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The main aims and scope of the Journal of Land and Rural Studies is to provide a platform for a wide ranging exchange of scholarly opinions, both theoretical and empirical, on issues relating to rural development in India while also drawing on relevant experiences from other countries and contexts.

Rural development is a complex and multi-dimensional subject transcending traditional boundaries of academic disciplines and offers a wide canvas for exchange of views between analysts and a whole range of actors directly engaged with addressing concrete problems with respect to public policy implementations, catalysts in facilitating enabling environments for any development agenda as well as a variety of grass root workers and beneficiaries involved with the processes of development. The field is thus really broad and there are serious difficulties in admitting boundaries to it.

It is with such a perspective that the Journal of Land and Rural Studies invites relevant contributions drawing on academic working on any of the social sciences as
well as the experiences of the entire range of practitioners, involved both in policy making as well as implementation in the field. Some of the areas include: rural physical and social infrastructure, agriculture, land reforms, rural industrialisation, provisioning of credit, appropriate research and knowledge generation and their extensions to the field etc., and appropriate public policies, schemes and programmes with respect to all these areas.


Land Reforms

Land Reforms in India: Volume. 1- Bihar-
Institutional Constraints
Edited by B.N. Yugandhar and K.Gopal Iyer, 1993,

Abstract: This is the first volume of the land reforms series 'Land Reforms in India', which studies the status of land reforms throughout the country. This volume focuses on issues relating to agrarian relationship in Bihar and contains original essays by scholars, activists and administrators who have in depth-knowledge of the current situation regarding land reforms in that State.

This volume focuses on three major issues: land ceiling laws; the status of tenant-cultivators; and the progress in the allotment of government lands to the poor and landless.

Examining the administrative and legal lacunae in the implementation of land reforms in Bihar, the contributors emphasise the need to mobilise the rural poor as a necessary condition for implementing land reforms. The volume provides a holistic view of the several programmes pertaining to land reforms, as also
presents issues from a political economy perspective. Avoiding the use of jargon, it brings together the combined knowledge and experiences of administrators, experts and activists to highlight the issues from a legal, administrative and people's point of view.

This volume constitutes a landmark in the field of land reforms studies. With its admirable presentation of the ground realities, it intends to serve as a sound basis to initiate remedial measures. As such, students of land reforms and agrarian change, state and central government officials dealing with programmes for the rural poor, and others interested in the areas of political economy of agriculture, problems of rural development, labour and social welfare will find this book of tremendous interest.

Land Reforms in India: Volume.2 - Rajasthan- Feudalism and change

Abstract: This is the second volume of the land reforms series 'Land Reforms in India', which studies the status of land reforms throughout the country. This volume focuses on agrarian relationship and land reforms in Rajasthan and contains original essays by scholars, activists and administrators who have in depth-knowledge of the current situation of implementation of land reforms in that State.

The contributors focus on six major issues: land reforms and economic development: implementation of tenancy reforms; status of land ceiling; allotment of government and community lands; computerization of land records; and protection of land and forest rights of tribals.

Using both field-level primary data and secondary sources such as land records, the contributors identify and analyze the lacunae in the administrative and legal aspect of land reforms legislation in Rajasthan. The contributors argue forcefully that mobilization of rural poor is a necessary condition for the effective implementation of land reforms. The volume provides a holistic view of the several programmes pertaining to
land reforms and also presents issues from a political economy perspective. Avoiding the use of jargon, it brings together the combined knowledge and experience of administrators, experts and activists to highlight the issues from a legal, administrative and people's point of view.

With its admirable presentation of the ground realities, this volume will serve as a sound basis to initiate remedial measures. As such, students of land reforms and agrarian change, state and central government officials dealing with programmes for the rural poor, and other interested in areas such as the political economy of agricultural labour, and social welfare will find this book of tremendous interest.

Abstract: The third volume of land reforms series, "Land Reforms in India" examines the status of land reforms in Andhra Pradesh. Comprising original essays by scholars, activists and administrators, it provides an in-depth understanding of the history, progress and current status of the reforms in that State.

Using both field-level primary data and secondary sources such as land records and judicial proceedings, the contributors focus on five important issues from a legal, administrative and people's perspective. These are the impact of peasant struggles and agrarian movement in the State; the enactment of legislation and the implementation of land ceiling laws; the distribution of surplus land; tenancy reforms; and the status of landless labourers.

Among the other themes covered in this volume are the role of state agencies in both framing policies and then implementing them; the response of the judicial machinery; successful administrative efforts in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh; the status of women agricultural labourers; and the role played by activists and NGOs.
The contributors conclude that while land reforms had a modest impact on altering the power structure in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, a great deal still needs to be done to acquire surplus land and to redistribute it to the poor, especially in the context of a growing class of landless labourers. The contributors suggest a range of measures to achieve this objective. These include strengthening the official machinery; streamlining and rigorously implementing existing legislation; and seeking the active participation of the community. Only then the challenges posed by the dominant and entrenched group of the large landowners will be met.


**Land Reforms in India: Volume.4- Karnataka- Promises kept and missed**

Abstract: This volume critically reviews the implementation of land reforms legislation in the state of Karnataka. It presents the most recent data available in order to provide a holistic understanding of both the historical evolution and the current grassroots situation of
land reforms of the state.

Written by scholars, activists and administrators, the chapters in the books examine a wide range of issues. These include the continued relevance of land reforms in the context of agrarian reform, implementation of land ceilings and tenancy reforms in the state, the social costs and benefits of distributive land reforms, protecting tribal rights and forest lands, managing common property resources, and maintenance, updating and computerization of land records.

The contributors address the central questions concerning the direction Karnataka should now take with regard to land reforms. The options considered include implementing the traditional concept of land reforms but with renewed vigour or maintaining the status quo and letting the existing laws continue in their own pace of implementation or liberalizing land reform laws in line with the country's new economic policies. The contributors, however, agree that whichever policy option is adopted, political will and public awareness are the two most important factors which will determine the success of future efforts of land reforms in the context of the rapidly changing socio-economic scenario.

