

ARTICLE REVIEW
REPORT



GOLDEN RESEARCH THOUGHTS

International Recognition Multidisciplinary Research Journal

ISSN: 2231-5063 Impact Factor:3.4052(UIF)

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Published:
1st Aug. 2015

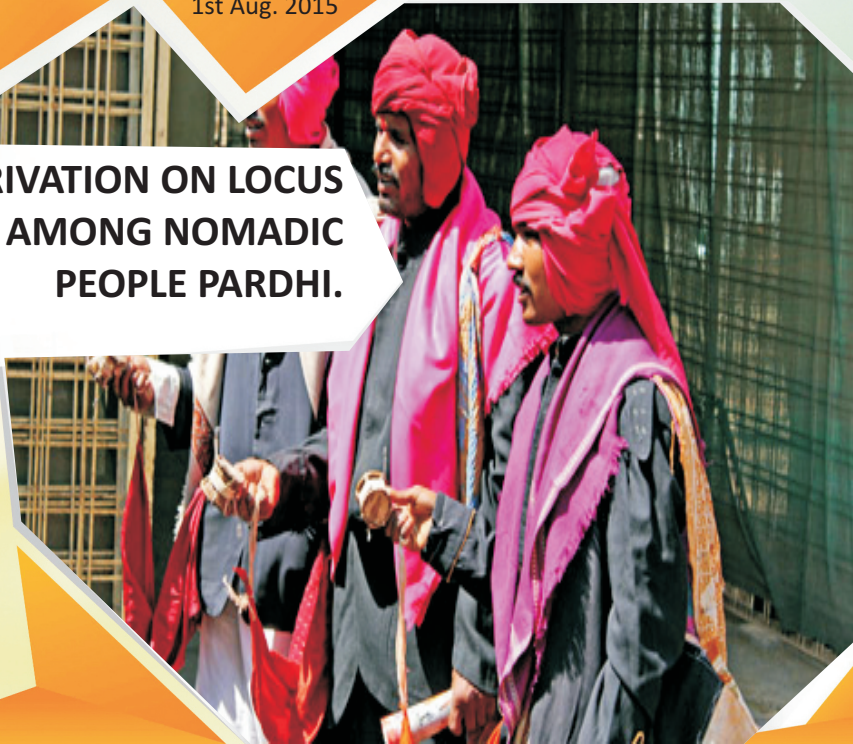
Vol. -V,
Issue -II, Aug. 2015

IMPACT OF DEPRIVATION ON LOCUS OF CONTROL AMONG NOMADIC PEOPLE PARDHI.

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ABSTRACT

In the Indian country have several cast system there is one cost of nomadic people ,nomadic are known as a group of communities who have travel from place to place for their livelihood some are salt traders fortune teller conjurers Ayurvedic headers juggler acrobats, story tellers and snake charmers animal doctors grand store markers or basket makers all told anthropologists have identify about 500 nomadic groups in India numbering perhaps 80 million people around 7% country belong plus population .

Article Indexed in



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REVIEW OF THE ARTICLE

Impact Of Deprivation On Locus Of Control Among Nomadic People Pardhi

Baburao Gundappa Sringeri and S P Melkeri

Abstract:

The title was clear and well articulated. The abstract was quite short and not focusing on the area under study. Try to focus on variable under study.

Introduction:

Nomadic people is sociologically refer to the people who were forced to live wondering life by the Indian social divided into cast and their origin the terms. The notified nomadic people consist about 60 million live in Maharastra state there are 43 major nomadic people scattered into various sub tribal groups around 313 nomadic tribe and identified tribe. Introduction provides a comprehensive summary of the study. It was easy to understand by reader without a specialized background.

Reference to the Literature and Documentation:

The literature review was up-to-date. The number of references was appropriate and their selection was judicious.

Methods and Material:

Objectives of the study were stated clearly. This was a empirical paper based on data collected on field. Author has mentioned hypothesis, tools sample in detail.1.The Prolonged Deprivation Scale (PDS) developed and standardized by Mishra and Tripathi (1980) will be used in the present study. 2.Locus of control Scale by Rotter, were the tools used for study.

Presentation of Results:

Focused result was, there is significant deference between the two groups of domicile. Thus, domicile is found to handicap an individual belief in ability in explaining the causes of behavior.

Scientific Conduct:

There were no instances of plagiarism. Ideas and materials of others were correctly attributed.

Relevance:

The study was relevant to the mission of the journal or its audience. The study was worth doing. The study addresses important problems or issues; the study was worth doing.

SUMMARY OF ARTICLE

No.		Very High	High	Average	Low	Very Low
1.	Interest of the topic to the readers	✓				
2.	Originally & Novelty of the ideas		✓			
3.	Importance of the proposed ideas	✓				
4.	Timelines		✓			
5.	Sufficient information to support the assertions made & conclusion drawn			✓		
6.	Quality of writing (Organization, Clarity, Accuracy Grammer)		✓			
7.	References & Citation (Up-to-date, Appropriate Sufficient)		✓			

FUTURE RESEARCH SCOPE:

- 1.The Culture and Civilisation of Ancient India in Historical Outline.
- 2.Human resource Development Of the Weaker Sections.
- 3.Risks And Outcomes Of Social Exclusion Insights From Longitudinal Data.
- 4.The impact of attitudes and aspirations on educational attainment and participation.
- 5.Aspiration and attainment amongst young people in deprived communities.

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Editor-in-Chief

CERTIFICATE OF EXCELLENCE IN REVIEWING

This is to certify our Editorial, Advisory and Review Board accepted research paper of Baburao Gundappa Sringeri and S P Melkeri Topic:- Impact Of Deprivation On Locus Of Control Among Nomadic People Pardhi. College:- Research Scholar, Dept.of Psychology. The research paper is Original & Innovation it is done Double Blind Peer Reviewed. Your article is published in the month of Aug. Year 2015.



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