

**PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
107<sup>TH</sup> INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS  
BANGALORE, 2020**

**PART II  
SECTION OF  
ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES  
(INCLUDING ARCHAEOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY,  
EDUCATION AND MILITARY SCIENCES)**

*President: Prof.(Dr.) Sureshbhai M.Makvana*

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# **107<sup>TH</sup> INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS**

**January 3-7, 2020**

**Bangalore**

## **I**

### **PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS**

*President: Prof. (Dr.) Suresh M. Makvana*



*Section III : Anthropological & Behavioural Sciences  
(Including Archaeology, Psychology, Education and Military Sciences)*

**President: Prof. (Dr) Suresh M.Makvana**

**Department of Psychology, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidya Nagar  
Diversity of Roles of Behavioral Sciences in the Progress (sustainable) of  
Rural Development**

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**Presidential Address**  
**Indian Science Congress Association 107th Session**  
**Section of anthropology, Behavioral Sciences including Archaeology,**  
**Education, Military Science**

**President: Prof. (Dr) Suresh M. Makvana**  
**Department of Psychology, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidya Nagar**  
**Diversity of Roles of Behavioral Sciences in the Progress (sustainable) of**  
**Rural Development**

**1. Introduction:**

Respected Chairperson, Learned Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It's a matter of great privilege and honor for me to welcome you all from the bottom of my heart in the section of Anthropological and Behavioral sciences (Including Archaeology, Psychology, Education and Military sciences) in the 107th session of the Indian science congress presently held at University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru from 3rd to 7th January, 2020.

At this function I especially welcome Andreas M. Kraft, of University of St. Gallen, Switzerland. I very heartily welcome our Father Figure in Psychology in Gujarat Dr B.A. Parikh former Professor of Psychology and a Former Vice-Chancellor of South Gujarat University and former Sectional President at Pune in 2000. Dr Parikh has taken special trouble to bless me on this memorable event in my life.

I welcome with pleasure and honor Dr. R. L. Bhardwaj former sectional president, DR N. K. Saksena, Dr Tarnee jee, Dr Rakesh Shrivastav, Dr Upendra Dhar all past sectional presidents who encouraged me and motivated me to become the president of our section. I also welcome Dr Santhosh Dhar and Dr K. D. Kapoor.

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I feel highly honored and am elated to be among such learned delegates of various disciplines with a common goal. We all have gathered here to share and exchange our research findings, views, ideas and new techniques with each other in our area of study and research. Since this is the 107th session of the Indian science congress, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to all the learned scientists who have been putting their efforts to make the congress more and more successful meaningful and successful from the very beginning. They all are a source of inspiration for us.

I am indeed happy that we was present on 14th October 2019, were meeting attended at University agriculture sciences Bengaluru, in the centenary year of its establishment in the historic and lovely garden city of Bengluru.

Earlier to this session five eminent Psychologist and past presidents like:

1. K. Ramunni Meneon 4th session of ISCA at Bangalore year of 1917 called Anthropology and Ethnography
2. L.K. Anantha Krishna Iyer 11th session of ISCA at Bangalore year of 1924 called Anthropology & Archaeology
3. J.P. Mills 19th session of ISCA at Bangalore year of 1932 called Anthropology & Archaeology
4. R. E. Mortimer Wheeder 33rd session of ISCA at Bangalore year of 1946 called Anthropology & Archaeology
5. S.S. Sarkar 38th session of ISCA at Bangalore year of 1951 called Anthropology & Archaeology
6. V.N. Mishra 74th session of ISCA at Bangalore year of 1987 called Anthropology & Archaeology

7. L.I.Bhushana 90th Session of ISCA at Bangalore year of 2003 called Anthropological and Behavioural Sciences (Including Archaeology, Psychology, education and Military Sciences)

and presently I am Prof. S. M. Makvana 107th Session of ISCA at Bangalore year of 2020 called Anthropological and Behavioural Sciences (Including Archaeology, Psychology, education and Military Sciences)

## **2. Objectives of Myaddress:**

My lecture is entitled as Diversity of roles of Behavioral sciences in progress of (Sustainable) rural development The aim and objectives of my address are

- (1) First to examine the conditions of Rural India at the dawn of independence, in 1947
- (2) To describe and understand the essential, typical characteristics of rural life and thinking and then prepare the program for social-psychological-economic changes leading to development.
- (3) To examine the status and role of behavioral sciences in progress of (Sustainable) rural development in India with reference to progress, drawbacks, gaps, suggestions and contradictions, if any.
- (4) To examine whether the rural development in different rural regions and sub-regions of our country is homogenous or diverse?
- (5) To examine and analyze the degree and quality of growth and development in different regions and explain the diversity in them.
- (6) What are the values of Indian culture involved in the development of rural areas?



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- (7) Various types of approaches and techniques adopted in the process of development in different regions.
- (8) To examine the implications of rural development in our country for national as well as at international level.
- (9) To examine the paradigm of social and economic development based on alternate ideologies emerging from the civil society,
- (10) The role of NGOs and other Service Associations as well as the Individuals in the program of rural development.

In my address the focus shall be on administering and examining rural development in terms of socio-psycho-economic aspects. However the diversity in local cultures in different regions of rural India poses some problems in framing policies, administration and approach.

### **3. Concepts of Rural Area and Rural Development:**

Our country India is staying in villages. Apart from a few megacities and many towns now growing and developing into cities 65 percent of our people still live in rural areas. . People in rural areas do not have the same quality of life and temperament, trends of mind as enjoyed by the people living in suburban and urban areas. Hence, Rural Development is concerned with socio-psychological-economic growth and social justice, improvement in the living standard of the rural people by providing adequate and quality social services and minimum basic needs. Our rural India has quite a few desirable traits and characteristics but is highly backward in many respects, education, social reform, humanitarian values, attitudes towards women and other caste-religion people, equality among various caste and creeds etc. So rural development program has to be multi dimensional-economic as well as social and psychological.

The concept of rural development is quite comprehensive and extensive. G. Shah defines rural development as – the development of rural areas, often rural development in physical terms has meant the extension of irrigation facilities, expansion of electricity, improvement in the techniques of cultivation, construction of school building and provision of educational facilities, health care etc. This is considered to be a lop-sided view of understanding rural development. Of late, rural development signifies a complex and long term process involving fundamental transformation of rural society both at social and economic levels, in thoughts, beliefs and attitudes. It represents planned programs to improve the quality of the life-style, attitudes and outlook etc.

The present strategy in our country of rural development mainly focuses on poverty alleviation, better livelihood opportunities, provision of basic amenities and infrastructure facilities through innovative programs, social reforms and spread of human, progressive, reformist values. **But I feel that more importance should be given and attention be paid to the changes-reform in social psychological terms. That is it is very necessary and important to reframe the psyche of rural people whose typical characteristic have been describes later. Here comes the role of Behavioral Scientists in rural development.**

The above goals can be achieved through various programs and also creating partnership with communities, with the involvement of nongovernmental organizations, community-based organizations, service-oriented institutions along with the Government agencies and administration. Department of Rural Development has to provide logistic support both on technical and administrative side for program implementation. Other aspects that will ultimately lead to the transformation of rural life are also to be emphasized simultaneously.

The thrust of rural development programs has been to make a frontal attack first on poverty through special employment generation programs, productive asset transfer through institutional credit subsidy programs and programs of rural housing, drinking water and sanitation etc. Strong thrust has been given to social security programs for providing assistance to the deprived sections and poor families and women empowerment etc. **But**

**more important about rural development is the change in the Psyche of the rural people which is highly conservative. Close minded and deep into superstitious religious beliefs.**

The period under review has witnessed significant development. Several rural development programs have been restructured to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability.

#### **4. Nature and Form of Rural Development in Post –Independence Period:**

During the days of struggle for independence Mahatma Gandhi was a most prominent and influential leader and his thoughts prevailed in all matters and problems. Mahatma Gandhi had an obsession for certain problems like untouchability, rural development and many others. His famous monograph Hind Swaraj emphasizes and has the central theme of development of rural India. In his writings and statements he drew the attention of the people and government to the urgent need for rebuilding the villages as self-sufficient and self-reliant entity with the rural area playing the central role in encouraging and supporting constructive and creative activities among the people. According to him, “greater the power of the Gram Panchayats, the better for the people as true democracy has to be introduced from below by the people of every village.

Gandhiji said – My idea of village Swaraj is that it is a complete republic, independent of its neighbors for its own vital wants like food, education, health etc, and yet interdependent for many others in which dependence is a necessity As far as possible, every activity will be conducted by the Panchayat .Here there is perfect democracy based upon individual freedom He believed that villages are the nurseries for rearing a new humanity in the practice of self-reliant, non-exploitative truthful and healthy living.

Panchayati Raj system is a basic unit of democracy, involving local people in the administration. Moreover India has evolved the Community Development Program (CDP) introduced on October 2, 1952 intended to bring socio-economic development of rural masses in a democratic way. It was further supplemented by National Extension Service

(1953). United Nations has defined the term community Development as a process designed to create conditions of economic and social progress for the whole community with its active participation and the fullest possible reliance upon the community's initiative. Thus, community Development is a process by which, the efforts of people themselves are united with government authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of the communities. However, after a few years, it was realized that the program had not delivered the desired result due to lack of people's participation in the development programs

Complaints of wastage of funds, corruption, malpractices and favoritism are the major criminal factors which hamper and also harms the idea and process of rural development, A study team under the chairmanship of Balwant Rai Mehta later on Chief Minister of Gujarat state, was appointed in 1956 to critically review the CDP and NES and suggest measures for effecting economy and improving efficiency in implementation of schemes.

The essential features of Community Development and National Extension Service programs were-

1. Suitable administrative decentralization for effective implementation of development programs.
2. Place decentralized administrative system under the effective control of elected representatives of people.
3. Development block covering about 100 villages and having a population of hundred thousand should coincide with taluka/ tehsil/sub-district unit.
4. There should be three tiers-Zila Parishad at the district level to replace the district Board, Panchayat Samiti at the block level and the Gram Panchayat at the village level.
5. Panchayas should work under the overall supervision of the Panchyat Samiti which is an elected body.

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6. The 3-tier Panchayati Raj system would be vested with powers and functions.
7. Looking at the diversity of the socio-economic conditions, some states might modify the proposed system.
8. Composition of the Panchayat Raj Bodies should be representative of all sections of people, by and large.
9. Dynamic attitude should be adopted towards the functioning of the proposed new set-up. Further devolution of powers, functions and resources from the state government should be done in future looking to the success of the scheme.
10. Effective training of people's representatives at the three tiers of the local bodies was also stressed.
11. People's representatives would plan the community development and allied programs as well as direct and supervise their implementation by the bureaucracy.

**5. Concept of Rural Community and Society:**

Weber (1958) notes that the other - worldly philosophy of Hinduism gives less importance to improving the conditions in this world. He also observed that the belief in karma makes Hindus fatalistic about the caste system which hinders and so far has hindered the progress. However, as Black (1919) noted since the 1950s, the Westerners who reject the western materialism and work ethics turn to Hinduism and Buddhism, which are found to be more positive and less repressive orders.

India is rightly called the land of villages. The bulk of her population lives in villages and they play a vital role in the socio- economic life of this country. There is no other country in the world else than India having so much rural leanings and maintaining the traditional character of social life. According to recent census about 78% of the people in India

inhabit in the villages and little bigger places. The number of big towns and cities is very small. Indian villages are of typical character having very little of urban touch except those locked on the periphery of cities. The people in general in the rural areas do agriculture or such other professions having link with agriculture. They observe their old customs, keep faith in religion and maintain the highest degree of social life. Then Indian villages are unlike the western villages in many ways. It means that the Indian villages have their own distinctive features, which are not found elsewhere and the most important of these are mentioned and described in later pages.

Rural development has emerged as a distinctive field of policy and practice and of research in the last decade and particularly over eight of nine years since the inception of the new strategy for development planning by the World Bank and UN agencies. "Rural development" is a distinct field because an overwhelming majority of people in the developing countries live in rural areas

Since Independence, India has made a significant progress in various sectors of rural development.

Thus as Bogardus writes, "Rural life is a community life. The idea of the Community begins with the neighborhood, but ultimately it reaches out to include sections of the world group. As a matter of fact, a Community is a social group with some degree of we-feeling and living in a given area. To develop real community spirit it is necessary for all members of a community to participate and to acquire of a sense of belonging. And it may extend to all who come together in *the fellowship of similar attitudes and values*."

World bank defined rural area development as "... ..a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people-the rural poor. This statement is broader more specific than agricultural development"

There are sharp differences between the city and village life though with the expansion of urban influence on this village, these differences are becoming more and more a matter of

degree. However, in spite of the recent trends of urbanization the village still retains many of their traditional features and present a sharp contrast with the urban life. To put it in the words of Maciver and Page, "one of the broadest and most revealing of all social contracts is exhibited by differences of urban and rural life. For example the city is an environment created by society, in which for the purposes of community living many aspects of the natural environments are modified or entirely eliminated. Under rural conditions social attitude and social institutions present characteristic differences from those developed within a city. In short, the main points of differences between the two types of communities are some such (1) Rural community is more Custom-ridden (2) is marked by Primary contacts.(3) Marked by Simplicity and Uniformity(4) much City Life Is More Specialized than Village Life.(5) Condition of women in Cities Better that in the Villages.(6) Social Mobility is much lesser in Rural Community.

#### **6. Distinctive features of Village Community and the required Form of Rural development:**

There is no other country in the world other than India having so much rural leanings and maintaining the traditional character of social life. Some villages have population even less than 100 and without any kind of normal facilities. Indian rural people are mostly agriculture and related activities oriented, They observe their old customs, keep faith in religion and maintain the highest degree of casteist-social life and sometimes very rigid. Then Indian villages are unlike the western villages in many ways. Some of the distinctive characteristics are:

**(A) Isolation and Self-sufficiency.** The Indian villages have been known for their isolation and self-sufficiency. Almost till the middle of 19th century, the villages in India were more or less self-contained, isolated and self-sufficient units. In short it was more of a society within itself. But most of the people poor and under the debts of the village money lender. However, changing political and economic conditions are putting an end to this isolation and self-

sufficiency. The spread of education and rapid development of the means of transport and communication have started breaking the barriers between the village and city.

**(B) Conservatism.** One more significant fact about the Indian villages is that they bear a strong mark of conservatism. The inhabitants of the village are strongly attached to old customs and traditions. They accept changes like female education, equality between boy and girl, late marriages and inter caste marriages etc. Sir Charles Metcalfe is said to have remarked that – They seem to last where nothing else lasts.

**(C) Peace and Simplicity.** Another important feature of Indian village is the atmosphere of simplicity, calmness and peace prevailing therein. In the village there was no noise and little sophistication. The humdrum activities of modern civilization were rarely seen there. The whole, life in the village moved with traditional quietness and peace. But after independence gradually old order has been changing yielding place to a new one. For example muddy walled-houses are giving place to well-designed buildings. Fashion is making its in-roads in the life of young men and women of the village etc.

**(D) Strong-hold of caste system.** In Rural life caste grouping is dominant and determines function, status and occupation as well as opportunities and handicaps for an individual. There is a system of social distance and pattern of superior and inferior relationship. It also determines ideals, pattern of life and role of a leader. In this sense rural life is traditional, regulated by its laws of social conduct.

**(E) Religious Domination in comparison to urban life,** There is greater predisposition of religion in rural life. The Indian villages are the strong-hold of religious activities. Here religious outlook and casteist mentality dominate intellectual, emotional, social and practical life of the people. Even forms of arts and ethical norms etc. represent the mentality of rural life. respective communities. It is on account of the influence of religion that the rural people are still tradition- loving, conservative and narrow minded in their outlook.



**(F) Poverty and Illiteracy.** A very glaring and depressing feature of Indian villages is the poverty and illiteracy, sometimes not getting sufficient food and therefore poor health and problems of mal nutrition. The pressure on land is high resulting in fragmentation of holdings and poor productivity. The opportunities for education and jobs are meager in the villages. And illiteracy leads to ignorance and results into backwardness. Poverty is thus the cause and effect of illiteracy and backwardness of the villagers. However recently the need has been realized for rural reconstruction and development in all areas, education, job opportunities, agricultural reforms, finances, physical facilities etc.

**(G) Local self- government.** The villages in the ancient India enjoyed a considerable measure of autonomy or self- government which degraded in course of time. But now efforts have been made to revive the old Panyhayat system and make Panchayats play a dominant part in the work of national reconstruction.

**(H) Control of Primary Institutions:** In rural India, the control of primary institutions is greater than secondary institutions. Among these institutions family and caste council are most important. Family serves the purpose of a school and recreation centre. Besides, it binds the rural life into a homogeneous and egoistic unit and strengthens solidarity and co-operation. Thus there is greater discipline and interdependence in village life.

### **7. Domination of Superstitions, Blind Faith and Conservative beliefs, Irrationality among the Rural people:**

India is rightly called the land of villages. There is no other country in the world else having such typical rural life. We just examined the salient and typical characteristics of four villages and village life.

As such in our country which had 14% literacy in 1947, poor, illiterate, without employment varieties, ignorance of what is modern etc was very deeply engrossed in and was suffering from superstitions, blind faith, irrationally strong religious customs, belief in ghosts and types of spirits and very closed mind and temperament. Science and Scientific way of

thinking was a very alien idea for them. The educated people with little reformist, liberal temperament were respected but looked upon as people who are not from amongst us, alien. People almost all were very conservative by temperament and life style. Social reforms were looked upon as something very revolutionary and anathema to family and social life. Women were considered as social slaves and that they are for the service of men. Child marriages, marriages only within caste and sub caste, no freedom to girl child, violent opposition to inter caste and love marriages and almost killing the boy-girl entering in inter religious marriages, Domination of Caste Panchs, casteism and Khap Panchayats as in Hariyana even to day, keeping a distance from scheduled caste people as untouchables etc were the salient features of rural life. At every step in daily as well as in routine social life good and bad omens , auspicious and inauspicious times are first looked into to start or inaugurate and function or task. The family Pandit and astrologer are always kept handy for consultation. Cow is the most pious animal and widow is the most inauspicious person. In fixing marriages of sons and daughters first task is to see the matching of their horoscopes. Even the most qualified groom shall be rejected if the horoscopes are not in match.

In this atmosphere of utter backwardness it was a huge and challenging task to bring even primary changes, reforms in the rural population. The huge task of rural development which looked almost impossible was taken up by the then Government headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Along with plans of economic development and progress he devised huge plans for social, behavioral, temperamental changes and development in rural as well as urban areas.

This task of bringing revolutionary behavioral as well as temperamental changes, changes in belief systems and conservative style of life, cognitive as well as conative changes it was almost necessary that the administrative staff be trained in knowledge of Psychology, Sociology, Village life system and also the officer himself be also of liberal, progressive temperament. So Behavioral Scientists had a challenging task before them. Against the direction of wind it required great administrative and humanist skill,

Rural development has emerged as a distinctive field of policy and practice and of research in last decades. And all departments, all agencies Government and social service groups have devised policies and for rural development and for the welfare of women, the deprived, backward, poor classes. The rural development primarily means reduction and removal of inequalities on all spheres, social status, income and employment etc, social justice, freedom of expression, opinions etc.

### **8. Ashok Mehta Committee Report-1977 on Rural Development:**

The Government of India appointed the Ashok Mehta Committee in 1977 to study the role and powers of the PRIs in rural Development and give suitable Suggestions.

The main recommendations of the committee were as under:

More genuine and effective devolution of powers to PRIs should take place.

- (a) Primary Unit in the Panchyati Raj system should be the Zilla Parishad and not the Panchyati Samiti because Zilla Parishad had better leadership and resources.
- (b) Mandal Panchayat with proper powers and resources and covering smaller area than development block and larger area than village Panchayat should replace the panchayat. Such a mandal panchayat would be more effective in the management of development schemes. It should be for a population of 15,000-20,000, so as to be more competent and better organized technically.
- (c) Well-qualified senior civil servants should be posted in the administration wing of the Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats.
- (d) Below, the Mandal Panchayat there should be a Village committee including the weaker sections of people to perform functions allotted to it by the Mandal Panchayats.

- (e) To ensure coordination among the rural and urban bodies, the municipal bodies should also have representatives in the Zila Parishad and the Mandal Panchayat.
- (f) Political parties should take part in the elections of Panchayati Raj to precipitate its working, energize it and make it more coherent in working.
- (g) A massive program of education and training of the people's representatives and the bureaucracy with the Panchyati Raj Should be organized for improving their capabilities and reorient their attitude.
- (h) A Panchyati Raj Finance Commission should be setup. It should allot funds for each district to meet the demands of district-level planning as per the needs and stage of development.
- (i) Besides state grants, the PRIs should also develop their own the collection of taxes, etc., by the Mandal Panchayats.
- (j) The Nyaya Panchayat should be de-linked from the Village Panchayat.
- (k) The Zila Parishad should prepare the district plan which should be implemented through the Mandal Panchayats.

Though the recommendations of the Ashok Mehta Committee were not accepted by the Union Government due to a change in the ruling party, It did exercise some influence upon the working of Panchayati Raj in a few states.

A committee to review the existing Administrative arrangements for Rural Development and Poverty (CAARD) was constituted on 25th March 1985 under the Chairmanship of Dr. G.V.K. Rao, Ex-member, Planning commission, to review the existing administrative arrangement for Rural development and poverty alleviation programs and to recommend and appropriate structural mechanism to ensure that they are planned in an integrated manner and effectively implemented.

### **9. Role of National Development Council in Rural Development program”**

The National Development Council agreed to most of the recommendations in 1958. Looking at the varying conditions, states were given the freedom to decide about the exact application of the concept of democratic decentralization and its institutional step-up. The government of India also convinced the state to switch over to institutionalize participative approach to rural development at all levels with some variation in the structure. Almost all the states adopted the system.

1. There was no emphasis on revival of village assemblies. The Gram Sabha could play a useful role for ensuring public accountability of the Panchayats.
2. No suggestion was given to solve the problem of domination by the village elite castes and village factionalism.
3. The choice of Panchayat Samiti as the primary unit within Panchyati Raj was not functionally correct. Zila Parishad had better potential due to mature leadership.
4. District collector as the chairman of the Zila Parishad would Bureaucratize the working of Panchayati Raj. It would disturb the functional autonomy of the people's representative.
  1. There was no emphasis on revival of village assemblies. The Gram Sabha could play a useful role for ensuring public accountability of the Panchayats.
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4. District collector as the chairman of the Zila Parishad would Bureaucratize the working of Panchayati Raj. It would disturb the functional autonomy of the people's representatives.

### **10. Concept of Integrated Rural Development:**

It is claimed that the concept of Integrated Rural Development was originally propounded by the World Bank. In India the concept was put forward in the year 1976 at the All-India Science Congress by C. Subramanyam, the then Finance Minister of India.

He viewed integrated rural development as – systematic, scientific and integrated use of all our natural resources and as a part of this process enabling every person to engage himself in a productive and socially useful occupation and earn an income that would meet at least the basic needs. **We hold the view that integrated development concept should include the social – psychological reforms and efforts to change the mind st of rural people and correct their superstition, blind faith beliefs etc.**

He holds the view that the use of natural resources is possible only through the application of science and technology. Further, the proper application of science and technology results in the fulfillment of basic social needs.

G. Parthasarathy refers to four routes' in the context of integrated rural development: (i) the institutional route of Gunnar Myrdal, (ii) the New Economics' route, (iii) the Neo-Marxian route and (iv) the Gandhian route. V.K.R.V. Rao defines integrated rural development as – the optimum utilization of the natural and human resources of a given rural area for the enrichment of the quality of life of the population.

The concept of integrated rural development addresses itself to various rural problems like widespread poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, exploitation, inequitable distribution of land, poor health conditions etc. It signifies that various facets of rural development are integrally connected.

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It is a holistic concept rather than a sequential one. K. Om Prakash and G. Satyanarayan rightly observe that integrated rural development embraces all the activities of enrichment and betterment of the overall quality of rural life through appropriate development of manpower, resources, infrastructural facilities and provisions of minimum needs and livelihood. It has far-reaching socioeconomic and political implications for the life of the ruralites.

**Components of Rural Development:**

Rural development entails some components. They are as follows:

1. Rural development seeks to transform all the sectors of rural economy – the primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary sector.
2. It is concerned with the improvement of the standard of living of the ruralites through the provision of health and medical facilities, employment opportunities including vocational training, educational facilities etc.
3. It brings about significant improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, the landless agricultural labourers and the marginal and small farmers.

**Essential Aspects of Rural Development:**

The essential aspects of rural development are as follows:

1. Agricultural development constitutes the crucial aspect of rural development. Agricultural development is possible through the use of better seeds, adequate fertilizers, manures, and pesticides, adequate supply of water and effective implementation of land reform measures

2. By effecting changes in the socio-economic institutions, rural development seeks to change the socio-economic structure of the rural community.
3. The effectiveness of the rural development programs necessitates political non-interference. The persons associated with these programs should be given adequate freedom to carry out their plans and programs with undivided attention.
4. The success of the rural development programs depends on the co-operative orientation and attitude among the ruralites. The functioning of the co-operative societies goes a long way in improving the conditions of the vulnerable sections of the rural set-up.
5. Rural development programs demand the active participation of the ruralites. While formulating these programs the opinions, attitudes, drives and interests of the rural people should be taken into account. Further, dedicated and committed village leaders should come forward to guide the masses for bringing about rural development.

### **11 Major Rural Development Policies in India:**

A strategy consists of an orderly of various policy parameters to attain the desired goals. The seven major rural development policies are:

**1. Land Policy:** Land policy is a crucial element in a rural development strategy. It is well-known that distribution of land and other assets is very skewed in India, as the large majorities have small landholdings. This has a direct impact on the ability to earn incomes in rural areas. Land reforms including the protection of the rights of tenants are one of the primary means of transforming rural societies. It has also been contended that productivity levels of small farms are often greater than those of large farms. This is attributed to the fact that the small peasants put in more intensive labor on the small plot that belongs to him. Thus land reforms and a land policy that seeks to provide distributive justice may also



result in greater agricultural productivity.

**2. Technology Policy:** Improvements in technologies available to rural societies can have a big impact on them. On the one hand, it is essential that newer technologies are adapted to rural societies and on the other, it is necessary that existing technologies are extended to rural areas. Technological planning, research and development are very vital ingredients of rural development. In India, the agricultural sector is particularly vulnerable to the ravage of the weather. Technological improvements can play a vital role in insulating agriculture from the effects of weather. Rural societies are also characterized by large scale unemployment on the one hand and low productivity on the other. Therefore care has to be taken when new technologies are introduced in rural areas. Technologies appropriate to rural societies have to be chosen so that there is no large-scale displacement of labor. A judicious balance between achieving higher productivity and increasing employment opportunities to rural communities has to be struck. Rural development strategies have to take this into account in formulating their programs.

**3. Agricultural Policy:** Agriculture remains the main avenue for providing incomes and employment in rural areas. Needless to say, agricultural planning is vital for rural development strategies. The balanced growth of the agricultural sector can play an important role in creating better conditions for those depending on this sector.

**4. Employment Policy:** Given the extent of unemployment problem in rural India, the need for well-formulated employment programs can hardly be overstated. Such programs can insulate fluctuations in rural incomes on account of poor weather conditions. IKS is the case when the monsoon fails.

Agricultural employment is often seasonal. Under these conditions, rural employment programs can ensure better spread of employment through the year. The growth of non-agricultural activity within the village economy can also relieve the pressure of population on the land.

**5. Education, Research and Extension Policy:** In India the problem of illiteracy is particularly acute in rural areas. The lack of education can act as a constraint in furthering rural development. Rural societies, are also characterized by widespread inequalities in the distribution of incomes and assets. The lack of education creates a situation in which this problem is perpetuated. The spread of education on the one hand, can enable the rural poor to ensure distributive justice and, on the other, help them inactively participating in rural development programs. Research and extension is a very important ingredient of rural development strategies. Research enables furthering knowledge which is appropriate to rural cultures and extension ensures that the gains are actually delivered to the target groups. Trained staffs are very important for any rural development program since they actually interact with the community for whom the programs are meant.

**6. Rural Institutions Policy:** Rural institutions need to be reformed and utilised for successfully carrying out rural development. The institutional aspects of rural societies are often ignored when strategies are formulated. The institutional structures such as panchayats need to be nurtured so that there is popular participation in rural development. These structures can act as powerful agents in actually implementing the development strategies. Since rural settlements are spread out and are often isolated, they cannot be monitored successfully from outside. Contrarily, local monitoring by institutions such as panchayats can actually ensure that programs are successfully implemented and that the target group actually benefits from such programs. Rural institutions such as banks and co-operatives can also play a vital role in rural development.

**7. Price Policy:** The use of a price is also a crucial element in a rural development policy:

1. Agricultural produce has to be priced in such a manner that the farmers enjoy adequate returns.
2. The price policy through the use of subsidies can act as a means of providing essential items of mass consumption to people residing in rural areas. This is particularly essential for those below the poverty line. The spread of the public

distribution system through its network of ration shops in rural areas can be used to solve this problem.

3. This is particularly important during periods of poor rainfall when rural incomes are adversely affected, which in turn has a negative effect on consumption. Subsidies may have other forms—the form of input subsidies to the agricultural sector for example.
4. This is particularly important in the case of fertilizers, pesticides and seeds. Thus, the price policy can act as a useful means of achieving rural development objectives.
5. The recent thinking along the neo-liberal lines has led to significant changes in the various aspects of the price policy, and it is quite clear that rural India has been subjected to tremendous stress during the liberalization era: some of it is on account of changes in some aspects of the price policy.

## **12. Role of woman Empowerment in Rural development:**

Rajiv Gandhi had a dream that power should be decentralized and vested into the hands of the people of all categories, all classes and women also. For this, the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act (1992) provided for regular election to PRIs, incorporated 11th Scheduled in the constitution with elaborate powers and functions and made provision for reservation of seats as well as offices for SCs, STs, OBCs and women. Due to this Amendment the tribal women also started participating in the decision making process and power structure at Gram Panchayat level in rural development system.

In Indian Society Schedule Tribe (ST) is an important community, Socio-Culturally and geographically. So, that, Articles 14, 15, 16 and 29(2) of the constitution of India seek to protect the Weaker sections of the country discrimination and violence of the powerful segments of the population. Apart from protection, opportunity in the form of Article 46 of the constitutional, that shall promote with special care the educational, economic interests

of the weaker section of the people and in particular of the SCs and STs and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. ‘ During 2001, the population of ST in India is 8.20%and in Gujarat 14.16%which is remarkable.ST women literacy rate is 34.76 in India and 36.02%in Gujarat, which is very low to compared to other women community (non-tribal community). ST has suffered marginally primarily because of physical isolation, difficult habited and ever-decreasing status of their nature-based support system. Because of the backwardness of one type or anotherboth of these groups have suffered in different walks of life. They do the labor –cum-agriculture work but they are economically very weak and believe in magic and superstitious activities.

Articles 73rd constitutional Amendment, gives an opportunity to empower the women too actively participate in the decision making process in rural development System. Therefore tribal women leadership will emerge in rural development System. However, the lower economic backwardness, inferiority complex, illiteracy, struggle full life, discrimination and subjugation in public life are challenges for tribal women.

Some of the studies about rural leadership by Oscar Lewis, L.K.sen, A.R.Desai, and S.K.Chauhan on the rural power structure, conclude that the rural leaders mostly emerge from high castes, upper classes and rich families. Sign S.K(1985:187) observed that in the case of U.P. most of the rural leaders of Scheduled caste are now young and literate and hail from dominant caste and well to do families amongst their caste groups. Hirway, I(1986:63-67) studies in four villages of Gujarat it was observed that the SC/ST members of the Panchayat are selected by the elite group and they do not really represent the interests of the poor in the rural development system. However, the lower economic status, the struggle, illiteracy and inferiority complex suffered by caste and social structure based discrimination and subjugation do not allow the SC/ST, women to perform their duties effectively and with confidence as leaders.

In the Light of this it would be more interesting to study the phenomena of power structure which is undercharge. Women participation in power structure raises questions which

would be analyzed sociologically. Traditional power structure like man domination will be changed and women will get chance to hold power. So Sociological query will be; how tribal women take part in power structure? What will be the leadership pattern? What will be their substantial contribution.

### **13. Characteristics of Tribal- Rural India:**

Almost 12 to 15 percent population of India is Tribal Communities. And without exception the whole tribal population is rural, living in deep forests, hilly areas. The tribal population though concentrated in some states and regions but mostly in some of the states as in North East, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat and Maharashtra, Lakshadweep etc. There is sizeable population of Tribals. With exception of a few states as in Mizoram which has 94% tribal population all states have from 5 to 25 percent of tribal population. In some North-Eastern states almost 90 percent is tribal population. There may be 350-400 tribes with more or less population having their own identity.

The tribes dispersed all over the country not only speak different languages. They also differ from one another in racial, ethnic, language, socio-economic and cultural patterns; The dominant racial type among the Indian tribal communities except those living in the sub-Himalayan belt belong to proto-Australia racial type, negritude type, some tribes with a varying degree of Mediterranean admixture, etc. The tribal languages in India belong to all the major language families. Dravidian language, Austro-Asiatic and into Burmese languages, etc.

Based on the historical, ethnic, and socio-cultural aspects, the Indian, tribes living in different regions can be divided into 6 territorial groupings.; Southern Central, Western, Sub Himalayan, Eastern Himalayan, Central –Western, Island region etc. \

Each tribe has its own ethnicity, social ethos, moral, religious beliefs, occupational activities, their own Gods and each tribe takes pride in being different from each other. Each tribe has its specific language, culture, life style and takes pride in being so. The literacy rate is

much low sometimes in some tribe. However the occupational rate is higher among the scheduled tribes because there is higher ratio of women working among them. This tribal population is entirely rural-based. Most tribes living in deep, forest areas.

