This bibliography has been prepared as a research tool for scholars who want to conduct studies about Asian Indian Americans. Only a few published works on Asian Indian Americans are available in book length; most are journal articles, monographs, research reports, dissertations and theses, newspaper articles, and unpublished manuscripts. Works cited are grouped into 35 chapters (following a preface and introduction) that cover the following topics: (1) overviews of the Asian Indian population; (2) theoretical perspectives; (3) history of immigration, immigration patterns, and population profiles; (4) literary writings (poetry, fiction, short stories, juvenile literature, and essays) by Asian Indian Americans; (5) social life and customs; (6) teaching and studying about Asian Indian Americans; (7) political attitudes and behavior; (8) family environment; (9) community and legal environments; (10) health perspectives; (11) employment and economic status; (12) Asian Indian American professionals and businesses; (13) Asian Indian American students; (14) civil rights and discrimination; (15) interviews and surveys; (16) cultural assimilation and religiosity; (17) issues of children, women, and the elderly; (18) consumer and investment behavior; (19) biographies and travelogues; (20) community directories; (21) magazines and newspapers; (22) videos, movies, and musical productions; and (23) bibliographies on Asian Indian Americans. Contains 762 references. (SLD)
ASIAN INDIAN CULTURE IN AMERICA:
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH DOCUMENTS
A RESEARCH REPORT

by

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July 4, 1996

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# ASIAN INDIAN CULTURE IN AMERICA:
# A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH DOCUMENTS

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FOREWORD

This research document is one in a series of Cultural Diversity Research Bibliographies that the Center for Governmental Services has produced in the recent years. This bibliography was prepared by Mrs. Urmila Mohapatra during her work as a student intern in her graduating semester in the Fall 95 semester. The Center for Governmental Services has released this document as a research report. Individual researchers and Research Centers interested in obtaining a copy of this bibliography currently available only on diskette may contact Mary Richmond at (812) 237-2436 or Fax (812) 237-3445.

Manindra K. Mohapatra, Ph. D.
Professor of Political Science and
Director, Center for Governmental Services

July 4, 1996
PREFACE

Many researchers in Humanities and Social Sciences have studied about the Overseas Indians from different theoretical angles. Most of these studies on Overseas Indians in the United States (also known as East Indians, Asian Americans, Indo-Americans, Indian Americans etc.) have been conducted in the last 25 years or so. Only a few of these published works on Asian Indian Americans are currently available as book-length works. A majority of these scholarly writings are available as journal articles, monographs, research reports, ERIC documents, working papers, doctoral dissertations, Master's Theses, newspaper articles, and as unpublished manuscripts.

I have chosen to prepare this bibliography as a research tool for those scholars who want to conduct future studies about the Asian Indian Americans. It was possible for me to access a great majority of these documents in diverse ways including the Electronic visits using the Internet connection to major community libraries in the United States, Britain and Australia. It is my hope that this bibliography would be useful to the community of scholars, librarians and teachers who are interested in studying the sub-culture of this small but significant American Ethnic group officially labeled as Asian Indian Americans by the U.S. Census Bureau 1980. A number of people have helped me in completing this work and I would like to mention all of them. Maria D. Lorenzo-Carballo undertook the task of preparing this typescript and her computer specialist husband El-Houcin Chaqra, Information Research Specialist, Office of Research, ISU, helped me in establishing Internet access to world wide electronic databases for my research. My daughter Dr. Simani Price, Ph.D. and her husband Jeff Price a computer specialist with Booze, Allen and Hamilton presented me with a home computer for this research project. I was able to use it at home at any time to access the global world of research libraries. The final professional touch to this report was given by Mary Richmond, the Secretary/Librarian of the Center for Governmental Services at Indiana State University. My initiation into the world of Library Science and Information Sciences was made possible through the instructions of my Library Science Professors at Indiana State University: Prof. Choon Han Kim, Prof. Kathryn Puckett and Prof. Robert Little. Library Science has been the most exciting phase of my undergraduate education in America.

The inter-library loan services of the Cunningham Library provided me with prompt access to hundreds of books, articles, research papers, microfiches, on-line documents, and monographs located all over the United States.
Prof. Narsi Patel, Emeritus Professor of Sociology, Indiana State University encouraged me in my work on Overseas Indians. Our family friends, Prof. Lakshmi Mahapatra and Prof. Sudipto Roy enthusiastically encouraged me in doing this bibliographic research. My son Sangram and his wife Anne Marie Mohapatra, M.D. constantly challenged me to do this bibliographic research. I also want to thank our family friend Dean Sashi Mohanty, University of Maryland and his wife Pranoti Mohanty, Ph. D. They had welcomed me to their American home on the 4th of July 1970 when I and my family chose to enter the United States to become Asian Indian American leaving behind our home and hearth in the Indian state of Orissa. Finally, I am indebted to my husband Manindra Mohapatra whom I accompanied to America on a mommy track but he encouraged me to start college education as a non-traditional student and initiated me to the exciting world of Public Policy research.

Urmila Mohapatra

4th July 1996
III

OVERVIEW WRITINGS ON ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS


This brief article provides an overview of the Asian Indian American immigration patterns to the United States. It also has four black and white pictures showing social activities of the Asian Indian community in American settings. A short suggested list of readings is also included in the article.


This book is one in a series which includes a number of titles on different American immigrant groups. The writer Leona Bagai’s husband was an Indian Sikh. She deals with the history of the immigration of Indians and Pakistanis. The contributions and profiles of prominent Indian and Pakistani immigrants to America have been summarized in the book. There is some description of the life styles of these immigrant communities. There are a number of black and white pictures about the flow of Indian and Pakistani immigrants to the United States.


It is a collection of research articles on overseas Indians including some essays on Asian Indian Americans.


This article is written by a researcher at the India International Center (New Delhi). It emphasizes the importance of Gulf-based overseas Indians for their foreign exchange remittances to India and is skeptical about the contributions of the other overseas Indians.


This book provides an overview of the Asian Indians in the United States. Three of the five chapters of the book deal with the reasons and modes of the migration of the Indian immigrants to the United States. Two other chapters deal with the life style and
community issues. Included in the book are 8 “my story” of Asian Indian men and women from different occupational groups like doctors, engineers, homemakers, news agents, and motel owners. A short list of suggested readings are included along with several black and white pictures of Asian Indians in different work and social settings.


This book is one of the titles in a series called Recent American Immigrants published by Franklin Watts Inc. It is a book for the juvenile readers. It provides an overview of the history of Indian immigrants to the United States between 1900 to 1975. The life style of the Asian Indians in the United States has been described with statistics, graphs, maps and colorful pictures. The success stories of Asian Indians, their contributions to the American society and the issues in the community have been discussed. It includes a short bibliography of sources on Asian Indian Americans.


This book provides a comprehensive overview of the Asian Indian American community between 1790 to 1987. The general emphasis in this work is on the positive achievement of Asian Indians. A chapter titled “Trouble in Paradise” discusses problems confronted by the group in America. Another chapter titled “You Can’t Go Home Again” lists problems of return migration to India.


This overview essay is one of the earliest descriptive essay on East Indian community in the United States. This descriptive essay is a historical work.


This book has many chapters written by the specialists on different American ethnic groups. Prof. Paramatma Saran, an Asian Indian Anthropologist has contributed a chapter titled “Cosmopolitans from India.” It profiles the Asian Indian community in New York area.


This article describes a brief history of the East Indian immigration to America. There is a brief description of court cases relating to the ineligibility of East Indians for
United States citizenship. There is a description of post-1965 Indian immigrant communities and a short bibliography.


It is an autobiography of an Indian Ambassador to the USA.


Ambassador Trilokinath Kaul served as India’s representative for many years in the United States. In this brief piece he describes his personal experience in dealing with the Asian Indian Americans. He also provides a profile of the population, community, issues, and makes policy recommendations for the Government of India.


It is a collection of articles about overseas Indians.


This research is based upon U.S. Census data on the Asian Indians.


This book is written by an early immigrant to the USA.


This piece written by a former Indian ambassador emphasizes the need for Indian people to have positive links with the Indians overseas. He suggests the view that overseas Indians are highly talented and skilled professionals who are achieving success in the foreign countries.


This article by an Indian Anthropology professor deals with the problems of Indian
immigrants in coping with the foreign cultures. He emphasizes the need for overseas Indians to maintain their Indian ethnic identity and make financial investments for the economic development of India.


This article is written by a researcher from the Institute of Defense Studies and Analyses, New Delhi. He provides a comparison of the policies of China and India in dealing with their overseas population. He also discusses the problems of overseas Indians in relating to their adopted country.


This article is written by an overseas Indian settled from Africa. He enumerates a number of problems faced by the overseas Indians who return to India for permanent settlement including bureaucratic bottlenecks and social discriminations.


It is a book designed for juvenile readers who want to know about Asian Indians.


