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Emergent development approach: A critique of `money-bags' centre directed `dole-development' in North-East India.  

ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Inter-state variations in economic growth: Does size and composition of state spending on education matter?

Various types of government spendings have differential impacts on economic growth, implying that there is a great potential to improve the efficiency of government spending by re-allocating resources among sectors. In this backdrop, the article examines how the size of public spending on education impacts the level and growth of Per Capita Income in 14 states of India for the period 1990-91 to 2007-08. Generalised Estimating Equations (GEE) have been applied to estimate the impacted. Economic growth, an outcome variable, has been measured in terms of Per Capita State Net Domestic Product, while the explanatory variables include Per Capita Public Expenditure on education and economic activities. The empirical findings confirm that investment on education has higher and more significant impact in stimulating growth. State spending on education have higher output elasticities as compared to state spending on other 'social services'. - Reproduced.

ECONOMIC RECESSION

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Trends in economic research: An international perspective

EDUCATION

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Education in India - A brief historical recapitulation:
Where do we go from here?

Education is a continuous process that is interactive and
progressive and at the same time, needs to be inclusive.
The education in India has a rich and interesting
history. Starting from the ancient times when the
education was imparted orally by the sages and the
scholars and the information was passed on to
generations, to the dark mediaeval period and from
'enlightened' British rule, to the Right to Education Act
of 2009 it has seen periods of glory and vicissitudes.
After independence there has been a marked expansion in
educational facilities throughout the country. The
general formulations incorporated through various policy
interventions did not get translated into a detailed
strategy of implementation, accompanied by the assignment
of specific responsibilities and financial and
organisational support. In the light of the proposed
reforms in the education this article examines the
prospects of this critical sector in terms of quality and
comprehensiveness, reach and access, equity and coverage
and its dynamic relationship with the projected human
resource requirement. - Reproduced.

25  Gulati, Sunita and Yadav, Hukam C. 
Future of education - In India (Questions of access, equity, relevance, values, organization etc., etc., an integral approach): A select bibliography. 

26  Mokta, Mamta and Sharma, Manjula 
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Himachal Pradesh - A case study. 

Educational system of a country is influenced by forceful factors, such as, political, economic etc. It is not always possible to draw a positive correlation between the type of political system and educational administration. Taking into account the importance of Elementary education the Government of Himachal Pradesh has made concerted efforts for achieving the goals of Universalisation of Elementary Education. In this direction, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a major initiative for the delivery of the fundamental right of every child in the age group of six and 14 years to have free and compulsory education of satisfactory quality. SSA is being implemented in the entire 12 districts of the Pradesh. There is a well set machinery to impart education to the children both at Centre and state level. But even after 60 years of Independence even the humble goal of universal enrollment has not been achieved. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was launched in Himachal Pradesh in 2001-02 as a programme to supplement the efforts of DPEP in the Pradesh. Present article attempts to discuss the present status of SSA in Himachal Pradesh and gives
recommendations to improve its effectiveness in the state. - Reproduced.

27 Rege, Sharmila
Education as Trutiya Ratna: Towards Phule-Ambedkarite feminist pedagogical practice.

28 Sirohi, Vineeta
Education of the youth for future: Issues and prospects.

The demographic dividend of youth with diverse needs and almost total absence of educational and skill development opportunities for them makes the youth education a most significant challenge at the present time. Today's youth is overburdened by a system which is not much meaningful for them. The present education system does not align with the holistic approach towards understanding young people's lives. What is needed is an approach focusing on interest based learning within context and enhancing opportunities enabling them to construct knowledge and develop skills, thereby improving the quality of life. Since India is facing a demographic transition leading to a bulge in the youth population, it is the right opportunity to invest in them by providing relevant education in order to reap the benefits of the promise inherent in this group. Overwhelmed with idealism and energy, youth constitutes a tremendous force for change and reconstruction. Youth policies and measures are not developed independently, but are incorporated in other frameworks. Keeping in view of the heterogeneity in youth population, multi-dimensional policies are required to
address the different population groups within the youth population as a whole. - Reproduced.

29 Special number on future of education - In India (Questions of access, equity, relevance, values, organization etc., etc., an integral approach).

EDUCATIONAL FEES

30 Ramabrahman, I. and Mohanty, Soumendra Kumar
Public goods vs. market failure: Politics of fee reimbursement scheme in Andhra Pradesh.

