiction posed by a demanding and rapidly growing population and limited natural resources available for its sustenance. Responding to this context will require a paradigm shift. There is evidence that some societies are beginning to make this shift by questioning the virtues of capitalist growth and by asking how the realm of individual rights and ownership needs to be transformed into a universal and equitable right to "Our Common future" that cannot be alienated from our duties to craft a healthy biosphere.This paper explores the paradigm shift into the new consciousness of Sustainability, drawing from ideas of Emile Durkheim and Karl Marx in an effort to conceptualize a new framework of institutions, founded on resilient values of balance ,equity, environmental sensitivity. In order to substantiate the transition , the paper analyses of the current scenario of agriculture In Assam, its legacy of traditional practices and indigenous knowledge system vis-a-vis the emergence of the modern discipline of Agroecology, that is based on integrating agriculture with ecology , and a quest to revive organic farming in the developed south.

LMI 3510 RC Applied
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Religion and Welfare in the Indian Scenario: A Study of Ramakrishna Mission and Salesians of Don Bosco

The development discourse in India is firmly rooted in the modern Western knowledge system, which is replete with dualisms, such as the dichotomy of the 'modern' vs. the 'traditional', the 'sacred' vs. the 'secular' etc. This obsession with dichotomies has resulted in an apparent glorification of a 'militant secular' logic, and hence a denial of the positive contributions being made in the field of welfare by not so 'secular' associations, such as those based on religion. This is because the 'secular' discourses often out-rightly label, reject and write off such associations as 'anti-secular', 'anti-modern', and 'anti-development' in nature. However, on tracking the welfare based initiatives in India, one finds that a substantial contribution in this regard has been made by religious associations, which have even partnered the Indian state in several public-private initiatives in the recent times. In this context the proposed paper seeks to analyze the contributions of two prominent religious philanthropic associations in India, namely the Ramakrishna Mission and the Salesians of Don Bosco, in the field of welfare. Using the purposive and snow ball sampling techniques, the study interrogates the members of these two organizations, the beneficiaries of some of their projects and a few state officials, to elucidate as to how religious associations negotiate their existence within the paradigm of a 'modern', bureaucratic and 'secular' state. The study reveals that the Ramakrishna Mission and the Salesians of Don Bosco have made colossal contributions in the field of education, health, relief and rehabilitation, rural and tribal development etc. However, the possibility of establishing themselves as important partners of the Indian state has depended on their skills of adaptability and moderation. In the ultimate analysis, the paper seeks to interrogate into the relationship which 'traditional associations' such as religious associations share with the nebulous concept of 'civil society'.

Key Words: Religious Associations, Welfare, Development, civil society, Ramakrishna Mission, Salesians of Don Bosco

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The Pattern of Social Change among the Dhobis of Duliajan and Dibrugarh towns of Assam

Dhobis in Assam are presented by witnessing social change which is not uniformly patterned throughout the state. The difference is perceptible even among different groups of Dhobis. Under influence of urbanization, industrialization, modernization, globalization and other forces, the changes in marriage system, disintegration of large family, decline of traditional values, taboos and customs are discernible. They are losing their traditional culture and original way of living is changing gradually. Therefore, the paper attempts to analyse the patterns of social change among them. The data have been collected by structured interview schedule administered to a random sample of respondents in Duliajan and Dibrugarh towns.

Keywords: Dhobis, Culture, Social change, Urbanisation and Industrialisation.

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Child Sexual Abuse in Rajasthan : A Sociological Study

Childhood is a pivotal stage of life and sexual abuse during this period can have long term adverse impact on the well-being of children. Child sexual abuse affects the productivity and balance of the whole system of the society. Increasing rate of child sexual abuse is serious and major issue in Rajasthan. Sexual crime against children are on steady rise in rajasthan. Surveys shows at least one child sexually abused in Rajasthan daily. Main purpose of this paper will deepen understanding of the main causes of increasing rate of such kind of crime. As per the latest data available from NCRB, Rajasthan ranked fourth in the country in terms of maximum number of cases related to rape with minors in 2014. Rajasthan reports almost 900 rape and nearly 600 cases of sexual harassment with children every year. Many children fall victim to not only rape, but other sexual offences like stalking, molestation and harassment also. Paper will analyse the various effects of sexual crime on children. Paper will inspect the role of government, NGO's, judiciary system and police in child sexual abuse.