This book deals with immigrants around the world from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Prof. Tinker briefly describes the characteristics of East Indian population in the United States in pages 190-196. He is skeptical about Indians making any more distinctive mark as North Americans after Dr. H. Khorana won the Nobel Prize.

IV

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON ASIAN INDIANS ABROAD


This Anthropological research is about Indian immigrant culture in the East African countries following the end of colonial rule in Africa.


It is a study of the role of Indian minority population in Malaysia after Independence.


It is an Anthropological study of the Indian culture in the island nation of Mauritius.


It is an historical work on Indian immigration to Australia.


This scholarly publication is about the Indian culture in Fiji islands.


This book deals with the immigration of Indians to Canada.

It is an historical study of the changing nature of Indian community of Burma after Independence.


It has a collection of several articles dealing with the Indian immigrants.


This book describes the Indian culture in Fiji.

This book has a collection of articles about the Indian sub-culture in Caribbean countries.


This research is about lower class Indians living in Malaysian cities and their problems.


This work is a study of the Indian culture in the Philippines.


This researcher has studies the changing status of working class Indians in South Africa.

This study by a Japanese scholar is about the culture of South Indian Muslim immigrants to Penang, Malaysia.


This book deals with the changing culture of second generation Indians living in the United Kingdom.


This study deals with the Indian business community's contributions to East African countries.


This book deals with the culture of the Indians who came to United Kingdom as British passport holders from the former British colonies of East Africa.


This study is about the small Indian community of Thailand and its relationships to the Thai people.


This study is an overview of the difference types of racial discriminations experienced by the Indian immigrants overseas.

Prof. Ravindra Jain is a sociology professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University and is a scholar on overseas Indians. This book is a general analysis of the overseas Indian communities. He has also reviewed different theories about the overseas Indian communities (Chapter 3).


This study is an analysis of the caste system among Indians living in Sri Lanka.


It is an analysis of the culture of Fiji Indians.


It is a collection of articles about the culture of Indian Muslims living in the United States and Canada.


It is an anthropological study of the culture of Indian immigrants in the island nation of Trinidad.


This book is a collection of articles about overseas Indian communities.


It is a historical study of the immigration of Indians to Trinidad.


It is a study of the history of Indian laborers who were brought to Fiji to work on sugarcane fields.

This book is written by a Pakistani immigrant in Scotland. He has analyzed the settlement patterns of South Asian people (Indians and Pakistanis) in Scotland.


It is a study about the changing status of Indian immigrants in Burma and Malaysia after the independence of these countries.


It is a study of the role of Brahmin community among the Indian immigrants in Trinidad.


It is a study of the sub-culture of Indian immigrants from East Africa who had settled in Leicester, England.


This article analyzes the Asian Indian American attitudes toward the black people and their successful lobbying efforts in being classified as "Asian Indians" in 1980 U.S. Census.


It is a theoretical perspective about the attachment of overseas Indians to their homeland.

This book is a collection of several articles about the culture of Indians in New Zealand.


It is a study of the Indian community in Hong Kong.


This sociological study deals with the South Indian immigrants in Malaysia.

V

**HISTORY OF ASIAN INDIAN IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES**


This historical study was conducted by an Indian researcher while in residence in different archives in the United States. The special focus of the book is on the role of Ghadar party leaders during the World War I. There is one special chapter on Indo-German conspiracy in the book.


This book is written by an Indian professor of History who had done his research at Oxford University. A special chapter in this book (Chapter 2) deals with the revolutionary Indian students who came to the United States before World War I and created an atmosphere of friendly interest and sympathy for India among some Americans. Another chapter of the book deals with the Ghadar party organized by the Indians in California during and after World War I.


This article by a woman historian describes the Gadhar Movement organized by the early Asian Indians in California. Some members of this Gadhar movement returned to India and participate in revolutionary movement against the British in India.


This article summarizes the provisions of United States legislation relating to immigration [e.g. Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)]. It also includes summaries of liberal immigration measures up to 1965 (e.g. The Immigration Act of 1965).


This sociological research is about early Sikh immigrants in California. Some of them had married Mexican women and adapted the Spanish-speaking sub-culture of the Mexican-Americans. Eventually these assimilated into American culture which process is “circuitous assimilation” by the researcher.


The history and culture of Sikhs in North America are reviewed. Sikhs have left their native India for almost all countries of the world. Problems faced by Sikh immigrants and their descendants in Canada and the United States are explored. Maintaining their heritage is a challenge.


Outlines the immigration and settlement patterns of Asian Indians in the United
States since 1900. The focus is on the structural and institutional factors which isolated and alienated the original Sikh pioneers and how recent immigrants have increased cohesion in the Sikh-American community.


This historical article emphasizes the political environment of early Asian Indian immigration to the United States. Early hostility of American public opinion toward “Hindu invasion” is analyzed. Important Supreme Court decisions relating to Asian Indian immigration are described [e.g. Thind 1923, Sakharam 1926].


This historical article by a sociologist discusses the early selective immigration policy of the United States. The leadership of the United States Bureau of Immigration at that time was opposed to Hindu immigration to the U.S. They used diverse bureaucratic mechanisms to reject the applications of many Asian Indians for immigration to the United States.


This book is a comprehensive history of the immigration of Asian Indians to the United States with an emphasis on discrimination. The book documents the ordeals of early Asian Indian immigrants. The discriminatory actions taken against these Indian immigrants by the United States officials, interest groups, news media, and general public have been discussed. The bibliographic citations and notes include public documents and scholarly sources.


This book is written by an Indian historian. He deals with the activism of the Indian revolutionaries who had migrated to San Francisco area and engaged in anti-British activities by organizing the Ghadar Party.

Millis, Harry A. “East Indian Immigration to the Pacific Coast.” *Survey* 28 (9), June 1, 1912: 379-386.


This book is written by an Indian historian about the History of Indian immigration to North America (including the United States). There are a number of black and white photos of early immigrants and photo copies of public documents related to immigration issues.


This is a drama about early Indian immigrants to Canada and USA.


This book by an Indian historian is a revised version of his doctoral dissertation. He had also done research at the Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, University of California, Berkeley. The author has analyzed the Ghadar movement organized by the Indian students in California between 1913-1918. A significant conclusion of the research is that Ghadar movement lacked any serious thinking about the alternative social order in India after freedom.


VI

IMMIGRATION PATTERNS OF ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS


This article by an Asian Indian demographer provides a series of statistical tables on Indian Immigrants in the United States. This includes immigrant arrivals (1820-1977), occupation background of immigrants, gender distribution, and regional distribution of Asian Indian population in the United States.


This researcher has analyzed the immigration patterns of Indian immigrants to the United States since 1900. The early immigrants who were mostly Sikhs in California faced many problems. The recent increase in the number of Indian immigrants has helped this Sikh community.


This research deals with the problems faced by the Indians who returned to India after a long stay in the United States. Forty nine Indians where surveyed about the problems faced by these returnees in India. These returnees indicated that they faced the problems of finding job in India, crowded conditions, alienation, depression and other problems.


This research analyzes the motives for migration to the United States among a group of Asian Indian immigrants to the U.S. The study suggests that choice to migrate to the United States among these Asians was not an individual decision. Social perceptions of the community was an important factor in the migration process to the United States.

International Conference on Indian Labour Immigration, Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Indian Labour Immigration, Moka, Mauritius: The Institute, 1986.


Ambassador Trilokinath Kaul served as India’s representative for many years in the United States. In this brief piece he describes his personal experience in dealing with the Asian Indian Americans. He also provides a profile of the population, community issues and makes policy recommendations for the Government of India.


This doctoral research seeks to understand the satisfactions of the Indian immigrants in the United States. The research used personal interviews and questionnaire survey methods to collect data for this study. The motives for migration of the Indian immigrants were analyzed. The level of satisfaction with immigration varied according to gender, age, and other social variables.


This article is jointly written by an Asian Indian and an American author. It deals with the adjustment problems confronted by the Asian Indian immigrants in the United States. In their opinion these problems are unique and counselors dealing with the Asian Indian clients should be aware of the cultural traits of Asian Indians before their arrival in the United States as immigrants.


### VII

**POPULATION PROFILES OF ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS**


This is a study of Bengali people from India and their association with Americans in the United States. It describes 4 patterns in which Bengali people participate with American Society.


This research by two social geographers analyzes the spatial distribution of the Asian Indian population in the United States. They concluded that the spatial distribution of the Asian Indians in the United States was closer to the American middle class.


It is a think piece by an Asian Indian immigrant woman. She comments upon Mina Nain’s movie “Mississippi Masala” based upon the life style of Indians living in deep south. She views this movie as a symbol of ethnic tokenism and suggests more activist role for Asian Indian women.


This article is written by an Asian Indian economist. He has analyzed the economic profile of the Asian Indians in America. The 1980 United States Census data showing Asian Indians as the highest earning ethnic group has been subjected to further analyses in terms of other explanatory economic variables.