This volume focussing attention on the ground realities has tremendous practical significance. It is an essential reading not only for administrators, policy-makers and activists but also for scholars in the area of agrarian studies, political economy, development studies, peasant studies, and policy studies.


Abstract: Ever since India attained Independence in 1947, land reforms have been advocated and implemented as a major instrument of state-mediated and progressive socio-economic change. There has, however, been no unanimity on either the form or the contents of these reforms. The debate on the issue has become more diverse and complex in recent years as a result of the twin processes of 'liberalization' and 'globalization'. Whereas the focus earlier was on finding the best strategy to provide land to the tiller while maximizing agrarian production, in the current decade the very utility of land reforms has come to be questioned. Voices have been heard arguing that land reforms, instead of being a force for progress, have become institutional impediments to growth. To the contrary, there are also the apprehensions of 'de-peasantization'
and mass rural-urban migration, bereft of the protective safety net of the state. The debate continues with new dimensions being added very day.

This volume brings the expertise of academics, bureaucrats and social activists, with long experience in land reforms, to bear upon this on-going debate. The papers in Part I examine.

* the achievements and failures of the past;
* new governmental initiatives for agrarian reforms in the context of liberalization;
* the importance of the environmental perspective; and
* the need for improving the management of land records for effective implementation at the field level.

In Part II, specific experiences from Bihar, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir are presented to ground the foregoing debate in grassroots reality. The contributors outline the successes and constraints in the implementation of land reforms experienced in the three states. Overall, and without taking any extreme position, this volume provides an agenda for land reforms in the next century—a task which the contributors conclude is far from over.

With its lively and lucid style and up-to-date statistics, this volume contributes to a debate of crucial importance of land reforms policies in the context of globalisation. This is a valuable volume for the development administrators, social activists and
economists, and to students and scholars of development and agrarian studies.

**Contributors**: M S Bhatt/ K T Chandy/ Sukumar Das/ N Dhal/ Hiranmay Dhar/ Buddhadeb Ghosh/ G Parthasarathy/ Pushpendra/ B K Sinha


Abstract: The sixth volume of land reforms series "Land Reforms in India", examines the status of land reforms in Punjab and Haryana. Comprising original essays by scholars, activists and administrators, it provides an in-depth understanding of the history, progress and current status of land reforms in these two states. Using both field-level primary data and official sources, such as land records and legal provisions, the contributors provide a detailed understanding of the implementation of tenancy and land ceiling legislation; the role of the government at various levels; and the intervention of peasant movements in the process of land reforms.

The volume is divided into three parts. the first part discusses the status of land reforms in both states, the obstacles to their implementation, and the initiatives undertaken to overcome them. The next part contains a
detailed discussion of the functioning of the Land Records Department and the misappropriation of surplus land. Against the backdrop of the Green Revolution, the last part analyses the transformations that have taken place in the system of cultivation, the emergence of capitalist modes of production, and the impact of these developments on peasant rights and patterns of land ownership.

An important feature of this book is that it reproduces the Report of the Harchand Singh Committee, which has been ignored by the Government. This Report is a telling commentary of the role played by the official machinery in circumventing both the spirit and the letter of land reforms legislation. It documents how evacuee land was misappropriated by politicians and senior officials; various flaws in official policy which allowed people with influence and resources to set up large farms; and the wrongful eviction of actual occupants with the connivance of officials.

Overall, this volume contains very important issues dealing with misuse of loopholes of land reforms policies. This will be of great help to the administrators, revenue officials, activists, and economists and to students and scholars of development issues and agrarian studies for research and references.


Abstract: This is the seventh volume of the land reforms series "Land Reforms in India" and it deals with the status of land reforms throughout the country in general and in the state of Madhya Pradesh particularly. It focuses on land reforms, land redistribution and equity in Madhya Pradesh. The contributors are activists, scholars and administrators.

Each of the five sections in the volume studies various aspects of both legislation relating to, and implementation of, land reforms, Issue of equity concerning non-land resources in rural areas are also discussed. Part I reviews people's movements relating to questions of land reforms, equity, forest rights and displacement and rehabilitation consequent to the construction of dams. Part II is largely based on reports prepared by the Land Reforms Unit of the LBS National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. This part also provides discussions on the management of land records and common property resources in Madhya Pradesh. The third part studies the problems affecting the tribals in the state, including displacement, dispossession and survival, and explores possible legislative remedies that could lead to equitable and sustainable development. Part IV provides an in-depth
study of forest rights and the issues of equity and sustainable development, while the last section outlines a contemporary agenda for land reforms in Madhya Pradesh which addresses the crucial issue of the livelihoods of the majority of the rural masses.

The contributor emphasis on importance of people's movement and state intervention working in conjunction with each other. They conclude that land reform measures cannot be successful unless they are related to policies governing other resources such as access to credit, land, water and other common property resources, and unless they are backed by a strong macro economic policy framework.

Based on both field-level primary data and secondary sources, this volume vividly describes the ground realities of the status of land reforms in Madhya Pradesh and will serve as a basis to initiate remedial measures. Students of land reforms and agrarian change state and central government officials dealing with programmes for the rural poor and those interested in areas such as the political economy of agriculture, rural development, agricultural labour and social welfare will find this book of tremendous interest. Those involved in sociology, tribal studies and environmental studies will also find the book very useful while it will be of equal interest to activists and NGOs.

**Contributors:** Ekta Parishad/ Praveen K Jha/ Land Reforms Unit(Now CRS, LBS NAA, Mussoorie)/ Harsh Mander/ Prashant Mehta/ Rajgopal Naidu/ Archana Prasad/ Usha Ramanathan/ Dunu Roy/ Rajendra K Sail/ N C Saxena/ Atindra Sen/ Mihir Shah/ D B Sharma/ Anoop Singh/ P S Vijayshankar
Abstract: This is the eighth volume of the Land reform series, "Land Reforms in India" and studies the status of land reforms in Gujarat and Maharashtra and contains original essays by scholars, activists and administrators who have in-depth knowledge of the current situation regarding land reforms in the two States.