Social life among the tribes involves methods of grouping and grading people for their conduct of the various under the bonds of relationship. Each tribe has its own social structure as the tribes form is from a limited specific geographical area and the relations among the people are direct and intimate. Activities for common existence by sharing.

The tribal population is largely rural-based which has a higher female participation rate than the Urban population. Secondly, the scheduled tribe population may be engaged predominantly in such activities as forestry, which are female-oriented. Thirdly, because of the extremely poor literacy level of tribal women, the school going female population would be much less thereby increasing the participation of younger girls in economic activity.

The religions and the religious life of all tribes are specific and different from each other. Tribal beliefs subsume animism and polytheism, the myths and legends provide them with sanctions, they worship all types of spirits whether benevolent or malevolent. Their huts, villages and fields and forests are all full of sacred centers. The religious festivals are eagerly awaited by the Tribals. It is also observed that the Tribals have blended their beliefs and rituals with other faiths. A very few have adopted Hinduism, Christianity from their close neighbors, and conversion by the Christian Priests, Fathers.

There are apparent cultural differences between the lifestyles of the Indian tribes, but historically, there is basic unity in thought and philosophy, among these people, born and brought up in environment of diversity throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Most tribes are concentrated in heavily forested areas that combine inaccessibility with limited political or economic significance. Historically, the economy of most tribes was subsistence agriculture or hunting and gathering. Tribal members traded with outsiders for the few necessities they lacked, such as salt and iron. Generally the tribal areas were out

of reach for other population. But around 1900, many regions were opened by the government for settlement through a scheme by which inward migrants received ownership of land free in return for cultivating it. For tribal people, however, land was often viewed as a common resource, free to whoever needed it. By the time Tribals accepted the necessity of obtaining formal land titles, they had lost the opportunity to lay claim to lands that might rightfully have been considered theirs. The non tribal elite population has always and in all respects treated the tribals as semi slave and kept them under control and poor. However the post-independence regimes belatedly realized the necessity of protecting the Tribals from the predations of outsiders and prohibited the sale of tribal lands. At present Government is serious about the welfare of the Tribals and adopted special policy measures for their protection. Now the Tribals in many states have started merging up, with the main current of national life.

#### **14. How the Behavioral Approach can be implemented, Varieties of Behavioral Change Techniques; A case study –Gujarat. :**

I have very elaborately analyzed and discussed the salient features of rural India and the roles of State and Central Governments during last 70 years. And yet the rural society in our country, its certain sections of population like the backward classes, tribal people, scheduled caste population, economically weak groups etc have not been sufficiently integrated with the mainstream in our country.

The main reasons for this gap and deficiencies are differences in temperament and outlook between urban and rural people, lack of certain basic requirements like education and health facilities and most important is that the changes can be brought in if they fit into the tempo, mental set and attitudes of the people. Here the administrator however efficient he may have proved elsewhere but has not been successful in rural area because he is not trained in human aspect, behavioral aspects of the people.

A merely Behavioral scientist also cannot be successful in the rural areas of our country. The person obsessed with rural development and motivated for services in rural area

should be equipped with the skills as an administrator as well as a behavioral scientist.

The behavioral scientist is not a person trained in Psychology, study of human nature only, but he should have training in social and sociological nature of rural India. He should have the temperament of a counselor who with great patience can persist in his task. Moreover he should be well knowledgeable about the structure of rural society which is divided into several sections based on religion, occupations, castes and sub-castes, economic status etc.

A typical Indian village is populated with majority Hindus of various castes and caste groups, a few Muslim families. There may be some who follow Jain religion. In some villages there may be Parsees, and other groups. Moreover still today in our villages the scheduled caste people are kept at a distance and looked upon with little disgust. However some parts of Gujarat like the South Gujarat, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha etc have a sizable number of tribal population. The tribal population up to the days of independence was in utter conditions of isolation, poverty, slave-like conditions under rich landholders and totally uneducated.

It was a huge task looking almost impossible at first sight to devise the plans of development typical for each part of the state individually and win the confidence of the people that the Government and other social workers were genuinely interested in bringing them up socially, economically, educationally.etc. So the administrators, government officers posted in these areas had to be equipped with knowledge about the sociology and psychology of the local people and should have the temperament and motivation for social service.

We take some illustrations of Gujarat state. In Gujarat Gandhiji, Sardar Patel and several leaders during pre independence times first understood the importance of associating with rural people. So they , the social service workers went into deep areas of Gujarat and started their work unselfishly. Some such dedicated workers are Thakkar Bapa, Jugatram Dave, Chhotubhai Naik, Babalbhai Mehta, Zinabhai Darji, Indulal Yagnik and many others. So compared to other states in our country the rural people in Gujarat were little



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more enlightened than rural people in other states. These dedicated workers first provided food to the starved, poor rural people, provided them first aid medical services and then primary schools. Some workers like Chhotubhai Naik spent his entire life in the most backward district of Dangs, His family members also joined him in this selfless task. Chhotubhai Naik like Edwin Verrier even married a local Tribal Dangi woman. Thus some workers became an integral part of the rural society and hence could do a lot of work for their upliftment.

Another most important aspect and which is also a great hurdle in social psychological development is religion, conservative beliefs and blind faith in Gods-Goddesses and charlatans, Babas and Swamis and the Tantriks etc. This conservatism in beliefs is so deep and strong that even today most of the rural are still very firm about their beliefs. But in Gujarat during last thirty years some educated enlightened people have come out for social-religious reforms and established associations under which systematic reform educative programs are conducted. This movement has started paying satisfactory results. For illustration I refer here to Dr B.A.Parikh who is fortunately present amongst us and he is a pioneer in starting such public-oriented association and work among them from last forty years. His experiences are worth to be heard and understood. But here I shall only say that he has applied his behavioral psychology knowledge in rural development programs and he has been satisfied with the degree of progress made so far. He also trained a group of such workers and who are very active today.

We all know that behavioral changes can be brought out first by attitudinal changes in the people. We also know that attitudes can be changed so easily by mere talks and persuasion. Some times it requires to create conditions even by force wherein people are compelled to change their attitudes and the resulting behavior. Thus force can be applied by enacting laws. In Gujarat there have been certain laws like - land belongs to those who till the land. Thus the absentee landowners had to hand over their land to the slave-like tillers compulsorily. Thus the landless poor tillers overnight became landowners. Secondly the act of Relief from debts. Almost all poor people of the village have been the debtors of the

greedy and tactful money lenders who would not allow any debtor to repay his debt by applying various tricks. But this relief from debt act removed a great life long burden and subjugation of hundreds of rural people. Perhaps Gujarat is pioneer in Cooperative movement. In 1940-45 years in Gujarat first in Anand a cooperative society for milk producers came into existence named Amul. This milk cooperative society started to collect milk from animal-buffalo owners and started a cooperative milk dairy Amul, which has become an international institution today. Thus the small animal owners had not to go out to find customers for selling their milk. Thus even a widow in Gujarat has a steady income and can live comfortably. And today in Gujarat almost all districts have such cooperative dairies.

In Gujarat there are many non government voluntary organizations, medical hospitals, educational associations, which perform their jobs with the cooperation of local government administration for the development and welfare of rural people. Thus in Gujarat the rural villages are very happily settled and as a result of various measures taken with the skill and dedication in a very systematic way. This all could be achieved with the help of public-minded social workers and government service-minded government officers.

### **15. Criticisms of the current orthodoxy in Rural Development**

Doubts as to the real viability of small family farm-based approach to rural transformation, as it has been advocated by development agencies, are not confined to concern about the feasibility of distributive land reforms. Some critics argue that the rhetoric of this strategy ill conceals its real effects, which are to subordinate peasant production to capital and to the state. Such critics argue that it is of the nature of rural development itself, that is of the intervention of public agencies in peasant production, that it should tend to distribute resources to the better off, and subject peasant producers to state control and to agro-capital' (Williams, 1981). Principally what is argued is that in practice the small family farm approach intensifies the dependence of small producers upon markets and that in the process many of them become 'compulsively involved' in the reading in part Three, while Bernstein further explains the implications of the process referred to in his remarks on the

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simple reproduction squeeze' in the reading in Part Two. Here Bernstein refers to the fact that house-hold producers, because they are concerned with producing for their own livelihood and for the reproduction of their means of producing their livelihoods (that is, with the needs of simple reproduction), and not with obtaining profits', may go on producing in circumstances in which capitalist firms would go out of business for lack of adequate returns to investment (see Saith and Tankha, 1972, for an exposition of this point). When household producers face a decline in the prices of commodities that they produce in relation to those that they require, they may react by producing more at the lower price. Similarly, in order to secure a plot of land to meet their subsistence needs they may pay higher than average rents; or they may have to sell their food crop after harvest in order to meet immediate cash needs, subsequently having to buy food at higher prices (etc.). These are instances of compulsive involvement' in markets- and as Bernstein says, it may act as one of the mechanisms of intensifying the labour of the household to maintain or increase the supply to commodities without capital incurring any costs of management and supervision of the production process'. This kind of squeeze' of peasant household producers may be set in motion by programs of Rural Development.

## **16. Globalization and Changing Rural Society in India**

**I. Basic concept of Changing Rural Society:** The development of Indian rural life primarily rests upon rural and agricultural development. The culture of Indian society is also primarily composed of rural ethos and way of life. The Indian rural society is undergoing changes under the influence of urbanization, industrialization, modernization. Recently a new but highly diffused and influential process of Globalization is also ongoing in India and under its influence several drastic changes are occurring in the rural society also. It is in this context the theme of my presentation in this national seminar- Globalization and Changing Rural Society in India is highly relevant both as a subject matter of sociological-psychological research and academic debate.

**II. Overview of Research on Changes in Rural Society:** Many rural studies have been conducted by renowned sociologists. Among some important village studies include (i) FG Bailey's study of Orissa village (1957), SC Dubes study "Indian village (1955) and "India's changing villages (1958) Marriot Makim's study village India (1955), Lewis Oscar's study village life in Northern India"(1958), R.K.Mukherjee's study "six villages of Bengal(1958), Redfield Robert's study "little Community" Rosser Collin's study A Hermit village in Kulu (1955).

Majumdar's study Rural Profiles'(1955), Slater Gibert's study Soma 5 South Indian villages MN Sinivas's study of Rampur village (1955) Bri Chahan s study A Rajasthan village (1967) Wser and Wisers study ehind Mudwalls (1955) and Andre Beteille's study of TanjorevillagerT9061 Few studies on villages of Gujarat State also exist These Include) JC Kumarappa's shdy of villages of MatarTaluka(1931) () A M Shah's study of vilage of Shehera Taluka (1951), Shukla J.B's study on life and labour in Olpad Taluka (T037 KC Panchanadikar's study of Mahi village (1972) and AS.Patel's studyNarsanda village (2000)

These studies have depicted and reflected upon organization of socio-economic and culture life in rural India, social structure and culture of Indian villages, forces and processes of change, development and continuity in rural society and problems of rural society forms and patterns of social interaction and relations as well as impact of government Development Programs on villages The review of these and many other village studies points out that empirical research work on Impact of Globalization on rural society in India is scanty In view of this several sociological study on Globalization and changing rural society in India are highly warranted- suggesting contemporary research needs for the same

**III. Rural Society and Globalization Defined:** The village community is belongingness and pride Sir Thomas Munro (1812) Charles Mentcalfe (1832) described village communities "as a Little Republic of ing a an ideal one- internally strong self-reliant and externally isolated On the other hand Dumont (1957) described village negatively one with poverty diseases ignorance misery and inequalities Some other important feature of

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rural Society include (i) agriculture based economy (ii) caste based social stratification (iii) Predominance of traditional social structure (iv) Nature Oriented life, (V) Socio- economic backwardness, (vi) Physical isolation and eco- political self-reliance and (vi) Homogeneity, harmony and social solidarity. It is on these common features of rural society, the Globalization has its impact and change-bringing effects. Globalization is a new universal process initiated in India during 1980. As per the United Nations ESCWA definition, the term Globalization as mainly used in economic context refers to the reduction and removal of barriers between national borders to facilitate the flow of goods, capital, and services and labor (2008). Saskia Sassen (2006) defining Globalization says that "it consists of enormous variety of micro-processes to begin to denationalize what had been constructed as national policies, capital subjectivities, urban spaces and temporal frame. Tom G. Palmer (2008) defines it as "Diminution or elimination of state-enforced restrictions on exchanges across borders and emergence of integrated and complex global system of production and exchanges. Takis Fotopoulos (2001) pointed out other two types of Globalization i.e. political Globalization implying emergence of transnational elites and phasing out all powerful-nation state and cultural Globalization implying the worldwide homogenization of culture. In brief, we may define the Globalization as process implying free trading of goods and services, development of international organization like UNO, IMF World Bank, WTO and transnational community and culture in the world.

**IV. Areas or Issues of Investigation on Impact of Globalization on Rural Society:**

The impact of Globalization on Rural Society in India may be assessed in terms of important areas or vital issues of investigation like (i) Agriculture and its development (ii) Rural Home and Cottage Industries (iii) infrastructure development of villages (iv) Development of education and service sector in rural area (v) Rural Industrialization (vi) Rural youth and their employment (vii) Improvement in the status of women and their empowerment (viii) Rural urban linkages and relation (ix) Rural social stratification (x) Cooperation, solidarity and social unity in village community (xi) Rural out migration (xii) Dialectics (internal contradictions) of village community i.e. Rural urban dichotomy viz integration dominant caste viz new classes, harmony viz conflict, continuity viz change, tradition viz modernity (xiii) Problem of farmer suicide.

**V. Methodological Issues:** The impact of Globalization on Indian rural community may be rightly studied through the selection and use of appropriate methodology. Here, four things may be suggested for conducting systematic rural study on impact of globalization: (0) Restudy on village community in pre and post globalization period as well as comparative research on two villages, one being highly exposed to globalization and another being relatively unexposed to the same; (i) Use of quantitative Survey method like rapid rural appraisal for studying material or economic development in large rural area and qualitative method like case study of few villages through depth interview with its residents for discerning changes in the cultural values and social practices; (ii) Multidisciplinary approach as globalization is a multi-faceted phenomenon causing all round development of village community in particular and rural society in general; (iv) Macro level nation-wide study on process of globalization and its impact on rural society of India is to be attempted along with micro level regional or local studies on single or few villages.

**VI. Globalization and Changes in Indian Rural Society:** Globalization is a universal process of change and consequently it has much change-bringing effects in villages in particular and rural society in general. Some of its important positive and negative change-bearing effects are as under:

**Positive changes**

(i) Rapid transformation of rural economy especially of agriculture from subsistence to market one. This involves modernization of agriculture implying greater use of improved seeds, chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, new agricultural implements developed by global scientific inventions and marketed by MNCs. Commercialization of agriculture involving diversification of crop patterns and increasing cultivation of cash crops, increasing price of agricultural products, due to widening of market at national and global level and consequent increasing profit, income and standard of living of farmer.

(ii) Greater integration of village community with outside, urban, industrial and world economy as well as international community due to development of international trade.

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relations as well as highly sophisticated means of communication and transports This further implies drastic reduction in or in many cases, vanishing of earlier features of physical isolation and socio-economic self-reliance of Indian villages It also causes greater exposure to outside trends and influences, resultant openness of villages, changed- orientation of the villagers

**(iii)** Increased percolation of modern-urban goods, facilities, services in rural society and their use by villagers. This further leads to the greater adoption of modern life-style, suggesting cultural change in rural society

**(iv)** Changes in the forms of social interaction and patterns of relations in rural society their social interaction will be more characterized by competition rather than earlier cooperation similarly their economical relations have been more formal and contractual. Social relations are likely to become more formal impersonal and secondary.

**(v)** Changes in the outlooks or social attitudes of the village people have taken place here mentioned may be made of the development of this-worldliness materialism, consumerism, rationality, liberty equality. Secularism, scientific attitude. achievement and social mobility orientation and individualistic attitude among village people

**(vi)** Improvement in the infrastructural facilities and other civic amenities in rural area Here mentioned may be made of the development and availability of the roads, electricity, drinking water education,, health, communication network in rural area due to financial assistance, provided by World Bank, UNO, IMF and Indian Diaspora

**Negative Effects:**

**(I)** The economic development under globalization has occurred in such a way that it has mainly benefited people, widening the gap between poor and rich class people and increased hostility between the same in rural society

**(II)** It has increased aversion towards village community on part of educated youth, disadvantaged group and women seeking urban-based employment and family life respectively.

**(III)** It has caused reduction in or loss of common property resources including yochar and good cultivable and taken up by the government and given to big industrial houses for industrial development (SEZ)

**(IV)** It has fostered the mechanization of agriculture and other economic activities causing high unemployment among agricultural laborers and service-caste people of rural area

**(V)** It involves economic exploitation of Indian farmers by causing high-double exploitation of the same as resulted from selling of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides with high price by MNCs on the one hand and forcing them to sell their Indian agricultural products at low-price

**(VI)** It has increased environmental pollution in rural area as created by big industries established in rural area

**(VII)** Erosion of good values of village community such as mutual cooperation community orientation, simple nature-based lifestyle, societal control. It has increased alcoholism, promiscuity and other social vices in rural society due to excess availability of money and development of materialistic and consumerist attitude among village people. It has also destructed forest in the name of development activities like roads, big dams leading to deprivation of forest product and resulting hunger among the tribal people. As illustrated in case of tribal area of Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal



### **17. Conclusion:**

It is very clear and obvious that growth and development in any field first starts by traditions and thinking of individual workers. But this process has its own limitations. Science and technology and innovative thinking based on them is the only source for development. After the dawn of scientific age and development of technologies in various fields of science and resulting invention of new techniques, instruments, machines and methods etc has led this world an all-rounded progress and so innovative changes, development and progress in rural areas world over. Our country India was comparatively behind in progress in any area because up to 1947 our country was under British rule and country was illiterate, backward in all respects. It is only after independence that the foresight of our some leaders, dedication of social workers has brought the dawn of development, modernization. Moreover in this process of modernization the rural area was not the primary issue. Hence the development in rural areas started little later and now we still have to make efforts from all directions. In this huge and challenging task we the Psychologists, Behavioral Scientists can and should contribute a great deal to revolutionize the picture of Rural area and the people.

**Thank You All for your attendance at this inaugural meeting and patient hearing.**

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**107<sup>TH</sup> INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS**

**January 3-7, 2020**

**Bangalore**

**II**

**ABSTRACT OF  
PLATINUM JUBILEE LECTURE**





*Section III : Anthropological & Behavioural Sciences  
(Including Archaeology, Psychology, Education and Military Sciences)*

## **FACIAL EXPRESSIONS: FROM MORPHOLOGY TO RECOGNITION IN THE BRAIN**

**Braj Bhushan**

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Facial expressions convey a considerable proportion of the intended information in communication. This talk focuses on some novel techniques to perform geometric analyses for facial feature extraction, emphasizing its relevance for behavioral science as well as researchers in the areas of pattern recognition, computer vision, and artificial intelligence. It will highlight the findings of fractal dimension analysis of the Indian Affective Picture Database (IAPD, Sharma & Bhushan, 2019). Combining the unbiased hit rate, a technique predominantly used in social sciences, with pixel difference and fractal dimensions of the facial expressions, a technique used in engineering sciences, the talk will highlight the interaction between facial morphology and facial expressions. Having done so, the talk will highlight magnetoencephalography (MEG) recording of the brain while recognizing the IAPD expressions. This will demonstrate how the emotion recognition unfolds over time in the human brain. The application of these findings across a wide range of areas, including clinical application for early diagnosis of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), will be discussed.



**107<sup>TH</sup> INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS**

**January 3-7, 2020**

**Bangalore**

**III**

**ABSTRACTS OF  
SYMPOSIUM / INVITED LECTURES**



## **1. HOPE FOR A GOOD LIFE – COMPARING THE INDIAN AND THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT**

**Dr. Andreas M. Krafft**

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**Key Words:** Participants learn about the commonalities and differences of different elements of hope within the Indian and German environment.

Participants reflect on religious and cultural backgrounds of Indian and German societies.

Participants acquire new insights into cross-cultural aspects of different targets and qualities of hope.

In this contribution, our aim is to explore the concept of hope and highlight its importance for the development of people in rural areas. Although hope is a universal phenomenon, its experience can vary across cultures for instance due to different religious faiths, norms and values (Averill & Sundararajan, 2005). The objective is to present cross-cultural empirical findings comparing two samples of German and Indian participants of the cross-sectional HopeBarometer survey and to explore the phenomenon of hope in the Indian and German religious and cultural contexts. Data collection was done in India (N=313) and Germany (N=384) via several media. Measures used: Perceived Hope Scale (Krafft et al., 2017); Dispositional Hope Scale (Snyder et al., 1991); Attachment (Scioli et al., 2011); Loneliness (Hughes et al., 2004); Religious Faith (Plante & Boccaccini, 1997); Spiritual Beliefs (Parsian & Dunning, 2009); Generativity (Schnell & Becker, 2007); Compassion (Hwang et al., 2008); Altruism (Nickel, 1998); Meaning in Life (Steger et al., 2006); Harmony in Life (Kjell et al., 2016); Personal Hope Targets and Hope Activities (Krafft & Walker, 2018). Data analyses comprise the comparison of mean and correlation values, and multiple regression analyses. Striking and also counter-intuitive commonalities and differences were found regarding the kind of hopes, the role of spiritual and religious beliefs and the importance of social relations with respect to hope.

## **2. A SOCIO- PSYCHOLOGICAL BEHAVIOURAL OF ADOLESCENT HEATH: ISSUE AND CHALLENGES**

**Asoke Kumar Saha**

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**Mosfika Azad Linte**

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**Key Words:** Parental acceptance-rejection, altruistic behavior

The purpose of the present study was to find out the impact of parental acceptance-rejection on children's altruistic behavior. 200 students were selected purposefully from urban and rural area of different schools as participants. Two scales were administered here- such as, Measurement of Helping Behavior (MHB) Bangla version Enam (1992) was used to measure altruistic behavior of students, and Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ) (Mother & Father), short form of child Bangla version Uddin (2011) was used to measure student's Parental Acceptance-Rejection. The obtained data were analyzed by Mean, SD, correlation and stepwise multiple regressions etc. Results indicated that PARQ Mother and father both significantly related to altruistic behavior. That means parental acceptance-rejection affected students' altruism behavior. The results showed that PARQ Mother and PARQ Father was the predictor of Altruistic Behavior. Results further indicated that there was a significant difference in altruistic behavior according to gender. Thus, it could be concluded that parental acceptance-rejection has an impact on students' altruism behavior.

## **1. ROLE OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL BEHAVIOR-SOCIAL CHANGE”**

**Dr. B.A.Parikh,**

*Former President, Section of Psychology, ISCA, Session At PUNE, Jan, 2000  
Former Professor of Psychology And Principal, M.T.B.Arts College, Surat (Gujarat)  
Former Vice Chancellor, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat. (Gujarat)*

Though after independence during last 70 years our country and its people have undergone vast changes in all aspects of life and living, in rural as well as urban India , in tribal as well as civilized people etc. But still there are obvious and apparent differences among all these groups. Though we profusely have accepted and implemented the modern science and technologies, education and professions yet religion and traditions, customs still are very powerful forces in our daily life and thinking both in rural as well as urban areas

There is a great challenge before us as Psychologists and Behavioral scientists how to work among the rural people and try to change, affect their style of life and thinking, mind set and temperament. I As a Psychologist and Behavioral scientist have been working in this typical area from last 40 years. I have made an attempt to narrate and analyze the problems, issues and our behavioral psychological technique to tackle such a problems and also the obstacles and difficulties in the operation of this task and the results.

**Key Words:** Rural, Social Change

## **2. PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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Psychological science and its applications have a great importance and significance in the area of human development including the well-being of rural people. Psychologists contribute to the development of society by helping people understand their emotions and behaviors and managing them to lead a better life. The contribution of psychologists is relevant at every stage of human life from enabling children to perform better at infancy, to empowering adults to cope with relationships and life events, a psychologist's role in society is invaluable. Like other areas of life, the role of psychological science is also significant in the development of rural people. Rural development is primarily based upon the human as well as material resources that can be pooled up by the rural folk with a view to raise their standard of living, believing and thinking. Since all the development processes are governed and geared up by the motivational forces on the one hand and economic forces on the other hand, it is improper to think about the rural development without a substantial change in their cognition, motivation and important response traits. The present paper discussed the concept of rural development in India and examined important psychological researches in the area of rural development. The paper emphasized need for a holistic approach including the study of psychological characteristics of rural people. The knowledge of psychological characteristics of rural masses is of paramount importance in the area of rural development, reconstruction and their integrated development. The paper has also emphasized that the Government should take the role of psychologists and other behavioral scientists into consideration in planning and administering the schemes related to rural development. Though much has been achieved, more has to be done in this



area, Therefore, the psychological characteristics of the rural people need to be taken into consideration in any successful programme of rural development.

**KEY WORDS:** Psychological science, Rural Development, Holisapproach, Behavioral scientists.

### **3. ROLE OF BEHAVIOUR SCIENCES IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT: AND INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH**

**N.K. Saksena**

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P.P.N. (P.G.)College (C.S.J.M.University ,Kanpur)*

India is basically an agricultural country. About 75% of Indian population lives in villages. Our country has about 6-lakh villages. The pace of development in rural areas is very slow in comparison to urban centers. Poverty- level in rural India is also very high. Lot of exploitation of Indian farmers is well known. During the past five or six decades the population of the country has grown several times. Both birth rates and death rates in the country till 1941 were almost the same (40 births and 40 deaths out of per 1000 population). Thus net reproduction rate was almost zero. During the past few decades death rates were reduced tremendously because of increased medical facilities and better control over epidemics. Fast rate of growth of population has made India a demografic dangerous spot. Two factors which are hampering the development of the country are: large growth of population and lack of social harmony. Behavioural scientists, particularly, Anthropologists, Psychologists and Sociologists can contribute a lot in creating awareness about small families and need for social harmony. Besause of lack of employment opportunities in rural areas, the influx of population from rural to urban areas has also created several problems. The need of the our is to develop villages with full opportunities for creating employment in the villages. Satellite towns also need to be developed. The behaviour scientists by their surveys and efforts of changing attitudes of the people will be very helpfull in this direction.

Behavioural scientists can also give suggestions to the government for creating infrastructure conducive to the development of villages.

**KEY WORDS:** Interdisciplinary Approach, Demographic Dangerous Spot, Social Harmony, Infrastructure.

#### **4. BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Prof. TarniJee**

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Psychologists tell us that just by making people feel that efficiency and initiative are expected from them they can be made to change their self- perception. It is finally at this point that the use of behavioural sciences holds a great promise for making rural development in India a success story of our times. The approach is sure to go a long way not only in providing an adequate data base for effective management of rural development but also in revitalising the rural development administration. It is high time the govt. decided in favour of utilization of behaviour science principles and practices for rural development in general and for revitalising the rural development administration in particular.

**KEY WORDS:** Supernatural being, Maibas, Maibis, Traditional Healer, Brahmin Pujaris.

## **5. ROLE OF BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Dr. Upinder Dhar**

Vice Chancellor

*Shri Vaishnav Vidyapeeth*

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There is a need for taking advantage of the recent developments in science and technology in rural areas which is the need of the hour to increase the socio-economic status of the rural population. Long back it was felt due to its potential in converting laggard rural areas to the most progressive ones. Science and technology are two crucial components of all efforts aimed at fostering growth and socio-economic development of nations (Herz, 1993). Many developing countries face the challenge of increasing income of rural sector through various approaches and to minimize the gap between the urban and rural. Most of the developing countries are agrarian economies, which are understood to be low productive and operating in small holder capacities. The question before us is that what hinders science and technology to be applied in rural areas. However, there are different reasons for the same. Science and technology has been widely criticized for being a two-edged weapon. Technology has been central and crucial towards attaining food security. The Green Revolution in Asia and Central and Latin America in 1960's are clear examples. Many of the third world nations have been quick adopters for applying science and technology as a tool for rural development. Technology also changes social relationships. As men were drawn out of their homes to work in factories, relationships changed. No longer present in the home on a daily basis, the husband was isolated from many of the day-to-day affairs of the family. One consequence of husbands becoming strangers to their wives was higher divorce rate (Ananth and Karthikeyan, 2014). This paper is an attempt to briefly review some of the important interventions initiated for the development of rural India.

## **6. CULTURAL TRANSITION IN PALEOLITHIC ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Manoj Kumar Singh**

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India may lack in terms of abundance in hominid fossil evidences, however, Indian subcontinent has rich evidences, when it comes to Palaeolithic sites. Therefore, India has the potential to answer some of the global questions with respect to Palaeolithic archaeology. One of the much discuss and debated issue is - is the transition of Palaeolithic culture a continuity or replacement? Considering the tool typology and technology from two sites from Andhra Pradesh viz. Kondapeta and Ramapuram, argument is made in favour of continuity of culture as one culture transited to another during Palaeolithic period. Since both the sites under discussion occurred above Toba ash layer, the cultural transition under discussion is referred to as post Toba ash period. In this paper an attempt is made to synthesis the findings of Sagileru river basin, thereby discussed the evidence of the transition of Cultures in Eastern Ghats with reference to Sagileru river basin.

## **7. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE INDIA (SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOURAL SCIENTIFIC APPROACH)**

**Soibam Jibonkumar Singh**

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Immediate Past Sectional President*

*(Anthropological and Behavioural Sciences Section, 106<sup>th</sup> ISC, 2019)*

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Considering the geographical composition of our country-India, out of the total land area of 32,87,263 sq km, rural area constitute 29,80,489sq km thus sharing almost 90.67% of land surface in contrast to only 9.33% of urban area. On the basis of population size, out of the total population of 121,01,93,442 rural constitute 83,30,87,662 and urban 37,71,05,760 thus sharing 68.84 % and 31.16% respectively. In short what has been said as “The real India live in village” before India got independence some 72 years back from now seems to hold true till today as more than double the size of urban population live in rural area. As such there is a great divide in our subcontinent-the rural and the urban. Under such circumstances rural development is certainly an eminent and crucial factor that will play a major role in bringing an urban rural continuum and the overall development of the nation. What has been said as new high tech advancement in the field of S&T such as computers, nanotechnology, nuclear research, space research, biotechnology etc. no doubt will be of great help to the rural area, but are these the most immediate need of the rural people for bringing a true development to our weaker sections living in rural India. In fact this is a big question. The answer to this crucial question lies on the role of behavioural and social scientist.

**KEY WORDS:** Development, India, rural, urban, nanotechnology.

## **8. EMPOWERING RURAL WOMEN IN INDIA- A PSYCHOSOCIAL PERSPECTIVE**

**Abha Singh**

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Swami Vivekananda said, "The best thermometer to the progress of a nation is its treatment of its women." There is a pivotal contribution of rural India women in the national economy. The well-being of rural women is very important for national development. They perform hard work and do many compromises just for the sake of their family. Still, India's rural women are struggling a lot for their existence and psychosocial well-being. It is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing.

The entire behavioural scientist should look into this serious challenge so that ray of hope and happiness may be spread among rural Indian women.

**KEYWORDS:** Empowerment, Rural women, Psychosocial Well-being

## **9. ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGIST IN ENHANCING DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL PEOPLE IN INDIA**

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India has been basically an agricultural country. More than 70% Indians live in rural areas. India has a large tribal population which also resides in non-urban centers, i.e., rural areas. Most of the tribal people of our country have not been benefitted by the fruits of

development. One important reason for this scenario is that tribal people feels satisfied with their lot and continue having great respect for their traditional culture and resist change. Many tribal groups excel in producing beautiful handicrafts liked and admired not only by our countrymen but also by foreigners. Like formers, tribal people also had been subjected to exploitation in the sense that their products had been purchased at a much lower cost and sold in the market at a much higher cost. The middlemen and the traders became rich at the cost of innocent tribal, most of who subsist below poverty line. Psychologists, in general, and cross- cultural psychologists, in particular, adopt a two- pronged approach for improving the lot of the tribal and thereby bringing them into the mainstream of the nation. Firstly, by educating them and creating awareness among them about the quality of their handicrafts and other products. Telling them the ways about retaining positive aspects of their culture. Secondly, by creating awareness about the modern education, modern health system and some negative practices which are harmful for them. Psychologist by their researches and interventions may help them changing negative aspects of their culture and motivating them to be the part of development process adopted by the government and the United Nation.

**KEY WORDS:** Tribal People, Development, Handicrafts, Mainstream, Traditional Culture

## **10. EVALUATION OF PULMONARY FUNCTIONS IN ALTERNATE FUEL USERS**

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Indoor air pollution is present in rural areas due to usage of biomass fuel like wood, dung or crop residues for cooking. The rural women are exposed to the smoke produced by combustion of these materials, which can cause harmful effects to the

respiratory system. The present study was done to evaluate the lung functions in women exposed to biomass fuel smoke for chronic period. The case control study included 102 female subjects, divided into two age matched groups of 52 biomass fuel users and 50 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) users. Pulmonary function tests (PFT) namely Forced vital capacity (FVC), Forced expiratory volume in one second ( $FEV_{1.0}$ ), Forced expiratory flow ( $FEF_{25-75\%}$ ) and Forced expiratory volume percentage ( $FEV_{1.0\%}$ ) were assessed by computerized spirometry. Statistical comparison was done by using the student t-test. The percentage predicted value of the lung parameters of the biomass fuel users (FVC ( $p<0.01$ ),  $FEV_{1.0}$  ( $p<0.01$ ),  $FEF_{25-75\%}$  ( $p<0.01$ ) and  $FEV_{1.0\%}$  ( $p<0.01$ ) were reduced significantly in biomass fuel users as compared to those using LPG. The results of this study suggest that exposure to biomass fuel smoke for chronic period can lead to reduction in lung function. This study also shows the importance of interventions required to improve the standard of living conditions like usage of low smoke fuels.