The authors are social demographers. They have used 1980 U.S. Census data to project a demographic profile of the Asian Indian population in the United States.


This book is a collection of writings about different types of minority groups in America. It includes a chapter titled “Cosmopolitans from India” by an Asian Indian Anthropologist Paramatma Saran. This piece deals with Indian professionals in New York City.
The Asian Indian American businesses have been successful in America. The careers of a few successful overseas Indians have been highlighted in this article.


The author of this book is an Asian Indian woman historian. Her research focused on distribution of Asian Indian immigrant population in Queens area of New York City. The area has emerged as “Little India.” The other ethnic groups living in this area have expressed mild resentment toward this “ethnic space” carved out by the Indian businesses and activities in Queens.


This is a collection of the profiles of the immigrant communities in the United States. It contains a contributed article titled “Asian Indian Americans” by Manju Seth.


This book is a book-length proceedings of a seminar on overseas Indians conducted in November 12-14, 1977 in New Delhi. It includes a chapter titled “Indians in the United States” based on the presentation of Mr. T. N. Kaul who had been an Indian Ambassador to the United States.


This report provides a profile of the Asian Indian population on the basis of 1980 U.S. Census data. It estimates the number of South Asians to be around 400,000. Asian Indians have the highest per capita income among any of the racial groups. Poverty is rare among the Asian Indian population. Most of them have high educational qualifications and are concentrated in the professional occupation categories.
VIII

LITERARY WRITINGS BY ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS: POETRY


This book is a collection of 11 short poems about an Indian woman who came to the United States to be a dentist. It is designated for juvenile readers.


IX

LITERARY WRITINGS BY ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS: FICTION


This novel is about a Muslim girl of Asian Indian origin who lived in Boston. She visits India and her relatives in Bombay with nostalgia. She travels around India with her relatives and observes the contrasts of Indian society.


This novel is written by an Asian Indian American woman who is a professor at University of California, Berkeley. The story is about an American girl from New England who travels to India and eventually becomes a mistress of an Indian Hindu King who was fighting with Mughals.


This book is written by an eminent Asian Indian American who had also lived in Canada for many years. It describes the evolving story of a newly arrived Indian wife from Calcutta who lands in New York with a husband who works as an engineer. She abandons Indian middle class values and becomes self-assertive.


This is the story of an Indian woman who came to the United States for her education. Upon her return to India she had problems finding a suitable bridegroom. The second chapter of the book has of her life in New York City as a student.


This novel written by an Asian Indian American writer is about Hollywood life. The characters in the novel are Hollywood movie people.
LITERARY WRITINGS BY ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS: SHORT STORIES


A very traditional Indian woman from the Bengaloe City migrated to the United States with her husband. The couple lived in New York. The story describes her thoughts and actions in dealing with their American friends whom they had invited for dinner.


This story is about an Indian who came for doctoral studies in a Midwestern university. He married an American girl and visited his hometown of India with his American wife. There is descriptions of interactions of this couple with family members, old acquaintances and others in Indian settings.


This is a collection of short stories by women writers. It includes the two stories by two Asian Indian writers. The first one titled “A Wife’s Story” is by Bharai Mukherjee. The second one is “The Prophecy” by Anjana Appachana.


This collection of 12 short stories is written by an Asian Indian women who is a professor of creative writing in a California college. These stories are “The Bats,” “Clothes,” “Silver Pavements, Golden Roofs,” “The Word Love,” A Perfect Life,” “The Maid Servant’s Story,” “The disappearance,” “Doons,” “The Ultrasound,” “Affair” and “Meeting ?.” The book has a glossary of Indian words used in the book. The central characters in these stories are Asian Indian women in America who had arranged marriages and their environments.


This is a collection of fictions written by Asian American writers. Asian Indian author Bharati Mukherjee has a fiction titled “A Father” in this book.

This collection of short stories includes stories about the life of Asian Indian American women.


This story by Bharati Mukherjee deals with the varied characters in the East Indian culture in New York City. It was originally published in her collection of short stories titled *Darkness* (1985).


This collection of short stories by Asian Indian writer Bharati Mukherjee includes 12 stories dealing with East Indians in the United States and Canada.


This collection of four short stories is written by an Asian Indian American woman. The settings of the four stories are Indian.


This story is about a young dentist and his wife from Bombay. They migrated to Los Angeles and stayed with relatives. The story discusses how the couple cope with loneliness and urban life in America in their difficult ways.


This collection of American short stories includes a story titled “The Time for Love” by Asian Indian writer Bharati Mukherjee.
XI

JUVENILE LITERATURE


This book is one in a series which includes a number of titles on different American immigrant groups. The writer Leona Bagai’s husband was an Indian Sikh. She deals with the history of the immigration of Indians and Pakistanis. The contributions and profiles of prominent Indian and Pakistani immigrants to America have been summarized in the book. There is some description of the life styles of these immigrant communities. There are a number of black and white pictures about the flow of Indian and Pakistani immigrants to the United States.


This book provides an overview of the Asian Indians in the United States. Three of the five chapters of the book deal with the reasons and modes of the migration of the Indian immigrants to the United States. Two other chapters deal with the life style and community issues. Included in the book are 8 “my story” of Asian Indian men and women from different occupational groups like doctors, engineers, homemakers, news agents, and motel owners. A short list of suggested readings are included along with several black and white pictures of Asian Indians in different work and social settings.


The author is an Asian Indian Canadian. This story book is about a newly arrived immigrant girl from New Delhi, India. She nostalgically remembers the celebration of famous Indian festival Divali. Gita’s parents try to make her comfortable with Divali celebrations at home with other Asian Indians.


This book is one of the titles in a series called *Recent American Immigrants* published by Franklin Watts Inc. It is a book for the juvenile readers. It provides an overview of the history of Indian immigrants to the United States between 1900 to 1975. The life style of the Asian Indians in the United States has been described with statistics, graphs, maps and colorful pictures. The success stories of Asian Indians, their contributions to the American society and the issues in the community have been discussed. It includes a short bibliography of sources on Asian Indian Americans.

This story is description of the celebration of an important Hindu festival called Diwali in an Asian Indian professional's home in the Northeast region of the United States. It contains descriptions of the origin of Diwali, associated social and religious rites.


The fiction centers around an Asian Indian girl named Sunita who is an American high school teenager. She experienced mixed feelings about the life style and culture of Asian Indian community in an American town. Eventually the Indian parents of the girl and the visiting relatives help Sunita in becoming ? and not resenting her Indian heritage while relating to the teenage world of American high school kids.


The story centers around a little immigrant boy whose name was Ashok who was a famous Indian king. Ashok did not like his name because it was not like the typical American names of his school mates.

XII

LITERARY WRITINGS BY ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS: ESSAYS


This article analyzes the literary contributions of two Asian Indian writers: Bharati Mukherjee and Meena Alenxander. Both of these two writers have written about the Asian Indian immigrant subculture in the United States.

This author describes the children literature written by Asian Indian writers. She also compares their books with such books written by Chinese American and Japanese American writers.


This is a collection of edited essays on Asian American literature. It includes an essay titled “South Asia writes North America” Prose Fictions and Autobiographies from the Indian Diaspora” by Graig Tapping.


XIII

**SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS OF ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS**


This article provides some basic statistical data about the Indian Muslim population in the United States. It also describes the self-perceptions, core solidarity,
attitudes, and social-cultural adaptation of the Indian Muslims in the American environment.


This newspaper story describes the celebration of the Indian festival Dushara in a Long Island community. Involvement of Asian Indian family members in these celebrations were described.


This brief article provides a historical overview of the Asian Indians in the United States. It reports pre 1980 U.S. Census data about the population of Asian Indians in the United States (75,533).


This anthropological research based upon data collected by the researcher between 1974-1980 focuses upon the reconstitution of Sikh society in California. The Sikh society
in rural California grew in size due to relaxed immigration policy of the United States Government. On the other hand the Sikh society became more traditional relating to concepts of Sikh panth and khalsa.


This book is an overview history of Asian American immigration to the United States. There is a brief discussion in this book about the first Indian immigrants from the Punjab region of India to California.


The authors are specialists in the field of mental health and are originally from India. They have analyzed the mental health issues of the Indian immigrants. A number of individual and organizational strategies have been suggested by these two researchers for the resettlement of the Indian immigrant in the United States.


This article in sociological theory suggests that the Indians are dispersing around the world as "marginal man." In America Indians are slowly entering into the mainstream of American life. Many are entering into professions. American pluralism is permitting such entry of Indian immigrants into the mainstream.


The author conducted interviews with 24 Indians in New York area representing different linguistic groups. She found that the Pan Indian organizations of Indians in New York area (Association of Indians in America and India League) helped the formation of ethnic identity of the Indian immigrants. The Indian organizations based on linguistic and religious affiliations were more active in cultural activities.


