

ISSN 0973-3914



RESEARCH *Journal Of* **SOCIAL AND LIFE SCIENCES**

PEER-REVIEWED RESEARCH JOURNAL

UGC JOURNAL NO. (OLD) 40942

IMPACT FACTOR- 5.125 (IIFS)

Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory

ProQuest, U.S.A. Title Id: 715205

VOL- XXXVII

ENGLISH EDITION

YEAR-19

July- Dec. 2022

2022

www.researchjournal.in

Research Journal of Social and Life Sciences

Peer-Reviewed Research Journal

UGC Journal No. (Old) 40942, Impact Factor 5.125 (IIFS)

Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, ProQuest

U.S.A. Title Id: 715205

Volume- 37	English Edition	Year- 19	July- Dec. 2022
-------------------	------------------------	-----------------	------------------------

Honorary Editor Dr. Akhilesh Shukla

Honored with Prestigious Pt. G.B. Pant Award
and Bhartendu Harishchand Award, Government of India
Professor, Department of Sociology & Social Work
Institute for Excellence in Higher Education
Government T. R. S. College, Rewa (M.P.)
akhileshtrscollge@gmail.com

Dr. Sandhya Shukla

Professor and Head
Department of Political Science
Institute for Excellence in Higher Education
Government T. R. S. College, Rewa (M.P.)
drsandhyatrs@gmail.com

Dr. Gayatri Shukla

Additional Director, Center for Research Studies
shuklagayatri@gmail.com

Dr. R. N. Sharma

Retired Professor, Rewa (M.P.)
rnsharmanehru@gmail.com



Journal of Center for Research Studies

Rewa (M.P.) India

Registered under M.P. Society Registration Act, 1973

Reg.No. 1802, Year, 1997

www.researchjournal.in

Subject Experts/ Advisory Board

1. **Dr. Pratibha J Mishra**
Professor, Department of Social Work, Guru Ghasidas University,
Bilaspur (C.G.) pjmlndn@gmail.com
2. **Dr. B. K. Sharma**
Retired Professor, Department of Pathology, Bundelkhand Medical College,
Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) bk_drsharma@rediffmail.com
3. **Dr. N. Sundaram**
Professor, School of Social Sciences, VIT University,
Vellore- 632014 (Tamilnadu) nsundaram@vit.ac.in
4. **Dr. Chandrashekar. E.**
Associate Professor, Department of Sociology (ACEEFO), Kuvempu
University, Shankaraghatta-577451, District- Shimoga, Karnataka.
chandru22@yahoo.co.in
5. **Dr. B.C.M. Patnaik**
Associate Professor, School of Management, KIIT University, Bhubaneswar
(Odisha) bcmpatnaik@gmail.com
6. **Dr. Yogambar Singh Farswan**
Department of History & Archeology, H. N. Bahuguna Garhwal University,
Srinagar, Garhwal -246174 Uttarakhand farwanys@yahoo.co.in
7. **Dr. Vijay Agarwal**
Retired Professor, A.P.S. University, Rewa (M.P.) apsvka57@gmail.com
8. **Dr. Urmila Sharma**
Retired Professor, Government Girls P.G. College, Rewa (M.P.).
urmilabks@gmail.com
9. **Dr. P. Malyadri**
Principal, Government College Patancheru, Hyderabad-502 319 (A.P)
drpm16@gmail.com
10. **Prof. Safiqur Rahman**
Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Guwahati College
Bamunimaidam, Guwahati-21. safiq.rahman@rediffmail.com
11. **Dr. M. Razaullah Khan**
M. Razaullah Khan, Associate Professor, Maulana Azad College
Aurangabad.drrazaullahkhan@gmail.com
12. **Padmegowda. A. T.**
Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics, Sahyadri Arts & Commerce
College, Shimoga SHIMOGA- Karnataka. padmegowda1965@gmail.com
13. **Dr. Umesh Shukla**
Department of Zoology, Agra College, Agra (U.P.)
drumeshshukla13@gmail.com
14. **Dr. Minaxi Mansukhbhai Patel**
Director of Physical Education, Shree Jasani Arts & Commerce College,
Rajkot, Gujarat. minaxi.sports.598@gmail.com
15. **Dr. A.P. Mishra**
Retired Professor of Zoology, Rewa (M.P.) drakhandmishra@gmail.com