**KEY WORDS:** Biomass fuel users, Liquefied petroleum gas users, Spirometry, Pulmonary function test.

## 11. “INTER-GENERATIONAL VARIATION IN FACIAL ANATOMY OF MEITEI MALES OF MANIPUR VALLEY”

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It is no wonder that every single individual out of the 7.7 billion people on the globe have his or her distinctively different face anatomically unique from each other. So by virtue of being anatomically unique, facial features are used as anatomical criteria for individual identification as well as ethnic identification on one hand and clinical applications in



various nasio-facial surgical processes such as rhinoplasty surgery, facial augmentation, facial reconstruction etc. on the other. Though facial anatomy is both individual as well as ethnic specific, there is a big question of whether facial anatomy changes from one generation to the next. Keeping this in view the present study aims at studying the anatomical features of nose and face of the Meitei population of Manipur valley in a diachronic approach through comparison of the past population studied by Singh 1992 and present population based on the measure of nasio-facial dimensions of 1600 Meitei males of Manipur Valley. The findings of the study clearly reveal a positive secular trend in facial anatomy thereby showing a microevolution.

**KEY WORDS:** Diachronic approach, Nasio-facial, Secular trend, Micro evolution.

## **12. ROLE OF GANDHIAN BASIC EDUCATION MODEL IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL EDUCATION**

**Dr. Kumar Sanjeev**

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Gandhian 'Basic Education' Model is considered to be the watershed in the field of rural education that leads to the sustainable development of rural society. Through this work education he wanted to develop an ideal, self-reliant, industrious, self-respecting and cooperative society. The crux of this model lay in overcoming distinction between learning, teaching, knowledge and work. Vinoba discussed the need to redefine the relationship

between teacher and students; worker, instead, the teacher was skilled in 'kala' (hunar). The student was to live, work and grow with the teacher and his/her family. In this process, s/he would learn the skill (hunar) as part of a way of life, code of ethics, web of relationship etc. Finally, 'NaiTaleem' was conceived as a response to one of the main dialectics of modernity as Gandhi saw it 'the dialectic between human being and machine (technology). In this dialectic, man represented the whole mankind, not just India, and the machine represented the industrialized west. It is for this reason, among

**KEY WORDS:** Basic Education Model, Rural Education, Sustainable Development

### **13. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE AND PARENTING STYLE AMONG TRIBAL AND NON-TRIBAL SCHOOL STUDENTS OF RANCHI TOWN IN JHARKHAND\***

**Renu Dewan**

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The paper aims to examine the impact of ethnicity, family income and gender on spiritual intelligence and parenting style among tribal and non-tribal secondary school students of Ranchi town in Jharkhand. A random sample of 200 school children based on two sub-groups of ethnicity (tribal & non-tribal), family income (high, above- 50,000 p.m. & low, below-30,000/ p.m.) and gender (male & female) were selected for the study. A 2x2x2 factorial design was used in the study and percentage values and ANOVA were applied for the analysis of data. Spiritual Intelligence Scale by Santosh Dhar and Upinder Dhar (2010) and Multi-Dimensional Parenting Scale (2001) of Khokher and Chouhan were used on the sample. Results revealed that level of spiritual intelligence was found lower among tribal sample as compared to non-tribal in respect of family income and gender. But

level of parenting style was seen higher among female students as compared to male sample. Thus ethnicity, family income and gender produced significant main effect on spiritual intelligence of students.

**KEY WORDS:** Ethnicity, Family income, Gender.

## **14. ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGIST IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Prof. L.Kullai Reddy**

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Village welfare is considered to be vital to the development of a Nation. The village as a unit is self-sufficient and the people of the village live like a family with harmony. Thinkers like Hegel, Comte and Marx have stressed the groups have a continuity and unity and that each group manifests certain uniformities of behavior through their customs and intuitional practices.

In modern India the structure of socialization is changing in the villages. Due to various technological changes and cultural changes this social fabric of the villages which had unity had slowly developed lot of fissures in it and thus, collectivistic society moves towards individualistic society. The pattern of village life changed towards migration, alcoholism, faulty life style and social prejudices. In the above scenario, the role of psychologist is important in reducing maladies such as social prejudices, intergroup prejudices and psychological conflicts among the individuals. It is only in the light of psychological principles that we can increase the integration of personality and thus bring the social change in our villages.

**KEY WORDS:** Rural Development, Psychologists

## 15. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF PRIVATIZATION IN EDUCATION

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In present paper hilted on Advantages and disadvantages of Privatization in Education. Central and state governments both took initiatives to establish state-owned or government-aided schools. Secondary education should be compulsory as well. Privatization of education indeed is a major issue for parents, children and teachers. Reasons of Privatization of Higher Education are as: In India private bodies have made significant contribution to the development of education as well as higher education. Private sector has the potential and capability to take responsibility for higher education. Advantages and Disadvantages of Privatization in Education are as: At the school level, private schools have edge over government schools only in case of state owned schools but KVS/NVS/Excellence schools are on par with them. Children admitted in Private Schools are studying at three places School, Home and in Coaching Classes. In recent 10 years, the quality of education in government schools has degraded drastically as a result people are opting for private schools. These schools are making education their business which people generally call Commercialization of Education. Privatization in education has increased the opportunities by increasing the scope of admissions in all levels of education.

**KEY WORDS:** Privatization in Education, Advantages and Disadvantages

## **16. ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND ADJUSTMENT OF CHILDREN OF RURAL SETTING AS A FUNCTION OF LOCUS OF CONTROL**

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The study was conducted on 100 boys and 100 girls of high schools of rural areas of Patna District. Locus of control was measured using Locus of control by Husain and Joshi, the patterns of adjustment was measured using Mohsin-Shamshad Bell's Adjustment Inventory (Hindi Adaptation), the academic achievement was measured on the basis of academic records in terms of results of the last two successive examinations of the respondents. Scatter diagram method of correlation was employed for the analysis of the obtained data. In the light of the results a significant and positive correlation was found between internal locus of control and academic achievement and also between external locus of control and overall adjustment of the respondents. Similarly, significant and negative correlation was reported between external locus of control and academic achievement and also between external locus of control and overall adjustment of the respondents. In the light of the results it was concluded that internal locus of control is more conducive to academic achievement on the one hand and adjustment pattern on the other whereas external locus of control is less conducive or hinders both in cases of academic achievement and overall adjustment.

**KEY WORDS:** Locus of Control, Academic Achievement, Adjustment, Rural

## **17. INTIMATE PARTNERS VIOLENCE AMONG TRIBAL RURAL MARRIED WOMEN OF JHARKHAND: AN UNMET CHALLENGE**

**Meera Jayaswal**

*University Professor and Former Head (Retd.),  
University Department of Psychology,  
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*Former Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, N.P.University, Medininagar.*

To assess awareness to and prevalence of IPV among married rural tribal women of Jharkhand. To measure the levels of psychological well being and aggression among married rural tribal women of Jharkhand. To examine the impact age on the awareness to and prevalence of IPV, psychological well being and aggression of married rural tribal women of Jharkhand. This study is based on 500 rural tribal married women of Jharkhand selected by stratified Random sampling. IPV awareness and prevalence were high among tribal rural married women of Jharkhand. The levels of psychological well being and aggression were moderate. The impact of age was significant on IPV prevalence and aggression. Younger age group was more exposed to IPV and older group were more aggressive as compared to their counterparts. Both formal as well as informal groups should be strengthened to address IPV. Male partners should be given counseling for not being abusive.

**KEY WORDS:** Intimate Partners' Violence, Rural, Tribal, Sarna,

## **18. EFFECT OF AN ARM STRENGTH EXERCISES SESSION ON THE HAND GRIP STRENGTH OF THE MALE WRESTLERS OF MANIPUR”**

**Dr. K Kosana Meitei**

*Ex- In-charge, Sports Science & Fitness Centre,  
Sports Authority of India, North East Regional Centre, Imphal, Manipur*

**Suvam Das Gupta**

*Former Senior Research Fellow, Sports Authority of India,  
North East Regional Centre, Imphal, Manipur.  
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The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the change in the hand grip strength of the male wrestlers of Manipur before and after an Arm strength exercise session. The participants of study (n= 18) are young right handed wrestlers of Manipur with minimum national or state level medal achievement. A unit of arm exercises session consisted of warm up, cool down, and 5 sets of weight lifting with 12 repetitions and intensity of 70% as single session planned and applied by the trainer. Descriptive statistics was done for the statistical analysis, to identify the significance level ( $p < 0.05$ ) between the handgrip strength before and after the exercise paired sample t-test analysis was used. Both hand grips strength viz. Right hand grip strength at  $38.20 \pm 5.95$  before and  $35.25 \pm 5.83$  ( $p=0.000$ ) after the exercise and Left Hand Grip strength at  $35.78 \pm 5.41$  before and  $32.57 \pm 4.83$  ( $p=0.000$ ) after the exercise was found to have a significance difference between before and after the training session. Thus, it was observed that there is a statistically significant negative decline in the both hand grip strength of the wrestling athletes after the session of exercises and it can be concluded that it is because of the exhaustion expected after the exercise.

**KEY WORDS:** Wrestling, Hand Grip Strength, Strength Exercise

## **19. A LESS KNOWN ANCIENT BUDDHIST STUPA AT ELEPHANTA ISLAND**

**DR. MANISH RAI,**

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The archaeological remains of building of the stupas are started from the Indus Valley Civilization. This tradition travelled to the major parts of the Indian Subcontinent in the vast span of time. Later it was mainly associated with the Buddhist religion since fourth-fifth century BCE.

Ashoka (268 to 232 BCE) was well-known king of the Maurya dynasty, who ruled almost in Indian subcontinent and it is said to have constructed 84,000 stupas over the relics of Lord Buddha during his tenure. It is also said that the brick stupa at Elephanta is among of them stupas built by Ashoka in India. The original brick structures of old monastery have been disappeared on account of various reasons but traces of monasteries can be seen in and around the island. This stupa is datable to the 1<sup>st</sup> Century BCE to 2<sup>nd</sup> Century CE. This Island was associated with the Satavahanas, Western Kshatras, Vakatakas and later it is also associated with being the Mauryan capital of Kokan known as Puri or Gharapuri (fortress city). The first excavation was done in the year 1882 to search Buddhist relics in the above Stupa. The effort has been made in this paper about to result of the different excavations and explorations along with recent findings.

**KEY WORDS:** Brick stupa, Puri/Gharapuri, Satavahana, Western Kshatras Vakatakas.



## **20. IMPACT OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE TO TIDE OVER VUCA WAVE**

**Prof (Dr.) Ashok Kumar Mukherjee,**  
*Academic Director, International Institute of Management  
Sciences & Hemnalini Memorial College of Engineering*

As technology develops faster and the world becomes a global marketplace, Change is relentless & there is no place to hide. For any organization to excel and stay relevant in this Volatile, Uncertain, Complex and Ambiguous environment called VUCA, there is a need to visualize & anticipate in these changing trends in their strategies. The present study shows that the keys to leading in a VUCA world lie with possessing the right knowledge at the right time, becoming mindful of changing situations with anticipation that VUCA exerts positive outcome leading to an opportunity for development & collaboration, rather than a risk to be mitigated. Hence organizations need to understand & protect employees against disturbed inherent equilibrium & Work-Life Balance due to rapid change in the world around them. This is where Emotional Intelligence comes into play as Cognitive Empathy, an aspect of Emotional & Social intelligence enables leaders to learn the unique mental models of a new culture & brings about an increase in Stress Controlled Team Productivity on the whole. Accordingly Leaders should foresee pros & cons of Ambiguity and convert the negative notion of VUCA to the positive one among Team members through identifying, mapping & influencing with Adaptive Performance. Leaders can leverage the antidote of VUCA by providing VISION, UNDERSTANDING, CLARITY, AGILITY and respond to any challenge in sustaining identified changed situation and treating uncertainty and ambiguity to advantage.

**KEY WORDS:** Cognitive Empathy, Social Intelligence, Change Management, VUCA Prime.

## 21. FAMILY ADJUSTMENT AMONG MOTHERS OF DISABLED & NORMAL CHILDREN

**Prof. Dr. Shubhash Sharma**

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The main aim of the present research is to study various dimension Family Adjustment inventory such as adjustment with self, adjustment with family, adjustment with husband, adjustment with children, adjustment with relatives among mothers of disabled children and mothers of normal children. In present research 120 Mothers of disabled and normal children were randomly selected from Ahmedabad municipal schools Type of mothers was considered as independent variable and Scores of various dimensions family adjustment such as adjustment with self, adjustment with family, adjustment with husband, adjustment with children, adjustment with relatives of mothers of disabled children and mothers of normal children were considered as dependent variables. Family Adjustment Inventory by Vishwa Vijay Singh was used for data collection. To analyzed the data "t" test was used. Results indicate that mothers of normal children have better adjustment with self than mothers of disabled children. Mothers of normal children have better adjustment with family than mothers of disabled children. Mothers of normal children have better adjustment with children than mothers of disabled children. Mothers of normal children have better adjustment with husband than mothers of disabled children. Mothers of disabled children were not significantly differed as compare to mothers of normal children on adjustment with Relatives.

**KEY WORDS:** Family adjustment, children.

*Section III : Anthropological & Behavioural Sciences  
(Including Archaeology, Psychology, Education and Military Sciences)*

## **22. THE POSITIVE DEVIANCE APPROACH INTERVENTION IN HEALTHCARE – A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES IN BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE**

**Prof. N. Usha Rani Ph.D**

*(Membership # A689)*

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Today there has been recognition of the existence of socio-cultural dimension of developments in the field of information and communication technologies. Development is more comprehensive to include social, cultural and environment and peace besides economic dimensions. “*Development is first and foremost social.....intimately linked to peace, human rights, democratic governance, environment .....culture and life styles of the people*” (world summit for social development, UNESCO) . UNESCO was instrumental in initiating a debate on access to information as a prerequisite to development since its inception in 1945. UNESCO successfully gave a new dimension to the concept of development by widening the perception of poverty to correlate with education, knowledge, and communication. Poverty is a combination of materialistic and non-materialistic needs. “It also reflects poor health and education, deprivation in knowledge and communication, inability to exercise human and political rights and the absence of dignity, confidence and self-respect” (UNDP, 1997, 9,iii).

**KEY WORDS:** Positive Defiance, Behavioural science, Rural development, Health care, Mindset, Flipping questions, Complex problems.

## 23. FARMERS SUICIDE: SOCIO- ECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

**Dr. Gautam Gawali**

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Suicide is a deliberate act to end one's own life. The psychological factors that are commonly responsible for suicide are hopelessness, low level of frustration tolerance, devaluation of self, guilt proneness etc. The external factors causing distress may activate the suicidal instance in an individual. There are so many external factors causing distress in the life of farmers. But the most distressing factors particularly in the life of farmers are irrigation facility, germination of seeds, fodder to his cattle's, communication with policy makers and resources etc. All these external resources ultimately contributes in the economic status of the farmer. Normally economical and the psychological issues are discussed separately; but in this paper both the issues have been given equal importance and which we expect will bring the fruitful results.

**Keywords:** devaluation of self, distressing factors, policy makers and resources.

## **24. PERCEPTION OF FARMERS ABOUT AGRICULTURE, FOOD PRODUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE: A STUDY OF GOPALGANJ DISTRICT, BIHAR**

**Dr Habibullah Ansari**

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Role of psychology in rural development is very important to understand the farmer's behaviours, perception, motivation and psychological crisis. Farmers' perception regarding food production, agriculture, climate change and other crises have been studied involving 29 farmers in Gopalganj District of Bihar in 2009 applying interviews and informal group discussions. It came out that due to migration, increased cost of production, impact of climate change, danger of floods and damaging of crops by forest animals farmers were giving up cultivation. Due to the Bataee System the gross production on the same piece of land has gone down tremendously. Animal Husbandry has been reduced tremendously. Farmers have lost motivations and hope to do cultivations and were craving to get some respite from the government.

**Key Words:** Farmer's perception, food crisis, agriculture, climate change, psychological crisis.

## **25. ADOLESCENTS ADDICTION TO SMART PHONE AND ITS REMEDIES**

**Prof.A.Anjum**

*(Superannuated)*

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**Dr.Laxmi Rani**

*MSKB. College, BRA. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur.*

Adolescents are highest addicted to smart phone and particularly adult sites on internet. They are very impulsive owing to some physiological changes which compelled them for its gratification. Smartphone causes stress among teenagers arising out of family and school. It causes many musculoskeletal symptoms which are the consequences of staying in one position for a long time. Staring at a small screen for longer period can impair eye sight. Smart phone addiction is the greatest reason of depression and anxiety which will lead to severe mental problems. Effort was made to cure the behavioral and emotional aspect related to depression and sense of control.

**Keywords:** smart phone; addiction; remedy & depression.

## **26. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PATTERNS OF NON-SALARIED MEITEI FAMILIES OF THOUBAL DISTRICT IN MANIPUR”**

**Thokchom Purnimashi Devi**

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Home Science, Yairipok Universal College, Manipur  
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This study analyses the income and expenditure patterns as prime focus and also looks for loans and saving when they met financial crisis or income surplus. The study identifies major components of household's income from a number of traits like casual labour, agriculture, weaving and vegetable selling while for expenditure, they spend mostly on food, education and health. The study also reveals that excess expenditure against the income is dominant (82%), leading to frequent financial crisis. Imparting information on financial management literacy among the families would be a significant approach in order to solve the financial crisis in future.

**KEY WORDS:** Expenditure, financial crisis, income, Meitei, non-salaried and surplus

## **27. PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND ADOLESCENT HYPERTENSION AMONG THE ADOLESCENTS OF MANIPUR”**

**Sanjenbam Yaiphaba Meitei**

*Assistant Professor,  
Department of Anthropology,  
Manipur University, Imphal (Manipur)*

Development of a society will be incomplete if health is compromised. The future of a society depends on the health status of the youths particularly adolescents. Hypertension

once considered to be adult's health problem, has been reported on rise even among the adolescents. The present study aims to explore the glitches of adolescent hypertension among the Manipur adolescents. The paper will also further to corelate their physical activity behavior with the hypertension. For this study, 700 adolescents of both sexes in the age group of 15-19 years attending schools were recruited with informed consent. The study is expected to provide insight to the adolescent hypertension.

**KEY WORDS:** Adolescent, Hypertension, physical activity, behavior

## **28. BODY COMPOSITION IN PREDICTING OF INFLUENCING FACTORS IN PERFORMANCE BETWEEN ELITE AND NON-ELITE TABLE TENNIS PLAYERS OF NORTH EAST INDIA**

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**Aims:** The purpose of this study was to predict the most influencing factors in performance level by comparing body composition between elite and non-elite table tennis (TT) Players of North East India. **Methods:** A total of fifty six TT players (30 male and 26 female) were categorised in to two groups according to their performance level: elite players (10 male and 9 female) and non-elite players (20 male and 17 females) participated in the study during the 1<sup>st</sup> NE Olympic Games, 2018 held at Khuman Lampak Sports Complex, Imphal. Body composition analyser (Tanita: TBF-310), anthropometer, measuring tap and hand grip dynamometer were used for collecting data of the study. Descriptive statistics, t-test and logistic regression were computed with the help of SPSS version 15 software.



**Results:** Elite players were significantly younger than non-elite players. Percent fat (PF %) and fat mass (FM) was significantly lower ( $p < 0.05$ ) in both male female elite TT players as compared to non-elite players. **Conclusion:** The results suggest that lower PF%, FM, optimal BMI and higher fat free mass (FFM) were predicted as the most influencing factors enhancing better performance in table tennis competition..

**Key words:** Body composition, BMI, Elite and Non-Elite, Table Tennis player, Performance

## **29. RESILIENCE IN SOCIALLY MARGINALIZED YOUTH**

**Narayanan Annalakshmi**

*Professor, Department of Psychology, Bharathiar University*

Socially marginalized children confront multiple risk factors during their lives that become more pronounced as they grow into adulthood. Several factors like caste, religion, low socioeconomic status have been reported by students in higher education (Annalakshmi & Venkatesan, 2018). Socially marginalized youth lack the social and cultural capital that can support social mobility. The marginalization can damage their internal resources like self-efficacy due to a history of discrimination. Furthermore, the discrimination they have numerous health consequences. Resilience refers to positive adaptation when one is facing an adverse condition in life, or it could reflect good outcomes despite a high-risk background. To be effective, affirmative actions to promote social mobility in marginalized youth must address psychological issues and strengthen their psychological resources. Achieving education and employment are recognized as two critical milestones for young adults. The provision of education or employment can empower marginalized youth to a certain extent. Nevertheless, without an adequate strengthening of psychological strengths like self-efficacy, self-esteem, and critical consciousness, even those who have “elevated” because of education may be given to “imposter syndrome” rather than taking pride in their achievement. In the lecture, I will focus on the challenges faced by socially marginalized youth and its impact on their psychological wellbeing, the need to nurture psychological strengths in them, and ways in which we can promote resilience in these young people.



**107<sup>TH</sup> INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS**

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**Bangalore**

**IV**

**ABSTRACTS OF  
ORAL PRESENTATIONS**



*Section III : Anthropological & Behavioural Sciences  
(Including Archaeology, Psychology, Education and Military Sciences)*

## **1. A ROLE OF FAMILY PLANNING AND BIRTH CONTROL ATTITUDE REFERENCE TO DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AND URBAN COMMUNITY**

**Dr. Vikas K. Rohit**

*Former Research Scholar, Department of Psychology, Sardar  
Patel University, Vallabh Vidhyanagar, Dist: Anand Pin code: 388120, Gujarat  
(INDIA).*

**Prof. (Dr) Suresh M. Makvana**

*Professor & Head,  
(Sectional President Anthropology and  
Behavioural Science section ISCA -2020)  
Department of Psychology, S P University  
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Aim of the Research is to find out the role family planning and Birth Control Attitude among male and female with reference to rural and urban community people. Result show, Gender has significant role on the family planning and birth control attitude, female were more mature, aware consciousness and favourable attitudes compare to the male toward family planning and birth control attitudes. Area has significant and important role on the family planning and birth control attitude, urban people were more favourable attitude than the rural people regarding family planning and birth control attitude. The interaction between gender and area had no impact on family planning and birth control attitude.

**Key Words:** Family Planning and Birth Control Attitude, Gender, Rural and Urban Community.

## 2. NEED STRUCTURE AMONGST RURAL YOUTH IN CONTEXT OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

**Dr. Nirmal Kumar Singh**

*(ISC-L-23257)*

*Prof. & Head,*

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The present study was conducted on 100 high emotionally intelligent and 100 lowemotionally intelligent rural youth of Patna District. The purpose of the study was toexamine the effect of their emotional intelligence on need structure. The need forachievement, level of aspiration, risk-taking and security/insecurity dimensions of needstructure were taken into account. For the purpose it was hypothesized that emotionalintelligence would have significant effect on need structure of the respondents. For thepurpose Manga l & Emotional Intelligence Scale, Chaubey & Non-Risk Taking Scale, Mukherjee SCT. Singh & 39 Level of Aspiration Scale and Singh & Hindi version of Maslow & Security/Insecurity Scale were employed to measure emotional intelligence, risk-taking, need for achievement, level of aspiration and security/insecurity of respondents undertaken in the study. Besides these, a PDS was employed to get other necessary information's relating to the respondents. The data were obtained as per the directions of the manuals concerned and analyses using t-test. The results confirmed the hypothesis. High emotionally intelligent rural respondents excelled over their lowemotionally intelligent counterparts in respect of motivational components under study.

**Key Words:** Emotional Intelligence, Need-achievement, Level of aspiration, risk-taking, Security/Insecurity

### **3. DEPRIVATION AND NEED ACHIEVEMENT INFLUENCING EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND CREATIVITY AMONGST ADOLESCENTS OF RURAL SETTING**

**Dr. Ajay Kumar**

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**Uday Kumar Singh**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The present study was an attempt to examine the influence of deprivation and need for achievement on emotional intelligence and creative potential amongst adolescents. For the purpose 128 male adolescents of rural areas of Ara were selected. They were administered Prolonged Deprivation Scale by Mishra and Tripathi, Mukherjee's Need for Achievement Scale, Mangal's Emotional Intelligence Scale and Baqer Mehdi's Creative Ability Test to measure deprivation, need for achievement, emotional intelligence and creative potential of male adolescents respectively. The obtained data were analyzed using chi-square. The results revealed that i) non-deprived as well as and high need for achievement group excelled over their counterparts in terms of emotional intelligence, ii) non-deprived and high need for achievement groups of respondents excelled over their counterparts in terms of both verbal and non-verbal creative abilities.

**Key Word:** Emotional Intelligence, Creativity, Deprivation, Need for Achievement

#### **4. SOCIAL SUPPORT INFLUENCING NEED FOR ACHIEVEMENT AND ADJUSTMENT AMONGST RURAL CHILDREN**

**Dr. Iftekhar Hossain**

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Patna University, Patna, (ISC-L-18523)  
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The study was conducted on an incidental-cum-purposive sample of 100 rural children of Patna District. The purpose of the study was to examine the effect of social support on achievement motivation and adjustment. It was hypothesized that i) social support would significantly influence achievement motivation and adjustment. For the purpose, Social Support Scale by Asthana and Verma, Mukherjee's Sentence Completion Test and Mohsin's Shamshad's Bell's Adjustment Inventory (Hindi Adaptation) were used measure social support, need for achievement and adjustment of the respondents respectively. Besides, a PDS was used to get the other necessary information relating to the respondents. The data were analysed using chi-square test. The obtained result confirmed the hypothesis. It was concluded that social support is conducive to achievement motivation and Adjustment.

**Key Word:** Social support, achievement, adjustment and rural children



## **5. NEED STRUCTURE AND PERSONAL TRAITS INFLUENCING PERSONAL SPACE AMONGST RURAL ADOLESCENTS**

**Dr. Dinesh Kumar**

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The present empirical study was conducted on 100 adolescents of rural Patna selected using incidental-cum-purposive sampling technique. The purpose was to investigate whether or not need structure dimensions (need for achievement, level of aspiration, risk-taking) and personality traits (self-concept, ego-strength, emotional maturity) influence personal space. It was hypothesized that : (i) Need structure dimensions would have significant influence on maintenance of personal space; (ii) Personality traits would have significant influence on maintenance of personal space. For the purpose Mukherjee Need for Achievement Scale, Singh's Level of Aspiration Scale, Choubey's Risk Taking Scale, SDPI and Emotional Maturity Scale were used to measure need for achievement, level of aspiration, risk-taking, self-concept, ego-strength and emotional maturity. Besides these, PDS was used to seek the necessary information about the respondents. The personal space was measured experimentally. The obtained data were analysed using chi-square test. It was concluded that high need structure dimensions and high personal traits all are conducive to maintenance of smaller personal space.

**Key Word:** Personal space, Self-concept, Ego-strength, Emotional maturity, Need structure, Need for achievement, Level of aspiration, Risk taking, Rural

**6. A STUDY OF VALUES IN MALE AND FEMALE  
STUDENTS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN SELECTED  
DISTRICTS OF JAMMU PROVINCE**

**Dr. Inderjeet Kour**

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Inorder to become capable moral citizens, children need to be provided with opportunities to learn more moral values. It is pertinent to acquire moral standards and values that will mould them into personalities ready to lead for the progress of the society. Schools have long been seen as institutions for preparing children for life, both academically and as a moral agent in the society but it are greatly disheartening that the notion of values is gradually slipping away from the realm of human conscience, especially in our Indian society. Different commission and committees at national and international level from time to time have recognized the need for values in educational system. Realizing the importance of inculcation of values amongst the students of elementary schools, the present investigators have made an attempt to assess civic, political, economic, social and cultural values in the present communication in four districts of Jammu province.

**Key Words:** Students Values

## **7. CHILD LABOUR IN UNORGANISED SECTOR- A MULTIDIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS**

**U V KIRAN**

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Child labour is a sprouting issue all over the world and remains widespread problem particularly in developing countries. The present study aimed at exploring the reasons of involvement of children in labour activities and the extent of occupational stress among them. Five sectors were identified where there is larger prevalence of child labour ie., construction sites, brick kilns, chikankari workers, children working in workshops and bakeries/restaurants. Exploratory cum correlational research design was adopted to conduct the study Data was collected using Occupational Stress scale and Nordic Musculoskeletal scale by Dickinson etal. (1991). Results revealed that the children working in construction sites, workshops and brick kilns have high risk of discomfort and stress in comparison to children belonging to other sectors. Government has to make reforms and the child labour laws has to be implemented stringently to protect and relieve the children from heavy work burden.

**Key Word:** Child labour, unorganized sector, postural discomfort, occupational stress.

## **8. A SOCIO- PSYCHOLOGICAL BEHAVIOURAL OF ADOLESCENT HEATH: ISSUE AND CHALLENGES**

**Dr. Dileep Kumar**

*Head, Dept of Psychology,  
K.P.S College, Nawada, Patna*

The psychological behavioural of adolescent risk- taking behaviour became increasignly evident that the majority of the morbidity and mortality during the second decade of the life behavioral in origin. Behavioural problem in adolescent with academic achievement is limited because. It does not consider multiple problems.

Simultaneously take co-occurring problems and control for academic aptitude. Attention problems delinquency and substsance use were significantly associated with diminished achievement but depression was not . The Social consequences of mental health problems are not the inevitable result of diminished functional ability but rather reflect negative social responses.

Perspective on mental health demonstrating that behavioral problems heighten the negative consequence of more traditional forms of distress.

**Key Word:** Adolescent mental health, behavioral problem

## **9. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE ON MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL DISABILITY**

**Dr. Awadh Kishor Singh**  
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*B.L.P. College Masaurhi Patna*

Mental disability and mental health care have been neglected in the discourses around health human rights and equality. mental disability is one of the characterized by multiple interlinked levels of inequality and discrimination with in society efforts directed towards achieving formal equality should not stand alone without similar effort to achieve substantive equality for person with mental health and mental disabilities, poverty, inequality, homelessness and discrimination contribute to risk for mental disability and impact negatively on the course and outcome of such disabilities. A mental disability means affirming the full personhood of there with mental disabilities by respecting their inherent dignity and independence and their freedom to their own choices.

**Key Word:** Mental disability, mental health, inequality, discrimination

## **10. HUMAN VALUES: ROLE OF FAMILY, SOCIETY AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN INCALCATING VALUE**

**Dr. K. Roshinibala Devi**  
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*Standard College, Kongba, Imphal East, Manipur*

The family and society is important in developing the moral values of student. There is a close contact between the parents and children which determine the personality of child. In institutions, students are members of a small society that exerts a tremendous influence on their moral development. Teachers serve as role model to students in institution. Families, groups and societies tend to share common values. The present paper is an attempt to

explore the importance of human values in family, society and educational institutions. Hence, it is necessary to talk on the subject and bring about awareness of human values into the present society.

**Key Word:** Human value, family, society, educational institution, moral development

## **11. ROLE OF BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Dr.M.Lakshmi Narasimha**

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*S.V.University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.*

**Dr.L.K.Reddy**

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*S.V.University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.*

The systematic analysis and investigation of human and animal behavior through controlled and naturalistic observation, and disciplined scientific experimentation by behavior scientist, rural development is a topic that is pretty easy to understand but hard to implement. It focuses upon the upliftment and development of the sections of rural economies, that experience grave poverty issues and effectively aims at developing their productivity. It also emphasizes the need to address various pressing issues of village economies that hinder growth and improve these areas.

As Behavioral sciences include many social science areas it shows notable impact on the common people in the society in different ways. In rural development change of ideology of people will help them to lead a happy life by encounter their day today problems with different coping strategies.

**Key Words:** Behavioral Science, Rural Development

## **12. RURAL AREAS: - DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ICT**

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This paper deals to ICT plays a major role in rural areas change educational technology, one way or the other, has been used in education form times immemorial. Education plays an important role in social, Economic change in rural areas. It is responsible for handling down tradition, Culture Knowledge and skills form one generation to another, it acts as an agent social change the social structure and functions of the various units of society like the family, the marriage system, caste system, educational institutions, customs, manners, literacy forms, dress, food habits, languages etc. In Rural areas through ICT create a better society. ICT can also enable innovations and higher performance and despite the challenges the current economic crisis provides an opportunity for social security organizations to improve their services. Development researchers have long reorganized a link between ICT and rural areas development. Along with adequate healthcare, agriculture and exudation communication technologies have been considered essential prerequisites for social and economical development.

**Key Word:** Customs, Innovation, Adequate Prerequisites, Healthcare, Agriculture

### **13. EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN THROUGH EDUCATION**

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Women constitute about half of the population of the world. Ever since the early civilization came into existence women have been deprived and unaware of their right to equality in almost every field. In order to provide equal status in the society, women need to be empowered. Women empowerment is the vital instrument to expand women's ability to have resources and to make strategic choices of life.

Education plays an important role in empowerment of women. Right to Education has been passed by the Parliament, but it is still far when the right will be a reality.

This paper deals with the general condition of the rural Indian women and the impact of education on the overall empowerment of the rural women.

**Key Word:** Empowerment, Rural Women Empowerment, Education.

### **14. TOKOPHOBIA: FEAR OF CHILDBIRTH AND PREGNANCY**

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Toko phobia is the fear of pregnancy and childbirth. Women who have this phobia will often avoid becoming pregnant or giving birth altogether. Symptoms of took phobia can include sleep disturbances, panic attacks and nightmares. Women may sometimes avoid



any sexual activity out of fear of becoming pregnant. Tokophobia can be developed due to several causes which include fear of the unknown, past sexual abuse, fear of pain, a fear for the life of the infant, and/or a lack of trust in medical practitioners. It is completely normal to have fears and concerns about pregnancy and childbirth. It is important that women with tokophobia receive treatment in order to ensure that both the mother and child are healthy. This can include medications and receiving support from the woman's obstetrician in coordination with a psychologist or psychiatrist.