After a decade of neglect of higher education the Indian Government started showing positive shift towards strengthening different sub-sectors of education. The Right to Education (RTE) is one such initiatives which aimed at covering all children in six to 14 age groups. Innovative strategies are formulated to achieve the goals of equity and relevance thereby reestablishing the role of education in the nation's development particularly in supplying human resources. While starting new universities/institutions could be seen as structural response, the goal of meeting the skill shortage by augmenting capacity of technical institutions through increased seats is expected to meet the enhanced demand. This article attempts to look at the initiative of Government of Andhra Pradesh to subsidise technical education through fee reimbursement policy. The state through a policy from 2008 started reimbursing the tuition fee to eligible students which motivated them to
join the technical education sector. However, its unintended consequences are not taken seriously. Besides, the policy itself soon became politicised as in any democracy, with the passing away of its architect. What follows is an analysis of causes for the reversal of Government's stand taken in 1998 on subsidies, and the need for a new interpretation on subsidies in higher education. - Reproduced.

**EDUCATIONAL FINANCE**

31 Kharwar, Poonam Singh  
Financing higher education: Problems and prospects.  

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**EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT**

33 Padh, Harish  
Knowledge asset and its management in Indian universities  

**EDUCATIONAL POLICY**

34 Bhatnagar, Deepak  
India's educational scenario: A consequence of policy deficits.  
Education is the lifeline of any modern day civilisation or country. India, of late has initiated certain reforms to resurrect its educational paradigm. Still, the surface view reflects a distorted image of the education sector. Undoubtedly, Indian economy has made creditable impact internationally, largely because of the contribution of Information Technology. It has been proved that the countries promoting higher education and quality research related to the actual needs reach commanding heights. Consequently for India, the permeating glitches in the educational sector at various levels, primary, secondary or higher education, need to be corrected, immediately. Of course, the attendant factors like prevailing high poverty rate, demographic pressure or social conflicts, etc., can mar the intended growth. In sum, if the country does not want to implode, the educational sector which has suffered greatly due to earlier policy lapses, should initiate pragmatic policy changes to propel it to the desired plane. - Reproduced.

EDUCATIONAL QUALITY

35 Misra, Suresh and Pathania, Mamta
Quality school education in India: Unraveling the missed opportunities.

Participation rates in education are poor largely because students from disadvantaged groups continue to find it difficult to pursue it. Even when they manage to participate, students suffering from disadvantages of gender, socio-economic status, physical disability, etc. tend to have access to education of considerably lower quality than the others, while the education system needs
to provide them access to the best possible education so that they are able to catch up with the rest. The Right to Education legislation can achieve its avowed aim only if policy makers delve deep into the broader social and political architecture of our society at the grassroots.
- Reproduced.

36 Mukhopadhyay, Lipi
Quality education: Key to good governance.

Quality education for all with an emphasis on gender equality and eliminating disparities of all kinds is the need of the hour. According to the goal of Universal Primary Education it is the responsibility of the government to provide free primary education to all children. Equal access to education is the foundation for all other development goals. Anxiety leads individuals to under-perform in school in general. Several mediators have been proposed, drawing on appraisal tendencies associated with anxiety and fear. The present study attempts to examine how school environment, peers, parental care and support influence adolescent values in the early childhood. School climate has been found to be associated with adjustment. Influences of individual and contextual characteristics refer as risk factor associated with a decreased likelihood of healthy psychological and physical development. Outcome behaviours may be in the form of dropping out of high school, delinquency, violence and crime. Poor self-esteem and aspirations are linked with maladjustment. Good governance is the key to human development through participation and enhancement of capabilities. - Reproduced.
EDUCATIONAL REFORM

37  Jayanti Ravi
Gujarat initiatives towards reforms in higher education.

38  Pathi, Srinibas

Education is the most vital process that contributes to all-round development of a society. It not only brings out the best in the human personality, but also can be the medium of peace and progress of a nation. Educational system of any given society needs regular changes and reforms in the light of the emerging issues, concerns and challenges. In India, there have been concerted efforts at educational reforms many a time since Independence which have been implemented with varying degrees of success. Recently, Mizorm, with second highest literacy rate in India, has set up a State Education Reforms Commission which has come out with its report. Its recommendations are relevant for other states of India too. - Reproduced.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