16. **Dr. George Abraham**
Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences,
Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu profgeabraham@gmail.com
17. **Prof. A. P. Onkarappa**
Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Kuvempu University,
Shankarghatta, Shimoga, Karnataka omkarshila26@gmail.com
18. **Dr. O.P. Parmeswaran**
Assistant Professor, Govt. College for Girls, Sector-11 CHANDIGARH-
160011 (U.T.) parmeswaranop@gmail.com
19. **Dr. Monika Kannan**
Head, P.G Department of Geography, Sophia Girls' College Ajmer, Rajasthan
kannanmonika@gmail.com
20. **Dr. Richa Mishra**
Assistant Professor, Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology, School of
Dental Sciences, Sharda University, Greater Noida
doctorricha86@gmail.com, richa.mishra@sharda.ac.in
21. **Shikha Tiwari**
Head, Department of Paramedical, Unique College of Paramedical,
Amarpatan, Satna (M.P.)
shikhatiwari5135@gmail.com

Guide Lines

- **General:** English and Hindi Editions of Research Journal are published separately. Hence Research Papers can be sent in Hindi or English.
- **Manuscript of research paper:** It must be original and typed in double space on the one side of paper (A-4) and have a sufficient margin. Script should be checked before submission as there is no provision of sending proof. It must include Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Methods, Analysis Results and References. Hindi manuscripts must be in Devlys 010 or Kruti Dev 010 font, font size 14 and in double spacing. All the manuscripts should be in two copies and in Email also. Manuscripts should be in Microsoft word program. Authors are solely responsible for the factual accuracy of their contribution.
- **References :** References must be listed cited inside the paper and alphabetically in the order- Surname, Name, Year in bracket, Title, Name of book, Publisher, Place and Page number in the end of research paper as under- Shukla Akhilesh (2018) Criminology, Gayatri Publications, Rewa : Page 12.
- **Review System:** Every research paper will be reviewed by two members of peer review committee. The criteria used for acceptance of research papers are contemporary relevance, contribution to knowledge, clear and logical analysis, fairly good English or Hindi and sound methodology of research papers. The Editor reserves the right to reject any manuscript as unsuitable in topic, style or form without requesting external review.

© Center for Research Studies

Single Copy Rs. 500

Membership fee

Term	For Individual	For Institutional
One year	Rs. 2000	Rs. 2500
Two years	Rs. 2500	Rs. 4000

Mode of payment-

- The amount may be deposited in the account number 30016445112 of GAYATRI PUBLICATIONS, SBI Rewa City Branch (IFS Code: SBIN 0004667, MICR Code 486002003). Please inform on Mobile (7974781746) after depositing money.

Publisher
Gayatri Publications
Rewa (M.P.)

Printer
Glory Offset
Nagpur

Editorial Office
186/1 Vindhya Vihar Colony
Little Bambino's School Campus
Rewa- 486001 (M.P.)
Mob- 7974781746

E-mail- researchjournal97@gmail.com
researchjournal.journal@gmail.com

www.researchjournal.in

Opinions expressed in this journal do not reflect the policies or views of this organization, but of the individual contributors. The authors are solely responsible for the details and statements in their Research papers. The Judicial Jurisdiction will be Rewa (M.P.)

Editorial

The basic and most important unit of the society has been the family from the beginning. For the empowerment and development of the country, first of all it is necessary to pay attention to the moral, social, economic and cultural dimensions of basic institutions like family. Balanced development of the family is very important for the development of the society. Therefore, if we want to have a complete and balanced development of the country, then we need to lay maximum emphasis on the basic institution called family. It is necessary that we should not make any discrimination between son and daughter in the family and we must explain this to our sons and get them involved in their activities. Even today, those who belong to the old belief believe that a woman cannot get any freedom, she cannot go anywhere alone, she cannot roam anywhere alone, but today's youth refuse to accept these values.

Some people also say that the importance of the walls in the house, the same importance is given to the education of the boys in the society. But how is a house made? Who are in the base of the house? The base of the house is our daughters, our girls, that means they are related to the roots. If our root becomes weak in the society, then our house or house cannot be strong at all. There is a need to understand this social context in reality.