This article provides a general overview of Asian Indian communities in the United States. Some personal interviews with notable Asian Indians in America were conducted.


This book has a chapter titled "Asian Indians" (chapter 8, pp. 96-111). This chapter provides an overview of the Asian Indian communities in America.


This article provides a demographic profile of the immigrants to the United States from India. These fabular presentations are based upon the records of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Services. The authors also conducted a survey research in New York State. Some results of this survey are also published in this paper.


This article describes the linguistic patterns among Asian Indians in the United States.
States. Most Indians in the U.S. may speak English but a number of Indian languages are used in different Indian homes in America.


This research reports the results of a content analysis of the letters to the editor published in two ethnic newspapers [India Abroad and India West]. The results showed the social political issues in America's Asian Indian sub-culture.


This sociological research studied social relations among the Asian Indians in a Midwestern community in America. Informal interviewing technique was utilized.


Using mail survey data this research studied the social support among Asian Indian people in the United States. The Asian Indians needed more emotional support rather than financial from relatives and friends in the Asian Indian community.


This book is a collection of 46 essays, poems, short stories by South Asian gay men and lesbian women. These five authors are Asian Indian Americans. The topics range from homosexuality in ancient India to contemporary political issues involving gay and lesbian people among Asian Indian Americans.


This doctoral research in sociology analyzed the pioneering role of the Asian Indian women in building and maintaining the Hindu Temple in Pittsburgh. The nature of gender relationship was founded to be changed in Asian Indian community after immigration to the United States.

This book is a collection of 18 research papers of Asian Indian community in the U.S.A. Each of these papers has been separately annotated in this bibliography.


This research report presented the attitudinal and behavioral profile of the Indian immigrants in New York area. A 1977-78 survey conducted by the authors among the immigrants inquired into their attitudes and behavior. They found considerable involvement of the recent immigrants in American society. The Indian children and parents differed in their social values.


Using informal interviewing techniques this research by an Asian Indian anthropologist analyzes the social life among Asian Indian professionals in New York metropolitan area.


This article by a female Indian sociologist provides a sociological overview of the Asian Indian community in the United States. The issues discussed include residential patterns, socio-economic adjustments, discrimination experience, role of Indian organizations, political participation, intermarriages, women and Asian Indian children. It includes a four page bibliography of relevant research sources.


This book is a history of the immigration of Asians to the United States. A chapter (Chapter 8 pp. 294-314) in this book is titled “The Tide of the Turbans: Asian Indians in America.” It describes the history of the early immigrants from India. The majority of the early immigrants were Sikhs.


This researches an analysis of the case histories of 110 Indian students who had completed their education in England and America. Their foreign education had a positive impact on their role and influence in India.


This paper is written by an Asian Indian sociologist. He tries to make a clear difference between the early Indian immigrants to California and the post 1965 Indian immigrants with professional background. He is hopeful about the assimilation of the Indian Ethnics in the United States.


XIV

TEACHING AND STUDYING ABOUT ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS


This is written by an American professor of Political Science whose specialization in Indian politics. He suggests that the study of Indian politics in American universities is stagnant due to many reasons.


This article provides suggestions to American Social Studies teachers about India.


This paper is a guide to American Social Studies teachers about teaching “Hinduism” in schools. It includes ten lessons, list of readings, audio visual resources and a suggestion for teaching major concepts of Hinduism.


This Master’s thesis is a research about the dialect of Asian Indian immigrants in the United States.


This book is designed to promote appreciation of diverse cultures in American society. It contains examples of folktales of different American ethnic groups. A folk tale from India titled “The Flight of the Animals” is included in this book.


This article by a female sociologist of Bangladeshi origin is critical about the domination of Indians and India related issues in the South Asian professional meetings and in the American universities with South Asia academic programs.


This book is a curriculum resource for American school teachers who want to teach in their Social Studies classes about the Indian immigrants to America. This project was supported by the Association of Indians in America (AIA).

Stough, Morrow F. “Seeing Ourselves Through the Eyes of Asian Indian Youth and Prospective Teachers.” Social Studies Review 30 (1), Fall 1990: 64-68.

This is a study of Indian students view about America. The authors suggest how such data can be used in American schools to teach about India and Indian immigrants. The students in India had positive views about America.

This book is about Sikh studies in general and particularly about the status of Sikh studies in American universities. A number of scholars from different disciplines have contributed chapters in this book on different educational issues related to Sikh studies.


This paper is a teaching guide for prospective teachers. It discusses the methodology of teaching about “Indian immigrants in the USA.” It suggests concepts and topics about the Indian immigrants that could be included in an American school curriculum.

XV

POLITICAL ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR OF ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS


The author is an Asian Indian Muslim woman who migrated to the United States as a small child. This is an autobiographical essay about her experience as an Islamic woman in America especially during the Gulf War.


This article by an Indian Political Scientist provides a historical overview of the Asian Indians in the United States. The author also provides some discussion about the emerging of Indian political interest groups in America.

This research deals with political history of Gadhar party in California. Their propaganda, Indo-German conspiracy and trial of the Indian revolutionaries in America have been analyzed. The profiles of two Indian revolutionary leaders, Hardayal and Ram Chandra are provided.


This article by an Asian Indian woman psychologist has analyzed the thematic contexts of 50 Hindi films. All these movies have dealt with women's problems in India.


This article is written by two Asian Indian American women who are also feminists activists. They discuss their personal experience in America and suggest ways of empowering South Asian women in America.


The editors had organized a conference in 1986 at Harvard University with 13 leading scholars interested in Indo-U.S. relations. A selection of their papers have been published in this book.

This article is written by an Asian Indian American woman professor of Women’s Studies.


This article lists Muslim organizations in North America working for the causes of Indian Muslims. It describes the problems of fund-raising for Indian Muslims and recommends an action plan for effective fund-raising programs.

India Intelligence Bureau, Director’s Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India. The Ghadr Directory: Containing the Names of Persons Who Have Taken Part in the Ghadr Movement in America, Europe, Africa and Afghanistan as Well as India. New Delhi: Government of India Press, 1934.


This article is written by an American professor of religious studies. He describes the evolution of Gadr movement. This movement gave a new ethnic identity to the early Asian Indian immigrants who had organized the Gadr movement.


This article by a female Indian Muslim journalist suggests a survival strategy for the Muslim minority in India. In her opinion the Indian Muslims lacked a definition of objectives and methods to reach their long-term goals. She suggests way in which Indian Muslims in America can play a role in relation to the Muslim community in India.


This researcher is a political scientist. He has analyzed the political adaptation of Indian immigrants in the United States based upon his involvement with New York area Indians and suggests the need for systematic studies about the political orientations of Asian Indian Americans.


This autobiographical essay is written by an Asian Indian woman professor of Women Studies. She describes her experience as a graduate student faculty member and her involvement with feminist movement in America.


The findings of a 1977 survey of Asian Indians in the USA are reported in this article. It deals with Indian public policy priorities as perceived by these survey participants.


This article is about two movies dealing with Asian Indian American theme: *Mississippi Masala* and *Khush*. *Mississippi Masala* is about Asian Indian motel sub-culture in the South. *Khush* is about gay and lesbian sub-culture in South Asian community in Britain, North America and India.


This biographical work deals with the involvement of the author, an immigrant from India, about his political involvement in California's Democratic Party.


In this book written by an official of Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh (RSS) there is an interview of the author with a newspaper. This chapter (chapter 8 pp 64-66) titled “Need for Hindu Lobby” includes the author's views about creating a Hindu lobby in America.


This article describes anti-Indian activities in the New York area including the dotbusters of Jersey City. She suggests the need for political activism in Asian Indian communities to combat racist attacks.

This article by an Asian Indian woman journalist deals with problems faced by the South Asian women in America. She suggests the need for the empowerment of Asian Indian women by uniting with the feminist agenda.


This article is written by a member of Indian Lok Sabah and Janata Party. He suggests that the Indian Muslims community overseas should send money to reliable Muslim organizations in India for the benefit of Indian Muslims.


This 34 page booklet is written by an Indian journalist who resided in the USA as a correspondent for the Statesman newspaper of Calcutta. He describes the activities of the Sikh leaders involved in Khalistan movement and analyzes their grievances in relation to the Government of India at the time of the publication of the booklet.


It is a study of the Indian Muslim's efforts in America to influence the American foreign policy.

XVI

FAMILY ENVIRONMENT OF ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS


It is a study about the changing role of Indian women immigrants in American setting.

This qualitative study used a sample of 20 Asian Indian families. It focussed the differences between the cultural adaptation process of Asian Indian professionals and that of their school-going children. The children thought of themselves as Americans, but their parents were more traditionally Indian.


This research deals with the difficulties of the early Sikhs immigrants to America in a nuclear family. Since Sikh women were not permitted to migrate to the United States these immigrants could not find any Indian women to marry. Some of them married Mexican-American women.


