



## Counting Footprints of Indian Scholars in *European Academic Research Journal*—Rarest Review

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### **Abstract:**

*The present article is merely a review of scholarly contributions made by Indian academia and meaningfully showcased in the Multidisciplinary Research Journal of European Academic Research (EAR). Credit goes to the editor and editorial team members for their interest in promoting Indian writings and thoughts in variety of disciplines. The author was honoured to be a member of the International Advisory Board (of the journal) and tried to determine the trend in professionalism among Indian scholars, due to which attempt has been made to review a total of 113 articles and research papers being published since April 2013 through March 2014. Drawn from more than two dozens of disciplines, quite striking number of scholars have employed multidisciplinary approaches while a large number of authors have formulated research objects either through one or two disciplines. With respect to frequencies on scholarly contributions, a linear trend is noticed from first issue through eleventh issue. The trend that emerged out from the review process is that frequencies on Sociological perspective and literature related articles are highest and both of these disciplines accounted for more than half of total reviewed articles. Education, Pedagogy and Psychology discipline related articles are covering up about 15 percent, while other disciplines contributed towards the rest. Keeping the trends in full view, author tried to conclude that Indian academia prefer to demonstrate more on sociological and literature related contributions, may be because of effects of knowledge economy and information*

*communication technologies. In order to make the approach more holistic and comprehensive to serve heavily towards the mission and vision of the journal, a demand for scientific and technology related research communications is generated. Therefore, the present reviewer solicited more scholarly contributions from environment, health, science, and technology related disciplines.*

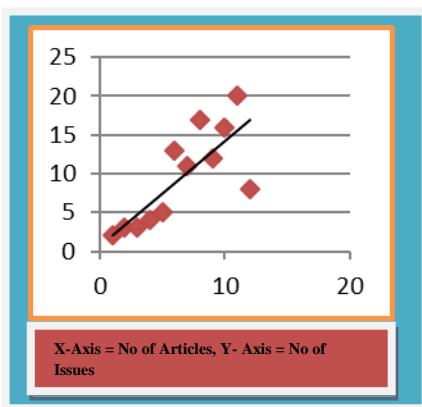
**Key words:** Indian academia, European Academic Research, multidisciplinary approach, Sociology, Literary Studies, Education, Pedagogy, Psychology, Sciences.

### **Why is it rarest?**

A review article is then solicited when an examination on trends in academic contributions is made and purposefully this review is rarest since articles/research papers/research notes of more than 20 disciplines are taken into consideration to serve the mission of the multidisciplinary research journal of European Academic Research. Specifically, three-fold objectives are at the backdrop of this review. The first objective is to identify disciplines in which Indian scholars are contributing more, the second objective is to identify nature of scholarly contributions and third objective is to assess gaps in dissemination of disciplinary researches. It is not only important but also timely to identify such gaps, lest world academia may search for another medium or platform to understand Indian research perspectives. To understand any nation's development perspective, meaningful social transformations are to be cited across all disciplines. The EAR's multidisciplinary research journal is an affordable portal that could sufficiently accommodate all sort of writings including basic/fundamental, action or applied research based abstracts, research notes, full length papers, and research monographs.

## Is Indian participation Linear?

Certainly, a linear growth trend of Indian participation in EAR's journal is well noticed. The first five issues could witness a small number of contributions (varies from 2 to 5), and from sixth through eleventh issue accommodated maximum number of articles (varies from 11 to 20). On the last issue (8 contributions), Indian participation exhibited a declining trend which may be interpreted as higher to each of the first five issues.



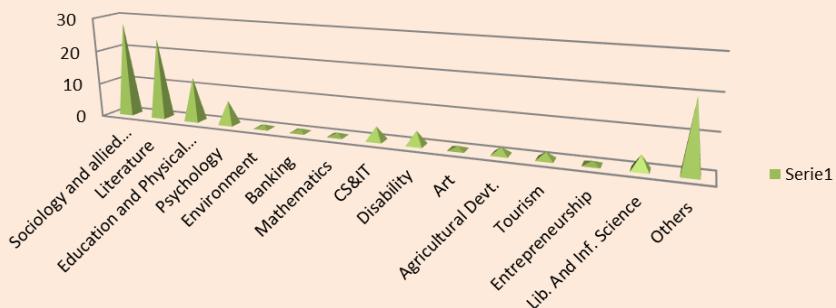
**Fig. 1: Linear Trend of participation by Indian Scholars**