The extent of favoritism is reached when we see discrimination in small tasks. Some people think that a girl is someone else's wealth, what job she should do. That's why some parents discriminate between boys and girls and this discrimination is visible somewhere in our behavior, in feeding and dressing. This is sheer injustice. God has given the same brain to boys and girls and today girls are proving it by bringing better results.

Girls stay at their parents' house for only a few days, so it is our duty to pay deep attention to their education, upbringing, only then we can fulfill the concept of a strong society. God has made us the trustee of our children so it is our duty to treat all members equally with full justice because both boys and girls have same power, same soul. So we should give them equal opportunities for development.

The basic objective of women empowerment is the development of women and communication of self-confidence in them. Women empowerment is important for the overall development of the society. Empowerment of women is the most important social phenomenon because they are the creators. If you empower them, make them strong, encourage them, it is better for the society. Women and men are the basis of creation and human society. Both complement each other. These are the wheels of the chariot of life by which the journey of life runs

smoothly. The role of both has been equally important for stability in family and society. The basis of change and development in a society depends on the mutual interaction of men and women, walking step by step and equal mobility of both. A chaotic situation is created in social life when any one side lags behind. The history of mankind is witness to this that where women have been neglected, the development of the society has been stunted. The role of women in creation of creation, education of children, upbringing of family is much more important than that of men, thus her position becomes central in the society. Therefore, without the progress of women, there can be no upliftment of mankind and society. As far as India is concerned "Yatra Naryastu Pujayante Ramante Tatra Devta" means where women are worshipped. The deities reside there. With this ideal any Indian woman can feel pride in comparison to the western woman. The ideal of learning in Saraswati, the ideal of wealth in Lakshmi, the ideal of valor in Durga, the ideal of purity in Ganga, even the ideal of creation in the form of Jagad Janani we find only in India.



Professor Akhilesh Shukla
Chief Editor

CONTENTS

01.	Analysis of the concept of victim logy with special reference to domestic violence	09
	Akhilesh Shukla, Aanchal Shukla	
02.	Ecofeminism and Environmental Movements in India	17
	Rani Tyagi	
03.	Socio-Economic Conditions of Elderly Women Slum Dwellers	21
	Archana Mishra	
04.	Public Health and the Disputed Issue of Subsoil Water in Colonial Bombay City: 1860-1900	26
	Madhu Kelkar	
05.	Rock Art of Keraha: A Critical Study	33
	Neha Singh	
	Pritam Kumar	
	Mahesh Chandra Srivastava	
06.	Socio-Economic Inequalities in Chhattisgarh	39
	Shashi Kiran Kujur	
	Upendra Kumar Sahu	
07.	The Study of Augmented Reality Advertising and growing trends in India	46
	Rita Khatri	
08.	Drug Abuse and the Criminal Justice System	50
	Ajay Kumar Dwivedi	
09.	Theory of basic structure in reference to the amendment of the Indian constitution (An observation)	55
	Om Dutt	
10.	A Comparative Study on The Anthropometrical Variable of Volleyball and Basketball Players of Senior Secondary School	63
	Mohammad Muqarram	
11.	Effect of Anxiety and Achievement Motivation in Sports Performance	68
	Alok Kumar Pandey	
12.	Significance of projection	72
	Mohammed Imran Khan	
13.	Tourist places in Meerut District: an over View	78
	Poonam Chaudhary	
	Aanchal	

14. Give to All an Equal Liberty: A Study of Abolitionist Sentiments and Anti-Slavery Historiography in the Anti-Slavery Alphabet (1847) 85
Anirban Guha Thakurta
15. Supplementary effect of methionine on the growth and survival *Channa punctatus* 94
Umesh Shukla
16. Random-amplified polymorphic DNA profiling of isolates from dung sample of camel for sorting out distinct isolates 96
Shikha Tiwari
17. Estimation of nitrogen fixation by different genera of *Azotobacter* and *Azospirillum* and effect of herbicides on nitrogen fixation of *Azospirillum* in malate medium under laboratory conditions. 100
Vandna Krishna
18. Duration of parental care received by fawns of *Antilocapra* in captivity 106
Sonia Yadav
Raksha Modi
19. Salinity tolerance on germination and growth of chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) 114
Archana Tiwari
Archana Mishra
20. Serum sodium level in men and Women belonging to different blood groups 117
Umesh Shukla
21. The Mystery of Maharaas, the Cosmic Dance 119
Patel Nilaben Alpesh kumar, Yogesh Bhatt
22. A New Dimension of Leadership: Ethical Leadership 124
Parul C. Dave
23. Impact of COVID - 19 Pandemic on Perceptions towards Physical and Mental Health 128
Bhavna L. Gajera
24. New Education Policy in reference with Physical Education and Sports 131
Minaxi Masukhbhai Patel