The contributors place the two States in a contemporary framework. They point out that Gujarat and Maharashtra are the two most advanced industrial regions in the country where the processes of economic liberalisation, industrial development and technological advancement have meant that the capitalist mode of production has taken strong roots in the agricultural sector.

The contributors analyse the problems, performance and challenges of land reforms in the region. Land legislations- their successes and failures as also their implementation- are discussed in detail. Among the other issues examined are:
- Land alienation among the tribals in the two States,
- The rehabilitation of those displaced by various development project, including large dams,
- The impact of technological changes on the rural economy, and on agricultural development,
- The status of common property resources.

Overall, the contributors argue that unless a clear alternative is provided for the displaced and the marginalised in evolving economic structure, it would not only lead to social injustice but also be economically disastrous in the long run.

On the basis of both field-level primary data and secondary sources such as government records, this volume describes the ground realities and will thus serve as a basis to initiate remedial measures. Students of land reforms and agrarian change, state and central government officials dealing with programmes for the rural poor, and those interested in areas such as the political economy of agriculture, rural development, agricultural labour, and social welfare will find this book of tremendous interest.

Abstract: This is the ninth volume of land reform series "Land Reforms in India", and studies the status of land reforms in Tamil Nadu and brings together the contributions from scholars, activists, social workers, lawyers and administrators.

The government of that state has enacted several important legislations relating to land reforms aimed at rendering social and economic justice to the rural poor. The contributors of the volume document, the ground realities in Tamil Nadu, which show to many disturbing features. Widespread inequalities continue to prevail in the agrarian structure which, when combined with social rigidities, have served to keep the vast bulk of the landless poor and marginal farmers in dire straits.

Critically examining the implementation of land reforms legislations, the contributors address all the major issues including land and caste, temple lands, common property resources and absentee landlordism. They show that, due to laxity in implementing legislation, resourceful landowners successfully hold on to their surplus lands using various devious methods. By
presenting detailed case studies, various essays explain the reasons why the provisions have not been efficacious and also suggest ways to overcome the problems.

In this connection, one essay documents the success story of Land for Tiller's Freedom (LAFTI) in Thanjavur District while another discusses that panchayati raj institutions can play an important role in the vital battle to implement land reforms in this era of liberalization.

Bringing together both field-level evidence and secondary research and given the wide range of topics covered, this book will be useful for students and scholars of political economy, land reforms, agriculture, and rural development. It will be of equal interest to activists, NGOs and administrators engaged with the issue of land reforms.

**Contributors** : V Annamalai/ M P Gurusamy/ T Haque/ S Jaganathan/ S Krishnan/ M Mariappan/ Brindavan C Moses/ C Sekar/ A P Singh/ V Sivaprakasam/ T V Somanathan/ M. Thangaraj/ S Varadarajan/ R Vidyasagar
This is the tenth volume in a major series which studies the status of land reforms throughout the country. It examines the progress achieved and the difficulties encountered in the computerisation of land records in various states. The basic system of land records in India was developed under British rule and has not yet been modified in accordance with present-day requirements. The ill-equipped and outdated system of maintaining these records is partially responsible for the limited success of land reform initiatives in the country.

In 1988, the central government sponsored the computerisation of Land Records (CoLR) scheme to tackle the recurring problems thrown up by the inadequate land records system. The aim of the scheme is to create a database of records; facilitate the issuing of copies of records; minimise the possibility of land records being manipulated; and create a land management information system. Even though the scheme has been in operation for more than 15 years, progress has been highly skewed. Providing a critical appraisal of CoLR, the 20 articles in the volume are divided into the following three parts:
Computerisation of Land Records: Describing the context the purpose of setting up the CoLR scheme, the papers in this part chart its progress in various states. This includes studies from Goa and Karnataka, where progress is remarkable, and from Haryana and West Bengal, where progress has been comparatively slow.

Digitisation of Cadastral Maps: This part focuses on the technical aspects of the CoLR scheme and discusses issues related to the processes and methodology of digital cadastral mapping.

Land Information System: Alleging that the present land management system is far from efficient, the essay in this part argues that a comprehensive land information system based on digital data would be a more robust and efficient alternative to the existing cadastre-based one.

Based on empirical data and field studies, this volume is an important contribution towards understanding the socio-economic realities and social dynamics of contemporary India in the framework of land reforms. It will be of considerable interest to government officials and those engaged in the task of computerising land records, while being of equal interest to students of rural development, economics and e-governance.

This edited volume analyzes the different degrees of discrimination meted out to women by the country's inheritance Laws and the corresponding customary practices in tribal societies. It also exposes the current socio-legal structure in the country, which systematically denies women the accessibility to and ownership of productive resources.

Gender Discrimination in Land Ownership is XIth in the series 'Land Reforms in India', initiated by the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. The Volume contains 14 well-researched chapters through which distinguished scholars look into the discrimination faced by women in various states of India. Highlighting the fact that different regions subject women to varied forms of discrimination, these chapters reveal that these emanated from various customs and
practices, Shastric prescription and the Muslim personal laws (Shariat) which were crystallized during the British regime and further consolidated in the post-colonial period through various union, state and concurrent laws.

Apart from describing the discrimination that women are subjected to in terms of legal rights, the collection also proposes ways to counter the same and encourages debate on the current Indian socio-legal system. With its two-pronged concern-analysis of reform laws and their impact on gender-this book will be of interest to academics in fields such as development economics, land laws, gender/women studies and sociology, as well as to policy-makers and administrators.

This volume is the twelfth in the series “Land Reforms in India”. The essays in this volume bring out the multi-dimensional aspects of the agrarian crisis, and its impact on farmers’ suicides leading to public policy. A distinctive feature of this collection is its holistic approach towards viewing farm sector distress, instead of looking for isolated causes and solutions.

The essays are based on the research and analyses conducted by academics and administrators from different parts of the country. These examine the reasons for the growing agrarian crisis and increasing incidences of farmers’ suicides in specific regions of the country. They take into account regional specifics in agricultural growth and implementation of policies in different states. In doing this, they bring forth different shades of farm sector distress, which in turn, leads to a better understanding of the situation. The compilation also attempts to define a systematic policy line.