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Making interdisciplinarity a corner stone of our education system: Traditional academic disciplines versus interdisciplinary fields like development studies.
Social sciences are aimed at including the faculties that provide humans with the means to resolve their problems in an informed and reasoned manner. Besides being soundly educated citizens we seek appropriate ethical goals: goals based on reliable knowledge about the human condition rather than on mythological absolutes; practical goals capable of being achieved by well-tested, step-by-step strategies. An interdisciplinary approach among various disciplines is aimed at arriving at workable tools for coping with the challenges presented by the explosion of technology that has resulted from the success of the physical sciences. These strategies are capable of narrowing down the now rapidly expanding gap between knowledge in the physical sciences and our capacity to organize and educate human beings to put to constructive use the technology science has spawned, and thus to impose wise direction on the curriculum evolution. Depending on one's area of specialization, the research skills and creativity developed in an interdisciplinary studies environment can be ideal preparation for a career in a range of different subjects. The article presents a path-breaking approach to a sound interdisciplinary, integrated and scientific social study - possibly founded on the life sciences.

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Impact of government and other external influences on the governance of universities.  

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Transformation of Higher education system within the context of information and communication technology.  

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Accountability and transparency in university governance.  

85 Batra, Renu and Ahmad, Shakeel
Higher education in India has witnessed a steady growth in the last two decades. The size and composition of higher education institutions and their trend over the years has been achieved by planned allocations on education and its various sectors under Five Year Plans. However, shortage of skilled manpower in several sectors of economy continues to exist in spite of growing population of young people, gains in school education, the growing middle class and their rising aspirations. This shortage of skilled manpower is a cause for concern in most sectors in India. The article observes that the present higher education system in India is not equipped to address this problem without some changes in the basic structure and a strict regulatory mechanism to ensure
that as much emphasis is placed on access as on quality and standards. There is a strong need to place stringent entry barriers for aspiring education providers. - Reproduced.

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Paradigm shift in higher education for quality enhancement.

95 Khanna, S.K.
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Revamping good governance in universities.  

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Higher education in lower order.  

Higher education has a vast potential to make significant contribution to social and economic development and overall progress of the nation. Being a fundamental mechanism for creation of opportunities for self and societal development, it is essential to ensure that no one is deprived of the opportunity to avail higher education, mainly due to financial constraints. But the ground reality is much different from this imperative because the opportunities for higher education are quite inadequate to our needs. For a variety of reasons large sections of our population do not get desired access to higher education. Most of our universities and Institutions of technical and higher learning woefully fail to meet the standards of quality of higher education. There is an urgent need for determination and maintenance of standards in promotion of higher education and research, and putting in place adequate regulatory mechanism for free pursuit of knowledge, which also ensures access, inclusion and opportunities to all. - Reproduced.

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Governance of higher education institutions: Challenges ahead.  

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Identification of some basic questions for good governance of higher education system.

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Promoting social cohesion: An important concern for governance of higher education.

101 Saikia, Jatindra Nath
Good governance in the college of Assam: Need of the hour

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103 Sawhney, Teena
Role of governance in higher education: An overview.

104 Sharma, Subhash and Mishra, Devendra
Higher education in India: Core issues and policy implications.

Education, both as perfection of inherent powers as well as the socialisation of the children, is the best investment in future development of individuals and society. A large section of population, deprived of elementary and secondary education, due to lack of access or economic compulsion to earn, is unable to join higher educational institutions. Besides the main stumbling block of resource crunch, the efforts at providing access
to education have also to surmount the challenge of equity and improving the quality of education. The efforts at creating additional resources for education sector through private participation have thrown a bigger challenge of quality and affordability. It is imperative here that the governments and their agencies both at the Centre and states rise to the demands of the emerging knowledge society and economy by addressing the core policy issues of equity, access, quality, relevance and participation in higher education system. - Reproduced.

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The audacity of justice; Recession, redundancy, rights and legal aid.

The 2008 recession presents a double challenge to legal aid. Unemployment extends legal aid eligibility. It is also associated with increased vulnerability to problems involving legal rights, feeding demand for legal services. Job loss, as distinct from unemployment, might be expected to increase vulnerability further still. In this paper, we set out findings from a first analysis of the relationship between job loss and the experience of rights problems. In the context of the current recession, we set out the likely scale of the recession's impact or the incidence of rights problems and demand for legal (and legal aid) services. - Reproduced.

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Political representation and its mechanisms: A dynamic left-right approach for the United Kingdom, 1976-2006. 