**Key Word:** Tokophobia, nightmares, obstetrician, medication.

## **15. NEUROLOGICAL BASE OF SUSTAINED ATTENTION**

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Vigilance is the ability by which human sustained their alertness and willingness to maintain active representations of information of a specific target event in one's mind for a prolonged period of time. It is a term with varied definitions but the most common usage is sustained attention or alertness. This usage of vigilance implies both the degree of arousal on the sleep-wake axis and the level of cognitive performance. There are many interacting neural and neurotransmitter systems that affect vigilance. Most studies of vigilance have relied on states where the sleep-wake state is altered, e.g. drowsiness, sleep-deprivation, and CNS-active drugs, but there are factors ranging from neurological topsycho-physics to that may impact vigilance. In humans the location, and even the existence, of a region for vigilance is required more update. The current review identified the brain activations associated with vigilance.

**Key Words:** Vigilance, Neurological correlates.

## 16. A CORRELATIONAL STUDY OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIP AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AMONG THE COLLEGE GOING GIRLS

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The present study was conducted to assess the relationship between family relationship and emotional intelligence among 100 college going girls between the age range of 18 to 22 years. Sample was taken from local degree colleges of Ara (Bihar) by the purposive random sampling method. The questionnaire was used –family relationship scale and Emotional intelligence scale. After data collection, Pearson’s product Moment Coefficient Correlation was applied to find relationship between two variables. The study showed a significant moderate positive correlation between family relationship and emotional intelligence, which means that those college going girls having average level of family relationship were found to have average level of emotional intelligence while girls having poor range of family relationship have low level of emotional intelligence. Higher emotional intelligence of college going girls is significantly associated with high level of family relationship. This study provides empirical evidence that family relationship, significantly influence emotional intelligence.

**Key Words:** College going girls, emotional intelligence, family relationship.

*Section III : Anthropological & Behavioural Sciences  
(Including Archaeology, Psychology, Education and Military Sciences)*

## **17. ASSOCIATION OF PRAKRITI BODY TYPES WITH BMI AMONG THE MEITEIS OF MANIPUR, INDIA**

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Health is an important indicator of development. Ayurveda is a holistic medical science promoting the health in Indian sub-continent for the last thousands of year. Prakriti is determined by assessing physical and mental health of a person. The present study aims to determine the association of prakriti body types and BMI among the Meitei population. In both male and female, kaphaprakriti were found to have the highest BMI. There is a strong significant correlation between Prakriti Body Types and BMI in sexes. The study suggests the importance of anthropometric measurement in assessment of prakriti, which can further correlate to other health complications.

**Key Words:** Ayurveda, prakriti, BMI, Meitei, correlation

**18. PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR  
ORGANIZATIONAL CREATIVITY AND EMPLOYEE  
ENGAGEMENT AMONG THE EMPLOYEES OF  
MANUFACTURING AND EDUCATIONAL SECTORS**

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In 21<sup>st</sup> century, organizational support for organizational creativity has become a really important concept due to globalization and technological change in market. Perceived organizational support for organizational creativity is the degree to which the employees believe that they are getting the opportunity to implement their novel and creative ideas in the organization. Employee engagement is the degree to which an employee is physically, mentally and cognitively engaged in the organization. The present study examined the effect of Perceived Organizational Support for Organizational Creativity on Employee Engagement. Survey research was used to collect data. The study was conducted among 210 employees above the age of 18 years, out of which 100 were from Manufacturing sector and 110 were from Educational sector. Perceived organizational support for Organizational Creativity scale and The Utrecht Work Engagement Scale were used for

data collection tools. Pearson product moment correlation was used to analyse the data. The main finding of the study shows that there is a significant positive effect of Organizational support for organizational creativity on Employee engagement. It was derived from qualitative results that most of the employees perceived that organizational support for organizational creativity plays a key role in Employee engagement.

**Key Words:** Perceived Organizational Support for Organizational creativity and Employee Engagement.

## **19. EFFECT OF MODERNIZATION ON LIFE SATISFACTION OF RURALS**

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Modernization refers to the deeper change in man's way of thinking and feeling, a change in his whole attitude to life's problems, the society and the universe. Life satisfaction refers to how people evaluate their life as a whole rather than their current feelings. CMI and LSS were administered on 100 rural and 100 urban adults of Siwan district of Bihar. The comparison of CMI scores and LSS scores of rurals and urbans revealed that urban group was not only higher on modernization but also on life satisfaction and its different

dimensions. Life satisfaction of both rural and urban groups was found significantly and positively influenced by their level of modernization.

**Key Words:** Modernization, Life Satisfaction, Rural and Urban

## 20. IMPACT OF IRON IN PREGNANT WOMEN

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This study shows the impact of iron in pregnant women. Iron is a mineral that is found in many proteins and enzymes that the body needs in order to stay healthy. Body uses iron to make extra hemoglobin ones ones baby during pregnant period. Iron also helps move oxygen from ones lungs to the rest of ones body and to ones baby's. Getting enough iron can prevent a conditional of too few red blood cells that can make ones feel tired and exhausted, called deficiency anemia. Severe anemia can also lead to complications in pregnancy. For instance, it can weaken the the mother's immune system and make infection more likely. Deficiency of iron during the pregnant period is risk of premature birth, having a low birth weight baby and postpartum depression. Some studies also show an increased risk of infant death immediately before or after birth. Thirty-five percent of expectant mothers may be at risk of pregnancy complications as miscarriage or preterm birth. For this study , two hundred pregnant women randomly selected as sample from sadar Hospital Saharsa , to find out her iron status. Then data were administrate for finding. It's shows vital impact in Pregnant Women.

**Key Words:** Iron, Pregnant Women

## **21. PREHISTORIC TOOLS FROM SELBALGRE, GARO HILLS, MEGHALAYA (NORTHEAST INDIA): A TYPO-TECHNOLOGICAL STUDY**

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Many archaeological sites have been discovered in Northeast India since 1960s. Most of them are going back to prehistory. Garo Hills of Meghalaya is one of the well-known regions in Northeast India from where over 30 sites have been reported. These sites are predominantly Neolithic in nature (stratigraphically and on the basis of tool typology and technology), with a few pre-Neolithic tool types. This paper deals with the tools found in one site, Selbalgre, in the Rongram-Selbal valley where over 300+ tools were recovered from exploration. The paper details the type of tools recovered and makes an attempt to analyse the techniques involved in making them. The most typical feature of the site is, it encounters two different early Holocene traditions – a Microlithic tradition and a Hoabinhian tradition at the same location.

**Key Words:** Neolithic, Selbalgre, Typology, Early Holocene, Hoabinhian.

**22. COINS, SEALS AND SEALINGS FROM SANGHOL  
EXCAVATIONS DIST. LUDHIANA PUNJAB- AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE COIN AND  
CURRENCY SYSTEM AND THE TRADING PRACTICES  
EXISTING DURING THE EARLY CENTURIES OF THE  
CHRISTIAN ERA**

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Excavations at Sanghol revealed coins in varieties of different rulers and of different periods. They include tribal coins of Kunindas foreign invaders like Indo-Parthians, Kushanas, Kedara Kushanasnd Indo-Sassanians. Gupta coins are special to mention including that of Hunas. SomeSahi coins are also found. Later coins include that of Balban and Shahjahan belonging to Medieval and Late Medieval times.

Seals and sealings are also found in large numbers. They are found in unbaked and also in terracotta. Some of the sealings are inscribed in Brahmi and Kharosthiscripts. They were also artistically made and tastefully decorated. They belong to kings and queens, nobles, private individuals, state officials, traders and trading guilds and public institutions. They were used for sealing letters and parcels and also to authentic documents and also permits and passports and an identity to enter premises.



## **23. HEALTH PROFILE IN RURAL PARTS OF GUJARAT: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSIGHT**

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Rural parts of India need a holistic approach to solve complications in healthcare industry. A more dynamic and pro-active approach is needed to handle the dual disease burden of malnutrition. Health of the rural population groups needs to be looked into universally, so that timely intervention can be made against the epidemic which is silently affecting the health. There is a necessity to move away from the traditional approach that non-communicable diseases are not the component of rural morbidity. One can visualize changing pattern of rural health as a part of distinct lifestyle changes, which needs to be addressed immediately before the situation becomes alarming.

**Key Words:** Rural development.

## **24. NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND INHABITATION INFUENCING CREATIVITY AMONGST CHILDREN**

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The present study was conducted on 200 children respondents selected in such a way that they are equal in respect of nutrition deficient, nutrition perfect and urban-rural residence. The objective was to examine the impact of nutrition deficiency and residence on verbal and nonverbal creativity. It was hypothesized that (i) nutritional status would have significant influence on creativity, (ii) residence would have significant influence on creativity of the respondents. Nutrition deficient children were selected on the basis of medical report. Both, verbal and nonverbal creativity tests were administered on the selected respondents and data were obtained as per manuals. The obtained data were treated using t-ratio. The results confirmed the hypotheses. It was concluded that nutrition perfect respondent and respondent belonging to urban setting excelled over their counterparts in terms of both verbal and nonverbal creativity.

**Key Words:** Mal-Nutrition, Residence, Creativity, Nutrition-deficient, Nutrition-Perfect

## **25. SEX ROLE ORIENTATION INFLUENCING MENTAL HEALTH AND LIFE SATISFACTION AMONGST RURAL ADOLESCENTS**

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The present study was conducted on 50 androgynous and 50 sex typed male respondents of rural Patna to examine the effect of sex role orientation on mental health as well as life satisfaction of the respondents. It was hypothesized that the androgynous respondents would differ significantly from one another in terms of mental health and life satisfaction. For the purpose, Bem's Sex role Orientation Inventory, Kumar and Thakur's Mental Health Scale and Alam's & Srivastava's LS Scale were used to measure Sex role orientation, mental health and life-satisfaction of respondents. Besides, a PDS was used to get other necessary information about the respondents. The data were obtained in accordance with their manuals and analysed using chi-square test. The result confirmed the hypotheses. It was concluded that androgyny is conducive to sound mental health and high life satisfaction. The male androgynous respondents excelled over their male sex-typed male respondents in terms of mental health life satisfaction.

**Key Words:** Mental health, Androgynous, Life satisfaction, sex-role orientation

## 26. ADJUSTMENT OF RURAL ADOLESCENTS IN CONTEXT OF INTELLIGENCE AND EMOTIONAL MATURITY

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-cum-purposive sample of 120 undergraduate respondents belonging to Patna town. The main purpose was to examine the influence of intelligence and emotional maturity on adjustment of the respondents. It was hypothesized that : (i) there would be a significant effect of intelligence and emotional maturity on the adjustment of the respondents, (ii) there would be significant relationship between intelligence and emotional maturity of the respondents. Adjustment, intelligence and emotional maturity were measured using Hindi Adaptation of Bell's Adjustment Inventory by Mohsin and Shamshad, Mohsin's GIT and Singh and Bhargawa's EMS respectively. Besides, a Personal Data Sheet was used to get other necessary information about the respondents. The Scales along with PDS were employed on the respondents and data were recorded as per the direction of the manuals concerned. The data were analysed using t-test. The results confirmed the hypotheses. It was found that high intelligent and emotionally matured respondents were found well adjusted. Intelligence and emotional maturity was found significantly and positively correlated.

**Key Words:** Intelligence, Emotional Maturity, Adjustment

## **27. PROLONGED DEPRIVATION AND PERSONALITY TRAITS AMONGST RURAL CHILDREN**

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The present empirical study was undertaken to compare deprived and non-deprived children in terms of self-concept, heterosexuality, dominance and ego-strength. It was hypothesized that : (i) there would be significant difference between deprived and non-deprived children in terms of personality traits namely self-concept, heterosexuality, dominance and ego-strength respectively, (ii) there would be significant correlation among personality traits of respondents. For the purpose 50 deprived and 50 non-deprived children were selected from Patna. The respondents were administered SDPI to measure personality traits of the respondents respectively. Besides, a PDS was used to get other necessary informations relating to the respondents. Using median values respondents were divided into high & low groups. The data were obtained as per the direction of the manual. The obtained data were treated using chi-square test and r-test respectively. The results confirmed both the formulated hypotheses. It was concluded that - (i) Personality factors under study are significantly influenced by deprivation. (ii) Personality traits are significantly correlated to one another.

**Key Words:** Self-concept, Deprived Children, Ego-strength, Dommance, Heterosexuality

## **28. A PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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The concept of rural development is most often talked among the social scientists, policy makers, scientists and others. This paper bring forth the need for interventions from the field of psychology for providing a progressive outlook to the people as well as the system. It talks about the application of some of the psychological approaches discussed by Landini, Mendez and Hegedus for extension practices for sustainable development. These practices should also become a useful tool for supporting the livelihood struggles of the under priveledged section of the rural society. Thus, an attempt is made to highlight the need of psychology of rural development to raise awareness about its potentiality as well as applicability in dealing with the problems.

**Key Words:** Rural Development, Psychological Approaches, Interventions, Extension Practices.

## **29. PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION LEVEL IN COLLEGE STUDENTS AND ITS RELATION WITH SLEEP: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY AMONG COLLEGE GOING STUDENTS OF SUBURBAN AREA OF KOLKATA**

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The rural women are still facing contending forces in the dilemma of women in development programmes. The study was conducted in the rural area of Manpur Development Block of Gaya district. A purposive sample of 100 women from rural areas was taken. Data were personally collected from the respondents through interview schedule. The self-perception aspects in the study were related to status, health and ability to generate income of rural women in development perspective. Besides, the contending forces on the dilemma of women in development programmes viz; social stigma, emotional problems, marital demand, psychological problem, health problem, poor delivery system of development programmes and finance were studied and it was found that only the social stigma, emotional problem, marital demand, psychological problem and poor delivery system of development programmes were accepted under contending forces in dilemma in rural women while health problem and finance were found to be unacceptable. The overall self-perception of rural women regarding their status, health and ability to generate income were found negative. Significant differences in self-perceptions of women regarding their status, health and ability to generate income were found in terms of educational level and involvement level in gainful employment while no significant differences were found in terms of size/type of family and age variables. The findings reveals that spread of education and involvement in gainful employment among rural women are the ways through which the goal of development of rural India may be achieved.

**Key Words:** Self-perception, Development, Contending forces, Dilemma

### **30. EDUCATION AND RESEARCH**

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Research means to carefully analyze the problems and making use of special scientific methods. In order to do research, For research, certain steps must be followed like observation. Educational methods include storytelling, discussion, teaching, training, and directed research. A right to education has been recognized by some governments and the United Nations.

The main purpose of the research is to get deep into education & research helpful can be churned out which can be helpful for everybody and used in that niche sector. The quality which you maintain while research should always be high so that the information that you get can be used in certain policy and any future project implications, educational research is important because it is conducted in order to provide trustworthy information regarding educational problems and their solutions. There are many things that need to be considered when looking at what educational research is for example some thought needs to be put into looking at current paradigms,

Research may involve a variety of methods. Education learning, teaching methods, teacher training, and classroom dynamics, However, there is less agreement about specific standards, criteria and research procedures. Conclusions drawn from an individual research study may be limited by the characteristics of the participants who were studied and the conditions under which the study was conducted.

**Key Words:** Fear of Death, Area, Gender And Diabetes Challengers



### **31. “EFFECT OF OCCUPATIONAL STRESS ON SELF CONCEPT OF TEACHERS**

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Self concept of teachers play crucial role in their overall teaching performance. Teachers with better self concept perform better, resulting into better performance of students also. Occupational stress, in case of teachers, may be very bad not only for teachers but also for students. Self Concept Scale of Dr. Mukta Rani Rastogi and Occupational Stress Index by Dr. A.K. Srivastava and Dr. A.P. Singh have been administered among 100 (50 male and 50 female) teachers of constituent colleges of Bihar University. It depicts that Occupational stress makes negative self concept in a teacher, which is very harmful for the educational system. There is a need of stress free work environment in educational institutions.

**Key Words:** Self concept, occupational stress, teachers

## **32. IMPACT OF SYSTEMATIC 2-YEAR CHESS INTERVENTION ON THE INTELLIGENCE OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN**

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The study, funded by the Cognitive Science Research Initiative, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, analyzed the effect of 2-year systematic chess training on the IQ of schoolchildren. A pretest–posttest with control group design was used. The sample was randomly selected from children studying in four city schools (grades 3–9), which included both the genders. The experimental group (N = 80) underwent weekly chess training for 2 years, while the control group (N = 77) was involved in other extracurricular activities. Intelligence was measured by Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC-IV INDIA). Assessment was carried out prior to the chess training, after

1 year of training, and after 2 years of training by psychologists. ANCOVA results showed significant improvement in Full Scale IQ, Working Memory and Perceptual Reasoning skills of children.

**Key Words:** Chess Intervention, Intelligence, Working memory, Perceptual Reasoning

### **33. LEVEL OF DEPRIVATION AMONG DALITS OF RURAL BIHAR: NEEDS OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMMES FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENT**

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Rural Dalits in India are at the bottom of the social hierarchy and due to that they are suffering from various forms of deprivation since the ages. Even after introducing several affirmative action programmes for them by the government of India after independence, they are lacking main resources of survival such as land, education, employment, income, health facilities, political awareness and professional training etc. They are also uneducated and ignorant due to deprivation that they do not aware about various affirmative action programmes run by the government for them and are unable to avail the benefits of those, As a result of being at lowest level in the society, they have lost the level of motivation, need of achievement to strive for anything in life and remain poor. In such a condition of deprivation and poverty whether there is a need of continuing the affirmative action programmes going on for them, or could it be implemented further in better ways, this paper explains that aspect through review of researches.

### **34. THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS PRACTICES ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AMONG HINDUS AND MUSLIMS IN PATNA (BIHAR)**

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The present study is to find out the religious attitude of the Hindus and Muslims of different economic background, and to know whether the economic status of the people is influenced by their religious practices. The obtained data were statistically analyzed. The main finding of this study is that there was low level of religious attitude among Hindu respondents towards their own religion in comparison to Muslim respondents. In other words, the Muslims had the higher-level of religious attitudes, which denotes more attached to their own religion than the Hindus. And the economic status of the people is do not influenced by their religious practices.

**Key Words:** Religious Practices, Economic Development

### **35. ASIA AFRICA GROWTH CORRIDOR (AAGC): A GAME CHANGER**

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The AAGC is an attempt to create a “free and open Indo-Pacific region” by rediscovering ancient sea-routes and creating new sea corridors that will link the African continent with India and countries in South-Asia and South-East Asia. The project stakeholder hope the

sea corridor will be “low-cost” and have “less carbon footprint” when compared to a land corridor. For instance, under the AAGC, there is a plan to connect ports in Jamnagar (Gujarat) with Djibouti in the Gulf of Eden. Similarly, ports of Mombasa and Zanzibar will be connected to ports near Madurai; Kolkata will be linked to Sittwe port Myanmar. India is developing ports under the Sangarmala program specifically for this purpose. Apart from developing sea corridor, the AAGC also proposes to build robust institutional, industrial and transport infrastructure in growth poles among countries in Asia and Africa. The idea is to enable economies in Asia and Africa to further integrate and collectively emerge as a globally competitive economic bloc. Japan’s contribution to the project will be its state-of-the-art technology and ability to build quality infrastructure, while india will bring in its expertise of working in Africa.

**Key Words:** Growth Corridor

### **36. EFFECTS OF BEHAVIOR THERAPY ON DROOLING IN LOW INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING: AVERSIVE APPROACH**

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The aim of study was to see the effects of behaviour therapeutic intervention program mainly using aversion therapy (pinching/inflicting pain), visual cuing and praising conducted in playful manner on drooling in a four years child with low intellectual functioning. Drooling severity and frequency Scale, drooling impact Scale, Teacher and parents Rating Scale were done. The sessions were conducted with twice a week, forty minutes duration for four months. Forthrightly follow-up sessions were conducted for three month. Pre test-

post test design and Qualitative analysis were done. Pre test results showed that the child has profuse severity level, frequent drooling in all setting, while playing with toys, talking with others and lack of awareness of saliva control. Before the intervention, consent was taken. Post test results revealed remarkable reduction in frequency and quantity of drooling, self- management skill and improved socialization. It can be said that therapeutic program was found very effective in reducing drooling in a child with low intellectual functioning.

**Key Words:** Aversion therapy, Drooling, Play, Behavior therapeutic intervention, Low intellectual functioning

### **37. SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE AND VALUE DIMENSION AMONG YONGE ADULTS IN KERALA**

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Profesorassistant,

Kuriakose Elias (KE College, Mannanam

Spiritual intelligence have developed a new paradigm in the formation and management of young adults (Thurber Scanlin&Scheler, 2006). Values are formed from personalexperience and shapedby culture. The core value damnation in people are:theoretical, economic, Aesthetic, social, Political andreligious (Spranger, 1914) The objective of thestudy was to find out the relationship between value dimensions and spiritual intelligence among 160 Young Adults. Correlation was used for analysis and found a relationship Spiritual intelligence and Religious value. Police makers can develop various strategies for youngsters in identifying their values and pursuing appropriate careers.

**Key Words:** Value dimensions, Spiritual Intelligence, Young Adults

### **38. ANTHROPOLOGY OF CANCER: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BREAST CANCER STUDY IN INDIA**

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*Anthropological Survey of India,  
Ministry of Culture,  
Government of India*

An accentuated systems approach has been considered in Medical Anthropology with respect to theoretical and institutional methodologies to health, illness and healing. By 2020, there is expected to be some 20 million new cancer cases worldwide. Anthropology has a major role to play in many aspects of cancer, which includes aetiology and prognosis. Social and cultural factors need to be planned in such a manner so that it can be implemented for cancer control programmes ensuring success. Unadventurously, anthropology has pursued to assimilate the biological and physiological with cultural and social parameters. paying attention to the continuous cultural conformations of cancer that exist 'before cancer' will increase understanding of how the public health construction of 'cancer awareness' relates to everyday health practices such as symptom experience and health care seeking. The present paper will seek to answer to all the above mentioned facts taking Breast Cancer research as model.

**Key Words:** Cancer, Breast, India, Anthropology, Epidemiology, Genetics

**39. INDIGENOUS RAIN FORECASTINGE (*Ancient Wisdom  
On Rain Forecasting*)**

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Weather is the most important factor determining the success or the failure of agricultural enterprises. It is an accepted fact that food production is inextricably linked with climate and weather. Farmers are very quick weather watchers and are quick to recognize weather that is either favourable or unfavourable to their production systems. Local forecasting combines empirical observation and spiritual insights that draw from a variety of religious traditions. Farmers' use different kinds of traditional knowledge to predict rain, base on their observation of phenomena such as formation of halo around the moon, wind and movement, lightning, animal behaviour, bird movement etc. farmers' schedule their farming activities well in advance based on almanacs. Rain forecasting based on pinching is a common practice among farmers (Hindu almanac). Predicting weather is an important cultural component for farmers.

The vulnerability caused by vagaries of weather situation creates a knowledge base among farmers in the form of (Indigenous Technical knowledge-ITK). Local indicator and local knowledge systems cannot be replaced with scientific knowledge because they are holistic, providing farmers with the ability to decide and prepare psychologically for the coming agricultural year.

**Key Words:** Climate, Weather, Society, Biotic factors, Abiotic factors.



#### **40. ANTHROPOLOGY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOOKING AT THE NILGIRI HILLS OF TAMIL NADU**

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Anthropology, meaning the science of mankind. Being the newest of the social sciences and since its inception in the 1860s, anthropology has largely been regarded as a human science. It is the only discipline which is concerned with what is biological in man and what is socio-cultural in him and how the two are interrelated. The characteristics of anthropology like comparative, holism and participant observation will help to identify the sustainability in rural development. Anthropologists considered 'village' as viable social entity. Rural Development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas.

This paper seeks to examine the role of anthropology in sustainable rural development in Nilgiri hills of Tamil Nadu. The Nilgiri district or the Nilgiri hills in Tamil Nadu state is a hilly area located at the junction on the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats with an average elevation of 6500ft. Many tribal communities and other caste groups in the district are mostly living in villages which are located in independent and viable bio – physical zones like the Nilgiri upper plateau, the Burlier plains, the Sigur lower plateau and the Wynaad plateau. The study observed that commercial hill tourism priority to cash crops, non – legal forest – land base, migrants exploitation destruction of forests, ambitious urban development etc., are causing injustice to rural people. The study watched carefully that rural people need human touch in implementation of rural development schemes. The study concluded that anthropological observations will help planners and administrators to improve the quality of life of people living in rural areas.

## **41. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF POLITICAL IDENTIFICATION, POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION**

**Dr. Gauri Shankar Ram**

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The sample for the present study Consists 320 Cases of four religious groups namely Hindus, Muslims, Tribal Hindus and Tribal Christians. Each religious group was represented by 80 Cases. They were selected through stratified quota basis from Ranchi district of Jharkhand. A ten items Likert type Scale was administered to measure the Political identification and Political Participation. The scoring was done in such a way that higher the score higher would be political identification and political participation. The extent of Political Identification and Political Participation is very Low in entire sample. It is only 18.50 and 18.75 respectively. In the Comparison of different Sociological variables, Socio-economics status (SES) powerfully influences Political identification and Political Participation. High SES sub groups have shown themselves more modern attitude towards Political Identification and Political Participation than their Low SES counter parts. In the comparison of religious affiliation and Political identification the Hindus, Muslims, Tribal Hindus and Tribal Christians do not have significant difference on attitudes of Political identification. In the comparison of religious affiliation and Political Participation Hindus differ from Muslims on attitude Political Participation but Hindus, Tribal Hindus and Tribal Christian do not have significant difference on attitude of Political Participation. The present study suggest that Political Identification and Political Participation are important dimension for the growth and progress of democratic countries.

**Key Words:** Political identification, Political Participation, Religious Affiliation, Likert type Scale, Democratic Countries.

**42. PROBLEMS FACED BY EMPLOYED HOMEMAKER TO  
BALANCE PROFESSIONAL AND DOMESTIC CHORE IN  
THOUBAL DISTRICT OF MANIPUR.**

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*Hiyanglam-Wabagai, Manipur*

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The present study focuses problems faced by employed homemakers in balancing their professional and domestic core in Thoubal District of Manipur. The study identifies several variables like the size of the family, the age of children, income, work hours and the level of family support that influence the personal and professional life. It also reveals that employed homemakers are facing more problems than non-working women in regard to their time management, mental and physical stresses in balancing employment careers and family care. Support of partner and other family members at home, effective child care policies and appropriate grievances would be the significant steps to encounter with these problems.

**Key Words:** Domestic chore, employed, family support and homemakers

**43. THOUGHT PROCESS RE-ENGINEERING UPDATES  
MENTAL WAVE LENGTH CONNECTIVITY: AN  
EXPLORATORY MODEL**

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**L28487**

Referring to facts of spiritual metaphysics one can go deeper to the 'reality'; internalizing the fact that the separation of body, mind, and soul is an illusion as these are all simply aspects of 'one thing' or 'being'; and following the ethical value of Upanishads, the Brahma sutras and the eighteen chapters of the Bhagwat Gita, and even the 'Sankhyadarsana' of "Kapila Muni" that convey the idea of structuring the mental wave length connectivity from 'nothing' to 'being' and vice versa; the present paper intend to present an exploratory model on Thought Process Re-Engineering (a unique program, helps, to re-engineer neural wirings. by creating neural pathways in brain, that have a permanent effect on our thoughts) that helps in the structure of knowledge in regulating, controlling, and managing the life leading processes of human beings.

**Key Words:** TPR, Reality, Sankhyadarsana, mental wave length, Neural wirings,

**44. EFFECT OF STEES ON MENTAL HEALTH AMONG  
POST GRADUATE STUDENTS**

**Dr. Anand Kumar Singh.**

*Asst. Professor.*

*Department of Psychology, B.N.M.U., Madhepura (Bihar)*

The present study was designed to examine the effects of stress on mental health among post graduate male and female students. The variable selected for the study were stress. For study purpose 200 post graduate student randomly selected from different department of B.N.M.U., Madhepura as sample. For measure the effect of stress on mental health,

Personal Data Sheet (PDS) and “Perceived Stress Scale” (PSS) Hindi version of “Cohen. S.” et al. (1983) were used. The finding revealed that the effect of stress on mental health of male postgraduate students were higher than female post graduate students.

**Key Words:** Reaction, Emotional, Mental

## **45. YOGA THERAPY – THE ULTIMATE THERAPY FOR HOLISTIC HEALTH**

**Rajeev Sharma**

*Author is a member of Indian Administrative Service in UP Cadre posted as  
Special secretary Urban Development Govt. of Uttar Pradesh Lucknow*

Health is a big challenge in our time, particularly management of psycho-somatic disorders. Every day large number of researches is coming, sizable number of doctors is produced, new hospitals and nursing homes are established, and finally new potent drugs are being invented. But the number of patients is out numbering every effort made in this regard. So question arises how to tackle this complex problem of health in a holistic way. Among several options, one option is ‘**Yoga Therapy**’. Yoga therapy has three components – ‘yoga’, ‘naturopathy’ and ‘yogic diet’. The combination of three has medical applications on various psycho-somatic disorders. The methodology and procedure of Yoga Therapy contains various physical and psychological processes which improve the psycho-somatic strength of the body, improve body immunity and keep the body fit. The processes of Yoga therapy were applied over diabetics and persons with arthritis and approximately 65% to 70% patients were cured after treatment. The increased longevity of man makes him more prone to degenerative diseases. In old age, long term use of drugs further degenerate body because most of the drugs have side effects. Yoga Therapy is a basic therapy which not only cures these ailments but also promotes Holistic Health. This therapy is now recognized and acceptable world over and considering its affectivity and usefulness Government of India and various state governments created ‘Ayush’ department in their respective jurisdiction for the further development therapy.

**Key Words:** Yoga, Naturopathy, Yogic diet, Arthritis, Diabetics, Holistic health, Mind, Psycho-somatic disorders

## **46. PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING: A STUDY OF THE INSTITUTIONALIZED AGED”**

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The purpose of the present study was to investigate the impact of institutionalization of the aged on Psychological Well-being. The sample for the study of 180 Institutionalized aged from Ahmadabad city. Institutionalized aged were selected from various old-age homes in Ahmadabad. Personal data sheet, Rotter (1966) Locus of control Scale Gujarati translated by Bhogayta (1985), Templer (1970) Death anxiety Scale Gujarati translated by Suvera (2001) and Bhogle & Prakash (1995), Psychological Well-being scale Gujarati translated by Suvera (2001) were used to collect the required data. Locus of control, death anxiety, gender, age, level of education, marital status, social network and proportion of activity were considered as Predictor variables and Psychological Well-being as dependent variables. Accordingly, multiple regression was carried out to test the hypothesis. Results the predictor variables which were successful in predicting the psychological well-being of the institutionalized aged can be arranged in a hierarchy. First is the locus of control, followed by proportion of activity, death anxiety, social network, and marital status, in that order. The predictor variables which were not successful in predicting the psychological well-being is gender, age and level of education of the institutionalized aged can be arranged in a hierarchy.

**Key Words:** Psychological well-being, Locus of control, death anxiety and old age

## **47. TENDENCY OF DISOBEDIENCE AMONG YOUTH IN FAMILY**

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*Bra Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, Bihar*

Present research is meant to find out the factors responsible for disobedience among youth in family. Child rearing, socio-economic factors, birth-order etc in relation to family are studied. For that purpose 50 male and 50 female urban students of constituent colleges of BRA Bihar University, Muzaffarpur have been taken randomly. Those were administered Ojha Parental Behavioural Inventory, Kuppaswamy Socio-economic Status Scale and Personal Data Sheet. The first-born children are less disobedient in comparison to middle-born and last-born children. The more secure children are found to be less disobedient. Besides social influence as a key-role, type of family, size of family and birth-order are associated with disobedience

**Key Words:** Youth, disobedience, family

## **48. KASHMIR DISPUTE: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECT**

**Miss Ishika Agrawal**

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My paper expected to highlight the Kashmir dispute. The Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan remains at the core of one of the most intractable conflicts in modern history. This article provides a plausibility probe into the dynamics of this South Asian rivalry that is conceptually based on the dynamic understanding of “frozen conflicts” introduced in this

special issue of Asia Europe Journal. We lay out the key features of the conflict vis-à-vis the redefined notion of frozen conflicts, situating the rivalry in the broader category of unresolved protracted conflicts with a looming threat of violence renewal. In turn, we examine the three transformational dynamics as they operate in this particular case: peaceful thawing, violent thawing, and conflict withering. We conclude that despite the ongoing developments within the conflict dynamics, the possibility of conflict transformation through any of the suggested pathways remains unlikely in the near future.

**Key Words:** Conflict, violence, Kashmir, dispute, terrorism

#### **49. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL BEING AMONG PARENTS OF MENTAL RETARDED AND NORMAL CHILDREN**

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Sardar Patel University  
Anand, Gujarat Anand, Gujarat*

**Prof. (Dr.) S. M. Makvana**

*Professor and Head  
Sardar Patel University University  
Anand, Gujarat Anand, Gujarat*

A purpose of this research work to find out the score of psychological well-being regarding the parents of MR/ID children and parents of normal children. Here researcher had taken total 480 parents in sample of the research. Each 480 sample was divided in four independent variables like types of parents, Area, Sex, and Age group. Scale was used for data collection is personal data sheet and psychological well being scale developed by Bhogle and Prakash (1995). 2x2x2x2 factorial design was used and data were analysis by "F-ANOVA" test. Total 15 HO constructed here each 15 there were 5 results shows significant and 10 were shows not significant respectively

**Key Words:** MR – Mental retarded, ID – Intellectual disable



## **50. PERFORMANCE OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN BIHAR: A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

**Dr. Subalal Paswan,**

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*Chakeyaz, B.R.A.B.U. Muzaffarpur*

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India is the greatest victim of the problem of Unemployment. The vast -Army of Job – seekers and unemployed is increasing day – by – day. This has badly affected the health of the Indian Youths. The number of Job seekers in Bihar is increasing every year by leaps and bounds. Employment Exchanges help employers and the unemployed to contact each other, so that employers can get suitable employees and persons needing employment can get jobs. This paper attempts to study the performance of the employment exchanges of the state of Bihar in India. The study is based on the data published by the Govt. of Bihar pertaining to the year 2010 – 2015. Ranking of the districts having employment exchanges is done with the help of data envelopment analysis. Only six districts of the state have a score higher than this average. Under the circumstances, the study suggests the needs for revamping the employment exchanges rather than scrapping them altogether.