## How do disciplines communicate?

It is amazing that a maximum number of contributions are related to sociological perspective of India. About a quarter (24%) of total reviewed articles are from sociology or its sisterly disciplines. These scholarly papers are mirror views of prevailing Indian society. It is crystal clear from the analyses that alike other countries of the globe, social issues in India are complex. The social fabric of Indian society was pure and more humane, the ideals of Indian culture was distorted by degenerated thoughts on its soil by intruders. It has become so

difficult for India to keep aligned pace with global developments, and therefore social problems in variety of forms are cropping up, some of them quite old while some of them are of recent origin. Indian social scientists by and large have demanded more attention through welfare measures and have cited lacunae in social developmental plans. To many such scholars, social problems in India are rarely dealt amicably. Social issues that draw attention of Indian academia include household safety, armed conflicts, economic disparity, youth unrest, gender issues, drug abuse and addiction, digital divide, social skills, quality life, honour killing, regional disparities, and inclusive growth. Keeping the feasibility in view, the author has delimited the reviews to sociology and allied, literature, education and physical education disciplines only.

**Discipline wise Indian Contribution to EAR**



### **Footprints of Sociological and allied disciplines**

Armed conflicts are threats to individual, family and society at large, and it is not only Kashmir valley that brings armed conflicts and tensions, rather Naxals and Maoists have become major threats for states like, West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. Wars and conflicts fuel bankruptcy and become responsible for retarded economic growth, and the phenomenon is well cited by Javed, Shahla,

and Nida who revealed that “economists across globe are engaged in conducting continuous research over the impacts of conflict and violence on economy at micro and macro level.” While reporting how social institutions have collapsed and society has become harsh, punitive, withdrawn, fearful and distrustful as well, Effat tried to focus on burning issue of youth and transitional justice in Kashmir and advocated for renewal of social contract for reintegrating youth in the main stream of social, economic and political life. Social tensions break down harmonious development of the individual and promote economic disparities. Holistic development of individuals holds secrets of social and national prosperity and primarily governed by harmonious self development. Pratibha has recommended practices relating to “parasparopagraha jivanam” – the maxim that is central to human existence through social life. The author has stated that social being can neither be exclusively an enjoyer of the senses nor can he be exclusively away from all and every sort of attachment and indulgence. A materialistic life is a life of selfishness and a transcendental life is a life of renunciation. The life of a combination of both is necessary for a social being. Ill effects of drugs on social development reported by Kawal Deep in terms of social practices as opium consumption being witnessed through Reformist Discourse in Nineteen Century Assamese Literature. Despite statutory warnings of health, medical experts, and social reformers have demanded immediate attention since opium addiction was synonymous with backwardness and degenerated intelligence. Gender as a potential determinant of social development has been highlighted by feminist thoughts of Vijay who cited that poor degree of financial freedom for women is affecting their entrepreneurial skills adversely in Rural India.

Kashmir is known not only for its eternal beauty but also for genuine aesthetic competencies of Kashmiris, Tawheed, Ishfaq, Tawseef and Tariq have reported that traditional silk weavers’ socio-economic profile is to be strengthened since they

could contribute sufficiently is they are supported with educational and computational skills, financial support and welfare measures. Effat and Bhat have advocated that handicraft activities in Kashmir has potential to generate gainful employment within and outside the state, and therefore obstacles are to be dealt firmly to accelerate growth performance. Evaluation of handicraft sector of Budgam districts may be generalized to the entire state of Jammu and Kashmir, since cultural perspective of all districts exhibit similarity. Culture related practices influence anatomical and physiological structures of population within a state, and it is being reported by Ikram, Ahsan, Arif, and Zafar. Researchers after examining the anthropometric profile of adolescent boys and girls of Himachal Pradesh found that there are significant differences in terms of their height, waist circumference, hip circumference, and BMI. This trend is well noticed in all other states but similarity in body weight of adolescent boys and girls (in Himachal) is a deviation which is attributed to geographic determinants. Valli, Iyyanki, and Shanti Sree from Andhra Pradesh have expressed impact of meteorological parameters on economic well being in terms of rainfall as a correlate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) through crop productivity in East Godavari and Vishakapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh. Radhakrishnan, Sreehari, and Joseph extended economic parameters of well being (of Vali et.al.) to psychological and physical state of health and concluded that social skills well predict mental health and psychological state. Shelter, either in rural or urban, is fundamental to human survival. Tawseef, Tawheed, and Shamim studied urban housing problem of Tibetan community in Srinagar city. Carried out on 251 respondent Tibetan households from Hawal and Eidgah localities of Srinagar City, the study concluded that the Tibetan community of Srinagar city faces housing problems and there is need to improve their housing conditions for a balanced socio-economic development of society. Nimisha and