170 Lazzarini, Andres and Olivera, Margarita
Nobel prize, elections and coup d'etat in Latin America: Some thoughts. 

171 Maoz, Zeev and Somer-Topcu, Zeynep

172 Nand, Reena
The dynamics of Indian political system. 

173 Puri, Luv
Across the LOC: A political conundrum. 

POVERTY

174 Ghosh, Jayati
The political economy of hunger in 21st century India.

175 Ray, Suranjita
   Rethinking poverty: The disputed dividing line.

176 Sreeramulu, G. and Ramanna, P.
   Implementation of poverty eradication programmes in two states of Southern India: A comparative analysis.

PRESIDENTS

177 Rajimwale, Anil
   Obama: A President under siege.

PRIVATE EDUCATION

178 Reggy, Mohan
   Learning in inclusive classrooms.

PUBLIC FINANCE

179 Datta, Debabrata
   West Bengal government finance: A critical look.

PUBLIC POLICY
Policy implementation is of keen importance to the success of a government. Even if the political system is fair, even if the goals are noble and even if the organizational structure is very strong, no policy can succeed if the implementation part is not up to the mark. The implementation of government policies and programmes is now playing a vital role in the developmental strategy. However, there are studies to show that the implementation aspect is the most neglected, which makes a study of the institutions that make policy as much as those who implement them all the more important. Measured by economic growth or attainment of human development objectives, India remains not only an underdeveloped country but one which is usually regarded as an underperformer, which could do better. If it is accepted, the question then arises as to why be this case. Was the policy adopted by the state not right? Or was it not implemented properly? Or was the political commitment and support for the desired course of action lacking? The paper seeks to probe these and related issues and also looks at possible reforms. - Reproduced.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

181 Khan, M. Muslim
India - South Africa unique relations.
182 Mason, Luke
The hollow legal shell of European race discrimination policy: The EC race directive.

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183 Sadana, Rashmi
On the Delhi Metro: An ethnographic view.

REGIONALISM

184 Chakrabarty, Manas, Chaki, Nihar Ranjan and Guha, Anindya
Regionalism - A chronic problem of Indian federation a case study of Gorkhaland.

RELIGION

185 Teltumbde, Anand
Whither the faith of Indians, your lordships?

RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION

186 Bowen, John R.
Religious discrimination and religious governance across secular and Islamic countries: France and Indonesia as limiting cases.
It is only through education that personal development and social transformation can be brought about. Education is a critical factor in improving the quality of life of the people, in eradicating poverty and accelerating economic growth. Education has a well-defined role in creating conditions of change. In today's fast moving world the frontiers of knowledge are enlarging with an incredible swiftness contributing to emergence of knowledge society. The importance of education thus cannot be overemphasised. The provision of relevant and quality education is, therefore, a major objective of all national governments. To achieve Education for All, states must priorities free and compulsory primary education. Prioritising right to education and its incorporation in national education strategies is important as it is a fundamental right that cannot be forfeited. Full realisation of the right to education is not merely a question of access but a holistic one, encompassing educational quality and the environment in which education is provided as well. - Reproduced.
Without education, we cannot see beyond ourselves and our narrow surroundings to the reality of global interdependence. Without education, we cannot realize how peoples of other races and religious share the same dreams, the same hopes. Without education, we cannot recognize the university of human aims and aspirations. - Reproduced.

189 Rao, P. Mohan and Murthy, C.G.K.
Right to education: Investing for a bright future.

Improvements in the education system in India have been tardy mainly due to uneducated parents, on unaffordable education system and inadequate schooling facilities. The Right to Education Act 2009 envisages quality and compulsory education to all children and to equip them with knowledge, skills and values to make them enlightened citizens. In order to achieve the objectives of the Act we need to review our standards and objectives. Without upgrading the present standards and competencies of the teachers and without providing the required infrastructure and facilities it is well nigh impossible to realise the dream of universal education. The specific provisions for disadvantaged groups, such as child labourers, migrant children, children with special needs, or those who have a disadvantage owing to social, cultural, economical, geographical, linguistic, gender or such other factors instill a ray of hope for the future. - Reproduced.

190 The right of children to free and compulsory education act, 2009 (Document).
The inclusive education in the modern times means ensuring dignity of the human individual that constitute the moral foundation of the envisioned social order. However, inclusive in the education system is not the same as inclusion in the mainstream. If attending mainstream school is the 'norm', then being out of these schools can exacerbate difference and marginalise vulnerable children further. This only reflects that even education has not helped much to address social exclusion issue through inclusive policies. With heightened political consciousness among the deprived and marginalised, never in the history of India has the demand for inclusive education been as fervent as today. The Right to Education Act has tried to address this demand. - Reproduced.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION

193 Biju, M.R.
Right to information in India: A tool for democratizing politics and administration.
South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 10(2),
Knowledge constitutes a key element for strengthening rural communities and facilitating their adaptation to the demands of development. Bringing the life outside of institutions back to rural higher education is a big pedagogical challenge, and especially in the times when private and corporate sector is an attractive employment avenue. - Reproduced.