Socio-Economic Inequalities in Chhattisgarh

• Shashi Kiran Kujur
•• Upendra Kumar Sahu

Abstract- *This paper is a review of the recent advances in the measurement of socio-economic disparities. Disparities can have several dimensions. Economists are mostly concerned with the income and consumption dimensions of disparities. Inequality is almost divided into income and a non-income indicator, Income disparities include disparity in income and consumption. A non-income disparity includes skill, health, wealth, education, opportunities, happiness and others. The direct and indirect effects of inequality in non-income matters on earning and health, wealth, education, are discussed. This indicates that one should account for the interrelationship between the different dimensions in the measurement and analysis of inequalities. This paper only discussed only non-income their health, wealth, and education indicators etc.*

Keywords- Socio-economic disparities, Inequality, Income and consumption, Opportunities, Inequalities indicators, Analysis disparity, Interrelationship, Skill, Health, Wealth, Education, Opportunities, Happiness.

Introduction- A technical indicator that measures the relative position of the most recent closing price to a selected moving average and report the value as a percentage. A value greater than zero suggests that the assets are going upward momentum, while a value less than zero can be interpreted as a sign that selling pressure is increasing. Every major policy and plan documents has expressed such a perspective and concern. The NITI AAYOG objective of planning in India is to raise the standard of living of the people and to open them opportunities for a richer and mostly varied life, remove poverty and improve human development. Poverty is a state or condition where the basic needs of an individual are not fulfilled due to the lack of financial wellness. This paper may be ongoing and increasing interest in measuring and understanding the level causes and development health, education, wealth of inequality during the 2001 to 2011s. This shift is not only a reflection of technological change and raised human capacity to create growth, wealth and in the effective use of resource but also due to awareness of the growing disparity and importance of redistribution and poverty reduction. The growing disparity calls for analysis of possible trends in global income inequality. Inequality can have many dimensions. Economists are concerned specifically with the economic and monetarily-measurable dimension

• Assistant professor, Govt Gajanand Agrawal P.G. College, Bhatapara (C.G.)
•• Assistant professor, Badri Prasad Lodhi P.G. Govt College arang, Raipur (C.G.)

related to individual or household income and consumption and non-income health, wealth, education.

Disparities Indices- Disparities indices can be derived from the Lorenz Curve construction also give us a rough measure of the amount of inequality in the income distribution. It's called the Gini coefficient. The range of the variance is the two common statistical measure of desperation for a distribution in general. These are useful measurement in the context of income the range is defined as the absolute different between the highest and the lowest income levels divided by the mean income.

$$RGE = (X_{max} - X_{min})/\mu$$

Anand (1997) discuss indices based on the Lorenz diagram and also several other indices. The Absolute Mean Difference index is among the indices based on the Lorenz diagram as an alternative definition to the Gini coefficient AGC is specified as:

$$AGC = 1/2 (AMDiff/\mu)$$

where $AMDiff = \int |x-y| f(x)f(y) dx dy$ is the absolute mean difference of two income distributions of x and y. AGC can also be defined as one-half of the relative mean difference:

$$AGC = 1/2 (AMDev/\mu)$$

Research Methodology- The present study is based on the secondary data. The entire study is based on the data shown in table 1 and 2. The study period is from 2001 to 2011. For analysis purpose eleven periods are taken. The periods is considered from 2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007,2008, 2009,2010,2011 respectively. The entire period taken together from 2001 to 2011 is considered under period 11 years. Through this study an analysis is made regarding the state income. Education and health of disparities during the different periods in Chhattisgarh. The paper deals with the analytical study using mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation (using one models) of the above factors.