Anoop attempted to throw light on the status and problems of unmarried working women, which so far have received little scholarly attention in India. Researchers opined that though over past decades there have been many changes in the attitudes towards marriage among women in the world; modern women are more sensible when it comes to marriage. While explanations and interpretations on identity of women, in general in Hindi movies vary significantly among Indian feminist thinkers, Parag Kumar made an enquiry of the representation of Muslim women in Hindi movies where a woman has to face social prejudices, orthodoxies and beliefs which are articulated and challenged, formulating a counter – hegemonic feminist discourse. It is often said that statistics of human relationship is not static rather transitory, this is proven by Seema who narrated importance of Asia and influence of its culture and religion upon Tibet. Tibet is the spirit of India and famous for its friendship among world but today, there is a too much grudges and dissatisfaction about the problems related with cultural, pollution and security.

Alike shelter, water has become a major threat for human survival. Water turbulence is going to drive fate of India as reported by Sonaje. The author is of the view that “to cater the growing demand in the coming decades, India strongly requires substantial additional water supply provisions. India should have to think seriously on important policy options for meeting the increasing demand like- recharging groundwater to increase the groundwater stocks.” Without discourses on spirituality, our mission of healthy life and living will not be complete. Bhaskar and Mamta proposed the essence of spiritual intelligence along with the components of its curriculum required in our classroom. A holistic model of spiritual education is described in which deep personal growth is viewed as the core process of not only spiritual education, but also of general education at its finest. Bhavna and Subhash reported that son preference over daughters is very common in India,

China, South Korea, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Middle East. Authors concluded that as long as parents follow their deep rooted socio-cultural and religious customs, there will be a strong preference for sons and neglect of daughters. Roshan attempted to shed light on how the Christian Yoga Sadhana advocates an eternal life. An eternal life is knowing God as holy, holy, holy as its goal. The goal of Christian Yoga Sadhana is not to develop or attain some spiritual power to perform miracles or to get physically fit or slim. It is also not an absorption or merging of soul with any spiritual soul like a drop of water in the vast ocean or freeing the Purusa from the reign of Parkriti or 'Yogas Citta Vritti Nirodha', but it is obtaining to prime innocence as in the garden of Eden and loving God with all our body, soul and mind. Rashmi Ranjan and Lakshmipriya examined the impact of various types of intervention programmes in relation to change and develop the attendance as well as performance of tribal girls. The paper concludes that suitable strategic intervention can help the learner to increase their not only attendance but also performance of the tribal girls in a qualitative and positive manner.

Social scientists, who keep immense interest in predicting zone of proximal development in society through futurology (for a period of one decade, often for a generation) discourses, do often submit evolution of societies (after 2015) with functional literacy, numeracy and computer literacy. This optimism is vehemently criticized by socialistic philosophers who advocated egalitarian society—a society that is based on equal opportunities. While Indian economists, Nobel Laureate Dr. Amartya Sen, current Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, and Finance Minister Dr. P. Chidambaram have examined the economic burden that could grow to extremes if Government could fulfill their commitments. Experiment of state government in Bihar by providing bicycles to school going girls brought significant positive effects in terms of girls' empowerment, and distribution of laptops by present

government in Uttar Pradesh are bright examples of social transformations, but many of these governments are afraid of taking financial risks which may lead them to bankruptcy. Raveesh reported that “digital resources are playing a gigantic role in the present Knowledge Society. But there is wide disparity in terms of access to the digital technology. In one hand we have very skilled human resource which is making use of digital resources effectively; on the other hand we have group of people those who don’t have skill and access to the digital technology.” Post modern inequalities could well be explained through digital divide, haves and have nots.

India is going to shine within two or three years, especially during post 2015 phase, in terms of having highest population at their productive age. The ILO report 2013 revealed that unemployment youth and skills shortage are global social issues. By citing examples of Tunisia, Egypt, Arab World and Bangladesh, R.S.P Singh and Y.P Chawla apprehended a similar situation in India and reiterated skilling India for inclusive growth. Authors’ submitted that “GDP growth targets in India for improving the country’s stature in the world lacks inclusive growth, especially the Rural and Tribal Population, which is dependent on the agriculture, based on the erratic weather. The agricultural GDP contribution and GDP/ Capita compares lower than Industrial and Service Sector, which further worsens the Agricultural Work force comparatively.”

Bursting “personal” in personal space, the popular notion could be coined in terms of reflexivity, and application of dramaturgy and socialization ideas, says Prachi. How socialisation would work as a mental process by taking the axiom of a cognitive linguistic theory and applying it to discourse studies are concerns that were raised. The author ultimately seeks to sensitise one to the hierarchical hangover, along with the gendered and normalised construct, which is perpetuated through the construction of one’s personal space.