**Key Words:** Unemployment, Job Seekers, Employment Exchange

**51. THE BEHAVIORAL SCREENING USED IN AIIMSCTVS  
AND CARDIOLOGY DEPARTMENT QUESTIONNAIRE,  
THE STRENGTHS AND DIFFICULTIES**

**Dr. Soumen acharya**

*Consultant*

*NIPCCD*

A novel behavioural screening questionnaire, the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), was administered along with Rutter questionnaires to parents and teachers of 400 children drawn from AIIMS CTVS and Cardiology. Scores derived from the SDQ and Rutter questionnaires were highly correlated; parent-teacher correlations for the two sets of measures were comparable or favoured the SDQ. The two sets of measures did not differ in their ability to discriminate between CTVS and Cardiology clinic attenders. These preliminary findings suggest that the SDQ functions as well as the Rutter questionnaires while offering the following additional advantages: a focus on strengths as well as difficulties; better coverage of inattention, peer relationships, and prosocial behaviour; a shorter format; and a single form suitable for both parents and teachers, perhaps thereby increasing parent-teacher correlations.

**Key Words:** Aimsctvs And Cardiology

## **52. PERSONALITY PERSPECTIVE OF SCHOOL TEACHERS**

**Dr. G. PONMENI**

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*Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana.*

*ISCA Membership Number: L30813.*

Personality is the word derived from the Latin word 'persona,' which was the mask that Greek actors wore while acting. Personality is not a determined state but a dynamic totality, which is changing continuously due to interaction with the environment. Personality is well known for the conduct, behaviour, activities, movements and everything concerning the person. It is a way of reacting to the environment. How an individual adjusts with the external environment is called personality. The aim of this research paper is to study the personality of male and female secondary school science teachers. It is found from the study that female secondary school science teachers have comparatively more convivial personality.

**Key Words:** Personality, Teachers, Extrovert, Introvert, Ambivert

### **53. ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE** **SOCIOLOGY OF TRANSPARENCY**

**Dr. Indira Srivastava**

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Transparency is the synonym of 'Development', the first pre-requisite of development is transparency in work and duties, disbursed by Public Servants, officers as well those who are the masterpiece of development, and those liable for developmental activities.

Unfortunately the words 'Transparency' and 'Development' divorced with each other from the beginning. Official Secret Act 1923; maintained 'open-secrecy' and intensified the darkness of corruption. Human behaviour, actions and attitudes were captive of OSA 1923. Supremacy of Corruption has overwhelmed. Construction and expenditure were only in file nothings and file works. Much has been written about corruption but fewer on 'Transparency. Transparency is the manifestation of human behaviour towards accountability and communication that checks corruption.

**Key Words:** Transparency, Conventional, Automation, Social Audit, Communication

## **54. A STUDY OF FRUSTRATION AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN RELATION TO ADMINISTRATIVE BEHAVIOR OF SCHOOL HEADS**

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A teacher plays many roles, some of the roles are complementary and others are supplementary. They differ with kinds of School, subject, administration and school Environment. Frustration is the feeling of being blocked or thwarted in satisfying a need or attaining a goal that the individual perceives as significant. Thus frustration is the feeling of failure. The study was to investigate the influence of administrative behavior of school heads on the frustration of Secondary School teachers. 180 teachers were selected from the secondary schools of Bangalore Rural district, Karnataka. The teachers represent Government, Governmentaided and unaided High schools. Standard Frustration Inventory and Administrative Behavior questionnaires were used to collect data. The result showed an influence of Administrative Behavior on Frustration of teachers. Teachers working under good administrators were less frustrated. There is no difference in the level of frustration between male and female teachers. Government teachers were more frustrated than Government aided and unaided teachers, senior teachers were experiencing more frustration than junior teachers.

**Key Words:** Frustration. Teachers in Reaction, Administrative Behavior

## 55. A STUDY OF FEAR OF DEATH AMONG DIABETES CHALLENGERS

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**Prof. (Dr) Suresh M. Makvana**

*Professor & Head, Department of Psychology, S P University  
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Aim of the research is to find out the fear of death among diabetes challengers. So Researcher selected two groups like area and gender, both group of 120 diabetes challengers. In each group like 60 male and 60 female from rural and urban areas diabetes challengers. Data was collected from different private & government hospital at Navasari district. Tools were used for purpose of data collection reference to personal datasheet of “Fear of Personal Death Scale (FPDS)”. The scale was developed and standardized by Dr.M.Rajamanickam(1985). 2x2 factorial design was used and data were analysis by ‘F’ ANOVA test.

Results show the followings:

- There was no significant difference of fear of Death among rural and urban areas diabetes challengers.
- Gender had significant impact on Fear of Death among male and female diabetes challengers.
- There was no significant interaction effect between area and gender among diabetes challengers.

**Key Words:** Fear Of Death, Area, Gender And Diabetes Challengers

## **56. IMPLEMENTATION ASPECTS OF CHILD GUIDENCE AND NUTRITION COUNSELING CENTER IN PURNA, MAHARASHTRA**

**Dr. Surekha R. Gaikwad**

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The department of Home-science, SwatantryaSainikSuryabhanjiPawar college Purna, has established 'child Guidance and Nutrition counseling center' in college campus to serve the benefits of home-science knowledge to the society, with the aim of guidance and counseling to all age individuals regarding health, nutritional status, therapeutic diet, and IQ testing of children. Present research article focuses on the various aspects of child guidance and nutrition counseling center. Findings showed that the women and girls in rural area are having poor nutrition awareness, they are anemic, less knowledge about scientific childrearing practices. Anthropometric measurement height, weight of LKG and UKG children were observed below NCHS standards.

**Key Words:** Child Guidance, Nutrition Counseling, Therapeutic Counseling, Scientific Child Rearing Practices, Anthropometric Measurements, Bmi

## **57. A STUDY OF INTERNET ADDICTION AMONG ADULTS**

**Manisha D. Jamod**

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**Dr. Pankaj S. Suvera**

*Associate Professor, Department of Psychology*  
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The aim of the present study was investigated to Internet Addiction among Adults. The random sampling method was used in this study. Total sample consisted 280 adults. 140 Male and 140 Female Adults. The sample was selected from Anand District. The research tool of Internet Addiction scale developed by Yung (1998), this scale was Gujarati Translated developed by detroja (2007). In this research Internet Addiction inventory was used for data collection. Data was analyzed by 't' - test verify the hypothesis. The result conclude that, the female possess high internet addiction than the male. Second is, the adults of nuclear family possess high internet addiction than the adults of joint family. And last is the adults of urban area possess high internet addiction than the adults of rural area.

**Key Words:** Internet Addiction and Adults.



## **58. RISK TAKING BEHAVIOUR WITH REFERENCE TO GENDER, AREA AND TYPES OF SCHOOL**

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**Prof. Dr. Suresh M Makvana**

Professor and Head,  
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Aim of the research is to find out the Risk Taking Behaviour among students of secondary and higher secondary schools. Investigator selected 240 subjects for this study, subtracting the subject with incomplete information. 120 from urban area And 120 Rural areas' school students has selected, in every group 60 student from secondary and 60 from higher secondary school in which 30 male students and 30 female students has selected. Samples were taken from schools of Surat district, Urban - rural area.

For Data collection "Personal Data Sheet" and "Risk Taking Behaviour Scale" developed by Subhas Sarkar (2017), 2 x 2 x 2 factorial Design was used and data were analysis by F test.

### **Results show the followings:**

Gender had significant Impact on RTB, male students have average level of RTB whereas female students has below average.

There was no significant impact on Risk taking behavior between Urban area and Rural area,

Types of school had Impact on RTB Secondary school student have average level of RTB whereas higher secondary school student have below average level of Risk Taking behaviour.

Gender, Area, and Types of school had no significant Interactive effect on RTB.

**KEY WORDS:** Risk Taking Behaviour (RTB), Urban- Rural, Male-female, Secondary-Higher secondary, Schools students.

**107<sup>TH</sup> INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS**

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**V**

**ABSTRACTS OF  
POSTER PRESENTATIONS**



## **1. SACRED SPECIALIST IN THE SOCIO-RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE MEITEIS**

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Sacred Specialist devotes himself or herself to serve people with the help of supernatural being at individual, local as well as in community level. In Meitei Society of Manipur they are the Maibas, Maibis, Traditional Healers and the Brahmin Pujaris. They ease the people from mental and physical suffering and satisfy their belief. They are considered to be the backbone of various socio-religious ceremonies and rituals.

Sometimes some Maibas and Maibis are found to practice black magic on the request of their clients. Despite their sacred role, the sacred specialists are not considered as 'normal' social members in the society.

**Key Words:** Supernatural being, Maibas, Maibis, Traditional Healer, Brahmin Pujaris.

## **2, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA**

**Dr. Sunil Kumar**

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K.P.S College, Nadwan, Patna*

Violence against women is very high in the present of world. Any type of violence is a violation of their human right which often causes due to their lack of protest and carry submission in and out of the house. Gender-based violence including rape, domestic violence murder and sexual abuse. Violence is a significant cause of female morbidity and mortality.

Female focused violence also represents a hidden obstacle to economic and social development. The main problem is that the importance of domestic work has been totally ignored in our society. Domestic violence is behavioural problem which is related to emotional, Psychological and Physical aspect.

**Key Words:** Violence, women, sexual abuse

### **3. A STUDY OF VOCATIONAL ASPIRATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND GENDER**

**Kumari Supriya,**

*Research Scholar J.P. University, Chapra*

**Dr. Feroz Ahmad,**

*Assistant Teacher, Islamia Inter College, Chapra*

The study intended to examine the effect of certain independent variables on dependent's variables under study. The independent variables included gender and socio economic status of the family. The dependent's variable included Vocational Aspiration. The following are the purpose of the present study:

The chief purpose of the study was to find out the effect of vocational aspiration on gender. Another, sub-objective was to find out the impact of SES on vocational aspiration and adjustment of boys and girls at college level. The following hypotheses are formulated for verification. An incidental – cum purposive sample consisting of 400 subjects will be drawn from student population of different colleges of J.P. University, Chapra. Result shows female respondent showed high vocational aspiration than their counterparts. The differences between two means were following significant. Result shows that high SES respondent showed high vocational aspiration than their counterparts. The differences

between two means were following significant. The hypothesis no two is confirmed in respect of vocational aspiration.

**Key Words:** Vocation/ Occupation, SES, Aspiration

#### **4. PHENYLTHIOCARBAMIDE (PTC) TASTE SENSITIVITY AMONG RONGMEI NAGA TRIBE OF IMPHAL –WEST DISTRICT, MANIPUR, INDIA**

**Basant Kumar Sen**

**B. S. Aribam**

**and Rajesh K. Gautam ,**

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This research paper is based on the PTC taste sensitivity among Rongmei Naga Tribe in Tarung Village, Imphal West District, Manipur, India. PTC serial dilution method was used to assess the PTC taster and non- taster phenotype. To find out the prevalence and allele frequencies of PTC taste sensitivity among male and female. A total of 50.90 % male, 49.09 female were found PTC tasters. Age wise distribution of samples shows that the male individuals of 26-30 yrs and 56- 60 yrs are cent percent taster. And allele frequency (TT+Tt) was found to be 70%, whereas (tt) was 30%. Half of population of Rongmei Naga Tribe were found taster for PTC taste sensitivity. In some of age group cent percent population were found taster due to limited sample size. Behaviour like Alcoholism, Tobaccoism and Smoking may be derived due to PTC sensitivity which require further investigation.

**Key Words:** Allele frequency, Homozygous, Heterozygous and Alcoholism

## **5. PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG INTERNET ADDICTS AND NON ADDICT'S ADOLESCENTS**

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Aim of the research is to find out the psychological wellbeing among male and female of internet addicts and non addicts. So investigator selected two groups one is types of addicts and other is Gender, both groups have 120 respondents. In each group has 60 addicts wise and other one groups has 60 area wise peoples. Data were collected from Anand and surroundings areas. Scale was use for data collection is personal datasheet Psychological wellbeing scale developed by Devendra Singh Sisodia and Ms. PoojaChoudhry. 2x2 factorial design was used and data were analysis by 'F' test. Result show, There is significant difference between the Psychological wellbeing regarding ADO. Non internet addicts' people's psychological wellbeing is better than internet addict's people. Significant difference found between the Psychological wellbeing regarding Gender. Male psychological wellbeing is better than females. There is no significant interaction effect between the ADO and gender on Psychological wellbeing.

**Key Words:** Psychological well-being, Internet addicts, Non addicts



## **6. EFFECTS OF STRESS AMONG HIV/AIDS POSITIVE PATIENTS**

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The present study aimed to examine the effects of stress among HIV/AIDS Positive patients. Therefore, stress is a state of physical, mental and emotional tension resulting from challenging circumstances. In this cross-sectional survey conducted “between” April, 2018 to March, 2019. Participants with HIV/AIDS were interviewed using the Glezer Behavior Rating scale was used for measuring stress level (Type A and Type B behavior) in terms of grading. Sample consisting the outdoor positive patients came in Sakra block of Muzaffarpur District. There would be significant effects of the mean stress in men are greater than women. The revealed results, women are more vulnerable to stress and they need more care.

**Key Words:** Stress, HIV/AIDS Positive Patients.

## **7. MODEL OF POOR ADJUSTMENT IN OLD AGE**

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Old age is the closing period of the life span. It is a period when people move away from previous more desirable period or times of ‘usefulness’ old age is considered as a curse being associated with deterioration of all physical, psychological factors, isolation form social, economic and other activities. Confidence in these findings was afforded by

performing identical reach procedures in two cities. No differences in the degree of adjustment were found between three socio-economic strata.

**Key Words:** Model, poor adjustment, old age

## **8. HIGH RISK BEHAVIOR OF HIV/AIDS: INCREASING IN RURAL AREA OF BIHAR**

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The present study was intended to see the factors involved with increasing the high risk of HIV/AIDS in the rural area of Bihar. This was an exploratory kind of study. The study conducted for academic propose with the common objective is to identify the individual, socio-cultural, economic, political and educational factors involved with increasing the risk of HIV/AIDS. In the connection of national and international various factors are found involved with increasing the risk of HIV/AIDS of HIV and AIDS form previous literatures. A sample of 300 participants was selected on the incidental-cum-purposive sampling basis from ICTCs of rural area of East Champaran. Risk behavior of HIV/AIDS is defined as “risk arises from individuals engaging in risk-taking behavior for variety or reasons. They may, lack of information about HIV/AIDS, think that HIV/AIDS affect a different social stratum than their own, or may have access to condoms. Suggestions of the end given the high mobility of migrants, it is more practical to set up intervention programs targeting rural residents before they migrate to towns for temporary job.

**Key Words:** High risk behavior, HIV/AIDS, Rural area

## **9. EFFECTS OF HOME AND HEALTH ADJUSTMENT AMONG HINDU AND MUSLIM FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS**

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The present study attempted to the effects of home and health adjustment among Hindu and Muslim college students. For the purpose sample of 480 (different graduate colleges of L. N. M. University, Darbhanga) Muslim and Hindu female students was drawn from Darbhanga District of Bihar state. By the method of research plan graduate (240 Hindu female) and (240 Muslim female) college students were selected from different rural and urban area of Darbhanga District. The obtained score on Bell's adjustment Inventory (Modified version, 1987) of Mohsin-Shamshad adaptation(Hindi) scale were analyzed by applying 't' ratio in order to examine the difference between two groups. The final results show that the Hindu female students have high adjustment on home and health than that of Muslim female college students.

**Key Words:** Home, Health adjustment, Hindu and Muslim, Graduate female student

## **10. BIRTH SPACING- A STUDY AMONG THE MUSLIMS (SHIA) WOMEN OF LUCKNOW, UTTAR PRADESH**

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Birth spacing is the interval or gap between two successive births. In other words, it is also called as interpregnancy intervals. It has always been encouraged to have adequate birth spacing so as the mother and child, both of them are unable to face any health risk and simultaneously mortality rate can be improved. To examine the pattern of spacing and its determinants, a cross sectional study among the Muslims (Shia) women of Lucknow, UP become the part of this study. Various parametric and non-parametric tests are employed to estimate the association between various variables like educational and occupational status, prevalence of abortion, total number of pregnancies, family planning method etc. The outcomes clearly depicts a significant association of age at first birth, total number of pregnancies, number of living children and number of abortions while educational and occupational status and contraceptive usage are found to be insignificant ( $\chi^2$ ,  $p>0.05$ ).

**Key Words:** Abortion, pregnancy, occupation, education, contraceptives

## **11. UNDERSTANDING GRECO-ROMAN DERIVATIVES: AN IMPLICATION FOR LEARNING ANGLICIZED CONCEPTS**

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Education in its true sense is not synonymous to literacy as the latter is much associated with collecting the information and applying to proffer effective solutions to the myriad problems of the global society. The intricate nature of studying science in particular and humanities in general demand a lot of efforts from students ranging from conducting practical, field trips, excursions, recordings to comprehending the derivatives and technical sense of terms as applied in various fields of study, with special reference to the unique nature of the Greco-Roman words which usually subjected students to rote memory and shallow understanding of the contextual meanings contrary to what such terms convey. This gulf culminates to student's acquisition of lower levels of learning and deprivation of reflective level of thinking, which the contemporary society demands. In this paper effort has been channelled to exploring the root derivatives in a number of concepts and their technical meanings as applied in a few of the various disciplines of science and humanities with the aim of facilitating better understanding the principles of technical terms.

**Key Words:** Greco-Roman, Anglicized, Science, Humanities, Education

## 12. A STUDY OF IMPACT OF TRIPPLE TALAQ BILL UPON MARRIED WOMEN IN RANCHI DISTRICT

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Tripple Talaq has long been a controversial concept in the Islamic Law practiced in India. For quite sometime it has been widely debated. However after the recent verdict of the Supreme Court whereby the Tripple Talaq concept was declared illegal n void, the Union Government took the opportunity in abolishing the decadent concept of triple talaq and came out with a strong Bill in consonance of, the Fundamental rights of our Constitution and thereby fulfilling the aspirations of our Muslim Women. Except for India this “Tripple Talaq” is not practiced in any other Islamic nations. This is an attempt to measure the impact of the “ a study of impact of tripple talaq bill among married muslim women of Ranchi district. This study has taken into consideration different Co-relates of married women, eg 1) Age groups (i) 25-30,(ii)30-40,(iii)40-50,(iv)50-60. 2) Educated and Uneducated.3) Working and Nonworking. A set of questionare was framed to know their response i.e whether they have agreement with the TTBill and if in agreement then reasons for that,and if in disagreement then reasons for that. Likert Scale has been used to measure the impact on the basis of random sample survey. The Tripple Talaq Bill has a positive impact upon Married Muslim Women of Ranchi District.RESULT: Hypotheses confirmed.

**Key Words:** TrippleTalaq, Fundamental Rights,Constitution.Co-relates,Islamic law

### **13. QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN TRIBE AND NON-TRIBE STUDENTS OF RANCHI UNIVERSITY**

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The present study was undertaken to examine the Quality of Life among Tribe and Non-Tribe Post Graduate Students of Ranchi University. For that, 120 students were selected randomly from Ranchi University and P.G.I. Quality of Life Scale and Personal Data Questionnaire (PDQ) was used. The objectives were (i) To measure the levels of Quality of Life, (ii) To evaluate the impact of gender (male and female) and community (Tribe and Non-Tribe) on Quality of Life. The findings are (i) Most of the Post Graduate Students had high level of Quality of Life. (ii) No significant difference in quality of life among male and female students (iii) Non-Tribal students had better quality of life than tribal students.

**Key Words:** Quality of Life, Tribe and Non-Tribe Post Graduate Students, Ranchi University.

### **14. THE STUDY OF SELF-COMPASSION AMONG RURAL MUSHARMAHADALIT COMMUNITY IN BIHAR**

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Social equality and justice are the fundamental rights of any society. A large number of Dalits live in rural India with social injustice and negligence. This study emphasizes on self-compassion in the MusharMahadalit community. This study pointed out kindness and

understanding of the individuals when confronted with personal failure, low self-esteem, and feeling of separation. Neff's Self Compassion Scale (2003) is used for the measurement of Self-Compassion. The study reveals that feeling of isolation and low self-esteem is very high in the Mushar community. Mindfulness and other psychological techniques are helpful to enhance the capacity of self-growth, provide self-clarity without fear of self-condemnation as well.

**Key Words:** Self-compassion, Mushar community, Rural India

## 15. MINDFULNESS, COMPASSION AND RESILIENCE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

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In this paper effort has been channelled to exploring the root derivatives in a number of concepts and their technical meanings as applied in a few of the various disciplines of science and humanities with the aim of facilitating better understanding the principles of technical terms. Compassion is a quality acquired through loving-kindness meditation that helps one understand oneself and others in problem situations by developing loving, kind. This study explores the relationship between mindfulness and resilience, and whether compassion mediates the relationship between mindfulness and resilience. In addition, the study also examines the association between demographic variables and mindfulness, compassion, and resilience. A sample of 150 students (males=75, females=75) in the age



group of 18 to 21 years were administered self report measures namely bharathiar university resilience scale, five facets mindfulness scale, self compassion scale and others' compassion scale. mediation analysis will be carried out and results will be discussed. implications of the findings for policy, practice and research will be discussed.

**Key Words:** Mindfulness, compassion, resilience, young adults.

## **16. BULLYING AT WORKPLACE**

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Workplace bullying is a widespread issue in which people need to be educated on in order to put an end to it. Employees have the right to feel safe in their work environment and be free from workplace bullying. Employer and organizations are responsible to provide a bully free environment for their employees. Office bullies are generally of two types, boss or coworker. Both types are motivated by a need to compensate for insecurity by appearing to be more powerful than another person or persons. Workplace bullying can be prevented by training and educating employees on the nature of workplace bullying and how to recognize it – whether as a victim, bully, witness or observer.

**Key Words:** Bullying, organizations, Employer, Employee

## **17. STUDY OF LOCUS OF CONTROL AMONG ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE**

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The present study investigated the Locus of control among alcohol dependence and normal controls. To assess the levels regarding locus of control among individuals Alcohol Dependence and normal controls. Data collected from 60 individuals (30 alcohol dependence and 30 normal). Tools used Personal data questionnaire and Locus of control. Result: The result was found that alcohol dependence had low internal and higher external locus of control than normal controls. Conclusion: Alcohol dependence had lower locus of control which affected their quality of life.

**Key Words:** Alcohol Dependence, Locus of control, normal

## **18. PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION BASED ON PROBABILISTIC ORIENTATION TO ENHANCE RESILIENCE AMONG AT-RISK ADOLESCENTS**

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The current intervention study was planned to design and evaluate the efficacy of culturally embedded interventions based on Probabilistic Orientation to enhance resilience among at-risk youth from various rural government schools. To enhance resilience, interpersonal competence, character strength, well-being, wisdom, emotion regulation and Probabilistic Orientation were used. Two experimental conditions including one intervention condition based on Probabilistic Orientation, and a control condition. A pre-post-follow-up evaluation and semi-structured interviews to understand pathways to resilience, and aspects of probabilistic orientation among at-risk adolescents were carried out. Sample: 115 (Male = 75 i.e. 59.5%) at-risk adolescents in the age group 11-16 distributed 59 into experimental condition and 56 into control condition. The results suggested that emotional support, perseverance, internal functional emotion regulation, and wisdom and knowledge were significant among at-risk rural adolescents.

**Key Words:** Psychological intervention, at-risk rural adolescents, cultural embedded Probabilistic Orientation, resilience.

**19. ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS: ALTERNATIVE  
FISHING TECHNIQUES OF SHERDUKPENS OF  
SHERGAON, ARUNACHAL PRADESH AND MAULLA OF  
ASHTAMUDI KERALA AND ITS EXTINCTION**

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The socio-geo-cultural diversity of India impacts all spheres of life, including food habits. Food habits also include the ways of obtaining sustenance, like agriculture, pastoralism, or even fishing. Fishing technique is vastly distinguishable in North, South, East and West and also for the same reason the technique applied for fishing by Sherdukpens and Mallas of Ashtamudi, Kerala are divergent to one another. However, as the Indian economy became transnational since 1990s, the essence of these traditional methodologies of the fishing got subdued by modern scientific fishing appellants like fishing boats, trailer and so on. Later from the last decade as elite intellectuals became environmentally conscious about the adverse impacts of the modern fishing technique and started to focus more on reviving traditional method for sustainability later on.

**Key Words:** Fishing, Arunachal Pradesh, Maulla, Sherdukpens, Kerala

## **20. STUDY THE RELATION BETWEEN FATIGUE, SLEEPINESS AND ACCIDENTS AMONG THE WORKERS OF INDIAN WEAVING INDUSTRIES**

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This was a cross-sectional study on the workers of Indian weaving textile industrial Group. Study included 150 shift workers as the case and 141 non-shift workers as the control. A multi-part questionnaire including demographic characteristics, Piper Fatigue Scale (PFS) and Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS) were applied. The X<sup>2</sup> test and t-test were used to measure differences between variables. The mean of PFS scores in the two groups was significantly different ( $p=0.045$ ), but the difference in the mean of ESS scores was not significant. Shift workers with the reported accident had a higher score on fatigue than shift workers with no accident ( $p<0.001$ ) whereas the difference in the number of accidents in the two groups was not related significantly to the rate of sleepiness. The rate of fatigue or exhaustion and the number of the work accidents was more in the shift workers. Also, fatigue or exhaustion had a stronger relationship with the occupational accidents as compared to sleepiness. It seems that evaluation of exhaustion as compared to sleepiness is a more accurate factor for preventing work accidents.

**Key Words:** Weaving workers; Weaving Industry; Shift work; Sleepiness; Exhaustion or Fatigue; Accidents

## **21. STONE AGE AND AGE OF CULTURAL EVOLUTION OF MAN**

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In large measure, the development of culture during Paleolithic times seems to have been profoundly influenced by the environmental factors that characterize the successive stages of the Pleistocene Epoch. Human evolution advanced through an interaction between physical traits and cultural development. No one knows for certain how this interaction began, but one view of how it might have come about, the seed-eater hypothesis, fits some of the evidence and accounts for many distinctively human traits. There was a complex interaction involving culture, increase in brain size through natural selection for cultural ability, and the mobile social groups in which these early hunters lived. This article presents an overview of Cultural Evolution of Man during Paleolithic Period. For this the researchers discuss about the concept of cultural dimensions of Lower Paleolithic period and its representative Homo erectus its physical, social, cultural activities and technological evolution, also discuss about cultural dimensions of Middle and Upper Paleolithic period with explanatory notes on its technological evolution, evolutionary changes in Settlements pattern, religion and economic evolution and abstract thought.

**Key Words:** Evolution, Paleolithic Period, Technology, Religion & Economy

## **22. GENDER AND VIOLENCE IN RURAL DOMESTIC SPACE: ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTEMPLATIONS**

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Workplace bullying is a widespread issue in which people need to be educated on in order to put an end to it. Employees have the right to feel safe in their work environment and be free from workplace bullying. Employer and organizations are responsible to provide a bully free environment for their employees. Workplace bullying can be prevented by training and educating employees on the nature of workplace bullying and how to recognize it – whether as a victim, bully, witness or observer.

The sustainable development goals (SDGs) of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has acquired the interest of scholars and experts across disciplines. Rounds of debates exist questioning the compatibility of the two concepts of sustainability and development together, and are suggestive of sincere deliberations in isolation. Also, the seemingly contradicting SDGs like gender empowerment and gender equality have come under the scrutiny of feminists. One of the major public health issue common to the two SDGs is that of domestic violence which disturbs thirty percent of the women population across world. In this regard, various initiatives have been taken in order to achieve competence of inter-cultural relevance. However, dealing with such a phenomenon can be difficult as it challenges the concept of global citizenship which stands in conflict with nationalism. Exemplification of this statement is served by India, a third world country, which is under a state of constant dynamism in terms of the migrations at the internal level as well as the cultural differences between the host and native country. In purview of this, there is a need to contextualize sustainability holistically. This can only be done when ‘rural’ development is taken into consideration. In this paper, an attempt has been made to

reflect upon the negotiations of the women, especially the ones from the rural India in the backdrop of their socio-cultural hegemonies.

**Key Words:** Domestic violence, rural development, sustainability, women

### **23. ANTHROPOGENIC RESILIENCE ON LIFE LINE FOR LIVING FORMS**

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Water the life line is one of the precious natural resources. Each and every living forms needs water to survive. The demand for water is increasing due to population dynamics, in turn creating competition. The severity of this issue have direct impact on water and food security of the habitat. Due to over exploitation of water resources, it has become scarce in many parts of earth. The concerted anthropogenic efforts prolog this situation. The water conservation created huge infrastructure and irrigation potential for agriculture and are trying to improve the water and food security situations . In addition, they not only protect and conserve environment but also contribute to livelihood security and biodiversity conservation. Therefore, it still requires continued efforts especially in the issues of global climate change and awareness on water conservation. The implementation of water policy prescribing the role and involvement of individuals, ecological components and government for conservation of water. But there is a considerable temporal and spatial variation with respect to water availability. Various estimates point to a widening gap between water demand and supply in the future. The objectives of the study is to understand the present status and future demand for water , as well as the anthropogenic activities in conservation of water to meet the requirement .This will provide the insight of polar shifting of living forms with behavioural aspect and a modelling approach for water conservation..

**Key Words:** Life Line, Ecological Components, Anthropogenic, Living Forms, Behavioural Aspect, Polar Shifting.



## **24. IMPACT OF PERCEIVED PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE - REJECTION ON SELF-ESTEEM AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS OF RANCHI UNIVERSITY, RANCHI**

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The purpose of the present study was to examine the impact of Perceived Parental Acceptance - Rejection on Self-esteem and Emotional Intelligence among college students of Ranchi University, Ranchi. It was hypothesized that college students who perceived parental acceptance will have high level of self-esteem and emotional intelligence than their counterpart who perceived parental rejection. The sample of the study comprised of 171 college going students (91 who perceived parental acceptance and 80 who perceived parental rejection) selected from various degree colleges of Ranchi University, Ranchi on the basis of PARQ score. To collect the required data for the present study Self-Esteem Inventory (Prasad and Thakur, 1977) and Emotional Intelligence Inventory (Mangal and Mangal, 1971) was administered on all subjects. Hindi Adaptation of Rohner's Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire, (PARQ, Prakash and Bhargava, 1978, Adult Form) used to identify parentally accepted and rejected students. The obtained data were analyzed with the help of Mean, SD and 't' test. Result shows that parentally accepted students have high level of self-esteem and emotional intelligence in comparison to the parentally rejected students. On the basis of obtained result, it was also concluded that both self-esteem and emotional intelligence is affected by parental behavior.

**Key Words:** Parental Acceptance -Rejection, Self-esteem and Emotional Intelligence

## **25. LEARNING SCIENCE BY STUDENT ROLE-PLAY (Advantage to the disadvantaged groups)**

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The combination of conventional teaching and out-of-school approaches should enable children to experience the three dimensions of education - the ethical and cultural, the scientific and technological, and the economic and social.

‘Learning The Treasure Within’, Delor’s Report. (UNESCO Report of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century)

Role of performing arts is very significant in education. Art in any form engages with the creative side of the brain, it also provides an ideal balance in the patterns of study for the learners. Art can be very useful to help the disadvantaged groups of students to become successful learners through active participation in subjects like science and mathematics.

We are living in the modern age of science and technology. Progress in science has made life better with improvement in health, energy, transport and communication sectors. But when man-made issues disturb the ecological balance, causes harmful environmental pollution, then we have to look at the objectives and methodology of science teaching in retrospect.

Role play in classroom situations can correlate science concepts with prevailing social and environmental issues, and make a better impact on the student’s understanding and learning. It can also be helpful in bridging the learning gaps between genders, between the gifted learners and the slow learners, between urban and rural learners.

In this study the researcher has tried to analyse and interpret the result of the survey regarding the perception of 30 primary and 30 secondary school teachers about adopting the role-play method of teaching in science subjects and ascertaining the general awareness of the teachers about its scope in the classroom situations. Majority of the sample teachers agreed that role-play is a better approach for engaging students and allowing them to interact with their peers and learn in the process. Some challenges in this approach were also raised by the respondents which need to be focused for the benefit of all the learners.

**Key Words:** Role-Play, Communication, Learning, Science, Disadvantaged Groups

## **26. DEPRESSION AND PERCEIVED QUALITY OF LIFE IN YOUTHS**

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Today depression has become a major problem for humanity which produces various adjustment related problems in day to day life. Present study examined the effect of depression on perceived quality of life of adults. Sample consists of 60 adults (30 males & 30 females) for the age range of 21-40 years. Sample was selected across Varanasi district by purposive sampling technique by using Depression Scale (Karim and Tiwari, 1986) and P.G.I Quality of Life Scale (Moudgil, Verma and Kaur, 1998). Results show that male perceived high depression as comparison to female and there is no significant difference between male and female on quality of life. It is also found that there is significant negative association between depression and quality of life of adults.

**Key Words:** Depression, Quality of life

## **27. FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR FARMARS' SUICIDE IN INDIA**

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There is over 16000 farmers commit suicide every year in India. This rate is far above from the general population. Farmers are occupational category with high possibility of committing suicide than non-farming population. A systematic exploration of literature available on farmers' suicide. The period of the study would be over 10 years from 2008 to 2018. Through PubMed exploration 46 articles found whereas with the help of Google scholar over 5,660 articles were retrieved. Comprehensive and inclusive study approach reveals that there are so many factors that are attributes for the farmers' suicide.