This doctoral research in sociology studied the social changes in a Keralite community in Chicago area.


In this article an American woman historian has studied the Sikh community of California in terms of marriage and family structure. She found the Sikh community to be more endogamous and traditional in their choice of marriage partner. Pre-1965 patterns of marital relations of Sikhs with Mexicans has declined.

It is a sociological analysis of the down system in an Indian community in Detroit area.


This research paper provides a classification of Asian Indian families in the United States. The ? analyzed the future of Indian immigrant family in America.


This Master’s thesis used content analysis research techniques. The matrimonial advertisements published in an Asian Indian newspaper were analyzed. This newspaper served as a method of arranging marriages among Asian Indians.


This article analyzes the general disintegration of marriage and family in the United States. It observes that some young Asian Indians are considering marriages with Americans. The article has some suggestions to help young Asian Indians considering such marriages.


XVII

ASIAN INDIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY AND LEGAL ENVIRONMENT

This article by an American Anthropologist is a case study of the changing nature of the Sikh community in California between 1948-1974. He has focused upon the growth of the Sikh community after the Immigration Act of 1965.


It is a historical analysis of the American Supreme Court decision about Indian immigrant's eligibility for U.S. citizenship.


It is a detailed legalistic analysis of an Indian immigrant's legal struggle for immigration to the U.S.


It is an assessment of the U.S. immigration policy which was discriminatory toward the Indians.


It deals with the historical experience of Indians in dealing with discrimination in America.


It has the details of an Indian immigrant's murder of two Americans who had deceived him in a series of business transactions.


This is a collection of articles about the legal status of different Asian groups in America. It includes the following three articles on Asian Indians. Gary Hess “The Hindu in America,” Joan Jensen “Apartheid: Pacific Coast Style,” Karen Leonard “The Pahkar
Singh Murders: A Punjabi Response to California’s Alien Land Law.”


This study reports the results of a survey of the 212 Asian Indian Americans conducted in 1977. Their responses to discrimination related experiences have been analyzed.


This book is a collection of working papers presented at a conference on Asian and Pacific Americans held in Stanford University in May 8-9, 1979. The book includes the following papers relating to Asian Indian Americans:


**HEALTH PERSPECTIVES ON ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS**


This article suggests the need for more empirical research about the mental health of Asian Indians including utilization and need for mental health services.


This book is a collection of essays dealing with providing nursing services to
American minority groups. An essay titled "East Indian Hindu Americans" included in this book is contributed by Scott Miller and Jill Supersad.


This article is written by two doctors who are in pediatrics practice. They have studied the cases of Indian immigrants using ethnographic data. They have focussed on the adaptation patterns of the Indian immigrants' children in America.


This research reports the findings of an empirical study of the changing food habits of Asian Indian Americans conducted in central Pennsylvania. Acculturation in their food habits are influenced by a number of factors. The changing food habits of the Asian Indian Americans influenced their assimilation and integration with host society.


It is a study of the nutrition education program for Asian Indians.


This study deals with the eating habits of Indian immigrants in America.


This article discusses the four phases of adjustment by the post-1965 Indian immigrants to the United States. Special problems of Indian women immigrants are analyzed.

These public health researchers used survey data to analyze the quality of life of Asian Indian Americans.


The senior author of the article is a public health doctorate and the second author is an Asian Indian Anthropologist. They have focused on the role of food in Indian immigrant culture. They posed several research hypothesis for future research in this area.


This doctoral research in Sociology examined the fertility patterns among the Asian Indians in the United States as a minority group. The researcher tested the hypothesis that social psychological insecurities associated with status attainment tended to impact minority group fertility. This minority fertility hypothesis was not supported by the data on Asian Indian immigrants.


This doctoral research deals with mental health of Asian Indians, based upon a survey of 195 first generation immigrants from India. Most Indians were trying to assimilate to the American culture while remaining in touch with Indian culture.


These two researcher have analyzed the state of health of the Indian immigrants in the United States on the basis of informal surveys with 153 adult Indian immigrants in New York area. They report a number of health characteristics of these respondents and suggest the need for systematic studies.

This empirical study compared a small sample of Asian Indian Americans with that of first generation Americans of European stock. It investigated certain dimensions of emotional stability using psychological instruments and found some differences and similarities.


This is a doctoral dissertation in medical Anthropology written by a female Asian Indian researcher. She studied the health promotion life style of Sikhs living in Yuba City, California. The interactions of Sikhs as an American minority community with the utilization of health agencies were analyzed by the researcher.


This article is written by two Americans counseling psychologists who had contacts with Asian Indian clients in counseling settings. In their opinion American psychologists have not paid much attention to the adjustment difficulties of the Asian Indian immigrants. Most of these immigrants are professionals who are seeking career advancement. Some issues related to the social adjustment of their immigrants are prejudices and negative stereotypes in American society.


This article is directed toward psychotherapists who may deal with Asian Indian American clients. The therapists should be aware of the special place of family in Asian Indian sub-culture. The article provides specific suggestions to the therapists.

**XIX**

**EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS**


It is a journalistic essay about Indian immigrants in the United States.


This article is about Asian Indian stockbrokers who are working as securities executives. These executives are highly westernized and competent in mathematics and sciences which is helpful in their understanding of complex securities.


It is a statistical economic profile of the Indians in America.


The researchers used 1980 Census data to analyze the socio-economic background of the Asian Indian Americans. They examined the myth of the economic success of the Asian Indians and consider their future in American society.

This economic profile of the Indians in the U.S. is based upon U.S. Census data.

XX

ASIAN INDIAN AMERICAN PROFESSIONALS


This research presents the results of a mail survey of practicing radiologists, pathologists and anesthesiologists in 1981. 138 persons out of 609 persons on the list had returned the questionnaire. Their reasons for emigration from India, geographic origin, spatial distribution in the USA and their important role in the medical care in America have been discussed.


This sociological study deals with the Indian scholars who had returned to India.


This is an attitudinal survey of the Indian scientists and engineers living in America.


It is a study of the ethnic identities of Asian Indian professionals living in New York area.


The author of this book was a visiting Professor of Malayalam in the Department of South Asian Studies, University of Chicago in 1964-65. This book describes his experience with American Society. He also describes his experience with Asian Indian
Americans in Chicago area and teaching Malayalam to Peace Corps volunteers in California.


This article written by an Asian Indian American English professor deals with Indian ethnic identity in the United States.


XXI

**ASIAN INDIAN AMERICAN BUSINESSES**


It describes successes of Indians in the USA in the business sector in the USA. Some Indians overseas are also interested in investing in India.


This research has analyzed the business participation rate of Asian Indian Americans. A special analysis also included a comparison of Gujrati business persons.


This article describes the successful real estate businessman from India (Shashivant Jogani) who was one of the biggest land lords in Los Angeles. He had a strong real estate rental market.


The Indian immigrants who have the common surname of “Patel” have acquired many motel franchises in the USA.


**XXII**

**ASIAN INDIAN AMERICAN STUDENTS: SCHOOL SYSTEMS**


This research analyzed the status of Asian Americans in the American system of higher education. Asian Indians as a sub-group of Asian Americans indicated high level of enrollment, graduation, doctoral participation, and faculty appointments in the higher education systems.


It is a study of the sub-culture of Indian students in Minneapolis.


This research reports the findings of a study of immigrant Punjabi students in a California town. These students had positive school performance which was related to their parents' hardworking tradition. These students had experienced rejections in other areas of society and culture.

It is an ethnographical study of Punjabi students between 1980-1982. It involved a study of Punjabi students in a California community. These students had high academic achievement, but did not join the mainstream in social activities.


It is a study of the Indian students at the University of Minnesota.


This empirical study compared adolescent loneliness between a sample of Asian Indian American and American students. It found some differences and similarities between the two groups.


It is a qualitative study of the Indian immigrant graduate students in America. These two researchers suggest the need to look beyond “push” and “pull” model of migration. They provide a new perspective on “Brain Drain” in India.


It is a sociological research about the immigration of Indian students to the U.S.

This is an ethnographic research in which the literacy development of an Indian kindergarten student was studied. The findings of this research suggested that early classroom teachers should provide a diversity approach and not focus on assimilation in developing literacy of Asian children.


These researchers compared the academic background of a sample of Asian Indian college students in 8 California universities with that of other Asian Students and white students. They identify selected predictors of academic achievement for the Asian Indian and the other college students.


This study involved a comparison of the attitudes of a sample of Asian Indian and other American children toward elderly individuals. Indian children who where raised in American culture were found to be more positive toward the elderly than the other children. The Indian female children were even more positive toward the elderly than the Indian boys. The traditional values of the Indian families contributed to such difference.

XXIII

ASIAN INDIAN AMERICAN STUDENTS: UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES


This oral history is a statement by an Indian immigrant woman who is also a college educated nurse. She discusses the life style of Hindu women in America.