Abstract: This is a comprehensive all India study of three important measures of land reform undertaken since independence—abolition of intermediary interests, tenancy reform and the ceiling on agricultural holdings. In respect of each programme the study deals with policy, legislation and implementation.

The study commences with a description of the agrarian structure at independence, highlighting its defects. The origin, growth and abuses of the Zamindari system, the evolution of the policy on Zamindari abolition, legislation and implementation, the shortcomings in the laws and their implementation are pointed out. The results are discussed, drawing attention to the social and political consequences.

The study draws pointed attention to the ambivalence in the formulation of policy, the shortcomings in the laws and the generally poor implementation. The efforts to reform tenancy having failed, the author recommends a complete reversal of the national policy on tenancy.
reform. He pleads for the amendment of tenancy haws to permit the leasing out of land.

This book is unique in the sense that it is only one book published so far, which covers comprehensive all India survey dealing with the important aspects of land reform. So this is a welcome addition to the vast literature on Indian land reforms. The appendices contain a wealth of detailed state wise information about different aspects of land reform. They would be of considerable use to policy markers, students of land reform and research scholars.

**Land Reforms Legislation in India**  

Abstract: The book contains land reforms Acts of the states of India with their implications. It deals with the comparative assessment of Land Reform legislation and its implementation - particularly those relating to: Tenancy Reforms; implementation of Land Ceiling Programme; and distribution of ceiling surplus land in the different states of the country.

In order to assess the status of implementation of land reforms in India, it is necessary to understand the Acts dealing with the land reforms policies. This book is quite helpful to provide in-depth knowledge on various acts
relating to land reforms. The main motive behind the publication of the book is to make available a comparative analysis of all state laws for taking up research and impact assessment studies. The author of the book is an expert in the field of land reforms.

The study will serve as a guide to the State Government for a proper appraisal of their Land Reforms legislation's against the background of the National Guidelines enunciated by the Government of India by the Planning Commission.

**Agricultural labour In India**
*by P.K. Jha, 1997, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 297 p, Rs.395.00.*

Abstract: Agricultural labourers constitute 26.15 per cent of the total workforce in India. their number has been rising faster then the rural population growth rate. This book deals with the changes in the living conditions of this section. Starting with an exhaustive review of the existing literature on agricultural labourers, from pre- Independence times to the present, the author concludes that there has been little improvement in their economic situation.

Until the mid seventies, except in a few states, the real wages of agricultural labourers actually declined. Even afterwards, though real wages have risen, other indicators continue to present a dismal picture of their
state. The book also presents a detailed analysis of socio-economic conditions of agricultural labour in two-selected village of Purnia district, Bihar. The book will be certainly useful for researchers, academicians and the general reader as well.

**Dictionary of Land Revenue Terms in India**

Abstract: The lexicon of Revenue Departments of States contains an amazing and rich mosaic of words from different languages (and different eras) often totally unconnected with the language of the State. Lexicography of revenue terms is a difficult task. It requires deep knowledge of the subject and a penetrating, analytical mind to put the meaning in the proper context. Many revenue terms have a history of their own and they also encapsulate in them the history of the revenue system prevailing at a particular point of time. Words like 'bujharat', 'mauza', 'zamindar', have become part of the accepted vocabulary of land revenue in both administrative as well as judicial parlance. Yet, no comprehensive work detailing the origin as well as the currently accepted meaning of these terms exists. This Dictionary, which is a product of assiduous research, diligent study and careful analysis, is pioneering in that it fills a void that has been long felt. The author has vast experience in revenue matters. He has brought this to bear on the
present work. Apart from giving the literal meaning of the words/ terminology, this work addresses their fullest expanse, with explanations. Where a term has inter-state ramifications the author has taken pains to explain all of them.

This work will be of considerable relevance to students of revenue administration and revenue law, to its practitioners and to the judicial officers required to decide complicated issues involving title and claim. It shall also be an invaluable desk reference to students and researchers of the history of India - from the ancient to the modern era. The Dictionary also gives detailed references to the sources from which the material has been drawn, thus vastly enriching the grounding of the work and giving it immense value by leading the reader to various Court judgements as well as original works now rarely available.

**Dalits and the State**

Abstract: The Indian State under the directives of the Constitution is expected to play the role of interventionist to bring social transformation. It aims at eradicating feudal hierarchical social order based on Brahminical ideology and building an egalitarian secular
modern society providing all citizens social and political
justice, equality, liberty and dignity of life. The dalits,
socially and economically most oppressed of Indian
society look upon the State not only to provide equal
opportunities but also to create positive conditions for
improving their socio-economic condition. They
perceived the State as a saviour to liberate them from
the shackles of bondage and deprivation based on
birth. After the five decades of independence a
question needs to be examined: What changes have
taken place in socio-economic status of Dalits and what
rule the State has played in the process? This is the
central concern of this volume.

The contributors of this volume are social scientists from
India and abroad; social activists and experienced civil
servants. Besides analysing Dr. Ambedkar's concept of
social justice and the role of the State, the various
chapters of the volume examines (1) economic and
educational status of the Dalits; (2) the nature and
extent of untouchability in rural and urban areas; (3)
Condition of scavengers; (4) atrocities against the Dalits;
and (5) reservation.
Abstract: The IAS officer trainees are required to prepare a village study report as a part of their district assignments after conducting extensive questionnaire based house-hold survey. On the basis of this IAS trainees' village study reports publications of a monumental series entitled as "Socio-economic Profile of Rural India" has been taken up by the centre.

The South India volume is the first book of the series Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India. This volume contains state papers of the states Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, prepared by eminent bureaucrats and academicians. The basic ingredients of these papers are borrowed from the village study reports of the IAS officer trainees. Alongwith the inputs from the village study reports, many secondary resources have been used to prepare the state papers. Each state paper sharply focuses on issues relating to socio-economic conditions of the people. This book will be of a great use for the policy makers, academicians
and researchers who are directly involved in the field of rural development.