**Key Words:** Farmer, India, suicide, intervention, impact, social issue.

## **28. PSYCHOLOGICAL MORBIDITY AMONG GERIATRICS LIVING IN OLD AGE HOME AND COMMUNITY DWELLERS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

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A comparative study was performed to evaluate psychological status of elderly living in old age home as well as in the community, in the city of Mysore. 100 subjects over 60 years of age were selected. Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale used to screen the study population for psychotic and non-psychotic symptoms. Men and women living in old age home had problem of helplessness, dependency and mental worries and more prone to psychological morbidity. 76 per cent of men and 68 per cent of women are very less close to their siblings compared to those living in community. Majority of elderly women in the community are dependent on their children. The overall prevalence of Psychiatric disorder was less in community dwellers.

**Key Words:** Nutritional status, Geriatrics, Old age home, Community

## **29. EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE AMONG TRIBAL ADOLESCENTS-A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

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The present study is a systematic review that aims at understanding the factors that influence psychological resilience among tribal adolescents who are at-risk for healthy psychosocial development. The tribal adolescents are confronted with a number of risk factors in various systems like family, school and community. A number of problems like hostility, truancy, sleep problems, unrealistic fears, isolation, resistance to authority, violation of rules, recurrent distress, defiant behavior, aggression, social withdrawal, stammering, fire setting, fear of animals, exam phobia, self-injuries behavior, fear of being alone, soiling clothes, nutritional deficiency, and communicable diseases are reported in this at-risk group. Resilience is the ability to overcome the adverse effects of exposure to risk factors and effectively use protective factors for successfully adapting to the adverse conditions. The focus of research is on understanding the specific protective and risk factors, and the patterns of resilience of school-going adolescents in a tribal area. The findings of the study could be useful for NGOs and governmental organization for designing policy implementation in the area. This study finding can provide insight into the lives of adolescents from tribal communities and suggest multilevel interventions to enhance their psychological strengths to improve their resilience.

**Key Words:** Resilience, tribal adolescents, risk factors

### **30. ADJUSTMENT OF HINDUS IN MUSLIM DOMINATED VILLAGES**

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With the objective of investigating into the effect of variation on religious dominance on home, health, social, emotional and overall adjustment of Hindu villagers Hindi Adaptation by Mohsin – Shamshad – Jehan of Bell Adjustment Inventory was administered on 100 Muslim dominated villagers and 100 Hindu dominated villagers of Saran district of Bihar. Analysis of data revealed that Hindu villagers living in Muslim dominated villages were significantly lower than their Hindu dominated counterparts on health, social, emotional and overall adjustment. On home adjustment there was not found significant difference between the two groups.

**Key Words:** Hindu, Muslim, Dominance, Adjustment and Villagers.

### **31. INTERNET ADDICTION AND DEPRESSION**

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The addictive behavior of internet use among adults affects their behaviour and mental health. The behavioral problems of these young adults become an issue of leading concern over the past couple of years. For the present investigation the sample consist of 150 college students randomly selected from colleges of Saran district. By applying Jung's IAS. we selected 75 internet addicted youth and rest 75 non-addicted youths. we used Depression scale by S. Karim and R. Tiwari. Results revealed that internet addicted youth have significantly differ on Depression scale and shows higher level of Depression. From their non- addicted

counterparts. It means that excessive use of internet is becoming an addiction and it influences badly the psychological state of youths.

**Key Words:** Internet Addiction, Depression, young adults

### **32. HEALTH STATUS OF AUTO-RICKSHAW DRIVERS PLYING IN IMPHAL, MANIPUR**

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Driving auto-rickshaw becomes one of the most common and easiest ways of earning particularly by unemployed educated youths of Manipur. Unawareness of health condition due to continuous exposure to the stressful and polluted environment may affect the drivers leading to severe health conditions. Therefore, it is important to monitor the health conditions particularly for those who are continuously exposed to the environmental pollutions (air and noise). An attempt was made in the present study to understand the health status of the auto-rickshaw drivers plying in Imphal, Manipur and also to find out the potential risk factors associated with the health outcomes.

**Key Words:** Blood Pressure, BMI, WHR, Hb & Glucose Level, Respiratory Function Test



### **33. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY: INITIATIVE TO IMPROVE EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS**

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Education is essential component for the development of any country and society. Majority of India (Nearly 70%) still lives in villages; therefore the education system in rural area also plays a significant contribution in the growth of the economy. Education is the mirror of the society. The present education system so given has a western style and content, ignoring traditional structures and so has declined. Technology is touching every aspect of society and changing it dramatically. So much more could be done to bring the revolution in learning process in rural areas of India tapped by new innovations and discoveries in the field of education. By using technology mass education can be given and situation can be changed.

**Key Words:** Education, Rural Development, Education System, Economy, Technology.

**34. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY HELPS TO ASSESSING  
COAL WORKERS HELATH WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE  
TO DAMINI COLLIERY, M.P. INDIA**

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Science and Technology is an important part of our life, coal workers regularly contact with dust particles, which was negative affected on their health. It cannot be determined and diagnosed without science and technology. The present study was conducted among 400 male coal mine workers. Out of total mine workers, 205 workers was smokers and remaining 195 were non- smokers. Spirometry test revealed 9.75 % of workers were mild (26-30 years of age group), 20% moderate (31-35 and 36-40 years of age group), 6.25 % were moderately severe (41-45 years of age) and 12 % (from 46 years and above) of them was found severe obstruction stage in smoking workers. Non smoking workers were not affected by any types of obstruction, so there was significantly correlation between forced vital capacity and smoking workers. The results suggest that there is a need to improve their health and change their habits because it is more harmful to their health.

**Key Words:** Coal workers, forced vital capacity, lung function, spirometry test, dust exposure.

### **35. ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN MANAGING CHANGE FOR OVERALL EFFICIENCY**

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In spite of, the significant material progress made by the human being due to advancement of science & technology, mankind is still facing the crisis of humanity; peace and crisis of civilization and sustainability. We are facing terrorism, corruption, psycho-social conflicts, war & violence. Peace and harmony in individual, family, nation and world is lacking day by day. The root cause of all these new evils is due to imbalance of minds by speed development of science and technology which has given us materialistic comforts and done nothing at psychological & social level. All the evils of the society begin from minds leading to rise of hidden enemies within us which are rise of ego, pride, greed, jealousy, lust, attachment, anger, selfishness, injustice, cruelty or violence. So there is a need to purify our minds, psychological-social behaviour and develop a new model for development of overall efficiency that leads to harmonious civilization.

In this paper, the researcher analyses the relationship between positive psychology and development of efficiency in human beings for the progress of the nation. The researcher believes that positive emotions, engagement, meaning, personal well-being, and resilience may impact efficiency at different levels, ranging from the personal and interpersonal to community, the nation that will lead to global peace and harmony. Positive changes can definitely be brought in by inculcating values, positive attitude, motivation and socialization skills at Elementary School level where the human mind can be channelized to develop positive psychology. The researcher suggests that an instructional integrated programme is to be developed and implemented at Elementary School level to inculcate Affective Domain along with Cognitive Domain. An individual's positive experiences, personal well-being, and personal resilience may in fact contribute to personal and interpersonal efficiency.

**Key Words:** Psychology, Managing, Efficiency

### **36. RISK BEHAVIOUR AND HIV: A STUDY ON TRIBAL YOUTH, MEGHALAYA**

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Prevention of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus (HIV) infection has been an important public health challenge since the first AIDS case reported in 1981. A study was conducted to assess the risk behaviors and practices associated with the spread of HIV among 1200 tribal youths (17-24 years) of Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya. The findings provide the estimates of sexual practices, risk perception and HIV testing that cues towards the necessity of interventions targeting youths focusing on generating awareness regarding risk of HIV/AIDS. Moreover, stigma and discrimination should be addressed to encourage youths for HIV testing and acceptance in the society if infected.

**Key Words:** HIV/AIDS, Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya, Risk Behaviour, Tribal, Youths

### **37. NUTRITIONAL STATUS AMONG KANWAR TRIBE OF KORBA DISTRICT, CHHATTISGARH**

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Malnutrition is an underlying cause for more than half of child deaths worldwide. It is a major public health problem in developing countries and under developed societies. The Indian tribes are most deprived group of population and having mass scale of under nutrition

among the children. The aim of the present study was to assess the impact of parent's education on nutritional status of Kanwar girls and boys of Korwa District of Chhattisgarh. A cross sectional study was conducted on a total of 101 individuals; consisting of 30 girls, 20 boys and 21 male 30 female aged 0 to 14 and 15-45 years. The Kanwar are located in the states of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, in central India. Their language, Kanwari, is an Indo-Aryan language that is believed to be a dialect of Halbi. Kanwar are already deprived section of society still disparity in their educational attainment and socio-economic status matters in the nutritional status of their children.

**Key Words:** BMI, Underweight, Stunting, Wasting and Kanwar

### **38. FACTORS AFFECTING ONSET OF PUBERTY: AN INDIAN SCENARIO**

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Puberty is a stage in growth and development of individual which is responsible for reproductive and parenting success. In this period physiological change occurs due to hormonal change. It is seen that pubertal timing vary due to some intrinsic and extrinsic factors. To find out the most relevant factors affecting the onset of puberty among children. This has been found that over weight/obesity, Stress may expedite pubertal timing. Social-economical condition of family affect the pubertal timing, environmental, nutritional, and cultural life of individual also influence puberty. The implication and changes occurs in pubertal timing, factors encouraging mismatch between the age and onset of puberty has been pointed out by this review. Early screening, identification, intervention, and proper care will ensure optimize pubertal health of children from different issues related to onset of puberty.

**Key Words:** Children, Nutrition, Environment, Socio-economic and Psychology

### **39. EVOLUTION OF ACCESS TO EDUCATION: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY ON JATAVS OF DELHI/NCR**

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It is always interesting to negotiate evolution of education among weaker section of society. Even many researches have been done which specify the slow progression of educational attainments due to past stains which created harsh realities till now. It is a matter of concern to discuss the discourses on their educational history as well as current dilemmas which is filled with difficulties and struggle in the evolution of education. Though this paper is considering scheduled castes that are different people in context of their background and occupations which is created by various systems of stratification in India. In addition to this there are numerous hindrances on Scheduled caste, which resulted in late access and equity in educational attainment. Therefore, this paper is attempt to disclose one of the scheduled caste group who are named as Jatavs and these Jatavs usually come under the category of Chamars in Indian society. Even after many years of independence, Jatavs are still struggling to achieve desired education and they believe that education is only tool to gain self-respect, security and to make themselves self-sufficient. Therefore, this paper is going to discuss education among Jatavs who are still struggling to maintain their quality of education by exploring and understanding the process of migration connected with their memories of educational attainment. Not even this, the paper is showcasing their slow emergence in various fields with the help of education and how they are breaking barriers of caste and class stratification in India from anthropological perspective.

**Key Words:** Ethnicity, Family income, Gender

## **40. ADULT EDUCATION FOR EMPOWERMENT OF FARMERS**

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Adult education is a process of educating the adults who was not able to acquire the knowledge when they are young. This kind of education will help them to acquire better knowledge, skills so that they can solve their individual as well as community problems. In the present day, world with improved technologies and innovations, farmers need to educated enough to produce quality food products, to process it as well as to sale it with a good price for produce. Once their economic level improves, social condition as well as their material possession will be enhanced leading to Empowerment.

**Key Words:** Adult, Farmers, Empowerment

**41. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CYBER BULLYING  
REFERENCES TO URBAN AND RURAL AREAS  
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

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The present study main aim comparison on cyber bullying among urban and rural areas undergraduate students. The present research sample 120 students from Bhavnagar district areas different collages. In this research 2 x 2 factorial design was used for the research. Cyberbullying scale developed by Hinduja S. and Patchin J., (2015) was used. In this scale 18 statement and two dimension like Cyber bullying victimization and cyber bullying offending. Reliability: (1) Cyber bullying victimization scale (Cronbach's Alpha range 0.867-0.935) (2) Cyber bullying offending Scale (Cronbach's Alpha range 0.793-0.969). There is significant difference found in cyber bullying due to gender of the students. There is significant difference found in cyber bullying due to area of the students.

**Key Words:** Cyber Bullying, Urban, Rural, Undergraduate Students



## **42. A COMPARATIVE OF SELF CONFIDENCE AMONG TRIBAL AND NON-TRIBAL 12<sup>th</sup> STUDENTS**

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Aim of the research is to find out the self confidence among gender, types of students and types of faculty. So investigator selected three groups is gender second types of students and last one is types of faculty. All groups have 360 peoples. Data were collected from tapi districts. Scale was use for data collection is personal datasheet and self confidence scale developed by drekhagupta in 2005. 2x2x3 factorial design was used and data were analysis by 'f' test. Result show, there is no any significant effect on self confidence among male and female students (a). The non-tribal students' self-confidence is better than tribal students (b). There is no any significant effect on self confidence among arts, science and commerce students(c). The interaction between gender and types of students was significant effect on self confidence (axb). the interaction between gender and types of faculty was no significant effect on self confidence (axc). The interaction between types of students and types of faculty was significant effect on self confidence (bxc). the interaction between gender, types of students and types of faculty was significant effect on self confidence (axbxc).

**Key Words:** Self-Confidence, Gender, Types of Students, Types of Faculty.

### **43. LIFESTYLE AMONG MALE AND FEMALE UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE STUDENTS**

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Aim of the research is to find out the lifestyle among male and female undergraduate college students so investigator selected two groups one is gender and other is education stream, both groups have 120 challengers. In Data were collected from Anand city. Scale was use for data collection is personal datasheet and lifestyle Scale was developed by S.K.Bawa&S.Kaur (2012). 2x2 factorial design was used and data were analysis by 'F' test. Result show, Gender had no significant impact on lifestyle between male and female of under graduate college students. Area had no significant role on lifestyle between arts and commerce college students. There is no significant interaction effect on lifestyle between gender and stream.

**Key Words:** Lifestyle, Arts and Commerce Students

### **44. DISPUTES AND ISSUE IN KASHMIR**

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As we all know Kashmir is the Northwestern region of the Indian subcontinent. Kashmir valley is the biggest one in India. The valley is known to be the home of Sufism miscellany of left Islamic and Hindu customs. On the west part of its border is Pakistan. Conflict

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between India and Pakistan of Kashmir began in 1947. Pakistan and India became two independent sovereign states but unfortunately Kashmir could not enjoy freedom. People of Kashmir struggling for freedom more than fifty years. One can imagine the loss and sacrifice that have been offered and are still being offered by the Kashmir. Kashmir is known as Jammu & Kashmir. It shares its borders with India, Pakistan and China. It was under the rule of Raja Hari Singh. Its population ratio is 80% Muslims and 20% Hindus. At the time of partition of Kashmir was given a chance to join Pakistan and India. But some clash broke out in Kashmir. Pakistan always claims to settle this issue according to the UNO resolutions that give the people of Kashmir to decide about their accession. But India has one policy **'Avoid and Genocide'**. Therefore the last some years, there has been discussion between Pak & India. Though no collective decision could be taken. The present condition of Kashmir is getting worse dozens of casualties everyday. The terms of India & Pak have been hostile and they have fought 3 full wars wasting billions of dollars of their poor taxpayers. Both countries want to resolve the problems of Kashmir with graveness and temperance. Otherwise a nuclear war may break out in South East Asia. But this nuclear war affects only the innocent people, children's and their future. Nuclear affects arise with generation to generation. Let us pray and hope that the innocent people of Kashmir will finally win freedom. In these wars only those people were enjoyed who are separatist or leaders and their children. We must remember that our world is our home and earth is only the planet in the universe where life exists. We must learn to live happily with our neighbor. However, it is possible only if we settle all our disputes.

**Key words:** Customs, conflict, South East Asia, Dollars, nuclear

**45. EFFECT OF BMI ON THE BLOOD PRESSURE AND  
PULMONARY FUNCTION TESTS AMONG THE ADULT  
ANGAMI OF NAGALAND**

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To study the effects of BMI on the blood pressure and pulmonary function tests and its correlation among the adult Angami of Nagaland. For the purpose of this study, relevant cross-sectional data of the height, weight blood pressure and pulmonary function tests were collected from among the adults in the age group 21 – 60 years. Analysis of the data shows that males have a higher mean values for all the measurements, and the differences between the sexes were statistically significant. Blood pressure was found to correlate positively with BMI and statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$ . For pulmonary function tests, only forced vital capacity was statistically significant in the correlation with BMI. One-way ANOVA statistics also showed statistical significance ( $p < 0.05$ ) for blood pressure and forced vital capacity within the different categories of BMI. This studies shows that BMI has a positive association with blood pressure and forced vital capacity in both the sexes. Individuals with normal BMI had better physiological status compared to underweight, overweight and obese.

**Key words:** BMI, blood pressure, pulmonary function tests, Angami

## **46. TERRORISM IN INDIA: INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL INFLUENCE**

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Over last one decade, terrorism has become the single-most important menace facing the countries across the world. India is even not exempt from this phenomenon. Ironically, India's acceptance of secularism, plurality and tolerance for multiple faiths and beliefs has made it a fertile ground for many terror groups. Thus terrorism must be confronted intelligently, wisely and relentlessly and without fear or favour. It can be fought only by a united people, not by a people divided by religion. Conventionally prepared to escort the tight security border and people from the organised military and intruders is a decades old threat to the nation. Same nation is now being persistently challenged to defend themselves against virulent ideologies and individuals. Terrorism has the capability to cripple economies, social order and create un-expectable global crises, even dragging countries into wars. It is not as if there are no precedents in history. The first incident of terrorist attack occurred when a Serbian terrorist murdered Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and plunged the world into World War I, one of the bloodiest war in human Emergence of modern terrorism has been a complex phenomenon which is arising due to political, religious, ethnic and ideological differences among countries. India is not exempt to this phenomenon. Ironically, India's commitment to multi-diversity, plurality, secularism and tolerance for multiple faiths and beliefs has made it a convenient target of many terror India is sole witness of violent internal and terrorist outfit for last three decades.

**Key words:** Jihad, Ethno nationalist, Fundamentalism, Radicalisation

**47. SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY OF THE LAKE DWELLERS  
IN MANIPUR VALLEY – ISSUE OF WILD RICE**

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The subsistence-based economy of the people, who inhabit nearby the low-lying marshy areas and lakes in the valley of Manipur, is based on fishing and collecting of wild edible plants. Of these, wild rice, locally termed as *wainuchara* (*Oryza rufipogon*) happens to be the main cereal collected as peoples' main economic pursuit. The present paper tries to enumerate the factors that led to the exploitation of wild rice grown in the Loktak lake as the continuing subsistence strategy. It is seen that these natural factors enhance the people to go with such subsistence pattern as the only feasible strategy of adaptation.

**Key words:** Subsistence economy and strategy, *Wainuchara*, Loktak Lake, Manipur

#### **48. PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PRETERM BIRTH IN INDIA: A REVIEW**

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Preterm birth (PTB) is a significant health concern and a leading cause of infant mortality and morbidity worldwide and often contribute to various health complication later in life, both in mother and child. The present review paper focuses on the available literatures to understand the prevalence rate of preterm birth among Indian population. Moreover, an attempt was also made to discuss the potential risk factors of preterm birth in India. The prevalence rate of preterm birth among the general population varied from 2% to 25.6%. However, the prevalence rate varied from extreme preterm (7% to 60%), very preterm (22% to 52.6) and moderate to late preterm birth (18% to 55%) respectively. Several factors such as low socio-economic status, inadequate antenatal care, prior preterm birth, infections during pregnancy, maternal medical disorders like anaemia and advance maternal age have been shown to be associated with PTB. The rate of preterm birth might be undoubtedly decrease by better prenatal care for all pregnant women. Most etiological factors are modifiable, and preconception counselling should emphasize and address these problems.

**Key words:** Preterm birth, socio economic status, antenatal care, maternal medical disorders, infections.

## 49. PERSONALITY PREDICTORS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AMONG URBAN ADOLESCENTS

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Urban adolescent can encounter elevated disturbance in several areas, such as excessive pressure to achieve, disconnectedness in family, adjustment and socialization problems. The factors that contribute to these kinds of problems are individual personality traits like emotionality, low self-esteem, lack of parental supervision, peer neglect etc. Studying those personality traits that could influence the problem behavior is essential for managing those traits. A convenient sample of 422 students in the age group 12 to 16 years, from 06 CBSE schools located in Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, was selected. The participants completed self-report measures of personality and psychological problems in terms of internalizing and externalizing problems. Multiple regression analysis was carried out to find the personality trait that best predicts the problem behavior. The results showed that personality traits honesty and humility, and extraversion negatively predicted internalizing problems, and emotionality positively predicted internalizing problems. Honesty and humility, extraversion, agreeableness and conscientiousness negatively predicted externalizing problems. Further, honesty and humility, agreeableness and extraversion negatively predicted psychological problems in total. From the present study it can be inferred that the psychological problems can be controlled by strengthening positive personality traits. Further personality development programs for young people can include positive education.

**KEY WORDS:** Personality, problem behavior, urban adolescents



## **50. A STUDY OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, SELF ESTEEM AND MOOD OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IN SARAN DISTRICT**

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In the present study, we explored the association between emotional intelligence, mood and self esteem. Emotional intelligence has been defined as the ability to adaptively perceive, understand, regulate, and harness emotions in the self and others. Those who write about emotional intelligence usually postulate that high levels of it contribute to success in important realms of life, such as education, work, and relationships. Evidence exists that emotional intelligence can be conceptualized and validly measured as either ability or a personality trait. This research also indicates that there are two distinct mood characteristics, typical positive and typical negative affect. Positive and negative affect seem to be separate dimensions that do not correlate substantially with each other. High positive affect comprises feelings of enthusiasm and alertness, whereas low positive affect involves feelings of sadness and lethargy; high negative affect comprises aversive affect such as anger and fear, whereas low negative affect involves feelings of calmness and serenity. Positive mood seems to support approach behaviour, while negative mood seems to support avoidance behaviour, and the two affect systems appear to follow somewhat different neural processes. Both low positive affect and high negative affect have been found to relate to general distress and dysfunction, depression, and state anxiety. Bednar, Wells, and Peterson suggested that level of self-esteem is the outcome of a self-evaluative affective process. In other words, when people feel they are doing well they feel good about themselves and have higher self esteem. Much research has focused on the beneficial aspects of self-esteem and has found that high self-esteem is related to a variety of positive mental health indices,

such as less depression, less anxiety, less loneliness, less social anxiety, and less alcohol and drug abuse. Smith and Petty found that high self-esteem was related to positive thinking in an unpleasant situation. However, recent research has also found that in some individuals excessively high self-esteem may also have negative correlates, such as higher aggression. Emotional intelligence comprises the ability to adaptively understand and regulate emotions.

**KEY WORDS:** Emotional intelligence, self esteem and college students

## **51. IMPACT OF PARENTING STYLE ON MENTAL HEALTH OF MUSLIM FEMALE ADOLESCENT STUDENTS OF RANCHI TOWN IN JHARKHAND**

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The paper aims to examine the impact of parenting style, nature of school and family income on mental health of Muslim female adolescent students of Ranchi town in Jharkhand. 80 authoritarian and liberal parents (mother), nature of school (private and government), and family income (high above 50,000 per month and low, below 30,000 per month) selected by stratified random sampling for the study. A 2x2x2 factorial design was used in the study and mean, SD, and t-ratio were applied for the analysis of data. **General Health Questionnaire** (GHQ-12) by Shamsunder et.al. (1986) Gautam et.al. (1987), **Multi-Dimensional Parenting Scale** of khokher and chouhan (1985) & Mental Health Inventory of Jagadish and Srivastava (1983) were used for data collection. Results revealed

that students who received authoritarian parenting style had bad mental health whereas students who received liberal parenting style. Nature of school and family income also effect the mental health of Muslim female adolescent students. Level of mental health was found better in private senior secondary school students compared to government senior secondary school students and high family income groups had better mental health compared to low family income groups.

**KEY WORDS:** Parenting style, Mental health, Nature of school, Family income

## **52. ROLE OF ANTHROPOLOGY IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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Anthropology studies the community culture and the people in detail to explore the cultural principles of adaptation. Adaptation to natural environments through cultural usages, are the contributions of worldwide human communities. The variations in principles are accorded to the respective environments, and in practice through performances. Social capital generated through the performances and maintenance of tradition, becomes the spine of community culture and is distinct from others with its subjective intentions and obligations.

Rural development considers the human communities in rural bases which are more in number than the urban bases. Being part of the tradition, very fewer changes are marked in their sustainability and the quality of life. Human rights are not well understood by the rural people rather they possess their family property, work for family/kinship obligations and engage in traditional performances. Hence justifying human rights through the cultural code of conduct can only be extended through the anthropological research. Research findings can be utilized by the Governmental Non-governmental officials to execute the programmes for the rural development.

Thus Anthropology can help to implement the developmental programmes within the socio-economic contexts which can ensure the better possibility of acceptance, participation and innovation by the community (rural) members.

**KEY WORDS:** Rural development

### **53. PRANAYAM AND EMOTIONAL STABILITY OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS**

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To see the effect of Pranayam on Emotional stability of adolescent girls, Mental Health Battery (MBH) constructed and standardized by Singh and Sengupta was administered on 200 adolescent girls. Then after this group of adolescent girls was divided into two sub-groups- each of one hundred. One group was treated as experimental group and second group was treated as control group. Experimental group was provided training and practices of Pranayam for 20 minutes per day for one month. After this MHB was again administered on both sub-groups. The comparison of emotional stability scores of experimental and control groups revealed that there was significant improvement in emotional stability of experimental group, but such improvement was not found in control group.

**KEY WORDS:** Adolescent's girls, Pranayam, Emotional stability, Mental Health

## **54. LEVEL OF OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATION AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG MIGRATING LABOUR YOUTH OF RANCHI DISTRICT OF JHARKHAND**

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Human migration is the movement by the people from one place to another with the intension of settling temporarily or permanently in the new location. The tribal community of Jharkhand have high rate of migration as low coast labours. They have very less availability of nutritious food, pucca houses, health facilities and job opportunities. Such things push them to migrate big cities, not only in Jharkhand but other states in India. This paper examines the level of mental health and occupational aspiration among rural migrating labour youth of Ranchi district of Jharkhand state. The data was collected by stratified random sampling technique. Sample was based on two sub-groups of religion (Hindu and Christian) and gender (male and female). The sample of 200 rural labour youth was drawn from some selected blocks and villages of Ranchi district. General Health Questionnaire (GHQ)-12 by Shamsunder et.al.(1986) and Goutamet.al.(1987) was applied to measure the level of mental health and Occupational Aspiration Scale(OAS) by Dr. Grewal (1975) was used to measure the level of occupational aspiration. Results revealed that there was no significant difference between Hindu and Christian labour youth on the level of mental health but Christians have slightly high level of occupational aspiration. In other hand male sample group have shown high level of occupational aspiration but poor mental health as compare to their counterparts.

**KEY WORDS:** Gender, Occupational Aspiration, Mental Health, Migration, Religion

## 55. LEARNING AGE IN HUMAN LIFE

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The learning abilities were observed in human being till its death. Human society should aware about its goal or the journey of human life. Due to this reason these study plane were formulated. Keen interest and minute observations with these successive studies and day to day recorded readings were showed the foot prints for the learning ability in human life. Children going to the anganbadi Kendra as well as the men, woman old and young of all sections of human society were chosen for study. Month wise readings were taken into consideration. From 15<sup>th</sup> January (2017) to 14<sup>th</sup> January (2018) and from 15<sup>th</sup> January (2018) to 14<sup>th</sup> January (2019), the complete two years or 24 months were vested in collection of recorded readings. On the basis of calculated data infants of 3 to 5 years age were found more competent learners to all age group in human life.

**KEY WORDS:** Learning, comparative study and growing children

## 56. A STUDY ON CAUSES AND IMPACT OF LAND ALIENATION AMONG THE GARO TRIBE OF LANGKONA VILLAGE OF ASSAM

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The tribes of India reflect a very unique and colorful picture of Indian culture that is a contrast to the modern trend. With more than 84.4 million, India has the largest population of the tribal people in the world. Garos are one of the major tribe of Assam and found in the

contiguous regions like Kamrup and Goalpara districts of Assam. The history of land alienation among the tribes began during British colonialism in India when the British interfered in the tribal region for the purpose of exploiting the tribal natural resources. Land is the only tangible asset of tribal family. This paper makes an attempt to understand the various causes and impact of land alienation due to several reasons among the Garo tribes. A study was conducted on the Garo population of the Langkona village in the Kamrup rural district of Assam. Schedules and household surveys and, unstructured interviews and observation method had been employed to collect data regarding the changes in the field of agriculture and their assets related to land with livelihood pattern of the population. Questions regarding the impact of land alienation and the changes in their economy were taken into account. The study helps us understand the various effects of the loss of their land due to the rapid growth of industrialization, urbanization and intervention of the non-tribal population in the tribal territories and inefficiencies in the conservation of tribal lands. The study results show us how the people have reacted to the change, their adaptation process and the consequent outcomes stemming from it.

**KEY WORDS:** Land Alienation, Tribe

## **57. ROLE OF BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE IN ATROCITIES AGAINST WOMEN**

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Atrocities against women are on the national agenda. It is also known as gender-based and sexual violence, collectively, violent acts that are primarily or exclusively committed against women and girls. Atrocities against women “is understood as atrocities (violation) of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and shall mean all acts gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological or economic

harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life Government in making frantic efforts to find solution in 1993 united nations Generally Assembly Resolution on the Declaration on the Elimination of violence against women. atrocities violence occurring in the family o0n domestic unit including, physical and mental aggression emotional and psychological abuse, rape and sexual abuse or occasional partners.

**KEY WORDS:** Atrocities, Violence, Women, Discrimination

### **58. IMPACT OF FLOOD ON PHYSICAL GROWTH OF CHILD IN RUDRAPRAYAG DISTRICT UTTARAKHAND, INDIA**

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Child health and flood are highly prevalent public health issues in many developing countries, yet we have little understanding of precautionary strategies for effective deal with conditions. Education has been recently highlighted as key to reduce the societal impacts of flood, but there is a lack of studies assessing to what extent parental education may prevent post-flood child health. This study aims to improve the understanding of the relationship between exposure to floods and growth and nutrition among children aged 3-18 years in Rudraprayag. Study was carried out in Rudraprayag district (UK) within one month. In total, 152 female 177 males' children were measured. The association between various malnutrition indicators and exposure to floods was assessed among child aged 3 to 19 years. Children, especially those in lower income, grow more slowly in the aftermath of a flood they experienced and education of the parents play important role on child health to coping with the impact of flood. We found that the impact of flood is more among the child of lower income and child whose parents are not educated.

**KEY WORDS:** Flood, growth of children



## **59. A STUDY OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND MENTAL HEALTH IN TRAFFIC POLICE**

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The purpose study researcher tried to know the level of emotional intelligence and mental health in traffic police. The scope of research of the present study was education and psychology . The present research was a quantitative research according to its implementation form. This study aimed to examine emotional intelligence and mental health in a sample of Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad city. Total 120 traffic and gneral police were taken among then 60 males and 60 females. Tool was used thingujam and ram (2000). It consistsof 33 items. This items are answered on a five point likart scale gujarati translation by Dr. Ladani and Mental health inventory by dr. A.B. jansari , harkant Badami and charulata was used reliability of this test is 0.90 grades and validity at 0.67 of presently discussed test . The hypothesis has been accepted is this study and there is not significant different between traffic and general police butIt clearly indicates that male and female in traffic police have a similar level of emotional intelligence and mental health.

**KEY WORDS:** Emotional intelligence, mental health and police.

## **60. INNOVATIVE ASSESSMENT PEDAGOGY (USING IN CLASS POSTER PRESENTATION)**

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In recent years, the collaborative learning pedagogy has evolve out with extensive result oriented methods like, in class activities of engaging students or participants in various learning methods.

The parameters in existing methods as explained in bloom's taxonomy, with various levels of studying like remembering, understanding, applying, analyzing, evaluating, creating or designing are considered with some different perspectives, along with some existing methodologies which are collaborated with proposed methodology and found worth to enhance the teaching and learning. Few experimental results are provided here with such parameters implemented in some examples by considering different levels of the students like undergraduate, postgraduates.

By comparing and analyzing the proposed methodology with an existing teaching methods we can conclude that, organizing the productive interactive sessions with certain predefined activities will lead the students to learn the contents of the full syllabus, which in turn helps all students to prepare for the exam and due to this even an average student can be benefitted and learn the topics effortlessly.

**KEY WORDS:** Bloom's Taxonomy, Poster presentation, Internal continuous assessment (ICA), Poster contest.

## **61. EGO-STRENGTH, DECISIVENESS, EMOTIONAL STABILITY AND ADJUSTMENT INFLUENCING MENTAL HEALTH AMONGST RURAL INHABITANTS**

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The present empirical study was conducted on 120 undergraduates rural respondents belonging to Patna District using incidental-cum-purposive sampling technique. The main purpose was to examine the effect of ego-strength, decisiveness, emotional stability and adjustment on mental health of the respondents. It was hypothesized that there would be significant effect of ego-strength, decisiveness, emotional stability and adjustment on mental health of the respondents. For the purpose MMHSI by Kumar and Thakur, SDPI and Mohsin-Shamshad Bell's Adjustment Inventory were used to measure mental health, ego-strength, decisiveness, emotional stability and adjustment of the respondents. Besides, a PDS was used to get other necessary informations relating to the respondents. The Scales were employed and data were obtained and were treated using-t-test. The results confirmed the hypotheses. It was concluded that psychological factors under study are conducive to mental health. Respondents belonging to high groups in respect of ego-strength, decisiveness, emotional stability and adjustment excelled over their counterparts groups of respondents in terms of mental health.