Rural development education faces the biggest challenge in ensuring the quality of education and the relevance of curricula offered. Faced with constraints like inadequate funding, excess intake of students, poor infrastructure, declining quality of research and teaching, it often fails to meet high employment expectations and empowerment targets. These problems are compounded with the competing demands of other components of rural education and the absence of policies for higher education for agriculture and rural development. This article underlines that the content of rural development education and the methods by which learning is facilitated should be contextualised in the sense that it
is pertinent to the experience, culture and environment and relevant to the needs and aspirations of the local people at all the levels. - Reproduced.

SCHOOL MEALS

196 Agnihotri, Simmi
An assessment of the mid-day meal scheme in India - A study.

With a view to enhance the nutritional levels among children and improve enrollment, retention and attendance, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August 1995. Later, it came to be known as Mid-day Meal Scheme - a country-wide programme aimed at, besides these objectives, protecting children from classroom hunger and an improved socialisation among children belonging to all castes, addressing social empowerment through provision of employment to women. This article is an attempt to assess the impact of this scheme on school attendance and retention levels. - Reproduced.

SELF HELP

197 Rajendran, K. and Raya, R.P.
An empirical study to evaluate awareness about micro finance among the SHG members in Vellore district.
South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 10(2), 2010(Jan-Jun): p.52-57.

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Gender discrimination: Women's work and autonomy.

SEXUAL ABUSE

199 Sen, Rukmini
Law commission reports on rape.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY

200 Elangovan, R.
A study of Indian small scale enterprises and entrepreneurs.

201 Rao, P.V.
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202 Marens, Richard
Destroying the village so save it: Corporate social responsibility, labour relations, and the rise and fail of american hegemony.
SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION

203  Lawani, B.T. and Jadhav, Jagdish
   Governance of social work education in Maharashtra: In search of space for quality.

STRATEGIC PLANNING

204  Vaara, Eero, Sorsa, Virpi and Palli, Pekka
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STUDY ABROAD

205  Sachau, Daniel, Brasher, Niel and Fee, Scott
   Three models for short-term study abroad.

TEA INDUSTRY

206  Nagoor, B.H. and Kumar, C. Nalin
   Assessing the impact of the ASEAN-India FTA on the tea industry.

TEACHING

207  Molinsky, Andrew
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accurate.

TEACHING ABROAD

208  Meyer-Emerick, Nancy
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learned and encouragement for potential Fulbright
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TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE

209  Dayanandan, R.
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medium enterprises (SMES) development?
South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 10(2),
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South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 10(2),

TELEVISION NEWS

211  Miller, Andrea and Kurpius, David
A citizen-eye view of television news source credibility.
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TERRORISM

212 Das, Kartick
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213 Koshy, Niman
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214 Singh, Manju
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South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 10(2), 2010(Jan-Jun): p.27-35.

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215 Arha, Abhimanyu Singh
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216 Saikia, Madhuri
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reference to Majuli.

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220 Mukherjee, Dhurjati
    Tribal displacement: Their right to livelihood cannot be denied.

221 Pamecha, Suman
    Health issue of tribals in Rajasthan.

222 Petwal, Aditya et al.
    Livelihood enhancement strategies for tribal regions of Maharashtra.

223 Sen, Suhit K.
    Vedanta hymn: The scion's political gambit.

224 Sukai, Tarun Bikash
    tribal development in India: An overview.
Belonging to lower castes continues to exert a powerful influence on the attainment of socio-economic well-being for people of India. This is reflected in almost all the social and economic development indicators for scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in India vis-a-vis the rest of the population. It is in this context of wide regional disparities and programmes failing to achieve the mandatory targets that approaches need a fresh re-look and innovations are called for. For the sake of redefining in the tribal context a deeper understanding of the major hurdles in the lagging up of education of these communities is also required. This includes a public debate on the relationship between cultural and educational goals with a view to come to terms with question of cultural hybridity and cultural difference and a host of epistemological and ethical issues. - Reproduced.