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Women Educational Problem in Nerrow Minded Family

The present study investigates the problem of social inequality with special reference to gender inequality in the Indian higher education. The focus is on the paradoxical impact of globalization on higher education and how it augmented the social complexity by continuing to disadvantage women. The main objective of this study is to critically analyze the status of women in the institutions of higher education seen in various situations such as the academic as well as administrative. It also tries to delineate how gender identity influences the experience of education in higher education and the exclusion of women in higher education. Moreover, caste restrains, rural-urban variations and minority/majority status make it multifarious and hegemonic. The study will also demonstrate how far the increased participation of women in higher education and market economy has enhanced gender inequality.

The concept of higher education itself has gone through a sea change- massification, commercialization, new modes of delivery, increasing mobility, increasing privatization, new market oriented courses and fast changing technology to mention a few. How higher education, in the backdrop of the structural changes of society grappled with the concern of equality, has become imperative to the policy makers and academicians. No doubt, mass education in India has taken off, yet in practice reflections of cultural hegemony exist in the educational institutions. The issue of social exclusion-inclusion has come to the prime focus in higher education and even now it continues to be urban, language (English) centric, gender and caste/religion based. In such a multi-cultural, multi-ethnic and multilingual society, these parameters are crucial in determining access to higher education. The proposed study investigates the problem of social inequality with special reference to gender inequality in the Indian higher education. The focus is on the paradoxical impact of globalization on higher education and how it augmented the social complexity by continuing to disadvantage women. The concern of this paper is to detail, how structural inequity exhibit itself not just in the text but also in interpersonal interactions in the institutions of higher education and in the classroom settings which include the curriculum, pedagogy, teacher attitudes, peer interaction as well as institutionalized rituals and practices. It also tries to delineate how gender identity influences the experience of education in higher education and the exclusion of women in higher education. Moreover, case restrains, rural-urban variations and minority/majority status makes it multifarious and hegemonic. Attempt will be made in this study to demonstrate how far the increased participation of women in higher education and market economy has enhanced gender equality.

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Emerging New Role of Women In Society

Changes are taking place in the traditional role of women. Once the priority for young women was the husband, but now it has shifted to their career and in addition deep resentments tend to surface when the men are reluctant to take part in household chores. The urban women are seen in many different roles. Now it is not unusual to see women working as clerks, social activist, doctors and engineers. Women can assume still greater public roles in society than what we see today. They tend to show lower workforce participation rate because not many suitable jobs are available for outside their home but on the contrary countless people often believe that women inherently tend to have stronger attachments with family and household responsibilities. On the whole, with the rise in education, urbanization and opportunities to proper employment, women are free now to come out of their homes with a view to meet their family expenses. With the rise in education and economic development, the women are steadily moving towards greater economic independence in course of time. The urban woman is in a position to exercise much greater authority than before. Despite her increased duties, the urban woman seems to have emerged as the stronger partner. It is she who monitors children's homework, tutors them in the areas of weakness or laziness. Mothers dropping and picking up children from school or tennis ground by bus, scooter or car is a common sight today in Indian cities. Mother are the primary agent of socialization. The paper aims at understanding the changing role pattern of women in family and society. We cannot hope for a society while culture without women. But it's changing nature in the light of new socio –economic context is to be understood in order to be sociologically conscious.