These research reports the findings of a 2 year long research project involving changes in the attitudes of 60 Indian exchange students in an American university, toward America and India. This research concluded that the Indian students’ went through a number of changes in their attitudes toward America and India. The length of their stay in America and their reference groups influenced the nature of these changes. The study suggested a minimum stay of 3 years for international students to develop realistic image of America.


This doctoral research reports the attitudinal change among Indian students in an American university campus.


This article is based upon a survey of Indian students. The authors concluded that these students were interested in their academic achievement. They were not much interested in interacting with the American culture.

This article reports the findings of a study of the Indian students at a Midwestern American university.


This research analyzed the profile of the Indian Student in America. The statistical data of the Institute of International Education provided the database for this study. The researcher has suggested some new research questions about the cross-cultural experience of these Indian students in the United States.


XXIV

ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS:
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DISCRIMINATION


This is an oral history statement by an 11 year old Indian immigrant girl. She talk
about her negative experience in the school system involving racial hatred.


This article is about Arun Gandhi (grandson of Mahatma Gandhi) who lived in Oxford, Mississippi. He was interviewed about his views on discrimination in the United States.


This article deals with Sikh doctrine and practices in North America in the 1970s. During this period a number of Sikhs came to the United States and Canada.


This article by an American Historian deals with the United States policy of excluding the Indians for immigration to America. The role of Indian organizations like India League and their leaders in bringing about the ultimate change in U.S. immigration policy allowing the immigrant of India to USA are discussed.


This brief article deals with the systematic discrimination of Hindus in America between 1907-1917. The Indian workers were driven out of town in Bellingham, Washington in 1907 by the local people and Congressional Law in 1917 excluded Indians from migrating to the USA.


This article by an American historian deals with the case of an Indian Sikh farmer’s murdering of two Anglos who had cheated him in agricultural produce business. This Sikh Asian Indian was convicted, jailed and died later in 1973.


This article by a woman historian of Asian Indian origin explores South Asian Americans’ (Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi) own perceptions of race and their treatment in the United States by the larger society. She is skeptical about possible politization of South Asians against some discriminatory treatment as the South Asian population in America is dominated by urban professional bourgeoisie and not the working class people.


XXV

ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS: INTERVIEWS AND SURVEYS


This is a research report on an oral history project. This specific piece deals with the interview with an Asian Indian American woman about her immigrant experience in California.


This doctoral dissertation is a small-scale study of the Bengali immigrants in America.

This article by an American historian has analyzed the domestic lives of the early Sikh immigrants in California in 1920s. This research is based upon oral history interviews with the surviving Sikh immigrants in the imperial valley of California and their American children.


This research by an Asian Indian American woman historian is based upon oral histories of 19 Asian Indian Americans who had arrived in California between 1920-24. The article describes the occupational profile and social life of these early immigrants from India to the U.S.


This article discusses the intimacy and hierarchical relationships among Asian Indians in America. It also deals with the relationships between Asian Indians and Americans. The manners in which the Asian Indians adapt to the American life style are considered.


This research by an Indian Anthropologist reports the findings of 10 cases studies of Asian Indians living in Madison, Wisconsin. It analyzes the behavioral and attitudinal profiles of these Asian Indians.


This is a brief oral history statement by an Indian immigrant to the United States. He suggests that the Indian immigrants in America should get involved with the mainstream of American society.


This is an oral history statement by an Indian immigrant to the United States in 1977. He describes the life styles of Indians in Jersey City, New Jersey.

XXVI
CULTURAL ASSIMILATION OF ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS


The author of this article is Founder President of the Federation of Indian Associations of New York. This article describes the different types of organizations of Asian Indians. The article also identifies several major issues of concern to Asian Indians including racial violence, immigration laws, census classification, foreign medical graduates, and the global role of Indians.


This article is about the problems faced by health care providers in America in dealing with Asian Indian clients. The health care provider should be sensitive toward the habits and life style of Asian Indians to be effective as provider of health services.


The authors are management professors with expertise in organizational behavior. The Asian Indians come to America and find a new work environment. They must learn new work behavior to fit into this new workplace in America.


This book is a collection of 9 articles by social scientists about Asian Indian experience in American life. It includes the following contributors:

4. Norman Ashcraft (Anthropologist) "The Clash of Traditions: Asian Indian Immigrants in Crisis" pp. 53-70


This is the story of an Asian Indian immigrant named Rajesh in New York City. After having a series of experiences in the workplace, an American girl friend and other Indians in New York area he chose to return to India.


In this article social psychologist author deals with the coping behavior of Asian Indians as new comers to American society. He suggests that Asian Indians need to develop multiple affiliations and intercultural skills.


The writer is an Asian Indian woman who initially wrote this as her doctoral dissertation for the University of Delaware. A sample of Bengali Cultural Association members in New Jersey were interviewed by the author for this study. The analyses presented include many topics including cultural identity, dynamics of conjugal relations, parent-child relations, world of occupation and changing status of women.


This book is a collection of 13 articles which were presented in 1988 at the International Academic Conference and Cultural Jalsa on East Indians in the Diaspora held in New York City. Most of these articles deal with the East Indian immigrants in the
Caribbean countries (e.g. Guyana and Surinam). The following articles also deal with the sub-culture of Indo-Caribbeans inside the United States.


This book is a revised version of the author’s doctoral dissertation in Anthropology. The central concern of this American author is on the ethnic identity of Asian Indians. She has analyzed the issue of classifying Indians as a minority in 1980 U.S. Census and the pre 1980 positions India League of America and Association of Indians in America.


This article discusses the implications of the minority status of Asian-Indians in the United States.


This doctoral research in sociology was carried in Minneapolis campus of the University of Minnesota. A question survey of 134 Indian students provided the database for the analyses. These included power structure, pattern of socialization, and student attitudes towards American society.


Research for this book was done in two stages by its author who is an Asian Indian American female sociologist. The original dissertation was written in 1963 and follow-up study was done 24 years later. The research studied the life style of Gujarati community from India who had settled in San Francisco area in 1963. The follow-up study observed some changes and similarities in the life style of Gujaratis later.


This research studied the changes in Sikh community in California from 1910 to 1975. As an all-male Sikh community till 1947 the Sikhs of California joined Mexican Americans in marital relations. Liberalization of U.S. Immigration in 1965 has changed the Sikh community to be more assertive of their ethnic identity.


In this doctoral dissertation, researchers studied the acculturation of Asian Indians. A sample of 103 college students in four Midwestern colleges were studied. The researchers found importance of family for Asian Indian youth.

These researchers interviewed Asian Indian graduate students in U.S. universities to understand the factors associated with their decision to migrate to the United States.


This article is written by an Asian Indian woman who has been a former fellow of the East-West Center, Hawaii. She has analyzed the demographic and occupational background of the Indian immigrant to the United States. She projected increasing competition between immigrant workers and American workers suggesting future restricted U.S. Immigration Policy.


This collection of articles about Asian Indians living in Africa, Caribbean, Asia, Oceania and Europe also includes 4 articles about the Asian Indian community in the USA (Daniels, Nandi, Abraham, and Muzumdar). These papers were released at the 2nd Global convention of the People of Indian origin held in New Delhi in December 1993. The editorial introduction suggests that the Indian community and the world are resistant to assimilation and experience socio-cultural isolation.


This article is written by an Asian Indian sociologist. It includes names of some notable Asian Indians in the field of Science, Technology, Politics, Corporate World, Literature, Academia, Journalism, Medicine, Farming, Military, Entertainment World, and Education. There is a brief history of the organizations of Asian Indians.


This research article by an Asian Indian sociologist is based upon his field study in a mid-sized Midwestern city. He analyzes the housing patterns, working life and family life of the Asian Indians living in this city. Most Asian Indians in this community were affluent. Their values were very different from their American mainstream and their interactions with the majority of the community was minimal.


This doctoral dissertation in sociology deals with the Tamilian immigrants from India. The focus of this study is on identity formation among this group. This case study shows that these immigrants emphasized upon "regional identity" rather than on "pan-Indian identity".


This article by an Indian Anthropology professor deals with the problems of Indian immigrants in coping with the foreign cultures. He emphasizes the need for overseas Indian ethnic identity and make financial investments for the economic development of India.


It is a commentary on the Festival of India sponsored by the Government of India in the USA. This article specifically discussed the overview of this program.


The author provides an overview of Asian Indian culture. She suggests special counseling techniques to the counselors who have Asian Indian immigrants as clients. This article will be of interest to American counselors who are in the business of counseling to Multicultural groups.


This doctoral dissertation analyzed "Ethnogenetic" phases of the Asian Indian immigrants in the USA. These four phases are described and explained. The Akron area Indian community was used as the database for this study.


Royeen, Abdul M. "People During Their First Year of Study at the University of Cincinnati." Ph. D. Thesis, University of Cincinnati, 1980.