**Contributors**: V K Agnihotri/ S V Subramanian/ S. Irudaya Rajan/ U S Mishra/ P Michael V Siromony/ Sudhir Krishna

**Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India: Volume Two (North-East India)** Edited by Dr. C. Ashokvardhan, IAS, 2004, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 266p, Rs.500.00.

This is the second Volume of a series of publications entitled socio-economic profile of India based on the village study reports of IAS trainees. This volume consists of the state papers of Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland.

North East India is peculiar in the sense that this region is socio-economically poorly developed inspite of having plenty of scopes for development. The natural resources of region is not managed properly and culturally this region also different from the rest of the country. Various state papers of the volume focus on natural resource management, poverty, insurgency and other socio-economic developmental issues of this region.
Contributors: C Ashokvardhan/Kamal Kumar Sharma/Ajay Kumar Sinha/ Gorky Chakraborty/ Chandana Bhattacharya / P S Datta

Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India: Volume Three (North-Central & Western India) Edited by Prof. Rajendra Vora, 2005, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 457p, Rs.800.00.

The four volume series of Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India is based on the village study reports of IAS trainees.

The present volume on North-Central and Western India, having study reports of the states Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and Maharashtra, addresses issues like demographic features, socio-cultural aspects, health, gender inequality, agrarian relationship, land reforms, occupational pattern, poverty and local government.

Contributors: Rajendra Vora/ AshokThakur/ Brij Pal Singh/ Padamvir Singh/ C.N. Ray/ Harsh Mander and Ajay Sinha
One of the major objectives of Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, which imparts training to Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers, is not only to sensitize them towards the plight of rural people, but also to equip them with an in-depth understanding of rural issues. The IAS officer trainees are required to prepare a village study report as a part of their district assignments after conducting extensive questionnaire-based household survey.

This four-volume series of Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India is based on the village study reports of IAS trainees. Volume one on South India, published in the year 2002, contains papers of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Volume two on Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Volume two on North-East India, published in the year 2004, Covers the states of Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland. Volume three on North-Central and Western India, published in the year 2005, contains papers of the states Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and Maharashtra.
The present volume on Eastern India, having study reports of the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, addresses issues like demographic features, socio-cultural aspects, health, gender, agrarian relationship, economic reforms, rural poverty and priorities and thrust areas.

**Contributors:** Amarjeet Sinha/ Manabendra Nath Roy/ S. Tripathy/ Jai Singh Shekhawat/ H.C. Pokhriyal/ C. Ashokvardhan

**Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India: Series - II Volume Four (Eastern India)** Edited by Dr. C. Ashokvardhan & Ashish Vachhani 2011, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, p 560, Rs.1200.00

One of the major objectives of Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, which imparts training to Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers, is not only to sensitize them towards the plight of rural people but also to equip them with an in-depth understanding of rural issues. The IAS officer trainees are required to prepare a village study report as a part of their district assignments after conducting extensive questionnaire-based household survey. The Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India is based on the data collected by the IAS Officer Trainees.
This Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India Series I is already published in four volumes. The centre also initiated the publication of Series II in five volumes. The present volume on Eastern India contains study reports of the States of Orissa, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

**Contributors:** Praveen Jha/ Atul K. Singh/ Ashish Vachhani/ S. Tripathy/ Varunendra Vikram Singh/ S.K. Bhaumikl/ Bimal Kumar

**Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India: Series - II Volume Five (North and Central India) Edited by Raj Mohini Sethi, 2011, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, p314, Rs.750.00**

One of the major objectives of Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, which imparts training to Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers, is not only to sensitize them towards the plight of rural people but also to equip them with an in-depth understanding of rural issues. The IAS officer trainees are required to prepare a village study report as a part of their district assignments after conducting extensive questionnaire-based household survey. The
Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India is based on the data collected by the IAS Officer Trainees.

The four volume Series of Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India is already published. The centre also initiated the publication of Soci-Economic Profile of Rural India Series II in a similar way of Series I. The present volume on North and Central India contains research articles of the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh.

**Contributors:** Sucha Singh Gill/ Padamvir Singh/ H.R. Sharma/ Virender Kumar/ S.N. Chaudhary

**Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India: Series - II Volume Two (North-East India) Edited by S.C. Patra & Ashish Vachhani, 2011, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, p314, Rs.750.00**

One of the major objectives of Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, which imparts training to Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers, is not only to sensitize them towards the plight of rural people but also to equip them with an in-depth understanding of rural issues. The IAS officer trainees are required to prepare a village study report as a part of their district assignments after
conducting extensive questionnaire-based household survey. The Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India is based on the data collected by the IAS Officer Trainees.

The four volume Series of Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India is already published. The centre also initiated the publication of Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India Series II in a similar way of Series I. The present volume on North East India contains State Papers of the States of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura.

Contributors: C. Ashokvardhan/ Ashish Vachhani/ S.C. Patra/ Jai Singh Shekhawat/ Varunendra Vikram Singh

Contract Farming and Tenancy Reforms Entangled Without Tether Edited by R.S. Deshpande, 2008, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 266p, Rs.600.00.

This collection of 18 papers, presented at a workshop, held at the Centre for Rural Studies, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, focuses on the emergence of the contract farming in India and the problems that arise, particularly with regard to tenancy laws.
Examining the concept and scope of contract farming, the contributors address a wide range of issues related to land tenancy, implications of contract farming on production, productivity, the crops grown, income level, and reform policies, the problems experienced and its over all impact on peasantry. The book will be useful for academicians, agricultural scientists, policy makers and aid agencies.


**Agrarian Reforms, Land Markets and Rural Poor**

This book is largely an outcome of the papers presented at the National Workshop on 'Land Markets and Rural Poverty' organized by the Center for Rural Studies, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. The book also incorporated a few research papers on similar and related issues by
eminent administrators and technocrats. Examining the potential of the 'Land' question in alleviating rural poverty, the contributors addressed the strategies for rural development and poverty alleviation and the issues of volatility in land markets and agrarian reforms.