Rajkumari and PC Joshi narrated their research experiences on northeastern part of India, which is geographically and culturally very much different from rest of the Indian nation has a long history of ethnic conflicts and insurgency problems. Insurgency and social conflicts have affected quality of life in Manipur. Kidnapping and life threatening are some of the daily experiences felt by the people. Among young children, fear and anxiety remain in their lives due to bomb attacks and cross-firing in the state.

Human rights and public accountability are central to social development. Honour killing is an inhuman act and crime of honour killing violate very existence of life itself. Aneeda posited that Right to life guaranteed at the national and international level gets infringed by honour killings.

Tawheef, Tawseef, and Raja reported wide gap in the level of development among 10 districts of Jammu and Kashmir. Regional disparities in socio economic development are well explained. Vandhana and Quleen while articulating tribal history posed an imperative question – How India's caste culture and solidarity that an effective resolution cannot be engendered against the continuing lapses of the high class elites and elitist colonials? Vijay Kumar, one of my friends from Abohar( Punjab), has rightly spoken about need hierarchy of Maslow in the context of normal and disabled children and stressed that building self-esteem can be instrumental in planning growth and development of a disable child. In the end there are given some implications for teacher in terms of Physical, Social, Academic, Emotional and Cultural inclusion planning of a disable child. Asif from Aligarh Muslim University has kept his views on neglected children and juvenile delinquency in India and stated that children often fall out of cracks of the very system that is designed to protect and give them justice but often justice is routinely delayed, even denied to the children who approach the system seeking care and protection; the system rather exposes them to the risk of

transcending from the category of ‘children in need of care and protection’ to the category of ‘children in conflict of law’, as a very thin line demarcates the two categories of children. Sanjay on multiculturalism (Anekantvada) and post structuralism. The author firmly believes on the notion that social norms may be examined and discussed from many perspectives (pluralistic thoughts) and while practicing these each one should have freedom and flexibility no one should not blindly and rigidly follow the set standards.

## **Footprints of Indian Literature**

Literature has always been medium through which renaissance and reformations in society is occurred. Social problems and issues are either exposed or suppressed through literature prevailing in the form of expository writings or narratives, non-detailed study or fiction, novel or drama, prose or poetry. Since the evolution of digital electronics, film, theatre and ICT became the media replacing lively drama or short play. Though in many social and cultural occasions, educational institutions, charitable trusts/societies do practice traditional means of role play, drama and theatre; yet they have lost popularity among Indian academia. In the European Academic Research, literature as a discipline has been placed in terms its frequencies next to the sociology and allied discipline. The first article from literature discipline is authored by Meeta on Sarojini Naidu’s poetry. Folk traditions are disappearing and completely abolished by electronic media, and realizing its literary values, author has depicted lives of humble folks of India and their traditions. The author gives importance to Indian folk traditions that have aesthetic sensibility on man-nature relationship. Taking Forster’s and Whitman’s poems on the title “A Passage to India” into consideration, the author (Ratan) claimed that Whitman ends his poem with an invocation to follow the examples of the great explorers – and

the great empire-builders – to go on a "passage beyond," to other fantastic discoveries E.M. Forster's novel asks us to question the motives behind such a passage, particularly if it entails subjecting entire peoples to the rule of a foreign power. Arbind Kumar has his own identity in Indian English poetry and Aurobindonean sonnets in Indian English literature have been popularly known in many titles. Author has depicted *distinctive* features of Arbind Kumar's poetry consist in the exploration of a new model of sonnets, new words, compound words, phrasal, proverbial and pictorial words, sensuous painting, sensational capital idea, mythical blending and uses of various figures of speech that spread not only his poetic fragrance but put also his name in the Cambridge Dictionary of English Writers, England, World Poetry Almanac, Mongolia, Contemporary Poets and English Poetry in India. Arbind Kumar (the author) in his second contribution in EAR placed a literary conversation/dialogue between two Indian poets, Mahashweta and poet Arbind Kumar. The author appreciated poems of great poet Arbind Kumar and viewed that "His blending of romanticism with classicism, exploration of new and compound words, proverbial proficiency, mythical mastery, innovative iridescence and medieval magnificence, spread his poetic fragrance for spiritual sanctity of Tom, Dick and Harry in this trouble torn world where piggish philosophy has been flourishing by leaps and bounds on name of prosperity, sanctity and tranquility."