Instability and Relative Growth Trend Analysis

$$CV = \sigma/\mu \times 100$$

Where σ = standard deviation and μ = mean. By fitting exponential function, compound growth rate is calculated and shown below. For this purpose, models is considered.

Model- I

$$Z_t = a + bT$$

Where Z_t = Income, education or health, a = parameter, b = regression coefficient and T = time element.

Objective Of The Study

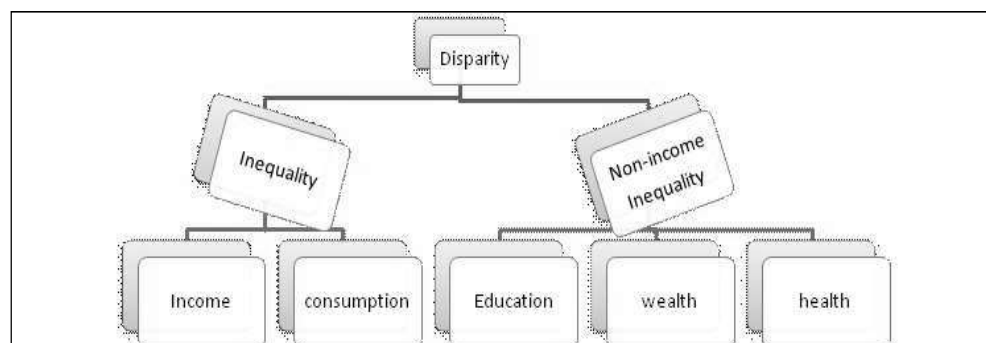
1. The study of income and education in Chhattisgarh state.
2. The study of income and health in Chhattisgarh state.
3. The study of income relationship between education and health in Chhattisgarh.

Disparity Index Indicators Important And Common Trading Strategies

Used- The disparity index is a technical momentum indicator that compares market price to a time defined moving average of market price. Trends and analysts that used the disparity index to look for signals of trend stretch and

the possibility of coming exhaustion others used to a spot overbought for oversold positions for a given security they are over thought when the index returns a value greater than are equal to the upper bound level. The disparity index relies on the relationship between the current dreading price and its most recantsclosing price. Differences as expressed as a percentage helping to avoid misinterpretation based on strange trading volumes or ranges. As with any momentum indicator disparity index is best used along with other tools when trying to confirm trendiness or possible reversals.

Technical analysts and trends use the disparity index to spot abnormal or rapid movements in security is price-showing possible over thought and oversold positions. If function by camping the most recants closing price of an assets to a prior moving average price. The index has a base line of zero and returns value as a either a positive or negative percentage. Upward momentum increases as the values move further above zero. Downward movements are similarly highlighted by negative percentage value. Very few trends are willing to take the opposite side of a closing position when price move to dramatically toquickly. These buyersmust lower their prices and sellers must rise their leading to short-term price reversals.



Non-Income Inequality- Income inequality is just one dimension of disparities. Other dimensions included inequality in skill, education, wealth, health, life year, welfare, assets and social mobility. A selection of studies analyzing different non-income inequalities their relationship and their relation with income inequality found and the economic and sociology literature are briefly given.

(a) Relationship between inequality in income and education: Education has positive effects on earning to income. Differences in opportunities to invest in human capital, its level and quality together with poor redistribution policies may result in increased in inequality. Educational attachment and more equal distribution of education should in hence socio-economic growth and more equal income distribution.