**KEY WORDS:** Mental health, Ego-strength, decisiveness, Emotional stability, Adjustment

## **62. COMPARISON OF SOME PERSONALITY TRAITS BETWEEN NORMAL AND HIV INFECTED PERSON OF RURAL SAMASTIPUR**

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The present study was conducted on 80 HIV infected person and 80 normal. The infected patients were selected from hospitals located at Samastipur district. The purpose was to compare the HIV infected person with normal in terms of some personality correlates like emotional stability, decisiveness, self-concept and ego-strength. It was hypothesized that the HIV infected respondents would differ from normal in terms of level of emotional stability, decisiveness, self-concept and ego-strength. For the purpose SDPI was used to measure emotional stability, decisiveness, self-concept and ego-strength the respondents respectively. Besides, a PDS prepared by the researcher was used to get the other necessary information about the respondents. The Scales was employed and obtained data were treated using t-test. The results upheld the formulated hypothesis. It was concluded that HIV infected respondents and normal differ significantly in terms of emotional stability, decisiveness, self-concept and ego-strength. Normal personal excelled in terms of emotional stability, decisiveness, self-concept and ego-strength. It is concluded that HIV infection has adverse impact on personality traits under reference.

**KEY WORDS:** HIV, Emotional stability, decisiveness, self-concept, Ego-strength

### **63. PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE: A NEGLECTED DIMENSION OF INTIMATE PARTNERS' VIOLENCE AMONG MARRIED COUPLES OF DUMKA TOWN**

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**Meera Jayaswal**

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Psychological abuse is one form of Intimate partner violence (IPV). IPV is a domestic violence by a current or former spouse or partner in an intimate relationship. IPV can take a number of forms including physical, verbal, emotional, economic and sexual abuse. Recently, IPV has been recognized as a major global public health problem, as well as serious human rights abuse. IPV crosses cultural, geographic, religious, social and economic boundaries. The consequences of intimate partners violence are several-psychological, social, economic, psychical etc. The present paper is focusing on the prevalence of psychological abuse among married couples of Dumka town. To measure the prevalence of psychological abuse among married couples of Dumka town, to examine the impact of gender, age and religion on the psychological abuse among married couples of Dumka town. 200 married couples were collected of Dumka town selected by stratified Random sampling A 4x2 factorial design was used. Stratification were- religion (Hindu, Muslim, Sarna and Tribal Christian x age of the married couples (25-34 years and 35-44 years). Thus, there were 8 strata and from each stratum, 25 married couples were selected randomly making a total of 200 married couples. 27% of the married couples were not exposed to psychological abuse, 65% were exposed to low psychological use, 6.2 % were exposed to moderate abuse and .1% was highly exposed to. Gender and age of the married couples did not have impact on psychological abuse but the religion had.

**KEY WORDS:** Psychological abuse, Intimate partner violence, Married couples, Domestic Violence, Intimate relationship, Sarna.

## **64. RELIGIOUS BEHAVIOUR WITH REFERENCE TO DIFFERENT AREA OF CANCER PATIENTS**

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Aim of the research is to find out the religious behaviour among area and family types of cancer patients. So investigator selected two groups one is area second is family types. All groups have 200 cancer patients. Data were collected from central Gujarat. Scale was use for data collection is personal datasheet and religious behaviour scale developed by Rajmanikam, 2x2 factorial design was used and data were analysis by 'F' test. Results show that there is significant difference between rural and urban cancer patient on religious behaviour. There is significant difference between joint and nuclear family of rural and urban areas cancer patients. There is significant interaction effect of religious behaviour on area and family types of the cancer patients.

**KEY WORDS:** Religious behaviour, Area, Family types

**65. A STUDY OF THE CAREER NEED ASSESSMENT OF  
ADOLESCENCE STUDENTS OF MORARJI DESAI  
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS OF KARNATAKA”**

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Choosing a career is not an event. It is a prolonged process. Career choice is one of the most important decisions to be undertaken by an individual as it affects the whole gamut of his/her life. The career decisions made early in one's life have a direct impact on subsequent success and satisfaction. Secondary school stage is the most important and critical juncture in the life of adolescence because during this period he/she should start thinking about making his/her tentative career choices that are to be in tune with life goal. It is in this context a study has been planned to assess the career needs of rural adolescence students of Morarji Desai Residential Schools (MDRS) of Karnataka. The findings *inter-alia* reveals that the rural adolescence students do not have any awareness about the emerging career fields. Schools do not have adequate resources and the teachers seldom support in career planning. The paper concludes with the need for having a structure approach to much needed 'Career intervention Programme' for the adolescence students.

**KEY WORDS:** Career Needs, Career Counselling, Career Awareness

## **66. ESTABLISHMENT OF MULBERRY SAPLING BY SOILLESS CULTURE**

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India is 2<sup>nd</sup> largest country in the silk production, after china and India has 2,82,244ha mulberry cultivated area, 1,66,000ha in Karnataka during 2018-19. And our CSB aim to increases 20% mulberry cultivation area of the year of 2020-23. In generally initial development of mulberry is very important but according to mulberry nursery management we get very less of profit because of serval pest and disease(we get healthy 30 sapling out of 100 saplings , rest of 70 sapling are damaged) that's why we are planning for ' creation of mulberry sapling in nursery by using soilless culture /hydronics method'. Through this we are getting around 90% saplings in a scientific manner in smaller area with 100% efficiency with providing essential nutrients particular saplings for giving high yield in mulberry garden finally result indicates that wastage of mulberry sapling reduced through the method of hydronics.

**KEY WORDS:** Mulberry sapling, hydronics method, pest and diseases, essential nutrients



## **67. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY AND REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY**

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Ambedkar viewed democracy as an instrument of bringing about change peacefully. Democracy does not merely mean rule by the majority or government by the representatives of the people. This is a formalistic and limited notion of democracy. Like many other national leaders Ambedkar had complete faith in democracy. Ambedkar made ceaseless efforts for the removal of Untouchability and the material progress of untouchables. From 1924 onwards, he led the Movement of untouchables till the end of his life. He firmly believed that the progress of the nation could not be realized without first removing Untouchability. Ambedkar held the view that the removal of Untouchability was linked to the abolition of the caste system and that it could be only by discarding the religious notions from the basis of the caste system. Therefore in the course of his analysis of the caste system, he examined the Hindu religious philosophy and criticized it. He did this boldly, often facing strong resentment from the Orthodox Hindus. This paper attempts to investigate Ambedkar's thought on democracy and removal of Untouchability. For this the researcher discuss about social and economic democracy, factors necessary for the successful Operation of democracy, removal of Untouchability, self-respect among untouchables and some of the important factors like education, economic progress, political strength, conversion.

**KEY WORDS:** Economic democracy. Untouchability

## **68. ROLE OF PARENTS TO IMPROVE PERSONAL RELATION WITH THE CHILDREN**

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Present paper aims to focus on the effective ways of dealing with the deteriorating problem of parent's child relationship. Nowadays number of working parents, serving in multinational companies are suffering and facing the healthy parents-child relationship problem. Mothers from the very conception till the birth remain busy to take care of her child. Parents tries to give them the best they can. Children's wants to seek the attention of their parents and are very satisfied with attention and affection from mother. However, parent's always seems to give more and wants to do more. It is called unconditional love for the children. Unconditioned love and physical well being safe guarding from the cyber world are such things which make child happy and satisfied. In this paper Author has suggested some remedial measures to improve personal relation with the children so that happiness and enthusiasm, glow and fragrance in the relationship may increase.

**KEY WORDS:** Enthusiasm, Fragrance, Remedial Measurers Unconditioned love, Cyber World, Safe Guarding.

## **69. NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN IN INDIA : A CRITICAL STUDY**

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One of the greatest problems for india is undernutrition among children. the country is still struggling with this problem. nutrition, the condition resulting from faulty nutrition, weakens the immune system and causes significant growth and cognitive delay. growth assessment is the measurement that best defines the health and nutritional status of children, while also providing an indirect measurement of well-being for the entire population. growing evidence suggest there exists a socio-economic gradient of childhood nutrition in india. the present paper is an attempt to measure the extent of socio-economic inequality in chronic childhood nutrition across major states of india and to realize the role of household socio-economic status (ses) as the contextual determinant of nutritional status of children.

**KEY WORDS:** Nutritional Status Of Children; Measures For Cure, Nutrition.

## **70. PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION LEVEL IN COLLEGE STUDENTS AND ITS RELATION WITH SLEEP: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY AMONG COLLEGE GOING STUDENTS OF SUBURBAN AREA OF KOLKATA**

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Depression is a mental state in which someone become sad and it is a feelings of unpleasantness. Major depressive disorder (MDD) also known as depression, is a mental disorder characterized by low mood. Prevalence of depression is higher in college going

students as most of them do not talk about depression. The present study was aimed to find out the prevalence of depression in college going students in a suburban area with a mixed population of different socio-economic status. Ninety-nine college going student were studied in suburban Kolkata for their depression level and its relation with sleeping hours. The study revealed that most the students were mild depressed but a large number students were on depressive state. The study also revealed that there were no relationship between depression and sleeping hours.

**KEY WORDS:** Depression, MDD, Sleep, mental state

## **71. REACTION TIME PERFORMANCE DURING TIME PERCEPTION: EFFECT OF TASK-DURATION**

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Time estimation is a well skilled ability of a person which must be needed in order to adapt effectively with his/her environment. Present study aims to investigate the effect of task-time on the reaction time performance of individuals during time perception. Fifty two students (Age -range 19-24 years;  $M_{age} = 22.4$  years;  $SD = 1.53$ ) were participated in the study. Within group design was utilized with three time-duration of working memory task as independent

variable and reaction time as dependent measure. The finding shows that participant reaction time was better under short in comparison to long and medium task-time duration.

**KEY WORDS:** Working memory, Time Perception, Reaction time, Time

## **72. EFFECT OF MENSTRUATION CYCLE ON MOOD, AFFECTION, MENTAL HEALTH AND VALENCE**

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Menstruation is a natural phenomenon experienced universally. In developing countries like India there is very little research on the said phenomenon and those accessible use maximum done in medical sciences. Female adolescence considers menstruation as a problematic issue. The aim of the study is to see the effect of menstruation cycle on mood, affection, mental health and valence. 30 participants has randomly selected during time and normal time (after 12-15 days). A 2X2 (condition X time) factorial design with repeated measures on best factor was used in this study. Participants were selected on the first day of menstruation. The result shows that menstruation cycle alter mood, affection, mental health and valence. These results may be used in women health issue.

**KEY WORDS:** Menstruation, Mood, Affection, Valence

### **73. PERSONALITY TRAITS OF RURAL COLLEGE LEVEL STUDENTS”**

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‘With The Objective of Investigating In To The Effect Of Residential Variation On Personality Traits Decisiveness, Responsibility, Emotional Stability, Masculinity Friendliness, Hetrosexuality, Ego-Strength, Curiosity, Dominance And Self-Concept Of College Level Students Diffreential Personality Inventory Of Singh And Singh(2002) Was Administrated On 100 Rural And 100 Urban College Level Students. The Comparion Of Scores In Different Personality Traits Of Rural And Urban Subject Revealted That Urban Group Was Significantly Higer Then Rural Group Of Decisiveness, Responsibility, Emotoinal Stability, Hetrosexuality And Curiosity Where As Rural Group Was Significantly Higer Then Urban Group On Masculinity, Friendliness And Dominance On Ego-Strength, Self–Consept Here Was Not Found Significant Diffrence Between The Urban Groups.

**KEY WORDS:** Personality, Traits, Rural , Urban

### **74. MOTIVATIONAL LEVEL OF BIHAR STATE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.(BSTDC) EMPLOYEES**

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The word motivation has been derived from motive which means any idea, need or emotion that promotes a man into action. Whatever may be the behavior of man, there is some stimulus behind it. Stimulus is dependent upon the motive of the person concerned. For

motivating employees, organizations must always work to support employees for their sustainability and for their financial growth. Satisfied and happy employees about their work are motivated to work better in an organization. Other factors also play a vital role in motivating employees then pay rates. Therefore management must do best to make available an environment of work which increases employee satisfaction even if the market is in uncertain conditions. This study examines the motivational factors which influences the employee performances in the organization. Effective motivational factors can increase employees as well as organisational performance. The results provide that most of the employees are satisfied with the motivational factors of the organization. As hypothesized, results have also supported the employee and employer relationships.

**KEY WORDS:** Motivation, organizational performance, motivational factors, employee performance, employee satisfaction

## **75. IMPLEMENTATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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Discusses the evolution of science and technology policy in India, its linkage with national developmental plans and the challenges ahead for India in science, technology and innovation policy. In India, as in many post-colonial countries, the state has played a major role in using science and technology for national development besides giving it a special thrust. In the global innovation discourse, India's capacity for frugal and inclusive innovation is recognized, and the National Innovation System is also bringing about change, with contributions from many quarters ranging from multinational corporations to grassroots innovators. Today, as India aspires to be a global leader in science and technology. This

makes better sense in the Indian context, as it links societal development with science and technology policy. It also reflects the current thinking on sustainable and inclusive growth.

**KEY WORDS:** India, Science, Technology, Development, Growth, National Policy

## **76. ROLE OF PLEASANT MIND IN OVERCOMING THE OBSTACLES ON THE WAY OF SUCCESS**

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It is said "Face is the index of the mind"; so also Prasanna Vadanam (Happy pleasant face) is the resultant of the happy state of mind. Happy mood of mind results in release of happy hormones such as endorphins, dopamine, serotonin etc. These types of hormones would keep person always with enthusiastic, energetic, optimistic and courageous in overcoming the obstacles while in attainment of Success.

Since ages past there is practice/ celebrate of certain festivals/rituals to attain calm/steady/ pleasant mind to overcome the hurdles/ obstacles. This paper describes/ explains the truths behind these practices with the application of Science and Technology of Yoga. Some solutions through the yogic exercises /kriyas/ mudras etc are also shown for the mankind to lead happy and peace full life to overcome the obstacles/failures on their way of success.

**KEY WORDS:** Yoga, Vedic hymns, slokas, Prasanna Vadanam, index, truth, functionary



## **77. POSTURE AND ITS IMPACT ON BODY DISCOMFORT AMONG PAINTERS**

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The present study was conducted to investigate occupational profile of painters and assess the intensity of body discomfort and various musculoskeletal disorders due to their occupation. The data was collected using a self-structured general profile sheet, occupational profile sheet and modified version of body discomfort scale (BDS) devised by Kroemer et al (1987). They were interviewed with the standard predesigned questionnaire. This paper focused on the effect of prolonged standing in relation to lower back, shoulder pain, lower limb or feet occupational MSD. The result of the study revealed that the painters were engaged in rigorous hand-intensive jobs for many years. Painters face many occupational health hazards.

**KEY WORDS:** Body discomfort, Postural disorders, construction workers

## **78. SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF LABOR CHILDREN AND NON-LABOR CHILDREN**

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The present era is the time of heavy stress, loneliness, poverty and competitions and so that to adjust with environment is too difficult. The aim of this study is to measure adjustment of labor children and non-labor children. The sample consisted of 100 labor children and 100 non-labor children with the equal number of boys and girls of patan district. The adjustment level was measured by “Social Adjustment Inventory” developed by Jansari (2011). The result indicates the significant difference between the social adjustment level of labor children and non-labor children. Significant difference found between the social adjustment of the labor boys and girls and between labor and non-labor girls.

**KEY WORDS:** Social adjustment, Children

## **79. IMPACT OF CHILD MARRIAGE ON NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF BENGALI MUSLIM WOMEN: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY**

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Child marriage is a substantial barrier to social and economic development of a country and a primary concern for women’s health. In West Bengal, there is a rise in the incidences of early marriage in recent times especially in Muslim community. The present study was

aimed to find out the impact of child marriage on nutritional status. 48 Muslim women from both districts of 24 paraganas of West Bengal were studied. Average age when study was conducted was 28.1 ( $\pm 3.8$ ) year. The average age at marriage was 19.1 ( $\pm 2.8$ ) year with a range of 15 -29 yr. 64% of women who got married in their childhood were under weight category and only 28 % were in normal category though most of them were at the lower end of normal category. On the other way, women those married in their adulthood after 18 years were less underweight compare to the women married in childhood. Only 39.1 % women who got married in adulthood were underweight category. Thus from the above study it could be concluded that child marriage had a negative impact on nutritional status after marriage.

**KEY WORDS:** Child marriage, Muslim women, BMI, Height, Weight

## **80. COMPARISON OF PALMAR DERMATOGLYPHICS AMONG WOMEN WITH AND WITHOUT BREAST CANCER**

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The present study is an attempt to compare the dermatoglyphic pattern of women with and without breast cancer. The study included 80 female participants (40 breast cancer cases and 40 controls). Fingerprints of the two groups were compared in terms of whorl,

loop and arch patterns, total finger ridge count (TFRC), absolute finger ridge count (AFRC), atd angles, pattern intensity index (PII) and main line index (MLI). Cases have significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) higher incidence of whorls than ulnar loops when compared with their control groups. Significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the mean values of MLI was also noted. Therefore, dermatoglyphics can be used as a screening tool for the prognosis of the disease, breast cancer. The present study instigates a platform for the early identification and determination of the disease.

**KEY WORDS:** Dermatoglyphics, Breast cancer, Whorls, Ulnar Loops, Prognosis.

### **81. VARIATION OF BONE MASS, LUNG VOLUME, OXYGEN SATURATION, HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL AND OBESITY: A STUDY ON THE THREE ETHNIC GROUPS OF TRIPURA**

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The present study was conducted in Tripura, in North Eastern India, in between several ethnic groups viz. Rupini, Tripuri, Kolui and others ethnic group. Subjects were 121 individuals, 75 females and 46 males aged from 20 to 85. Data has been collected on anthropometric, body compositional and physiological measures following standard procedure and instrument manuals strictly. Verbal consent was obtained from participants. Socio-demographic characteristics were collected through pre-tested questionnaire. The result of the present study shown a significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) positive relationship has been found between weight and bone mass are in three ethnic groups. A significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) positive relationship also has been found between weight and bone mass in case of three ethnic groups. A negative correlation has been found, which is statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ )

between bone mass and percent body fat in Tripuri. A significant relationship ( $p < 0.05$ ) has been found between age and bone mass. This is negatively correlated with each other in Koloï and Tripuri ethnic group. A significant relationship ( $p < 0.05$ ) has been found between bone mass and fat free mass in three ethnic groups. A significant relation ( $p < 0.05$ ) also been found between visceral fat and bone mass in Tripuri and Rupini ethnic groups. A significant relationship ( $p < 0.05$ ) has been found in lung volume and bone mass among three groups. A significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) relationship has been found between haemoglobin and bone mass are in Tripuri.

**KEY WORDS:** Anthropometry, Bone mass, Oxygen saturation, Body fat, Hemoglobin

**82. A STUDY ON THE PRESENT STATUS OF TRIBAL  
STUDENTS ATTITUDE, ADJUSTMENT AND LEVEL OF  
ASPIRATIONS IN RELATION TO ACADEMIC  
ACHIEVEMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN  
KARNATAKA STATE**

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Tribes are the people with different way of living and community life. The scope of the research is to create a database on the various aspects of Tribal students of Karnataka regarding their social, economical and educational status by collecting the information through various sources and methods. It is also aimed at studying tribal students' attitudes,

adjustment and level of Aspirations in Relation to Academic Achievement of Secondary School in Karnataka state. The study will be undertaken under several objectives. Several variables are considered for the study such as Academic achievement of tribal students, present status of tribals, Attitude, Adjustment, Aspiration, and Family Background, Government supportive Programmes for tribals and Parental Behavior of the tribal students. The sample size will be consists of 500 tribal students. The data will be collecting using relevant tools. For collection of data regarding Academic Achievement, the tool will be developed by the researcher. The data will be analyzed using different statistical tools such as Differential analysis, ANOVA, Correlation analysis, Graphical representation, Regression Analysis, Path analysis etc., to test the several null hypothesis formulated for the study. Based on the findings, the conclusions will be drawn and educational implications will be suggested.

**KEY WORDS:** Tribals Students, Attitude, adjustment, Aspirations, Academic Achievement.

### **83. IMPROVING VISUAL MEMORY SKILLS THROUGH TANGRAM PUZZLE**

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Memory places a vital role in recognize things, recall and reproduce in day to day life. Even for students, Memory is one of the essential learning skill to poses and practice on a regular basis. Visual Memory is one such aspect of Memory which works on a regular practice and activation of human left brain. A previous study on Tangram shows that it will improve the spatial skills and motor skills among the students. In this research have taken 6 parentless and single parented boys from children's home and provided two months of regular practice of making various shapes and calculated the accuracy of shapes through the time taken. It was found that through regular practice they can easily recall and reproduce

the shapes in the short span of time comparing to the initial days. This means their visual memory getting improved over these shapes on a regular basis.

**KEY WORDS:** Tangram, Visual Memory, Practice, Recall, Reproduce, Recognize, Left Brain.

#### **84. STRESS TREND ANALYSIS AND ITS CHANGES DURING TIME COURSE IN A DECADE AMONG STUDENTS PURSUING DENTAL PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION - A LONGITUDINAL STUDY DESIGN**

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Dental education may lead to stressful episodes which might result in consequences without intervention. Modified dental environment stress (DES) Questionnaire was used. The present data was compared with the data of decade old dental students in similar settings and analyzed longitudinally using SPSS package. The pilot study from 2009 showed examinations and results as the major stress factors than superior's criticism and unemployment. A significant difference was evident between genders. High usage of internet was the difference noticed between the two periods. Early diagnosis and stress analysis would help in planning to secure the students from consequences.

**KEY WORDS:** Dental Education, Psychology, Behavior, Dentistry

**85. IMPACT OF SOCIAL SUPPORT ON PSYCHOLOGICAL  
AILMENTS AMONG A GROUP OF SLUM-DWELLING  
ELDERLY WOMEN**

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Elderly health and well-being becomes a major of the twenty-first century due to greying of world population. The objectives of this study are to assess prevalence of psychiatric disorders and impact of perceived social support on the psychological ailments among elderly women. This study includes total 300 Hindu slum-dwelling elderly women of age 60 years and above. The composite score of GHQ-28 indicates that the prevalence of distressed psychological health was quite high among participants which increased with age. Major source of physical and economic support was spouse, children, grandchildren. Psychological ailments such as social dysfunction and severe depression have maximum association with social engagement. Consequently, to give elders a better life we should strengthen the support system- to create a hassle-free comfortable environment where they can live successfully.

**KEY WORDS:** Population ageing, psychiatric disorder, perceived support



## **86. EXPERIENCING FAMILY CAREGIVING OF PEOPLE WITH DEMENTIA: A STUDY IN WEST BENGAL, INDIA**

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Caregiving to demented persons poses considerable challenge to health and wellbeing of caregivers. Present study tries to evaluate the mental health traits of family caregivers and its association with care recipient's behavioural problems, caregiver's level of support towards care recipient's daily activities and caregiver's sleeping time. Standardized questionnaires were used to collect data on caregivers' mental health traits, level of support they provided and the care recipient's behavioural symptoms. Adversity in mental health conditions were found among caregivers who offered maximum level of support to their care recipients with severe dementia. Mental health traits were also related to caregiver's sleeping time (hrs/day). In view of increased demented persons as well as caregivers, proper support and management is needed in near future.

**KEY WORDS:** Dementia, Family Caregiver, Mental Health

**87. 16 PERSONALITY FACTORS AS A TOOL FOR  
ASSESSMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAITS OF DRUG  
ADDICTS**

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Drug abuse is major problem that is devastating adolescents and constitutes a major concern round the globe. Some Common abused drugs that affect individual physically and mentally are Cocaine, cannabis, opium, Nicotine. The present research study is based on the assessment of various psychological traits of drug victims. A 16 personality factor questionnaire was used to evaluate personality traits of addicts of drugs like nicotine, cocaine, cannabis. Output recorded was converted from raw score to sten score. Graph was plotted to show the personality traits. The personality graph obtained as a result showed majority of them to be reserved, undisciplined, less intelligent and strongly affected by feelings which reveals a strong connection between drugs and crime.

**KEY WORDS:** Psychology, 16PF, Personality, Nicotine, cannabis, Cocaine

## **88. AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISCOURSE OF THE RINGA- AN IDENTITY OF BONDA WOMEN**

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The Bonda also known as Bondo, with very few population is one of the Particularly vulnerable tribe of Odisha in the district of Malkangiri. Odisha with 62 numbers of vibrating tribal communities holds first position in India for varieties. The initiation of weaving and wearing natural fibre among the tribal societies has been a long history; involvement of developed societies and Government policies and their acculturation and assimilation with the tribal societies has resulted in replacement of natural fibre in clothing with cotton threads. This present paper is an attempt to explore the socio-cultural importance of a fibre made loincloth among the Bondas of Malkangiri district of Odisha. It also tries to ponder upon the social values of making process of Ringa among the Bondas. The indigenous tribal people of Odisha along with their culturally rooted aesthetic principles and associated moral and religious values emphasize their adornment pattern, art and craft as a unique one.

**KEY WORDS:** Bonda, Ringa, tribe, cultural identity, Odishaes

**89. PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC DISEASES AMONG THE  
GOND ELDERLY POPULATION OF KESLI BLOCK, SAGAR  
DISTRICT, M.P**

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Elderly population is becoming a major concern for the policy makers all over the world because they experience a high burden of chronic illness, disability, and co morbidity ageing is characterize as an accumulation of knowledge, wisdom and experience, but at the same time, it holds a dark side which leads them to overall dependency on the society, deterioration of health and mortality. This study was conducted among the Gond tribe of Kesli block of Sagar district, MP. The data was collected from 407 individuals (207 male and 205 female) of more than 70 years of age. The purposive sampling method was used. The collected data was analyzed by using MS-excel and SPSS. The findings of this study reveal strong association between literacy rate and chronic disease among the studied population where among people 3.2%, 50.4%, 2.0% was suffering from hypertension, Arthritis and Asthma respectively. Chi-square test was found significant ( $P > 0.001$ ) by comparing chronic diseases and education. There is a need to strengthen health education programs to increase awareness about chronic diseases among the people and emphasize preventive measures among this helpless tribal population.

**KEY WORDS**” Chronic diseases, Elderly, Literacy, Gond and Chi-square

## **90. CONTRIBUTIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN EVALUATING THE OBESITY IN RURAL FOLK**

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**Dr. SAA Latheef**

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Obesity is a socio-emotional and pandemic health burden in human populations. Anthropologists have been evaluating components of body mass index (BMI) and waist-hip ratio (WHR), measures used in evaluating general and central obesity as a part of anthropometric measurements in academic and research setting. Recently biological anthropologists are taking keen interest in evaluating obesity in geographical and ethnic populations. This presentation appreciates the efforts of biological anthropologists in investigating the obesity in rural populations of India. Studies on obesity were focussed on general obesity using BMI and central obesity by waist circumference, WHR, waist-height ratio, conicity index in populations spread in different parts of India. General obesity ranged from 0%-17.6% and central obesity from 37%-72%.

**KEY WORDS:** Obesity, general obesity, central obesity, rural populations

## **91. THE INFLUENCE OF AGE ON MENTAL HEALTH OF MARRIED WORKING WOMEN IN PATNA**

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The Present study is to find out the relationship between age and mental health of married working women, and to know whether the mental health of married working women is influenced by their age. The obtained data were statistically analyzed. The main finding of this study is that there was negative correlation between age and mental health of married working women and the mental health of married working women does not influence by their age.

**KEY WORDS:** Age, Mental Health, and Married Working Women.

## **92. PROSPECTIVE OF SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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The present study is aimed to develop the suitable model for sustainable rural development by redefining the approach for structuring the existing rural development schemes to make fit by designing a model for sustainable rural development. The sustainable rural development is to rebuild the villages as self-sufficient units for fulfilling basic needs of rural community, like balanced healthy nutritious food for all the rural community who are feeding the rest of mankind, health and educational facilities, civic amenities along with sustainable transport

systems and telecommunication systems. The extensive compilation was made of physical, demographic, and socioeconomic variables on a block level.

**KEY WORDS:** Rural development, Globalization, Smart Village, FDI

### **93. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF OVERT AGGRESSION & MORAL JUDGEMENT IN RELATION TO AGE AMONG CARTOON WATCHERS & NON-CARTOON WATCHER STUDENTS**

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The study aims at examining the viewing pattern of children with an eye on the influence of the cartoons as exhibited in their imitation of what they watch. The reason for embarking on this research is to know whether and to what extent cartoon on television makes school age children violent, aggressive and whether lacks moral judgement. The present study was undertaken to find out the association between moral judgement and level of Aggression among Cartoon watchers and Non-Cartoon watcher school students. A total of 120 children from grade 4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> were selected as sample from Ahmedabad, Gujrat. Data were collected with the help of the standardized tool “Moral Judgement Test” and Overt Aggression Test.

**KEY WORDS:** Cartoons, Overt Aggression, Moral Judgement, Cartoon Watchers, Primary School, Middle School.

**94 . OBESITY AND RELATED FACTORS AMONG SCHOOL GOING GIRLS IN MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MUSLIM GIRLS)**

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In many developing countries overweight and obesity are now so common that they are replacing more traditional problems such as under nutrition and infectious disease as the most significant causes of ill health. In 1995, there were an estimated 200 million obese adults worldwide and another 18 million under 5 years children classified as overweight. Childhood obesity is reaching alarming proportions with India reporting around 22% prevalence rate over the last 5 years in children and adolescents aged between 5-19 years. The study was a cross-sectional study. Study conducted in four schools from Kurhani block of Muzaffarpur district. 120 girls in the age group 7-12 years were selected randomly. Anthropometric measurement of weight and height has done by using weighing scale and height scale. Respondent's socio- demography, eating habit, physical activities and Knowledge about obesity and related factors were assessed by closed questions and opened questions. Near about three fourth (72.50%) of parents were illiterate. It is clear from the data that near about half (47.50%) of the girl's family earned below Rs. 5000. It was found that the 19.17% of the girls were obese while 25.83% of the girls were overweight. Study finding revealed that there was no significant relationship was found between nutrition knowledge of the girls and their obese status. A strong association between physical activities of the girls and their obese status was found in present study.

**KEY WORDS:** Obesity, Nutritional status, girls, Nutrition.



**95. A STUDY OF MODERATING EFFECT OF LOCUS OF CONTROL IN RELATION TO MOTIVATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES’**

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Motivation is an inner condition which inspire, encourage persons to take work on hand. Locus of control is the degree to which people believe that they have control over the outcomes of events in their lives, as opposed to external forces beyond their control. 240 industrial employees were selected to examine the moderating effect of locus of control. Appropriate tools were used to measure motivation & locus of control. For the Analysis of data ‘t’ test & correlation techniques were used. In the study it is observed that locus of control acts as a moderating variable in generating motivation among employees.

**KEY WORDS:** Motivation, Locus of control, Industrial employees

**96. GROWTH AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF THE  
SCHOOL CHILDREN OF SOUTH 24 PARGANAS, WEST  
BENGAL**

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The present study was an attempt to assess the growth and nutritional status of the school children by using Composite Index of Anthropometric Failure (CIAF). The study included 135 Government school children aged 6-8 years of South 24 Parganas, West Bengal. All anthropometric measurements like height and weight were recorded following the standard procedures. Various statistical tools were used and  $p < 0.05$  was considered as the significant level. The boys were found to be taller and heavier than the girls and chronological increase in height and weight suggested age-specific growth among both the boys and girls. Based on BMI, significant sex difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) was observed between the boys and girls. The overall prevalence of stunting (4.44%), wasting (21.48%), underweight (14.07%) and CIAF (27.41%) showed no significant sex difference. Thus, nutritional assessment studies instigate nutritional intervention programmes to ameliorate the nutritional status of the children.

**KEY WORDS:** Undernutrition, CIAF, Wasting, Z- Score, Stunting Index

## **97. A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY ON PERSONALITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN SMART VILLAGE IN CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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India lives in villages and if farmers are happy then only the city dwellers will be happy and prosperous. The future growth of Indian economy is in rural areas because urban places have almost reached to their saturation level. We must give top priority to the sustainable rural development which will positively impact quality of life of rural people. The top priority should be the creation of opportunities for youths in villages, thereby discouraging migration to cities. The upliftment of the rural socio-psychological condition of rural people which experience grave poverty issues the concept of smart village should be adopted.

**KEY WORDS:** Smart Village, Village Life, Quality of Life

## **98. ENTREPRENEURIAL BEHAVIOUR MEASUREMENT SCALE: DEVELOPMENT**

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Developing Entrepreneurial Behaviour in agricultural field is the need of the hour for Indian rural development. Demand of agricultural product is increasing day by day and therefore it is a big challenge before agricultural field. We need to enhance the capacity of our

farmers to meet these challenges. We will have to look at the psychological profile of the farmer along with policy frame work of the Government. This paper is an attempt to measure and develop entrepreneurial behaviour among the farmers by using sophisticated research design in the field psychology.

**Key Words:** Entrepreneurial Behaviour, Agriculture, Measurement Scale.

## **99. CARE OF RURAL BABY HEALTH AND IMMUNIZATION IN INDIA”**

**Dr. Sweta Shree**

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**Dr. Divya Rani Hansda**

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Immunization is one of the most cost-effective interventions to prevent the diseases and improve life expectancy. Immunization Programme is one of the key interventions for protection of children from life threatening conditions, which are preventable and it is a major public health intervention in the country. Immunization Programme in India was introduced in 1978 as Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI). The programmed gained momentum in 1985 and was expanded as Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) to be implemented in phased manner to cover all districts in the country by 1989-90. UIP become a part of Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme in 1992. Today, UIP is an integral component of the government's flagship Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) approach. India's Universal Immunization Programme is one of the largest in the world in terms of quantities of vaccine used, the number of beneficiaries, the number of Immunization session organized, the geographical spread and diversity of areas covered.