Another contribution is made by Vijay on Harold Pinter's anti-war poetry. The author expressed that "Pinter's poetry is merely a critique of war. Attempts have been made to interpret Pinter's War Poetry in the light of war activities executed by America. Harold Pinter won Wilfred Owen Prize in 2004 for his War Poetry and the Noble Prize for Literature in 2005. Pinter, as a political activist, had been always on the side of human rights and against torture or violence. His war poetry can be interpreted as a critique of war and hypocrisy governed

by America. It symbolizes the disgrace upon the innocent dead who died during war and brutality of the political authorities who exploited war as a weapon of power to gain national peace.”

Entertainment has always been a necessity for human survival. The world of film bears its impressions on Indian society in many forms. “Rabindranath”, the 54 min B/W documentary film directed by Satyajit Ray was a saga of creative excellence for its wide range of conception .Tagore is revered by 250 million Bengali speakers in India and neighbouring countries. The documentary was made to celebrate Tagore’s birth centenary in May 1961.

Alice Munro’s stories are compared with “discovery of space” by Ratan (the author) who believed that “despite of the charge of dullness in the presentation of characters and uneventful plot in many of her stories, the stories are quite engaging. She uses the fictional device to underscore both the subjective nature of storytelling and people's compulsion to use the art of storytelling to make sense of their lives and to make narrative order out of confusion.”

Dinesh Kumar narrated postmodern catharsis in Salman Rushdie’s Luka and the Fire of Life; and advocated video game, fairy tale and fabulator as healer. This paper examined the way in which Rushdie uses the paradigm of game theory in the novel to create an alternate reality of the World of Magic to facilitate a console-like use of a print-in narrative, the fabulous use of lexical units provides Luka, the protagonist and Rushdie, the fabulator, an affective axis that affords a postmodern psycho-moral cleansing of violence.

Sneha (the author) used the model of a heroine’s quest as discussed by Maureen Murdock in her book The Heroine’s Journey: Women’s Quest for Wholeness and projected how the novel follows the pattern of the journey described by Murdock closely and how it is similar and, at the same time, different from the traditional quest narrative of a hero.

Death, an ultimate truth, and its romantic depiction has been in search by literature scholars. Meeta (the author) has narrated that “thematic concerns of Sarojini Naidu’s poetry are treated with the Romantic hue. One of the powerful themes in Naidu’s poetry was Death. Naidu wrote remarkable lyrics on the theme of Death depicting Death as the Ultimate Truth. Naidu’s poems on the theme of Death are powerful assertions.”

Another Indian scholar, Radhika, explored that sisterhood and reciprocal female friendship have emerged as the interesting and culturally significant metaphors in African American discourse. This paper examined Gloria Naylor’s *The Women of Brewster Place* to see the link between sisterhood and healing as conceived by the novelist. An attempt has been made to explain how female-bonding helps Black Women to overcome racial discrimination. The paper deployed the paradigms of Black cultural feminism and it unpacks the enduring images of Black sisterhood that Naylor constructs in the novel.

Pragati coined film as a narrative fiction and focused on the relation between film and literature and discusses film as a cinematic novel with the help of film *Gandhi*, directed by Richard Attenborough. This film is a multi-award winning biopic film about the life of Mahatma Gandhi who was a leader of non-violent resistance movement against British colonial rule in India during the first half of the 20th century. Mahesh Sharma tried to redefine the post colonial other and reiterated that the rise of minority studies, animal studies, feminism, posthumanism and queer studies has problematized and reshaped the question of otherness. The present paper is an attempt to recast the significance of understanding of the notion of (post) colonial other in the wake of Arab Spring by drawing on the works of anti-colonial theorists like Frantz Fanon, Edward Said, and Aime Cesaire.

Discourses on state of affairs of diaspora have influenced knowledge society to reexamine constructive social

interventions by which immigrants get adjusted with social processes thus contribute as natural inhabitants. While diaspora related narrations are quite large in number for country immigrants (who leave country of birth origin to settle in any other foreign land), it is worth citing that writings on state immigrants (within birth land but migrated from own state/locality to another) have not attracted many Indian scholars. Life is connected to livelihood, living and neighborhood, and therefore it has always been a major thrust for human beings. All writings on diasporas' state of affair, do agree that fulfillment of basic economic needs are central for all irrespective of their level of literacy and education. News articles either in electronic or print modes are major source of information but empirical evidence based literature on state of affair of inter-state immigrants are scarce in Indian context. Such writings are the need of the day for re-integration of India since we have treasures in all diagonal extremities, Kashmir to Kanya Kumari, Maharashtra to Andhra Pradesh, North East to South West states, North Central to South Central states. Each state has their own story to reveal, but cultural displacement and double identity in Manju Kapur's "The immigrant", is the title chosen by Dharmendra where the author tried to submit the immigrants' suffer in new countries, as depicted in Manju Kapur's novel. The author tried to posit theoretical propositions that 'links between historical evidences and literature must not be distorted and there should always be historical references in narrative writings. Attempt has been made to analyzes the representation of the historical character Tipu Sultan in Girish Karnad's historical playwright (The Dreams of Tipu Sultan) how he has been fictionalized in literature.