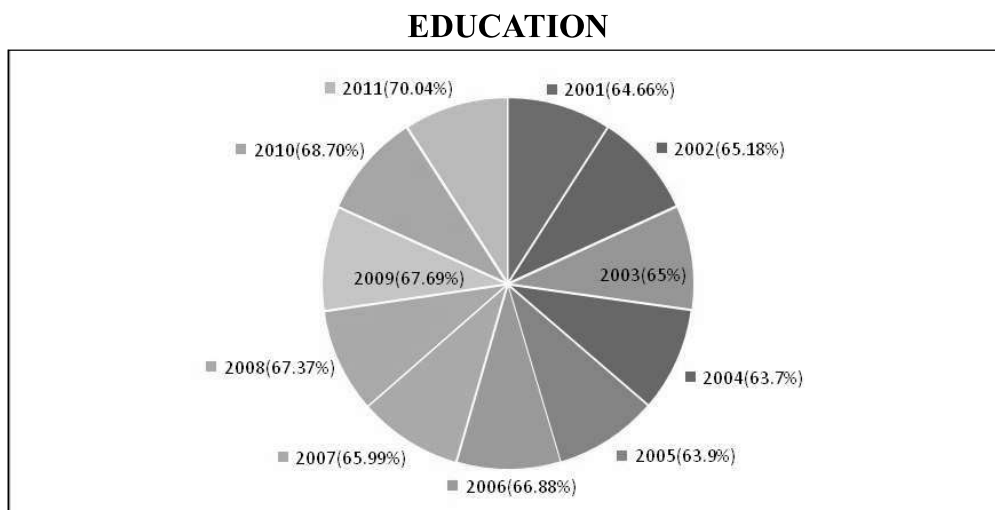
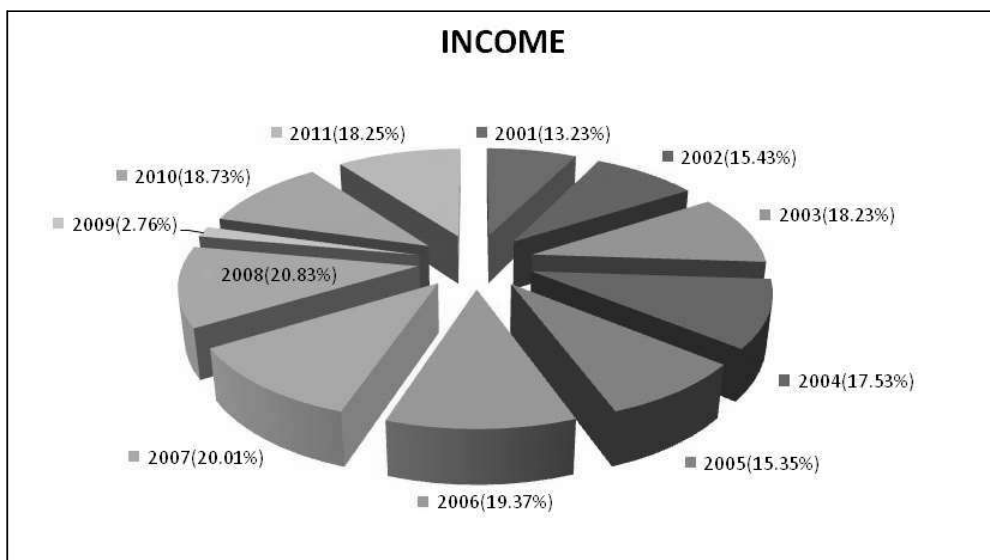
Castello and Domenech (2002) provide new measurement of human capital inequality for a panel of countries.

$$Gini^h = 1/2H \quad Gini^h = 1/2H \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^3 \left[\sum_{j=0}^3 |X_i - X_j| \right] \quad \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 n_2} = n_0 + n_1 x_2 (n_2 + n_3) + n_3 x_3 (n_1 n_2) \quad n_1 x_1 + n_2 (x_1 + x_2) n_3 (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)$$