**Land Records Management in India : A Plea for Reforms Edited by A.A.A. Faizi & Hari Charan Behera, 2014, Concept Publishing Company (P) Ltd., New Delhi, 219p, Rs.700.00.**

The edited book has a comprehensive focus on the land records management in India. The book highlights new approaches of land administration and governance mechanisms adopted by various states. The important focus in the book is about modern cadastral survey methodology and also best practices in land administration.
This book will be very useful for the revenue officials, surveyors, policy experts and administrators working in the field of land records management. The readers will be benefited immensely from the contributions of selected erudite scholars and champions of land record management in India. The book will also be useful for the students and researchers working in the field of land management, land governance, cadastral survey, Modern Cadastral Survey etc. from across disciplines. The book will be useful for State Government and Central Government to understand the practicality of land issues.

This book studies the impact of forced and monopsonistic ways of the corporates on the livelihood of the small and marginal farmers in India. The small and marginal farmers are the mainstay of the Indian agriculture who suffer from deep food insecurity and hunger. They are also, ironically the people who grow food for the country.

In the 1990s, as a result of globalization, India was forced to open its agricultural market to the world and to bring changes in her national food policy. With the continuous structural adjustments, economic reforms and globalization the small and marginal food system has been transformed into a corporate controlled industrial system of agriculture. The transformation, since then is destroying indigenous knowledge. The once self-sufficient small and marginal farmer who produced a diversity of food crops and seeds is now forced to become a cultivator of ‘crop commodity’. The introduction of contract farming in India is one such process of the corporatization of agriculture.
The book touches many aspects of the lives of the small and marginal farmers. It covers their socioeconomic conditions, and imputes the cost of input and production (output). It analyses various profitability issues they face once they sign contracts with the companies. The study is unique because it not only accounts for the opinions and realities of the farmers but also analyses the interviews of the stakeholders and the government officials; thereby addressing the issues involved holistically. Further it presents a case for food sovereignty and suggests policy changes Gender is a theme that cuts across all aspects in the book. Case studies have been discussed on child and family labour, as well.

**Conclusive Land Titling System : A Need for reforms in Land Administration**, by A. A. A. Faizi and Snehasis Mishra, Jan, 2015 Manak Publications (P) Ltd., Delhi, 146p, Rs.600.00.

The edited book has a comprehensive focus on conclusive land titling: way ahead and challenges in India. The book emphasizes on new approaches of land administration and execution of different types of mechanism followed by various states. The important focus in the book is about modernization of land records with the components like online registration, mutations,
methodologies for land survey and also land administration and its management, recommendations for policy reformation and legal aspects.

This book will be very useful for the revenue officials, surveyors, policy exports and administrators working in the field of land records management. The readers will be benefited by the articles, deliberation and recommendations depicted by the participants of this field. The book will also be beneficial for the academicians and researchers working in the field because it not only concentrated only theoretical grounding of land policies. Its reforms and administration but also cover the views and methodology used by technocrats and geoscientists to lead the programme ahead. The book will be useful for state government and central government to understand the practically of land issues


The book primarily includes the policy suggestions that have ensued from the workshop held in the LBSNAA, Mussoorie in February, 2014, on Tenancy Reforms – a topic that is evercraving to move from the footnote to the page.
The major themes of this book are: Revisiting Tenancy laws in India, Tenancy and Land Records, Tenancy and Title to Land, Tenancy and Gender; Emerging issues and Policy Response, Tenancy; Food Security, Agriculture Productivity and Sustainable Agriculture, Towards the Liberalisation of Agriculture Tenancy laws and Formalisation of Land Rights, Liberalizing Tenancy Laws and Enforcement, Bureaucratic Capacity and Political Economic Implications, The Role of Contracts in Securing Rights to Cultivators and Owners of Land.

The book holds compendium of contributory papers from the domain-experts who participated in the workshop. It consists of chapters written expressly for the book, drawing upon the themes discussed at the workshop. The Unique Selling Proposition of this publication is that it includes recommendations and suggestions that have come out form a deliberation amongst a diverse set of intellectuals – ranging from in-service and ex-civil servants and bureaucrats, academicians, civil society and other domain-experts. The most engaging part of this endeavour is that these recommendations are likely to become actionable policy inputs for the Government of India and its Various ministries.

The publication will largely cater to a highly specialist audience of professionals or other experts working in the domain of land management and its related policies and specifically in the field of tenancy. It’s ready-made nice market lays for the experts, scholars, students of this field. It will certainly be a productive learning experience for its readers and audience.
Land is at the centre of rural lives in India. The poorest and the most vulnerable among the rural families are those who are landless and homeless. To address this need, the Government of India has taken many initiatives before by distributing land to the land poor. However, there has not been enough research and documentation done on the existing scenario of the homestead land distribution schemes in all spheres of the county. Many sources say that there has been many administrative lacunae in land distribution in regards to Patta distributions, Demarcations, Encroachments, Possessions, etc. which leads to lots of encumbrances to the beneficiaries. Therefore the aim of this volume is to build up knowledge on the subject and acknowledge the existing scenarios of the schemes on the ground through various academicians, bureaucrats and practitioners working in this field. It also aimed to identify innovative ways to influence the success of homestead redistribution schemes in improving livelihood of the poor in rural India, and also exploring certain best practices by linking Homestead with
livelihood issues. Furthermore, this volume takes an opportunity to analyse the existing policies and enlighten upon the advantages and disadvantages of such schemes. The papers incorporated in this volume are highly informative and represent the author’s experience in and exposure to the existing issues indifferent states of India. The recommendations that came up, informs the efficacy and innovative ways to improve such land redistribution schemes and policies in India. This is hoping to influence widespread government rectification and adoption of such new ideas within the schemes and policies and potentially improving the wellbeing of disadvantaged, especially women and the landless community.

**Land and Livelihood Initiatives in India:** Learning from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Odisha, and West Bengal State, by Prem Singh, A. A. A. Faizi, and Dilip Kumar Rabha, April 2015 Manak Publications (P) Ltd., Delhi, 180p, Rs.700.00.