A timely article on resistance and assertion among dalits in Om Prakash Valmiki's "Joothan", the author, Om Prakash Ratnakar claimed that "though Dalit narratives have been a part of the Indian social narratives since 11th century onwards, Dalit literature emerged into prominence and as a collective

voice after 1960, starting with Marathi, and soon appeared in Hindi, Kannada, Telugu and Tamil languages, through self-narratives, like poems, short stories and most importantly autobiographies known for their realism.

A comparative study of protagonists of Kate Chopin's "The Awakening" and Anita Desai's "Where Shall We Go This Summer?" has been made by Asha and Gyanabati. With the title "escaping patriarchy –for victory or for failure", Authors cited that "though Edna belongs to an American society and Sita to an Indian, both face the same torments that are caused by the society in which they live in and by the people around them. Unable to set themselves free, they try to escape from the bitter reality to their own world where they feel the sense of freedom. The difference is their ways of escaping from it – to succeed or to fail." This comparative thought seeks an extension of our understanding on patriarchal or feminist perspectives in the light of escapism discourses. It is noteworthy to mention here that writers fail to maintain rationality across both perspectives-patriarchal and feminism while sketch any narratives. Since Indian society is prone to be influenced by western thoughts easily (because of limitless diversities and pluralism in society), writers are unable to portray real Indian ethics and values. The interdependency between both genders are hardly narrated, women is given highest place in Indian society and no other societies could claim so high as India could. India holds different view on gender perspective than rest of the world.

Pradeep from Haryana Institute of Technology has dealt with a maxim of Plato "passion overtakes reason and so divide and make the soul feeble." Through Graeco-Roman plays of Shakespeare and Plato, the author has searched for commonalities between both philosophers, and reported that both of their works speak about welfare of people or Republic and deemed as the biggest issue. While Plato discusses through "The Republic" about democracy or republic in the form of a

Socratic dialogue concerning the definition of justice and the order and character in just city state and the just man, Shakespeare gives his plays a distinct Elizabethan coloring.

Rashmi from University of Allahabad wanted to upkeep literary identity of Mahesh Dattani through her article titled “Mahesh Dattani: Theatre and Techniques”. Mahesh Datani is a known name in Indian English Drama and theatre. The author explored that Dattani infused new spirit in Indian English drama and theatre by suing techniques such as multilevel sets, split scenes, flashback technique, voice over, Interior-Exterior technique, thought technique, and music. Urmila from University of Hyderabad discussed Roman plays of Shakespeare and Cicero and concluded that many of “Shakespeare’s writings follow Ciceroic philosophy. Republic is the big issue than anything else. Shakespeare’s plays depict the yearning for a good relationship between ruler and ruled and human philosophy in its more myriad and intense form.” Hitesh from Baroda University wanted to reinvent mothering and female bonding through Shashi Deshpande’s “The Binding Vine.” The researcher examined bond of mother-daughter relationships, and of their struggle for selfhood and self-definition in a man’s world and of their search for strength in their woman to woman relationships, their common victimization and their shared identities.

## **Footprints on Education and Physical Education disciplines**

While counting footprints of Indian academia, education and physical education discipline related contributions are kept away from the review process. Being placed at the core of social development, education as a discipline has contributed significantly. Traditionally known for preparing teachers for school sector, education plays significant role in R&D, corporate world, Electronic and social media, and Virtual world. Anita

and Smriti from Jamia Millia Islamia have explored that individual attitude towards ICT and their ICT related competencies are critical to pedagogy integration. The study tried to explore how the proficiency in ICT skills and attitude towards technology can help in ICT-pedagogy integration. It reveals a strong positive relationship between the possession of ICT skills by teachers, their attitude towards ICT and actual implementation of ICT in their classroom teaching. Teacher effectiveness rely upon many aspects, organizational climate is one of such potential predictor. Ajay and Mandakini from Jharkhand (a newly formed state in India) conducted the study on elementary teachers by using descriptive survey method. School Organizational Climate Descriptive Questionnaire (SOCDQ) developed and standardized by Motilal Sharma. The questionnaire consisted of 64 items based on 8 different dimensions and on four point scale. Results reveal that there is a significant difference between the Teacher Effectiveness of Elementary School Teachers in relation to their Organizational Climate. Relationship between emotional intelligence and academic achievement of trainee teachers, Pratik reported that emotional intelligence is positively related to academic achievement (theory & practice) and student-teachers with high emotional intelligence scored better in theory and practical examination than the student-teachers with low emotional intelligence. Upasana designed a study to examine relationship between pre-service teachers' self reported and computed technology expertise and reported that no significant difference was observed in the pre-service teachers' expertise in software applications for personal activities. Use of simulation in Teaching Language Skills was studied by Meenu and reported that confidence and courage are fundamental in role playing. Alka from University of Delhi designed the study and explored the perception of contemporary science teachers of secondary schools toward the effectiveness of in-service training.