This article by an Asian Indian Anthropologist deals with social and psychobiological adaptation of Indian immigrants residing in New York metropolitan areas. Five in-depth case studies of Indian immigrants' coping behavior have been reported.


XXVII

RELIGIOSITY OF ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS

This article by an American Professor of History emphasizes upon five major issues in understanding Sikh history: evolution of literature, who should speak for Sikh, institutionalization of Sikh identity, factional competition and the relationship between religion and politics.


This article by an American Anthropologist deals with the growth of Hindu temples and other religious activities by the Indian immigrants in the USA.


This article deals with religion of newly arrived Hindu Americans (also about Buddhists and Muslims). Hinduism focuses on family life and the American Hindus attended the ceremonies in Hindu temples. The Hindu homes in America have shrines. The writer expects Hinduism and these religions of newly arrived immigrants will enrich religious life in America.

Consecration of a Temple. Directed by Michael Camerini and James MacDonald, 25 min. South Asian Area Center, University of Wisconsin, Center for South Asian Studies. Videocassette.

This video recording documents the consecration of a Hindu temple in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It was built with the resources of the Asian Indian American community of Pittsburgh. This temple of the Lord Sri Venkatesmara is one of the major Gods of the Hindus of Southern India.


In this historical essay the author describes the migration of Sikhs people from Punjab (India) to overseas communities. There is a brief discussion about Sikh migration.
to the United States in 1920s. He also summarizes and compares the contributions of other scholars on Sikh studies W. H. McLeod, N. G. Barrier, Karen Leonard, James Chadney, Roger Ballard, Parminder Bhachu, La Brack, Norman Buchignani and Doreen Indra.


This article by an American Professor of History describes the starts of American researcher's work about Indian Muslims. He suggests new areas of research for Indo-Muslim studies in the future.


The author of this article is a scholar of Religion and Indian Studies at Harvard. In this article there is a brief discussion of the historical religious influence of Vivekananda and Yogananda who had come to the USA. The book centers around post-1965 Hinduism in America and the influence of Indian visiting gurus like Bhaktivedanta, Mahesh Yogi, Guru Maharaj, Rajneesh, Muktananda, and Yoga on American people. The author analyzes the image of New Hinduism and the Indian guru by analyzing American writings about these gurus and their cults.


The author of this book is a professor of religion. His research objective was to understand the religious practices of Indian immigrants in the United States. He focused his research in Atlanta metropolitan area surveying Indian immigrants about their religious behavior and attitudes. His analyses include a special focus on the second generation Indian children of Hindu, Jain, Sikhs, Muslim and Christian families.


The number of college-age Asian Indian students is growing in America. Most of these college students know very little about Hindu religion, although they may be familiar with Hindu rituals like Puja and Anati. The author suggests that these college-age Asian students should take academic study of religion in colleges for their understanding of Hindu tradition in America.


This article describes the growing Indian immigrant population in North America. These Hindu groups are constructing Hindu temples and expanding their Hindu religious activities. Some Americans are attracted to this growing Hinduism. But Christian Evangelists find it difficult to convert the members of Hindu community. This article also provides a comparison of Hinduism and Christianity.


This book is a collection of eight essays about the study of Sikhs. These papers were presented at a conference on Sikh studies at Columbia University in 1989. Most papers in this book deal with the status of teaching and research of Sikh studies in American universities. It has a bibliography and a glossary of Punjabi terms.


This article by an American Professor of Sociology deals with Sikh Communities overseas. The study of the behavior of immigrant Sikhs and their relationship with the host communities are considered.


This book is a collection of 25 research papers that was presented at a conference on Sikh studies in Berkeley. The following papers deal with the Sikhs in the United States: Bruce La Brack "Sikhs Real and Ideal: Discussion of Text and Context in the Description of Overseas Sikh Communities." pp. 127-142. Harold Jacoby "Some Demographic and Social Aspects of Early East Indian Life in the U.S." pp. 159-172. Mark Juergensmeyer

This article by an American Professor of religion classifies the areas of Sikh studies: historical origin, textual studies, beliefs and practices, and Sikh identity. He suggests ways of including study of Sikhism within a course on world religion.


This article describes the emergence of Radhasoami as a new expression of Hinduism in India. Emergence of this religion group in certain areas of the United States has been described which attracts both Americans and Asian Indians.


The author is an Indian Muslim librarian working at MIT. This article includes an extensive bibliography of North American research on post-independence Indian Muslims. He makes a number of recommendation to promote Indian Muslim studies in North America.

This book is a collection of 12 articles by three American academics and 9 Muslim scholars of Indian origin living in the United States. The range of topics covered by these article were “Overview of Indian Muslims in the USA,” “Need for an Action Plan for Indian Muslims as an Ethnic Group,” “Outline for American Lobby for Muslims in India,” “Indian Ethnic Muslim Press in America,” “Research Agenda on Indian Muslims Studies,” and “Fund Raising for the Causes of Indian Muslims.”


This article by an American Anthropologist deals with the growth of remittances of money by the overseas Sikhs to their relatives in India. Overseas Sikhs in America have
become new patrons of politics in the Indian state of Punjab.


This article written by an American Sikh discusses the educational heritage of Sikh religion. He suggests the expansion of Sikh studies in major universities in North America.


This article is a description of a course on Sikh studies taught by the author at Columbia University. It includes a detailed reading list and experience of the instructor in getting instructional resources from the Sikh community in the New York area.


This article describes the social background about the establishment of Sri Venkatesmara Temple by South Indian Hindus in Pennsylvania. This temple and other such Hindu temples in America are also providing many social activities for the Hindu communities.


This article is written by a Canadian professor of religious studies. He describes the academic programs in Sikh studies as offered in the major universities in the United States and Canada.

This video shows the story of the construction of a Hindu temple in Pittsburgh by the Asian Indian American community. The video interviews include the views of older and younger Asian American about Hindu religion.


This book has descriptions of historical information about Hinduism, Sikhism and other Asian religions. It also includes details about the establishment of Hindu temples and Sikh in the USA along with black and white pictures.


This research paper written by two Asian Indians and an American scholar has analyzed the religion of Hindu Asian Indians in New York area. Informal in-depth interviews were conducted among Indian immigrants for this research. They concluded that the Hindu Indian immigrants continue their religious practices in America. They take great interest to impart Hindu values to their children with limited success.


The author is an Indian who traveled to the USA and had made contacts with some Asian Indian American communities in 1984. He was an official of the Hindu conservative organization Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh and had made speeches to some Hindu groups in America. This book includes some of these speeches which emphasize the need for overseas Hindus to preserve their Indian culture.


This collection of 13 articles by different scholars of religious, discuss the Hindu traditions within India and overseas. Four of these articles deal with the evolution of the religious traditions of post-1965 Indian immigrants to the United States.


This article is written by an American professor of religion. It provides an overview of the religious behavior of the Indian Muslim communities in the United States.


This book is written by an American professor of religion whose objective was to describe the New religious organizations in America that are serving the needs of Asian Indian and Pakistani communities. He has conducted mail survey of these religious organizations and interviewed several hundred Indians and Pakistanis for this research. His analysis included religious organizations of Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Muslims, Christians, and Zonastrians. The focus of his field study centered around Chicago and Houston areas.


The Asian Indian people in the USA are using different strategies to survive their religious traditions in the United States. The Hindu, Islam, Sikh, Jain and Christian groups of Asian Indian sub-population have used ecumenical strategies to United different types of groups. Such strategies of the Asian Indians is enriching the American religious tradition.


It discusses the role of two New American Christian denominations consisting mostly of Indian Christian immigrants from India. These two religious communities are Mar Thomas Syrian Church and Malankara Orthodox Diocese of America. These tow church groups have grown with the growth of Indian immigrants in the USA. The changing nature of the religious needs of these two communities are discussed.

It is a descriptive essay about the religious aspects of Hindus in America. The article discusses growth of Hindu temples in America, and the problems confronted by the Hindus in their religious life. This article discusses the problems faced by the Asian Indian community in providing Hindu religious teachings to the children.


The Gujrati community of India have migrated to the U.S. in large numbers. Most of them are followers of Swaminarayan Sanstha which is a form of Hinduism. The members of this community have organized religious institutions. All Asian Indians are invited to come to their institutions.


This doctoral dissertation on Anthropology deals with the changes made between 1990 to 1994 in a Hare Krishna Hindu temple in Philadelphia. This is an American Hare Krishna temple established by the International Society of Krishna Consciousness. The temple has Indian immigrants as congregation members who had brought about some changes in the temple. The researcher used formal interviews with temple residents, temple visitors and others to collect data for the study. The Hare Krishna publications were also analyzed by the researcher.

XXVIII

ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS: CHILDREN


This doctoral dissertation research reports the results of bilingual education
programs for Punjabi students. The students involved were k-3 Punjabi students in a Northern California public school system. Bilingual Punjabi teachers participated in this program.


**XXIX ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS: WOMEN**


This sociological research reports the results of a survey of Asian Indian women's organizations involved with marital violence.


