

## Abstracts

*Everyday Life-Stories of Movement in and out  
Bangladesh and West Bengal, India*

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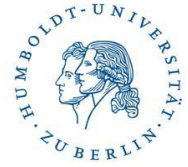
For some years, I have been documenting the everyday life of circular migrants in West Bengal and Bangladesh. Through excerpts of stories gathered during their journeys between increasingly unstable, temporary *desh* or "home places" and more or less familiar *bidesh* or "outsides"—worksites in towns, cities, agricultural areas, mines, etc.—I wish to discuss the potential of a heteroglossic form of speech, in particular that found in *jatra* theatre, to mirror and re-present processes of collective knowledge production.

*Role of Community in Managing Cultural Heritage  
Tourism in Historical Quarters of Delhi.  
Case Studies of Nizamuddin Basti  
and Shahjahanabad*

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New Delhi is home to three UNESCO World Heritage Sites, 174 monuments of national importance and thousands of unlisted monuments. These sites exist not in isolation but are living heritage where communities not only live around the structures but have made the structures part and parcel of their daily lives. Unsustainable tourism growth, however, threatens this equilibrium that has existed for centuries, thus exerting pressure on not only the physical structures, but also the community. This research aims at examining local communities' perception cultural heritage tourism (CHT) in their respective area and explore the possibilities of improving community engagement in sustainable CHT management in New Delhi.



*State, Society and Sport: A Social History of Female Athletics in Kerala, India*

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Women from the south Indian state of Kerala have put themselves on the international athletic map since the mid-1970s, when Angel Mary John won a silver medal for India in the Bangkok Asian games in 1978. Since the 1970s the state has produced some of the best athletes the nation has ever seen, most of them women and most of them track and field performers. Another commonality that has often been pointed out about the athletes is their emergence from working class backgrounds. What explains the success of the state in producing athletes of international quality hailing from modest means often training in the absence of the best facilities? This phenomenon, considered unlikely for a resource poor state like Kerala, can be explained in the context of internal migration, educational and institutional histories of sports as well as policy initiatives of the state, all playing significant roles. Women's labour and its relationship with caste and religion are explored centrally as part of this explanation.