Researches on higher education in India are scant in

some aspects while quite a large number of articles published every day that are merely either repetition or replica of previous studies. Ashok from University of Delhi tried to generate understanding of higher education in transitional society with reference to Rural Odisha, and submitted that higher education is capital and instrument which makes possible for a society and nation to deal with adversaries and complexities in an effective manner. The negative understanding and underestimation of higher education by these people is not a positive sign for the society which is considered to be at the lower ladder in particular and for India in general, which aspires to establish a knowledge society in near future. Another article relating to higher education perspective was reported by Patanjali and Asha where authors have discussed leadership role in ensuring Total Quality Management (TQM) in higher education.

Tool development has always been given back seat in India and researchers seldom try for developing and standardizing tools. Harjot and Gyanendra have developed a self-efficacy scale and reported that set objectives were not achieved through present version of the scale and it is mandatory to include more dimensions.

While studying problems of out of school children in urban slums, Nida from Jamia Millia Islamia and found that out of school slum children had more problems related school, studies and personal. Also the research shows that the girls and upper primary age level (12-14yrs) out of school slum children had greater problems as compared to boys and primary age level (6-11yrs) out of school slum children. Rasmi, Lopamudra and Lakshmipriya found that adolescents studying in different high schools do not differ in their aggression and aspiration level. There is positive relationship between aggression and aspiration of adolescent girls of Govt. school and adolescent boys studying in Pvt. schools. There is a negative relationship between aggression and aspiration level of adolescent boys of

Govt.school and girls of Pvt. Schools.

Prasamita from BBAU, Lucknow studied dropout and non-enrollment scavengers' children of Lucknow and Kanpur urban slum and reported that poverty, school and home related factors are primary factors that cause non-enrollment and dropout among scavengers' children.

So far as research communications in physical education are concerned; Ikram, Arif, and Asim tried to analyze video recordings of arm swing on spike jump performance of two different categories of volley ball players and reported that there is a significant difference between intervarsity and intercollegiate level male volleyball players in their volley ball spike jump performance. Anwar, Zamirullah, Shailendra and Javed tried to appraise failure performance of All India Hockey players. With the help of Performance Failure Appraisal Inventory (PFAI) of Conroy, Willow& Metzler, researchers found that All India Hockey Players had higher level of fear of devaluing one's self-estimate, fear of experiencing shame and embarrassment, and fear of important other losing interest. People with Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) and quality of life in relation to physical inactivity was studied by Nalin and Kannan from Chennai and reported that 72 per cent of people with NCD remain physically inactive.

## **Footprints of Remaining Disciplines**

**Psychology** contributed a total of seven articles. Anand Madhu, an independent researcher from Chennai discussed the neuropyrosis theory in treating depression and Alzheimer's disease. The researcher claimed that a sure method has been discovered for preventing Alzheimer's disease by providing training to person at risk so that his/her psyche becomes more norepic. The second article in this discipline being authored by Dimpy and Megha from University of Delhi examined the effects of perceived social support on life satisfaction of

university students and reported that higher levels of perceived social support from family and friends, higher the level of satisfaction. Third article, being authored by Bilal of University of Calcutta, tried to prove that aggression cannot always be regarded as negative. The fourth in this category, the study being designed by two authors(Badgujar and Kotalwar) to examine the extent of relationship between dementia, psychological well being and life satisfaction of aged people living in Vridhashram. The study reported that aged people are found to be impaired on cognitive abilities, poor mental health, and low level of life satisfaction. M.Brindhamani and T. Manichander form Osmania University attempted to examine the effect of social intelligence on scholastic achievement. Sanadhya and Dhruva Kumar from Mewar University, Rajasthan reported that there exist significant difference in emotional behavior, communication skill and adjustment of rural and urban school students. The last piece of research communication is made by Brintha and Ramakrishnan from Tamilnadu where researchers have constructed and validated an attitude scale for children towards commerce subject.