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Poor Children: Psychological Nature

(A Rethinking Social Study)

We are living in post society. Social phenomena are functioning everyday in social life. It is very need to rethink on past collected facts and that's relevant theories. Nature of research and utilities of that research on the edge of gap compare to present social life. Here a rethinking on child psychology and social problems so lead to re-collecting facts. Children are mirror of society. They decided, what would be future of direction of society. Child psychology is totally based on atmosphere they direct used to live. Children are a common part of our physical and social landscape. Our culture and values nowadays are suffered with memories, experiences and symbols of childhood and all things 'childish'. Moreover, we think of childhood as a natural and inevitable. Phase that we all go through before we reach adulthood. Children are physically smaller and weaker than adult are children and children hood are seen as aspect of the same thing. Children are being the grounded and physical manifestations of childhood. It is then a quick step of deducing childhood from what we commonly experience in society. Children children's physically is what also seems to characterise children's mind and identities; throughout most of the twentieth century, at least in western societies, the idea that children's physically immaturity determines their social identities has been built into our way of thinking such that it assumes the status of fact.

What the process by which child development is performing just like their psycho-tendency developed. Behaviour of child basically based on what panorama, he used to per day life. Such an ordinary observation can judge as what type of child perform what type of behave. While a civilized child (good health and well dressed) appear before us, it's a common nature that we expect improved behave toward him. If talk about opposite it, dirty child as wearing ugly dress and health condition is not good, sudden appear before us as naturally we fail to think for elevated behave toward him. According to my survey when we face their courteous behave; circumstances decide living status and facilities. As a question make on this facts, Child who illiterate 24 hour pass time in vain, merely playing and quarrelling all time, total fact are their part of life. But when poor child notices humbleness by other to him automatically metamorphosis their state of mind. He tries to present himself genuine. Due to survey received a new fact about them; they are much aggressive on their parent. Because of it why are they not getting good food and not wearing well dresses. In fact they know ugly status of their parent. While for imposing their aggressive behave they have none except their parent. This research is in continuation so for a getting guidance behind a purpose for writing this. I use a interview schedule for collecting facts by randomly method. Purposive sampling also applies here for accuracy.

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Fashion and Values in Era of Globalization

Globalization is a complex process by which the world is becoming highly inter-connected through economic, social, political and cultural contacts. It refers to the intensification of global inter-connectivity suggesting a world full of movement and mixture, contacts and linkages and persistent cultural interaction and exchange (Friedman, 1999). Day by day globalization is becoming more or more popular, most of the countries of the world see their better fortune in this arrangement. Actually globalization covers a wide range of issues including economic, political, cultural etc. Technology has been the main driver of globalization. Advances in information technology have brought massive changes in all spheres of life. In the process of globalization, culture of developing countries is being influenced by the culture of developed countries. Under cultural globalization, the experience of everyday life is influenced by the diffusion of commodities and ideas, reflects a standardization of cultural expressions around the world. It also helps to break down prejudices and broaden outlook and then develops international brotherhood. The process of globalization is pouching the western unformatted culture into our society and disturbing the balance of our mentality and social psychology. The paper attempts to understand the effects of the globalization process on fashion and values in India in general and UttarPradesh in particular, I will find out the cultural impact of globalization and to explore the western especially Indian influences on the lifestyles in the developing societies. For this purpose 100 respondent selected from different age group of females, primary data will be collected through interview schedule.

Vivek Kant

Rural Reconstruction and National Development

Agenda for national development is undoubtedly prime agenda of any nation state and Indian nation state is not an exception in this regard. Our national leaders were not only concerned with the plight of Indian masses, but also with alternate model of development. One stream of though lead by pandit Nehru was of the view that, the wheels of development would

be urban centre having the driving force of modern technology. Capital motivated growth and urbanization was considered as land mark of development. Another stream of thought popularly known as Gandhian model of development, considered this model as superficial and incomplete and advocated for such kind of development , which moves downward to upward, rather than from upward to downward, to make it more inclusive and people oriented. It considered rural villages as unit and engine of development, which guide the future course of development as per the needs of community and society to make it more sustainable. But irony of the fact that despite being the common agenda of national development, our national leaders failed in identifying the required path of development, which will lead to nation building in right direction.

Key words- rural reconstruction, national development, capital, inclusive and sustainable development.