Table 01
Income and education
in Chhattisgarh state since 2001 to 2011

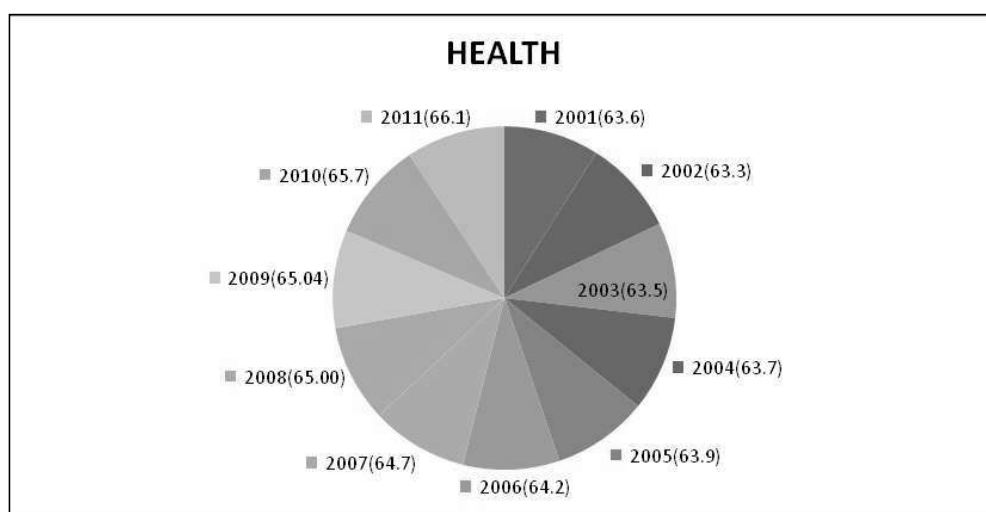
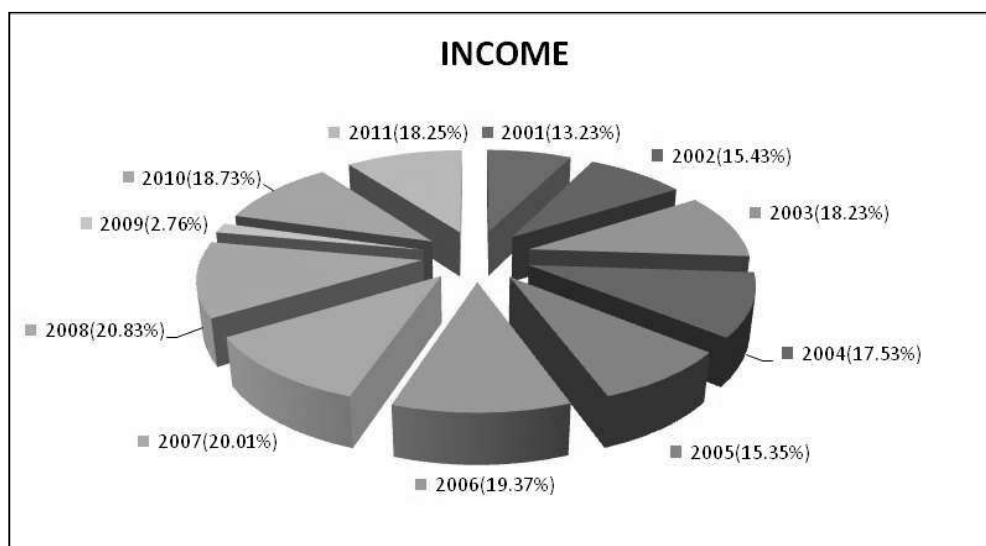
S.No.	Year	State income in % (In crore)(SGDP)	State education % (literacy rate)
1	2001	43075.70(13.23%)	64.66 %
2	2002	54107.30(15.43%)	65.18 %
3	2003	59059.32(18.23%)	65.11 %
4	2004	72048.58(17.53%)	66.37 %
5	2005	77035.32(15.35%)	66.57 %
6	2006	79123.03(19.37%)	66.98 %
7	2007	80255.11(20.01%)	65.69 %
8	2008	96972.18(20.86%)	67.37 %
9	2009	99364.26(2.76%)	67.69 %
10	2010	117978.30(18.73%)	68.70 %
11	2011	139514.05(18.25%)	70.04 %

Source: SRS based Arbitrage life table 1999-2003, 1998-2002.



S.No.	Year	State income in % (In crore) (SGDP)	State health (life expectancy)
1	2001	43075.70 (13.23%)	63.6
2	2002	54107.30 (15.43%)	63.3
3	2003	59059.32 (18.23%)	63.5
4	2004	72048.58 (17.53%)	63.7
5	2005	77035.32 (15.35%)	63.9
6	2006	79123.03 (19.37%)	64.2
7	2007	80255.11 (20.01%)	64.7
8	2008	96972.18 (20.86%)	65.0
9	2009	99364.26 (2.76%)	65.4
10	2010	117978.30 (18.73%)	65.7
11	2011	139514.05 (18.25%)	66.1

Source: Annual Economic Review 2012-2013, Directorate of economic and statistics govt of Chhattisgarh, SRS based Arbitrage life table 1999-2003, 1998-2002