226 Swamy, Raju Narayana
Tribal education as a tool for rural transformation: A case study of Paniyas in Wayanad.

UNEMPLOYED

227 Dunn, Andrew
Welfare conditionality, inequality and unemployed people with alternative values.
Without morality and without ethics, no student, in real sense, can be considered to be healthy in mental and physical terms, because for it, self-control and good character are essential. Moral and ethical knowledge is
the focal point on which Mahatma Gandhi's concept of value education is based. The attainment of spiritual growth that has been described by Mahatma Gandhi, as an essential part of education, can only be gained through these values. To revive the value-education in universities and convert them into action there is no need for the establishment of new or separate university or department. But the need of the hour is to strengthen the existing institutions and for that the existing institutions should start value-oriented programmes and greater importance should be given to incorporate social activities. - Reproduced.

233 Mishra, Durga Shanker
Rekindling human values in school children: Through integrity club.

Education has an immense potential to formulate and enhance the entire gamut of human values - related to ethical, social, and spiritual standards. Contemporary education is in a crisis of morals to some extent because of the absence of a value-based purpose in its planning and practice. The individual, social and occupational worth of a person, eventually, are identified on the basis of a combination of both intellectual and moral virtues. This article unfolds the laudable initiative launched recently to enhance core values among school children in the activity mode that seeks to impart ethical meaning to one's education, augment commitment to academic tasks, society, and, the prerequisites of principled mores. It goes on to demonstrate the functioning of the inspiring programme aimed at stimulating ethical and value based education at the
school level with a fond hope to produce a generation of dedicated, honest and progressive citizens. - Reproduced.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

234 Gupta, Pardeep
Corporate initiatives and governance issues in professional education.

235 Sangita, S.N.
Self-regulatory authorities, professional education and inclusive governance in India: Need for reforms.

The article examines the governance structures, regulations and practices of Self Regulatory Authorities (SRAs) in ensuring quality training (courses, curricula, examinations, faculty) and infrastructure (building, library, laboratory) to impart knowledge, skills, and values among the professionals to deliver safe public services efficiently and equitably to enjoy the confidence and trust of the people. The Self-Regulatory Authorities (SRAs) studied are: Bar Council of India (BCI), Medical Council of India (MCI), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Council of Architecture (CoA), Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI) and the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI). The study has been presented in five sections. The first section deals with the introduction. The second section focuses on the status of professionals in India. The third section discusses the regulatory practices and procedures for ensuring standards in
professional education and training. The fourth section covers the governance structures and practices of SRAs. The final section concludes with findings and conclusion.
- Reproduced.

WAGES

236 Pennerstorfer, Astrid and Schneider, Ulrike
What determines the (internal) wage distribution in non-profit organizations?

WAVELETS

237 James, Menila and Arockiasamy, S.
Impacts of wavelet based image compression in face recognition.

WOMEN

238 Singh, Dinesh Kumar
Women, security, peace and conflict in South Asia.

239 Sreedevi, V.
Legal empowerment of women at work place - Protective measures.

WOMENS EDUCATION
Women's education plays a very important role in the overall development of the society. It not only helps in the development of half of the human resources, but in improving the quality of life at home and outside. Educated women not only tend to promote education of their girl children, but also can provide better guidance to all their children. Moreover educated women can also help in the reduction of infant mortality rate and growth of the population. The disparity in literacy rates between urban and rural women indicates the role of cultural and socio-economic obstacles in the equal access to education for Indian girls. - Reproduced.

The women in India society are still subjected to an unfair treatment due to the dictates of caste system dynamics and a retrograde value system that seeks to restrain their resilience. This is more widespread in rural societies, where illiteracy and age old religious traditions restrict the rearing of the girl child, by depriving her of opportunities to grow as an individual through education and confining her to the four walls of her family for eventual consigning at the altar of marriage being the only goal. The urban and particularly metropolitan life shows a stark contrast to the realities
of rural India. The observations made in this article reaffirm that education and awareness play a vital role in arousing women from this state of ennui and deprivation. Elementary education and exposure to changed environment cast a positive influence and instill a sense of independence, self-sufficiency and courage to face the odds with fortitude. - Reproduced.

WOMENS STUDIES

242 Anandhi S. and Velayudhan, Meera
Rethinking feminist methodologies.
Economic and Political Weekly, 45(44-45), 2010(30 Oct):
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243 Feminist contributions from the margins: Shifting conceptions of work and performance of the bar dancers of Mumbai.
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245 Loblay, Victoria
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246 Neetha N.
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247 Vijaisri, Priyadarshini
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