In the discipline of **Computer Science and Information Technology**, four contributions have been made by Indian scholars. Dhilip, Debdatta, and CK Sarkar have explored an effective approach of various Routing Mechanisms to optimize the MANET and VANET performance. Raveesh from Bangalore University has advocated internet as effective tool to interlink Indian diaspora. In this cutting edge technology era, assessment of uniqueness in research communication contents has become necessary and absolute. Keeping the need in view, Mukta and Ved tried to disseminate information on plagiarism and anti-plagiarism soft wares and their judicious applications. Jagdish from Himachal Pradesh tried to analyze free and open source soft wares for Geographic information System and discussed advantages and disadvantages of such soft wares.

**People with disability** (PWD) have drawn attention of Indian researchers. Akhilesh Kumar from IGNOU, New Delhi, has critically analyzed all eight facet of normalization as desired by Benjt Nirje. Rajnish Kumar from Azim Premji Foundation reported that greatest challenge for Chhattisgarh state government is the achievement of the accessibility, inclusion and empowerment of children with special needs. Adya Shakti and Yogendra studied visually impaired children and reported that effect of inclusive and exclusive settings are equal but somehow inclusive school becomes the right choice in present days. Pankaj Kumar from Banaras Hindu University examined assistive technology competencies with special reference to special educators of visual impaired children and recommended trainings for special educators.

**Library and Information Science** discipline related articles are published in four places. Prabhat examined constraints in Rural Libraries Development in India with special reference to Madhya Pradesh by using survey method. Veena studied the role of research center libraries and recommended for advanced soft ware and technologies to retrieve information. Kalyani and Ajit Prabhakaran identified leadership skills and suggested modalities for developing such skills for Next Generation Library Directors. Priyanki conducted a bibliographic study on Doctoral dissertations in English subject awarded by the Universities of Maharashtra, findings of which are of immense importance to scholars in English.

Two contributions have been made in the area of **Agriculture Science**. Javaid Ahmad and Javaid Iqbal attempted to study the determinants of inter-district disparities in the levels of Agriculture development in Kashmir valley. Eahya and Surendra from NEHU, Meghalaya reported that despite excessive water available in atmosphere during the very wet summers when soil becomes fully saturated with continuous runoff conditions, the poor vegetal cover is seen in

more than a half of the study area with its high degree of spatial variability. **Tourism** attracted attention of Neha (from IGNOU, New Delhi) who explored reasons behind high attrition rate in tourism industry on the basis of survey among the employees of travel agencies and tour operators and offers some suggestions for employee retention to overcome by the problem. Kavita(from GJU, Hisar) tried to understand role of communication in selecting tourist destination.

Wasim Mushtaq tried to revisit **modern art** prior to independence of India. The author reports that Rajput paintings deviates from Mughal realistic naturalism and assumed a more idealized and mannered outlook.

In the field of **entrepreneurship**, Yogita and Sanjay narrated the art of takeover based on the experiences gained on Arcelor—Mittal Steel Merger. The present article selects some key stories related to the event in the year 2005 and 2006 and conceptualizes some key themes that emerge out of those stories.

On **environment** issue, researchers (Jadhav, Patil and Raut) investigated hydro-chemical characteristics of six different lakes in and around of Kolhapur city. The result of the study revealed that water quality of lakes near densely populated area is highly depleted as compared to the lakes that are away from the city.

In the discipline of **Mathematics**, Alka and Sanjay Kumar have established a fixed point theorem in 2-mteric space for four maps. The result of the present study generalizes the result of Lal and Singh.

**Banking**, as a branch of knowledge, is being examined by Rajat. The author analyzed the growth performance of banking sector from a long term perspective and attempted to provide a broad base description of how to combat of Non Performing Assets by banks of India.

## Conclusion

Discipline wise analyses of Indian contributions to EAR revealed that in terms of growth of participation, a linear trend is well noticed from first issue through eleventh issue. Scholarly contributions from sociology and allied disciplines, vis-à-vis literature are highest and such disciplines contributed more than half of total Indian articles. Education, Pedagogy and Psychology disciplines have covered up about 15 percent, while other disciplines contributed towards rest. From scientific and technical communication perspective, Indian contributions seek more scientific approaches in design, method and dissemination procedure. In a number of articles, abstracts are too narrowly sketched and often fail to convey the mission of research. Excepting a few, most of the researchers have produced general articles. Empirical and evidenced based research design is employed in a small number of scholarly contributions. In certain cases, research design is not free from error. Research objects and scientific assumptions in scientific communication need to be strengthened. Many of the researches lack clarity in terms of selected sample size and employed sampling techniques. The author of the present review solicits cooperation from Indian academia to contribute in all disciplines and continue to project Indian research innovations more comprehensively.