Result And Discussed- Instability for Income, education, health, of socio-economic disparities of a Chhattisgarh in terms of C.V. presented in table 3. Coefficient of variation (C.V.) for income, education and health of socio-

economic inequality for different period in Chhattisgarh. Result of modle –I

Table 03

S.No.	Year	State income in % (In crore)	State education % (literacy rate)	State health (life expectancy)
1	2001	13.23	64.66	63.6
2	2002	15.43	65.18	63.3
3	2003	18.23	65.11	63.5
4	2004	17.53	66.37	63.7
5	2005	15.35	66.57	63.9
6	2006	19.37	66.98	64.2
7	2007	20.01	65.69	64.7
8	2008	20.86	67.37	65.0
9	2009	2.76	67.69	65.4
10	2010	18.73	68.70	65.7
11	2011	18.25	70.04	66.1
Mean		16.3309	66.7773	64.4309
Standard division		5.05328	1.63062	.94176
C.V.		30	2.44	1.14

$$C.V. = \frac{S.D.}{MEAN} \times 100$$

$$INCOME = \frac{5.05322}{16.3409} \times 100 = 30$$

$$EDUCATION = \frac{1.63062}{66.7773} \times 100 = 2.44$$

$$HEALTH = \frac{.94176}{64.4309} \times 100 = 1.44$$

Above the analysis of the income presented in table 3 it can be observed that instability in income is less compound of education and health for socio-economic in Chhattisgarh in different period.

Conclusion- It is the clear that various dimensions of economic and sociology disparity – urban rural social class religion gender have agreed in the secret period when Chhattisgarh has been achieving accelerated economic growth and has been emerging as a national player this trend if not arrested and reversed fast will have serious adverse implication for the Chhattisgarh economy society and polity as a present a majority of Chhattisgarh citizen have been by passed the process of economic development either are able to contribute to the growth process or receive any tangible benefits

Disparity can have different dimension economics are mostly canceled with the income and consumption dimension of disparity among of the non income inequality dimension how can include include inequality in skill education opportunities happiness health life years mature and assets. How can we make the economic growth in Chhattisgarh inclusive the backward regions the rural areas the magnified social classes and the women indeed this is the principal theme being addressed in the 11th five year plan with an appropriately titled approach paper ``towards faster and more inclusive growth` plan document being finalized deals with strategic

initiatives for inclusive development three areas are dealt in great details child care empowerment thought education and health , wealth etc. Finally those who believe in trickle down theory argue that poverty is coming down and no one is worse off as a result of high growth then why worry about increasing disparities? But in a vibrant democracy even illiterate people are aware of the highly inequitable sharing of the benefits of development they expressed their resentment against the Chhattisgarh shining in are countries

The effects on in quality in economic income factors an earnings can be summarized variously inequality in education explains a minor fraction of differences in cross count earnings inequality the impact differs by the level of education and depend on the education and depend on the economic development and skill intensive nature of production technologies it also negatively affects the invested rate and growth rate of income unlike in case of income inequality with in county health inequality is a domination source of inequality.

References-

1. Almas heshmati "Inequality and their measurement" (2004) for schanrgsistist zur zunkutti der arbit institute of study of labour, IZA DP, NO.1219.
2. Annual economic service (2012-13), directorate of economic and statistics government of Chhattisgarh.
3. Censes of India (2001), New Delhi: National ministry of home affairs, Govt. of india.
4. <http://en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/india> shining assessed on September 01/2016.
5. Kakwani N.A wogstaff and E. Van Benzeval (1998) reply to recorded Wilkinson,
6. Social ,46,567-579.
7. Mallika, V., 2012, "Agrarian Crisis in India: It's Impact on Production and
8. Export, an article/report in indiastat.com, socio-economic voices, 1-8.
9. National human development report (2001), New Delhi: planning commission government of India,
10. Report of the 12th finance commission,(2004-05), New Delhi Ministry of finance government of india.
11. SRS based aritage life table 1999-2003,1998-2002, 200-2006
12. Subramanian swami (1997) measurement of inequality and poverty readers in economics oxford university press.
13. UNDP human development report, (2004), cultural liberty in today's diverse world New Delhi Oxford University.