This book aims to exhibit the present scenario of the homestead redistribution schemes and its impacts on the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. It analyses the existing policies and enlightens the performance and challenges of such schemes. It also reviews certain similar practices existed in other countries of the world. Based on the primary data the book highlights the key
findings and the challenges faced by the homestead beneficiaries. Furthermore, the book discusses the nature & scope of land and livelihood initiatives in India; the extent & constraints of land availability for such schemes; the economics and profitability of small land holdings and scope of agricultural diversification; the journey towards National Homestead Bill; and role of such schemes in poverty alleviation. The book intended to inform the efficacy of the schemes and recommend innovative ways to improve such land redistribution schemes and policies in India, particularly in strengthening the National Homestead Bill.


The book has a wide-ranging focus on the “Dynamics of Land Markets and Emerging Land-Use Pattern” in the district Dehradun of newly constituted state of Uttarakhand. The book highlights and engages in a critical analysis of land markets as an emerging economy, particularly in the understanding of functioning and scope in the Uttarakhand region. It provides a basis for understanding the nature, emerging issues, productivity and magnitude of land markets.
The book equips reader with a better understanding of the role of land management which directly affects the land market and enable, confine and shape the land market activities. It presents enormous substance for reference readings to the planners, policy-makers, academicians and practitioners.

**Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India: Series - III Volume One (Haryana, Punjab, J&K, Rajasthan and H.P ) Edited by C. Ashokvardhan & Varunendra Vikram Singh, 2017, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, p456, Rs.1600.00**

This book is a compilation of the Socio-Economic assignments submitted by the IAS Officer Trainees during 2003 to 2010 and further analysed and examined by experts through a unique comparative approach.

The chapters included here highlight state-wise development paths to the socio-economic development, village level potentials to implement various development schemes and lessons to be learnt from the states of Haryana Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. The studies presented here highlight the aspects of Rural
Infrastructure, Health, Education, Agrarian Relations, Social Structure, Economic activities, anti-poverty and other Rural Development Programmes and functions of Panchayati Raj Institutions, etc.

Rich in empirical analysis, this volume provides unique insights for scholars and researchers of economics, social policy, development studies and gender studies.

**Journey Towards Land Titling in India, Edited by Varsha Ganguly & Snehasis Mishra, 2017, Shipra Publications, Delhi, p4208, Rs.650.00**

The edited volume is one of the pioneering publications on land titling. Lands Symbolises wealth, Social identity and Status, and power. Land title is a security; however, at present it is a ‘presumptive title’. With increasing land acquisition and improper land titling, the major issues faced by the administration are land grabbing, corruption, dispute and other land related conflicts. So it is a matter of high importance for the state as well as the society and citizens of India.

Some unfinished agenda of Indian State, such are redistribution land, survey & settlement of forest land, Government land, use of wastelands, etc. also demand conclusive land titling. How do we move forward towards ‘conclusive titling’ from ‘presumptive title’ is a
central query of this Volume. Neoliberal State introduced National Land Record Modernisation Programme (NLRMP) in 2008, which incorporates a component of guaranteeing conclusive land titling. Implementation, outcome and impact of NLRMP are varied across different States of India, which has intensified debate on land titling. Various options are available and need to be debated in the context of conclusive and titling, such as whether enacting a law, expediting implementation of NLRMP, adopting Torrens System and suitable modern technology for Survey/ Resurvey, Registration, citizen-centric services, integration between different components, etc. This book covers all possible policy and political issues regarding land titling so that the ‘journey towards land titling’ is smoothened and strengthened.

Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India: Series - III Volume Two (Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Telengana and Bihar ) Edited by Sucha Singh Gill & Varunendra Vikram Singh, August, 2017, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, p246, Rs.1000.00

The Socio-Economic development of India has experienced very fast growth especially during the last three decades. The pace of development is different for different sectors of economy as divided into primary
(agriculture and allied activities), secondary and tertiary sectors. This has made people living in the rural areas at the position of comparative disadvantage compared to the population living in the urban areas. The Centre for Rural Studies, LBSNAA is continuously bringing out publication of Socio-Economic Profile of Rural India series in this context to look at the impact of socio-economic development on the overall rural development of the country. This volume is the outcome of the Socio-Economic Assignments submitted by IAS Officer Trainees of Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. Five eminent scholars has compiled the assignments from the year 2003 to 2010 and written state papers on the basis of these assignments. The states covered under these assignments are Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh (including Telengana) and Bihar. These state papers bring out the present status of the rural development of the states covered and also demarcate the strength and weakness in the development process.
In India, inheritance Laws and social practices systematically deny women ownership of productive resources.

In this collection of essays, well-known social scientists critically evaluate existing State laws regarding land ownership. The varied forms of gender discrimination that exist between and within region, communities, and caste groups and studied. Few women own land, and even fewer effectively control it. The book recommends ways to counter this inequality by challenging laws and sociocultural values that allow discrimination to persist.

*Understanding women’s Land Rights* is the thirteenth volume in the series ‘Land Reforms in India’, initiated by the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, Volumes 11 and 13 study gender-unequal land rights.
Land Reforms Report

By Prof. K. Gopal Iyer

Land Reforms In Andhra Pradesh: An Empirical Study (1988-91), 87 pages,1994,
By Research Team of CRS

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By K.S. Rao and A.P. Singh,

By A.P. Singh and Dr. K.S. Rao

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Land Reforms in Five States of North East India (Based on Land Reforms Reports of Officer Trainees),
By S. Tripathy, pages 107, 2004, Rs. 125.00
Tribal Land and Forest Rights Series for North-Eastern India

By P.S. Datta and Gurudas Das

By P.S. Datta and Gurudas Das

Tribal Land and Forest Rights in Meghalaya, 40 pages, 1993.
By Tiplut Nongbri

By S.B. Chakravarty

Tribal Land and Forest Rights in Mizoram, 103 pages, 1993.
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This is a series of reports on various aspects of land reforms in North Eastern India especially tribal land and forest rights.

