

and nature of cooperation needed at various levels. Chapter thirteen is by Soumitra Roy, showing how floods left differential impacts on human lives, which could be attributed to various geographical, socio-economic status of the households primarily determined the vulnerability or resilience levels of the community as well as individual to the flood hazard. The fourteenth chapter is by Ana Mariz Cruz who presented an overview of Natech hazards (natural hazard/disaster-triggered chemical accidents), their characteristics, complexities, and the problems associated with Natech risk management. In the fifteenth chapter, Patralekha Chatterjee analysed the differences of the scale of media attention to cover disasters or why is media selective? She has argued that the level and intensity of coverage of the disaster depends on proximity, levels of interest of readers/viewers and the economic stakes involved, rather than the scale of the actual suffering.

Academicians, activists, policy analysts and scholars who are working in the area of Disaster Risk Management will benefit immensely from the contributions and instill confidence among the programme implementers who are confronting the issues of conflict and cooperation.

– Dr. K. Suman Chandra

Education, Employment and Empowerment of Rural Women in India by T. Sudha, Global Research Publications (GRP), New Delhi (India), year 2011, Price ₹1,100.

This magnificent book focused on the Empowerment of Women and it can be achieved through power of autonomy over Resources and Mobility (PARM) and access to knowledge like education, health, legal rights and technological innovations are just some of the factors that help in developing the potential of an individual, thereby creating a level of confidence that further generates a

desire to achieve Gender Equality in Decision Making (GEDM).

This book comprised nine chapters with Bibliography. In the first chapter, the author dealt with significance of women empowerment, indicators of women empowerment and means of empowerment. In the second chapter, the author presented the socio, economic and demographic features of Tamil Nadu state with special reference to Salem & Dharmapuri districts. In the third chapter, the author discussed the related review of literature.

In the fourth chapter, the author tried to frame all the objectives and hypotheses in a constructed way. It is also valued that the author had carried out the pilot study. Fifth chapter analysed the socio-economic and demographic factors that affect the levels of GEDM, PARM and the Empowerment.

Sixth chapter delineated on the issue of GEDM relating the process to the levels of Education and Employment thereby gaining power of autonomy over resources, leading her to achieve empowerment. The author could find six variables viz., total years of schooling in the family, age difference between husband and wife, account holder, levels of education, employment status and asset structure out of eighteen independent variables in determining factors on GEDM using the model of step-wise regression.

Seventh chapter focused on Power of Autonomy over Resources and Mobility (PARM), which is expected to enhance their bargaining capacity and ensure greater participation in family decision making. The author examined the relationship between the PARM and eight independent variables (level of education, employment status, proportion of female income, proportion of female borrowings, account holder, proportion of female assets, income earner and control over

expenditure) by using step-wise regression analysis. She found that the eight variables together influenced about 24 per cent of variation in the dependent variable (PARM) based on the value of coefficient of multiple determination (R^2).

In the eighth chapter, the author could find seven factors out of eighteen independent factors that influenced the women empowerment by using step-wise Regression Analysis. She also found that the seven variables together influenced about 30 per cent of variation in the dependent variable (PARM) based on the value of coefficient of multiple determination (R^2). Further, she found that influence of all seven independent variables is statistically significant by using F test and he identified the importance of the independent variables based on values of regression coefficients and their 't' values.

In the concluding chapter, the author summarised that women's income and PARM is higher than the women's income and GEDM using the chi-square value. According to the author, the relation between PARM and empowerment is relatively stronger than the relation between GEDM and empowerment and hence PARM excels over GEDM due to higher share in the total income of the family, the total expenditure of the family, total savings of the family. The author also found that the correlation between education and empowerment is relatively stronger than the correlation between employment and empowerment. The author also found by using the regression co-efficient and using its 't' value that levels of education are the more dominating factors in deciding the PARM and account holder decides the GEDM in the family.

This study will be of interest and also serve as model for policy framework on 'Women Empowerment' considering various aspects and parameters of GEDM and PARM. It is also very useful for giving more

concentration to spend the Government Expenditure especially on different levels of Education and Employment to achieve the women empowerment considering the other aspects which also influence the women empowerment. Except some continuous repetitions, the author had found the variables that influence the GEDM and PARM to achieve the Empowerment of Women with appropriate and suitable statistical tools.

– Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy

Socio-Economic Scenario of the North East India, by :R.K.Das Choudhury, Published in 2013 by Concept Publishing Company (P) Ltd. New Delhi, Pages 392, Price : ₹1200.

Creating or developing new knowledge is one of the primary goals of any research. At the same time, all knowledge development may not be the same but it has different stages that are typically generated by its ethnic nature. Most of the scholars and institutes, have discussed knowledge development stages relating to the types of (research) objectives and end outcome that grantees are expected to pursue. Generally, research begins with significant discoveries and moves through theory, measure, and method development, ultimately to enable the development of effective new and improved interventions, products and services, and environmental adaptations. In this context, this book is a new device or technique for improving the knowledge.

The stages of knowledge development are multi-dimensional phenomenon that are interrelated. Some of its major dimensions include : the level of economic growth, level of education, level of health services, degree of modernisation, status of women, level of nutrition, quality of housing, distribution of goods and services, and access to communication. In India, the progress of socio-economic development among major states