**KEY WORDS:** diseases, programmes, vaccine, Immunities, death and disability

## **100. STATUS OF MEDICAL REPORTS AND FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY TO JUSTIFY GROUND OF MENTAL ILLNESS IN RESOLVING MARITAL DISCORD**

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*Key words: forensic psychiatry, marital discord, law, judiciary, mental illness*

Mental health disorders refer to a wide range of impairment of mental health conditions that involve one's thinking, feeling, mood, and behavior occasionally and/or permanently affecting the ability to relate to others and function each day. The burden of mental illnesses continues to grow with significant bad impacts on health and major social, human rights and economic consequences in societies. This communiqué distinguish the status of mental illnesses in the vortex of clinical assessment in the Court of laws. The negative impacts of mental unsoundness collectively influence the social, marital and family lives and Institutions damaging as a whole. A sample population (n=16) was studied from mentally-ill spouses and control group following counseling techniques, court proceedings and judgments of conflicts. The Apex Court observed that the forensic psychiatry witness can justify the mental illness of the spouse in resolving marital discord following the Marriage Acts on true grounds. The Court prosecution revealed in cases, a critical complex situation on the roles of concerned Psychologists and Psychiatrists while refusing the summons that raised points of willful disobeying the Judiciary either as criminal intention or deliberate violation of rights.

**101. TOBACCO CONSUMPTION IN YOUTH REASONS AND  
PREVALENCE”**

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An investigation into the reasons and prevalence of tobacco consumption was taken up in Nalanda district of Bihar. The investigation purported to examine the reasons and its impact on Health. The investigation revealed the significance of social status, prestige in society and masculinity. The findings further revealed that Tobacco consumption in the youth praise in negative impact on the health of the youths causing so many serious diseases. Therefore the investigation can be a good line to the youth for maintaining good health, good physical and psychological health.

## **102. DETECTING MENOPAUSAL TREND: A STUDY AMONG THE HILL KHARIA TRIBAL WOMEN OF ODISHA USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK ANALYSIS**

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Menopause is a universal reproductive phenomenon in a woman's life when her reproductive capacity ceases and a 'period of transition' from reproductive to the non-reproductive stage of life is called peri-menopause. This transitional period plays an important role in aging women's biology and concurrent health problems, which begins due to the decline in function of the ovaries and continues till menopause is reached and also in the post-menopausal period. This present cross-sectional study included 126 Hill Kharia tribal women of Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. Among them 56 women belong to the peri-menopausal groups and 70 women belong to the post-menopausal group. Data was collected using a pre-structured schedule by interview method from those women who were willing to participate in the study. The present study was an endeavour to predict the prevalence of different menopausal problems among the peri-menopausal and postmenopausal women using the artificial neural network analysis. The mean ages of peri-menopausal and postmenopausal women were  $39.88 \pm 2.82$  and  $50.21 \pm 6.14$  years respectively. Menopausal problems were grouped under three main domains: vasomotor, urinary and vaginal. Neural network analysis reveals that from the vaginal menopausal symptoms, vaginal dryness was the most common problem among both the peri-menopausal (92.9%) and post-menopausal group (98.6%). The results of the study also unveil that

53.6% of the peri-menopausal women suffers from all the three menopausal problems like vaginal dryness, vaginal itching and hot flush before attaining the menopausal status. The classification accuracy rate of predicting the prevalence of menopausal problems was 65.6%. The present study unwraps a podium to focus on the menopausal health problems of the women and reinforces health awareness prevailing among them. This will further instigate early detection which will prevent recurrence morbidity among the women.

**Key Words:** Peri-menopause, Post-menopause, Vasomotor Symptoms, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, Forward conditional logistic regression, Network Analysis

### **103. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY RURAL PREGNANT AND LACTATING WOMEN IN AURANGABAD DISTRICT**

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Rural women are having inadequate financial and expert guidance for promoting socio-economic activity. Present research paper emphasis on economic problems encountered by rural pregnant and lactating women in Aurangabad district. For this study 600 sample (300 pregnant women and 300 lactating women) were randomly selected from Aurangabad district. Sample was selected randomly from Aurangabad district (MS) by personal interviewing with the help of structured interview schedule. The result indicated that the economic problems encountered by higher percentage of rural women during pregnancy



and lactation were Family could not provide sufficient and nutritious diet, Family could not provide prescribed medicine and nutrient supplements, Family expenditure got affected, Family could not send for ANC regularly and Women could not take up /continue wage work due to pregnancy.

**Key Words:** Economic Problem, Rural Women, Pregnant Women, Lactating Women

## **104. UNDERSTANDING THE PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRISONER'S CHILDREN THROUGH CAREGIVERS**

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Background. The children, whose parents are imprisoned, are vulnerable to psychosocial problems and are at-risk psychosocial development due to various personal and environmental reasons. The input of the caregiver takes up bigger place in the construct of overall psychosocial growth of the child.

Method. The present study tries to understand the caregiver's perception of the child's development using exploratory research design. The adults who take care of the children of incarcerated parents were the samples of the study. Semi-structured interviews with 12 caregivers of prisoner's children were conducted individually. The data of semi-structured

interviews were analyzed using thematic analysis. The interviews were coded, while major themes and sub-themes were generated from the data.

Findings and conclusion. Findings were reported at four levels of psychosocial development of children namely individual level, family level, school level and community level. The caregivers identified and expressed existence of risk factors for healthy psychosocial development at all four levels. The caregivers also expressed certain protective factors that perceived to help at all four levels of children's psychosocial development. The results of the present study revealed that protective factors balance out the effect of risk factors that may affect the healthy psychosocial development at various level of environment.

Novelty to existing literature. The inputs about the factors influencing the growth of the children of incarcerated parents from their caregivers are minimum.

Implications. The findings of the present study facilitate in exploring factors of resilience among prisoner's children.

**Key Words:** At-Risk, Psychosocial Development, Risk Factors, Protective Factors, Caregivers

## **105. ETHICS OF RESPONSIBILITY IN THE AGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

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The term 'Moral Responsibility' has two different uses: Retrospective Responsibility and Prospective Responsibility. In the first case the agent is responsible for what he has done, that is, the responsibility for the consequences of the work he has performed. In other

words the agent is morally responsible for his past actions as well as its consequences. Traditionally retrospective responsibility had a major role in the philosophical discussions; especially it deals with the issues like, freedom, and determinism. It also plays an important role on the legal issues related to responsibility. On the other hand, when it comes to Prospective Responsibility, the meaning of responsibility is based on the forward determination of what is to be done for the future.

In the first part of this paper different uses of the word 'responsibility' is discussed. The concept of moral responsibility in western thought will be brought in the second part of the paper. In the last part of this paper the recent approaches on the concept of responsibility will be taken up. In the paper an effort has been made to explain the needs of the new approach of the concept in this age of Science and Technology. The comparison between two different uses of the term makes us understand the demand of the change and its impact in human life. The primary aim of this paper is to highlight the concept of "Prospective Responsibility" and its significant role to understand the responsibility of the scientists and engineers, rather than make us involve ourselves in the traditional trends of thought on retrospective or duty based responsibility.

**KEY WORDS:** Responsibility, Age

## **106. PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND SUICIDE AMONGST INDIAN FARMERS AND THEIR FAMILIES: WHAT LIES AHEAD"**

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Aim and objective were psychological well-being and suicide amongst Indian farmers and their families: what lies ahead explores the existing causalities and correlates of the same using interviewing method wherein farmers from the states of MP and Tamil Nadu. The

researchers using semi-structured Well-being tool. Results emerged indicate that the farmers face high sense of social and economic rejection along with low tolerance to stress which leads to impulsive decision making of ending their life. It also results in the suffering of the living family members. Awareness-building about the availability of help, Role of Primary Mental Health centres and NGOs' along with sensible Policy-making in this regard are discussed and directions for future research in this area are suggested.

**Key Words:** Farmer Suicide, Resilience, Psychological well-being, Need for intervention

### **107. INVESTIGATION OF INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVE AMONG STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

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The present study is oriented towards investigating the interrelationship between emotional intelligence and achievement motive among students of higher education. These two psychological constructs can be considered as the basis of professional as well personal success in life, especially in regard to students. This is an era of vigorous competition in order to sustain as well as flourish in professional life. This fact prompted me to go for investigating if any interrelationships exist between emotional intelligence and achievement motive. I chosen emotional intelligence as the topic of study as because it provides the foundation for all sorts of adjustments and interrelationships and achievement motive is the key element in success of professional life which is crucial for a student. Secondly I involved students in higher education as because I wanted to work with youth who can be the key element in growth of our motherland, India

**Key Words:** Emotional Intelligence, Achievement Motive, Management Students

## **108. ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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Low literacy rate and underdeveloped infrastructure farmers in India lack proper access to information. They lack competence to interact with the government institutions and, consequently, their legal and political rights are routinely violated. The net result of this ignorance is bad governance, corruption and mismanagement of resources at local level. This paper proposes for the establishment of 'Information and Communication Center' (ICC) at Union Council level. By design, ICC would use information technology to retrieve and disseminate latest and relevant information to the community. Hence, ICC would perform multiple functions. The role of information would positively contribute to establish the rule of law and good governance at the grass-root level.

**Key Words:** Information Technology, Infrastructure, Farmer

## **109. PHYSIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF ANASAGAR LAKE**

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Rajasthan is the western state of India. Ajmer is the central district of Rajasthan. Anasagar lake is situated in the center of Ajmer. Ajmer is famous for Dargah Khawaja Mouinuddin Chishti and International Pushkar Fair. In the present paper Physiochemical parameters of Anasagar and Foyasagar Lake were studied.

**Key Words:** Physiochemical parameters, Anasagar lake

## **110. ILLNESS COGNITION AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH HYPERTENSION: A REVIEW**

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**Subrata K Ro**

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Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) contribute to substantially high rate of premature deaths in both developed and developing nations. However, preventive measures like early diagnosis, proper health seeking behavior, medical adherence restrict further growth of NCDs to a great extent. Illness cognition i.e. thoughts, understanding and representation of individual's own disease and treatment has been proven to determine health-seeking behavior. Present review highlights the impact of illness cognition on health seeking behavior of hypertensive individuals and also discusses five domains of illness cognition i.e. symptom perception and labelling, perceived causes, perceived consequences, timeline and cure and controllability, contributing to their health-seeking behavior.

**Key Words:** Illness cognition, psychological health, blood pressure, health-seeking behavior

## **111. ATTITUDE OF CUSTOMER TOWARDS BANCASSURANCE POLICY IN INDIA AND NETHERLANDS**

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**Soumen Nanda,**

**Prof Nibedita Jena,**

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The wellbeing of customers should be the policies and principles of Banking world Banc assurance system is one of them, which aims at providing customers satisfaction in the same platform by keeping money in the same bank and availing insurance policies as well. Considering the importance of customers' attitude and motivation towards Banc assurance, and Comparing the status in Global level this paper is an attempt to measure, by using customer satisfaction scale, whether banking and insurance sectors in the same platform is effectively in progress in Netherlands ( Rabo , ING, ABN, & AMRO bank, n= 120 ) and from SBI , India ( n=120). The results revealed significant support to the objectives.

**Key Words:** Bancassurance, Business Intelligence, Customer Attitude

**112. “EXPLORATIONS IN NEURO-SCIENTIFIC  
EVIDENCES OF SLEEP LEARNING”**

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Exploration on “Sleep learning” Is now having its Neuro-scientific touch. It is the way to harness the power of subconscious, where the induction of information-processing occurs from external source during sleep, enabling one to learn something extra but essential to meet the demands of life, without affecting the daily routine works. With this back up an exploration was made to prove the evidence of sleep learning on tribal students (N=100) . The results revealed positive occurrences of Sleep learning in subnormal state of mind in learning 10 French words.

**Key Words:** Sleep Learning, Information Processing, Subnormal State Of Mind.,



**113. “PROCESSING WOOL SPECIALLY HAIR FIBRES  
EMPORING RURAL WOMEN THROUGH THE NATURAL  
FIBRE CRAFT SECTOR**

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Textile products are composed of a range of materials and fibers. The natural protein fibres that are currently used in textile production such as Mohair, wool, and silk can be very costly to the manufacturer and consumer. A non traditional protein animal fibre such as dog hair can prove to be cheaper, environmentally friendly, and very suitable substitute for traditional protein fibres used today in textile processing. The use of this abundant protein fibre is possibly a promising avenue for textile industry. Results show it would be reasonable to consider dog fibre as a possibility for conversion into staple yarns. With strength, percent strain, and Modulus, as a basis, dog fibres would perform equally as well as traditionally used animal fibres, and possibly better in certain instances.

**Key Words:** Wool, fibre, women, garments. Craft

## **114. ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY ON HEALTH AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF BHUMIA TRIBE IN MADHYA PRADESH**

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**Dr. AjeetJaiswal**

*(Assistant Professor, Pondicherry University)*

Bhumia tribe has a rich cultural heritage and considered the most heroic tribe of Madhya Pradesh. Since the time immemorial Bhumias had been depending upon forest resources. But now with the changing the dynamics of the scarcity of forest resources, their food habit has changed to a great extent. The changing food habits have created an impact on their health and nutritional status among the tribes. Good nutrition is a basic component of health. This paper deals with the utility of various anthropometric cut-off points in the evaluation of nutritional and health status of Bhumia tribe of Madhya Pradesh. Anthropometric measurements of height and weight of a total of 616 individuals from the Baigachak area were studied. Dietary data were collected using the 24hr recall method. The extent of malnutrition for preschool children was assessed by SD classification and the nutritional status of adults was assessed by BMI classification. This study has been attempted to look into the anthropology of the health of the Bhumia tribe from a multidimensional perspective.

**Key Words:** Bhumia tribe, nutritional status, anthropology of health, nutritional intake

## **115. THE EFFECTS OF HOME ENVIRONMENT ON CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS**

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This paper examined the relationship between the home environment and the delinquency risk of Children (N=200), with history of minor criminal incidents, chosen from different villages (low SES group) of Odisha. The revised version of the Home Environment Scale by Bradley & Caldwell and Wisconsin Delinquency Risk Assessment Scale were used to obtain information about home environment and to measure their delinquency risk, respectively. The results revealed that home environment significantly influenced the adolescents' delinquent behavior and lack of feeling of pride about family, lack of affection and warmth of parents, severe physical punishment, strong sibling rivalry, and poor modeling by the parents for the encouragement of maturity are identified as risk factors for the children with special needs.

**Key Words:** Home environment, Children

## **116. NEUROLOGICAL BASE OF SUSTAINED ATTENTION**

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Vigilance is the ability by which human sustained their alertness and willingness to maintain active representations of information of a specific target event in one's mind for a prolonged period of time. It is a term with varied definitions but the most common usage is sustained attention or alertness. This usage of vigilance implies both the degree of arousal on the

sleep–wake axis and the level of cognitive performance. There are many interacting neural and neurotransmitter systems that affect vigilance. Most studies of vigilance have relied on states where the sleep–wake state is altered, e.g. drowsiness, sleep-deprivation, and CNS-active drugs, but there are factors ranging from neurological to psychophysics to that may impact vigilance. In humans the location, and even the existence, of a region for vigilance is required more update. The current review identified the brain activations associated with vigilance.

**Key Words:** Vigilance, Neurological correlates

### **117. “ADJUSTMENT OF ADOLESCENTS WITH REGARDS TO GENDER AND AREA OF RESIDENCE**

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The main aim of the present research was to study and compare various areas of adjustment like family adjustment, health adjustment, social adjustment and emotional adjustment of adolescents with regards to gender and area of residence. For the present research 160 adolescents : 40 Male Urban adolescents, 40 Male Rural adolescents, 40 Female Urban adolescents, 40 Female Rural adolescents were randomly selected from urban and rural areas of Gonda district (U.P.). Bell Adjustment Inventory was used for data collection. To analyze the data F-test was used. Results indicate that male adolescents were found significantly differ on family adjustment, health adjustment, social adjustment and emotional adjustment as compared to female adolescents. Urban adolescents were found significantly differ on health and social adjustment. Gender and area of residence of adolescent were found significantly interact on family, health and emotional adjustment.

**Key Words:** Adjustment, adolescent.

## **118. “MIGRANTS AND DEVELOPMENT: A CASE OF HOMELESS POPULATION OF DELHI**

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The global notation and conception of Homelessness has set an image of the same where representation from developing countries is lacking. India has a major chunk is of migrants living as Homeless and experiencing different kind of Homelessness. Over the last few decades, the national estimates of homeless population have shown increment in the percentage of households living in the public spaces, challenging the urban governance and raising the issue of housing which has also become the major area of welfare policies.

The Internal Migration has been a leading cause of changes in demographic aspects of cities and Homeless population living on streets and night shelters which are less studied. Their migration has various causalities ranging from family conflict, resolving rural poverty, intention to accumulate, etc.

The present paper constitutes primary data from two population clusters. These clusters were selected from the list (sampling frame) given by Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Boards (DUSIB) and a purposive sampling was done to select the shelter (s) with highest number of population living in there. At one of the site the same ethnic group was living in the shelter as well as under nearby flyover sharing kinship ties. The findings of this paper suggest that Homeless population is contributing in various forms of capital contributing to the rural consumption and development especially in the area of economic, social and human capital while utilizing the social capital of rural family to remain grounded and draw cognitive localization.

**Key Words:** Migration, Homeless, Consumption, Rural Poverty

**119. “DEPRESSION AMONG MOTHERS OF MENTALLY CHALLENGED CHILDREN IN RELATION TO OCCUPATIONAL STATUS**

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The main aim of the present research was to study and compare depression among mothers of mentally challenged children with regards to their occupational status. 120 mothers of mentally challenged children were randomly selected from different NGO's of Ahmedabad city. Sample was categorized as 30 house wives mothers, 30 skilled mothers, 30 unskilled mothers and 30 self employed mothers. To measure the depression among mothers of mentally challenged children Beck Depression Inventory was used. Occupational status of mothers of mentally challenged children was considered as independent variable and scores of depression was considered as dependent variable. To analyzed the data F test was used. Results indicate that significant difference was found among mothers of mentally challenged children with regards to their occupational status. Here unskilled mothers of mentally challenged children have highest level of depression than remaining groups of mother.

**Key Words:** Mentally challenged children, Depression

*Section III : Anthropological & Behavioural Sciences  
(Including Archaeology, Psychology, Education and Military Sciences)*

## **120. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT – A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY IN WARANGAL DISTRICT OF TELANGANA STATE**

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As in the case of developed countries, Science and Technology (S&T) can play a major role in bringing about social and economic transformation in our country. The main objective of Science and Technology is to improve the life, working conditions and opportunities for gainful employment in the rural areas. This study will examine important aspects of science and technology which will focus on Rural Development in Agriculture sector and examines the adoptions of various technologies production and productivity, socio-economic changes in rural areas with Science and Technology with reference to Agriculture Sector.

**Key Words:** Science And Technology, Agriculture, Rural Development, Production And Productivity.

## **121. INTERNET ADDICTION AND MENTAL HEALTH OF COLLEGE STUDENTS**

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Internet addiction refers to pathological compulsive internet usages. Mental Health is a state of balance between the individual and the surrounding world, a state of harmony between oneself and others, a co-existence between the realities of the self and those of other people as also of the environment. IAT and MHB were administered on 100 male and 100 female college level students of Siwan district of Bihar. In the light of classification criteria of IAT there were found 40 students in normal, 100 students in mild and 60 students in moderate addicted categories. The comparison of mean mental health scores of these three internet addicted groups yielded that there was deterioration in mental health as a whole and its components in both male and female groups. Male x female comparisons displayed that male students were more Internet Addicted than female students and they were significantly lower than their female counterparts on Mental Health

**Key Words:** Addiction, Internet and Mental Health.



## **122. STUDY OF DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND STRESS AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME**

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The Alcohol Dependence Syndrome is a serious problem of public health. In spite of being deeply studied and having well established diagnostic criteria, many times people do not notice this disorder and they take it easily. The objective of this report is to find out depression anxiety and stress among individual of alcohol dependence syndrome. In this report sample size was 80, which was divided into two groups 40 experimental group and 40 control group. According to the inclusion and exclusion criteria sample was selected. Tools were used with socio-demographic details and depression anxiety and scale. The Result was found that experimental group had high depression, anxiety and stress compared to the control group. The alcohol dependence patients were found in low social interaction as well as physical health. The alcohol dependence patients were suffered from many types of symptoms which impaired their mental problems. Hence, mental health services should aim to assist key alcohol dependence patients to manage their stress and related mental difficulties.

**Key Words:** Alcohol Dependence Syndrome, Depression anxiety and stress, social interaction.

## 123. SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE AND JOB SATISFACTION AMONG SCHOOL TEACHERS

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Personality and psychological balance of teachers are more important than other professionals. Improving teachers spiritual intelligence and job satisfaction will improve students 'academic performance, maintain an effective working relationship with their colleagues and supervisors for purposes of social support and assistance in administrative involvement. This study investigates the impact of religion and type of school on Spiritual intelligence and job satisfaction of school teachers of Ranchi town. Spiritual intelligence scale of SantoshDhar and UpinderDhar(2010), Job Satisfaction Scale of Dr.Ashahinger, Uma Mittal, Vinita mathur and Mansiparnami(2012) were used for data collection. Sample was consisted of 120 school teachers selected by stratified random sampling from different school of Ranchi town. The stratification was based on two groups of religion (Hindu & Muslim) and type of school (Government and Private). In total, there were four sample sub -groups based on 2 x 2 factorial design and for each sample sub-group, 30 cases were selected randomly .ANOVA and t test were used to analyze the data . The results revealed that there was no impact of religion and type of school on spiritual intelligence but job satisfaction of the teachers was influenced by religion and type of school.

**Key Words:** Religion, Type of School, Spiritual Intelligence, Job Satisfaction

## **124. MEASURING IMPACT OF URBAN-RURAL SETTING ON SOCIAL MATURITY**

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Social maturity is the part of an individual's personality which determines person's matured behavior in social setting with family, friends, social groups, social institution as well as the social environment. It is a long process to be socially mature. The study was conducted on 60 Post-graduate male students (30 Rural and 30 Urban) of Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribag, Jharkhand. The purpose of the study was to compare Rural and Urban Post-graduate students on Social Maturity. For this purpose Personal Data Sheet, Social Maturity Scale developed by Dr. Bharat Raj was used. The main finding of this study was "Rural post-graduate students will have higher level of Social maturity than urban post-graduate students."

**Key Words:** Urban-Rural, Social Maturity

**125. THE KUDMI (KUDUMI), A TOTEMIC COMMUNITY OF  
JHARKHAND STATE AND NEAR ABOUT PARTS (INDIA) -  
CRITICAL EVALUATION FOR INCLUSION IN ST CATEGORY**

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The Totemic Kurmi (Kudumi) alike all other races of Human beings originated and evolved from one ancestor the NEANDERTHAL MAN (*Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*), 230,000 years ago, which is evidenced by Darwinian evolutionary theory based on fossils findings and population genetics (mutation, Recombination and reshuffling of genes and maternal mitochondrial DNA inheritance without any change). The Neanderthals were surviving on the Earth 35,000 years ago.

**126. A STRATEGIC APPROACH TO REPRODUCTIVE,  
MATERNAL, NEWBORN, CHILD AND ADOLESCENT  
HEALTH’**

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Building on the gains of the National Health Mission, India’s Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Strategy, launched in 2013, was a milestone in the country’s health planning. The strategy recognised the interdependence of RMNCH+A interventions across the life stages and adopted a comprehensive approach to address inequitable distribution of healthcare services for the vulnerable population groups and in poor-performing geographies of the country. Based on innovative approaches

and management reforms, like selection of poor-performing districts, prioritisation of high-impact RMNCH+A healthcare interventions, engagement of development partners and institutionalising a concurrent monitoring system the strategy strived to improve efficiency and effectiveness within the public healthcare delivery system of the country. Health facilities based on case load and available services across the High Priority Districts were prioritised for strengthening and were monitored by an RMNCH+A supportive supervision mechanism to track progress and generate evidence to facilitate actions for strengthening ongoing interventions. The strategy helped develop an integrated systems-based approach to address public health challenges through a comprehensive framework, defined priorities and robust partnerships with the partner agencies.

**Key Words:** Healthcare, Child, Maternal, Newborn, Rural, RMNCHA

## **127. STUDY OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE EDUCATION IN TRIPURA**

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India always hopes for a Scientifically potential Nation and also going ahead with the motivational strategies of cost-effective, principle based scientific researches. Science is the solution of curiosity and the whole scientific cognition of an individual learner is also depended on the cognitive development of the problem-solving capability and initiatives of the learner for better understanding ability to the science subjects and regarding the operational activity of the whole universe. In Tripura state, The Science Education also finding its growing features among the students superseding the socio economical cultural tension of the land locked tiny varied society of the state along with lesser opportunity for future. The growth in science education has also been reflected in comparative analysis of the achievements of the both public examinations under the Tripura State Board of Secondary

Education, specifically which shows the struggling attitude and curiosity of the learners of Tripura state towards the science education too. The Achievements analysis results exhibits that the 10-12 percent of students considering of each batch are taking admission in Science Education stream of Higher Secondary Stage after qualifying the Secondary Examination and then the 09-10 percent of students considering of the said batch are qualifying the Higher Secondary stage with Science Education against the total enrolled students in secondary level, which emerging trend is gradually uprising with the aspiration of the expectation of the local habitants. Hopefully this exploration of expectation of the NE Indian state, Tripura, to go ahead with science to meet the need of the scientific era is indicative to build a scientific and science loving potential nation.

**Key Words:** Tripura, Science Education, Scientific Temperament, School Leaving Age, Higher Secondary level

### **128. A SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL BEHAVIOURAL DISPARITY AMONG RURAL AND URBAN PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER**

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Rural – Urban socio-psychological behavioural disparity among primary school teacher's has led to disparities in quality of education and variations in student's achievement. Recent educational research has demonstrated rural – urban gaps in achievement and schooling conditions. This study addresses the potential differences in achievement of urban and rural primary teachers and how these affect schooling, students and teachers related factors, psychological environment and in which multiple forces exist and interact. We know education is not only the ticket of economic success, but also to basic survival. Barriers

identified as impacting on the provision of good quality teaching methodology, largely, from the pressures due to changing social and psychological and the demand of reaching curriculum reform, which highlighted tensions between rural and urban primary school teacher and a newer demand for all round development and lifelong learning. There were common concerns with various structural and funding inequalities, both across urban and rural schools, which could lead to differential teacher and student experience, shortage of specialised teachers, and a lack of opportunity for good quality professional development.

**Key Words:** Disparity, Primary teacher, Achievement, student, Education

## **129. A STUDY OF SES AND FAMILY STRUCTURE ON POWER MOTIVE**

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*ISCA Membership No- L34926*

The study intended to examine the effect of certain independent variables on dependant's variables under study. The independent variables included type of the family and socio economic status of the family. The dependant's variable included power motive. The following are the purpose of the present study:-(a) The study intends to as certain if the socio-economic status has any significant effect on the development of power motive. (B)The study intends to examine the effect of type of family has any significant effect on power motive.

The following hypotheses are formulated for verification.

1. The group of high SES would show more power motive than low SES group.
2. The children of nuclear family would show less power motive than those children of joint family.

An incidental – cum purposive sample consisting of 400 subjects will be drawn from student population of high school in the age group of 10 -14 yrs. Result shows the lower SES group showed superiority than those of high SES group in respect of power need. The joint family showed superiority over those of nuclear family in respect of power motive.

**Key Words:** Power Motive, Ses, Nuclear Family

**130. HEALTH, NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND DISEASE  
BURDEN OF THE HILL KHARIA WOMEN: A  
PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUP OF  
ODISHA, INDIA**

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The present study focuses on the health, nutritional status and disease burden of the Hill Kharia tribal women of Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. The study included 174 women aged between 18 to 60 years. The result of the study reveals the reproductive performance of



the women [mean conception (3.01), live birth (2.26) and reproductive wastage (0.75) per women]. Based on Body Mass Index (BMI), 55.2% of the women were underweight. Central obesity (WHtR) also reflects that 38.5% of the women were in the underweight category and 30.4% of the women were anemic. The prevalence of hypertension and high blood sugar among the women was found to be 12.16% and 8.6% respectively. Thus, the alarming trend of anaemia, reproductive performance, under nutrition, hypertension and diabetes among the Hill Kharia women emphasizes the incorporation of a specific health management policy

**Key Words:** Hill kharia, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group, under nutrition, nutritional status, women.

### **131. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE AMONG MUSLIM AND CHRISTIAN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF RANCHI TOWN IN JHARKHAND”**

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Social intelligence is the ability to get along well with others and to get them to cooperate with you sometimes referred to simplistically “people skills” social intelligence includes an awareness of situations and the social dynamics that govern them and a knowledge of interaction styles and strategies that can help a person achieve his or her objectives in dealing with others. The researches reported in this paper examine the social intelligence among Muslim and Christian secondary school students of Ranchi town in Jharkhand. The

main objective of this research was to examine the level of social intelligence among Male & Female and Muslim and Christian secondary school students on social intelligence. It also examines the difference between male & female and muslim&christian secondary school students on Social Intelligence. Data was collected by random sampling on 80 samples of secondary school students. The stratification was based on two groups of gender (male and female) and religion (muslim and christian), in total, there were four sub-group based on 2x2 factorial design and for each sample sub-group 20 cases were selected randomly. Social intelligence will be measured by using Social Intelligence Scale (SIS) developed by N.K. Chadda and UshaGanesan (1986). This standardized measure consists of 66 items covering different dimensions of social intelligence viz. Patience, Cooperativeness, Confidence, Sensitivity, Recognition of Social Environment, Tactfulness, Sense of human and Memory. Result of this research indicated that Muslim and Christian students found no significantly difference on Social Intelligence and Male and Female also found no significantly difference on Social Intelligence.

**Key Words-:** Social Intelligence, Gender, Religion

### **132. ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS”**

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Issues of justice and fairness are the key concerns to employees within an organization. The gap between what is desired and what is received is deleterious to a healthy psychological and physical well-being thus, it increases lower level of mental health. Specifically, the public sector healthcare professionals in India, working under tremendous workplace challenges and dealing with the large population (both, rural and urban) hence, they contribute to the health and well being of the society and the country as

a whole. The objective of this study was to examine the relationship between organizational justice (and its four dimensions procedural, distributive, interpersonal and informational justice) and mental health among healthcare professionals. In this study 240 healthcare professionals were participated. The data were analyzed using correlation coefficient and regression analysis. Overall organizational justice was found to have a significant relationship with mental health, with some of its dimensions including distributive, and procedural justice, while the other two dimensions remain non significant.

**Key Words-:** Organizational justice, mental health and healthcare professionals

### **133. ATTITUDE TOWARDS SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES IN RELATION TO SOME BACKGROUND VARIABLES**

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*Research Scholar In Psychology*

*Jai Prakash University*

*Chapra*

Attitudes are shaped and changed in accordance with the Characteristics of the society group and culture. To seek the relation of background variables sex, age and residential area with attitude towards social networking sites Attitude scale for social networking site was administered on 100 rural and 100 Urban Subjects differing on age and sex. The analysis and comparison of attitude scores towards social networking site of different group subgroups revealed that urban and younger age group subjects hold significantly more favorable attitudes towards social networking site than rural and older age group subjects. Male – female difference was not significant in urban sample, but male rural subjects were found holding significantly more favorable attitude than their female counterpart.

**Key Words-:** Social Networking site attitude Rural, Urban, Male, Female

### **134. WORD FREQUENCY EFFECT AND PERCEPTUAL SENSITIVITY**

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Word-Frequency effects are stands important because frequency effect is used as explanations for certain significant phenomenon, like the spatial attentional utility in reading. The present work was designed on Direct RT<sup>®</sup> 12.1 software, and performed by thirty students (Age range=19-21 years). It utilized signal detection theory and visual search paradigm to investigate the word frequency effect corresponding to better processing of high frequency word. Based on models of detection and discrimination arguing at least two psychological components or processes, perceptual sensitivity (the sensory process) and a response criterion (decision process) were assessed revealing that low frequency words were processed better, in contrast with the much prevalent word frequency effects. Further, findings have been explained in terms of activation confusion model and mirror frequency effects.

**Keywords:** Word frequency, visual word perception, signal detection theory

### **135. POSITIVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FOR MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS IN YOUTH OF RURAL INDIA: A CRITICAL REVIEW**

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There is a growth in the young population worldwide and more specifically in India and mental health of youth is an area of concern. The scope of convergence of the fields of positive youth development and mental health awareness among youth is becoming increasingly evident in the recent times. . Every youth-focused strategy needs to have a vision for what youth engagement looks like. Because socio- political power structures have factually limited youth contribution, young people have been treated only as recipients, not partners. In order to overcome this, the positive youth development programs need to deliberately shift their mindset. The paper aims to provide a brief overview of the field of positive youth development research in India and come up with implications for utilizing this framework for youth mental health awareness and promotion in rural India.

**Key words:** Positive Youth Development, Mental Health Awareness, Mental Health Promotion, Youth Engagement.

**136. ENTREPRENEURIAL BEHAVIOUR MEASUREMENT  
AND DEVELOPMENT: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO  
FARMERS**

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Measuring and developing Entrepreneurial Behaviour in agricultural field is the need of the hour in Indian rural development. Demand of agricultural product is increasing day by day and therefore, it is a constantly growing challenge before agricultural field. This needs to explore through psychological perspective. We need to built and enhance further the capacity of our farmers to meet these challenges. We will have to look at the psychological profile of the farmer along with policy frame work of the state. This paper is an attempt to identify various dimensions of entrepreneurial behaviour among the farmers.

**Key Words:** Entrepreneurial Behaviour, Agriculture, Measurement and development.

## **137. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES: CRITICAL REVIEW OF MAHARASHTRA STATE**

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Mental health problem refers to conditions ranging from psychosocial distress affecting a large number of people to mental illness and mental disability affecting a relatively small number of people. Untreated mental illness results in stigma, marginalization and discrimination often worsening one's quality of life. This paper reviews how state's Health Management Information System (HMIS) has recently identified 5.44 lakh people in Maharashtra as having mental health problems. This paper further attempt to critically evaluate the mental health delivery system available in Maharashtra. This paper also explains the implications of such studies from psychosocial perspective.

**Key words:** psychosocial distress, stigma, marginalization, discrimination, and psychosocial perspective.





# **107<sup>TH</sup> INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS**

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