Credit Market in Tribal Areas: A Study of Jharkhand, 126 Pages, 2007, Rs. 125.00
By Harishwar Dayal, Ramashray Singh and Subhranshu Tripathy
Tenancy Reforms Re-visited,  
by Dr. C. Ashokvardhan, 162 pages, 2000, Rs. 50.00  

The land reforms agenda seems to have suffered reverses in recent years, with the focus shifting on to the urban scene and new outlets opening to trade, commerce and industry. The debate on globalisation and privatization has, on the agricultural front, led eventually and irresistibly to reverse tenancy, as in Punjab. What is manifest, is an over-riding concern for increased productivity even if that entails substituting small and marginal ownerships by leasing-in by holders of bigger land combines. The question is whether land reforms, inclusive of tenancy reforms, has really been rendered irrelevant and out of tune with the realities of times. The book contains various articles relating to above issues.

Readings in Land Reforms,  
By: Dr. C. Ashokvardhan, 334 pages, 2003, Rs. 125.00  

This book contains various articles on land reforms. These articles are tenurial system in India, regularization of encroachments on forest lands, tribal land alienation and restoration, revenue administration and tenancy reforms, etc.

Studies on Ceiling Laws  
by Dr. C. Ashokvardhan, pages 160, 2005 Rs. 100.00  

Ceiling Laws in India  
by Dr. C. Ashokvardhan, pages, 200, 2005, Rs. 125.00
Studies in Jharkhand Tenancy Laws
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Tribal Land Rights in India
by Dr. C. Ashokvardhan, pages 344, 2006, Rs. 125.00

Attacking Rural Poverty Through Farm Productivity
by Dr. C. Ashokvardhan, pages 196, 2007, Rs. 125.00

Land Policies & Rural Development
by Dr. C. Ashokvardhan, pages 228, 2008, Rs. 125.00.

A Report on the Position of Tenants on Muafi Mandir Lands in Karauli District
by Sandeep Verma, pages 131, 2003, Rs. 100.00

This book is based on the case study of Muafi Mandir Land in Karauli, Rajasthan. This book an out come of the investigation done by the author pertaining to position of tenants on Muafi Mandir land during his posting as District Magistrate of Karauli.

The Administrator- January- February, 1998,
Vol.XLII No.1 : A special issue on Displacement and Rehabilitation, 188 pages

This journal is based on the articles submitted in the workshop entitled “Displacement and Rehabilitation in India: Future Perspective” during 1-3 June, 1998 at LBSNAA.
**Contributors:** B.S. Baswan/ Subrata De/ S.M. Jamdar/ Savyasaachi/ Arjun Patel/ William Stanley/ B.K. Sinha/ H.C. Pokhriyal/ Dr. C. Ashokvardhan

**The Administrator- April-June, 1998, Vol.XLII No.2 : A special issue on Displacement and Rehabilitation**

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Review of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policies/Acts of States/Projects for Project Affected Families
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DAM Displacement Resettlement and Rehabilitation - An Empirical Assessment of Tehri Dam Affected Families,
By Ashish Vachhani & Saroj Arora, pages 231, 2009, Rs. 125.00

**Evaluation Series of Computerisation of Land Records**

Evaluation of Computerisation of Land Records in Morena District,
By B.K. Sinha, pages 249,1998
Evaluation of Computerisation of Land Records in Karnataka: A Study from Gulbarga District,
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Evaluation of Computerisation of Land Records in West Bengal,
By Manoj Ahuja & A.P. Singh, pages 88, 2004, Rs. 100.00

Evaluation of Computerisation of Land Records in Punjab,
By Manoj Ahuja & A.P. Singh, pages 7, 2004

Evaluation of Computerization of Land Records in Tamil Nadu,
By M. Thangaraj, pages 172, 2007, Rs. 100.00

Evaluation of Computerization of Land Records in Rajasthan,
By T. K. Manoj Kumar, A. P. Singh & H. C. Behera, pages 123, 2008, Rs. 100.00

Evaluation of Computerization of Land Records in Gujarat,
By Ashish Vachhani and H.C. Behera, pages 103, 2010 Rs. 100.00

Assessment of Computerization of Land Records in Orissa,
By Prem Singh and H.C. Behera, pages 67, 2012 Rs. 100.00

The Government of India started the centrally sponsored scheme of Computerisation of Land Records

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It is a fact that after 15 years (1988 to 2004) of efforts, the progress across the country has been highly skewed. Some States have made some progress whereas other States have lagged behind. The evaluation study for the programme of Computerisation of Land Records in different States of the country was entrusted to the Centre for Rural Studies by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. In this context, the evaluation work for the states of Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Gujarat has been completed.

Computerization of Land Records in India: Achievements and Experiences
By Ashish Vachhani & N.K. Kumaresan Raja, pages 169, 2008, Rs. 175.00

Poverty Unemployment and Rural Development Programmes,
by Ashish Vachhani N.K. Kumaresan Raja & Varunendra V. Singh, pages 281, 2009, Rs. 150

Annotated Bibliography on Local Self Governance, 184 pages, 2003


The Purpose on compiling this books is to make available a list of recent relevant and useful national and international resources in the field of Local Self Governance. The basic intention is to provide a handbook of annotated bibliography for administrators for promoting interest and enhancing the access to information about local self Governance in general and
Panchayati Raj in particular. This book is intended to help not only the administration, but also a citizen, who is layman, to find his way or to understand the vast and complex Governmental apparatus.

Ceiling Land Distribution in Uttar Pradesh: Implications on the Marginalized Sections By Ashish Vachhani, S. Tripathy and Varunandra V. Singh, 116 Pages, 2009, Rs. 100.

What Women Want: Rural Areas of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan By Ashish Vachhani and Saroj Arora, 118 Pages, 2010, Rs. 75.00


The Status of Depressed Class Land In Tamil Nadu A Report By Ashish Vachhani Prem Singh and Melanie Hilton 159 Pages, Aug. 2013, Rs. 400

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Documentation of Best Practices in Land Resources Management in India by Snehasis Mishra & Varsha Ganguly, 192 Pages, 2016

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