This is a teen-age Asian Indian Muslim girl’s description of her father’s living with an “other woman” while her mother is visiting India.


This research reports the role of friendship in the lives of women immigrants from India. It used in-depth case studies in Boston area to analyze patterns of friendships created by emigration.


In this collection of articles there are a number of pieces by Asian Indian women including Sucheta Mazundar, Meena Alexander, Kaitar Dhillon, Rashmi Luthna, and Jyotsna Vaid. Each of them of these have been annotated separately in this bibliography.


This is an oral history of an Asian Indian woman whose husband wanted total control over her. She finally escapes from him and empowered herself.


It is an analysis of the income patterns of Asian Indian Americans. This research analyzed 1980 Census data to compare income differences based on gender, education, and occupation. It found gender-pay differences among Asian Indians to be important.


This research analyzed the matrimonial advertisements published in an Asian Indian Weekly newspaper by classifying the advertisements into two categories. The announcers and seekers. Certain characteristics of these “announcers” and “seekers” were analyzed to reveal interesting patterns in terms of demography.


Dasgupta, Shamita Das. “Marching to a Different Drummer: Sex Role Orientation of Indian Women in the U.S.” Committee on South Asian Women Bulletin 1985: 15-17.


This short story by an Asian Indian woman writer deals with an Asian Indian girl who leaves her parental home in Yuba City, California. Her parents wanted her to have an arranged marriage with a young man in India.


It is the story of two Asian Indian American women who felt exploited by their husbands. They plan to empower themselves by starting a business.


This article is an evaluative essay on Asian Indian women writers. Bharati
Mukherjee's book *Jasmine* has been analyzed in this article.


This autobiographical article by an Asian Indian American woman is about her experience in a spouse abuse situation in America. Her husband was of Indian origin.


The author was a doctoral student in journalism at the University of Wisconsin. The research content analyzed the stories relating to women published in *India Abroad* (1983-85) to identify topics covered, presentation format, and overall treatment of women stories in the paper.


This article is a commentary on the movie *Knowing Her Place* (1990). The original movie dealt with the struggle of an Asian Indian American girl who was sent back to India at age 12 and returned to the USA at age 16 after an arranged marriage.


This article dealing with the role of Asian women in America discusses the role of Asian Indian women in relation to the Gadhar movement.


This research analyzed the matrimonial advertisements in India Abroad. He found the patterns associated with the arranged marriages among Asian Indian Americans.


This is the story of an Indian student studying at an American university. She fails in love with an American young man but hesitates in her relationship with him.


This study used content analysis technique to identify patterns in the spouse selection process among Asian Indian Americans. The research analyzed 1000 matrimonial advertisements published in 1985 in India and abroad, and found the factors associated with spouse selection. Linguistic origin was the most important factor.


It is a novel about life in high tech Silicon Valley of California. A divorced former professor from the Midwest went to work for a computer company there and came into contact with an Indian computer scientist and fell in love with his divorced sister and married her.


This research has been conducted by an Asian Indian woman by interviewing and surveying a sample of Indian women in New York area. She has discussed many challenges faced by the Asian Indian women in America, including spouse domination, discrimination and glass ceiling in the workplace. She also discusses the contributions of Indian women for the enrichment of American society.


This includes a contribution by Amaru Bachu titled “South Asian Immigrant Women in the United States: A statistical Overview.”


This autobiographical essay by an Asian Indian woman Anthropologist is about her experience as an Indian American.


This autobiographical article by an Asian Indian woman is about her experience as a college professor in a private university in Connecticut.


This is a collection of personal histories critical essays, poems, short stories by South Asian women who are in the United States. It includes a number of pieces of Asian Indian American women.
ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS: ELDERLY


CONSUMER BEHAVIOR OF ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS


This article analyzes the consumer behavior of the Asian Indian Americans using information on business serving their need.

These two researchers studied the favorite possessions of a sample of Asian Indians and that of a sample of Indian people living in Bombay, India. The Indian immigrants in the USA wanted to appear more 'Indian' in their ritual and possessions than their counterparts living in India.


It is a demographic analysis of the Asian Indian population based upon U.S. Census profile.


This demographic research has analyzed the occupational and income profile of the Asian Indians based upon census data. He discussed this demographic profile for marketers.


The article deals with the collection development in American public and academic libraries relating to reading materials about Indian immigrants. It suggests improvements in library services to these new immigrants.

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INVESTMENT BEHAVIOR OF ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS


XXXIII

BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS AND TRAVELOGUES


This book provides a literary biography of Bharati Mukherjee who is a professor of English and well-known writer.


This biographical work is about an Indian woman professor who teaches English in New York City.


The author was an Indian professor who studied at Princeton. He describes his experience in America.


This is an autobiography of Prof. S. Bose who was a professor of Political Science in different American universities.


This biographical directory provides life sketch of Profs. Chandra Sekhar and Hargobind Khorana.

This the biography of Mr. Har Dayal who was an Indian revolutionary in California.


It is a biography of a famous Asian Indian American businessman who joined Rajiv Gandhi Administration.


This book is about the creative ability of leading American authors of the 20th Century. It includes a profile of the creative works of Bharati Mukherjee.


The article describes the profile of an Indian immigrant scholar and journalist Kumar Ghosal who came to the U.S. in 1920. He died in 1971.


This book includes biographical information about two Asian Indian American scientists who had won the Nobel Prize: Khorana and Chandrasekhar.


This book is a literary biography of a famous blind Asian Indian American writer. The book deals with Mehta's student life at Oxford University in the fifties.


This is an autobiography of an Indian immigrant from Gujrat area of India. He settled in New York as a successful businessman. He came into contact with an Indian religious man whose name was Dada Bhagwan. He wanted to return to India and his wife and children did not want to do so. Finally, he settled in America.


This book includes biographical information about two Asian Indian American scientists who had won the Nobel Prize: Khorana and Chandrasekhar.


This is an autobiography of former Congressman Dillip Singh Saund who was an Indian immigrant.


The author was an Indian professor who describes his experience as a visiting professor in America.


The author studied in Columbia and lived in New York City.


It is an autobiographical work of an Indian student who came to USA in the thirties. He describes his American experience.


The writer is an Asian Indian doctor. He describes his personal experience in dealing with AIDS patients in rural Tennessee.


This is a biography of late Subramanyan Chandrasekhar an Asian Indian American professor at the University of Chicago. He had won Nobel Prize in 1983 for his contributions to Physics.
XXXIV

ASIAN INDIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY DIRECTORIES


XXXV

ASIAN INDIAN AMERICAN MAGAZINES/NEWSPAPERS

India Abroad. New York: India Abroad Publications.

India Currents Magazine. San Jose, CA: Ashok Jethanandani.

India Light. Carol Stream, IL.

India Post. Fremont, CA: Indamec, Inc.


Little India. Reading, PA: Little India Publications.


XXXVI

VIDEO/MOVIES ABOUT INDIAN AMERICANS


This television program is about East Indian Culture in America. It deals with the Asian Indians living in the City of Los Angeles.

Chwat, Sam. Speak Up! Asian, Indian & Middle Eastern Accent Elimination Program. Cassette.
This sound cassette program provides systematic instructions to Asian Indians and
other immigrants about Americanize their English pronunciations and speech patterns.

Department of Religion, University of Pittsburgh. Pilgrimage to Pittsburgh.
This video documentary is about a Hindu temple in Pittsburgh.

Giese, Ligia and Margaret Dubin. All Dressed in White. 19 min. Berkeley, CA: University of
California Extension Center for Media and Independent Learning, 1993. Videocassette.

Groening, Matt. The Simpsons: Homer and Apu. Produced by Jonathan Collier, et al. and
directed by Mark Kirkland. Gracie Films, Twentieth Century Fox. Videocassette.

This television program is a story about an Indian worker in a convenient store. He
was fired for selling bad food.


This short video film is the story of an Asian Indian young man who tries to
become a Blues singer in New York City. His family members reject his effort to become a
singer, but he finally succeeds as a Blues singer.


This video is an interview with Professor Bharati Mukherjee.


It is a video movie produced by Mira Nair. It describes the experience of an Indian
Immigrant in America.


This feature film produced by Mira Nair involves the motel culture of Indian immigrants in
the Southern part of America. It also involves love affair between an Indian girl and an
African American man.

This video is the story of a Punjabi immigrant from India. She was a hard working restaurant worker who was exploited by employer. This movie is in Tamil language with English sub-titles.


This video is about the life style of the Sikh community in Yuba City, California.


This film is about a woman Indian immigrant who returns to India after living in America for 10 years. In India she deals with many cultural conflicts.

XXXVII

MUSICAL PRODUCTIONS BY ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS


This writer comments on the depiction of an Asian Indian woman in "Mississippi Masala" a movie by Mina Nain. The writer suggests that South Asian women in America should keep identity with their culture.


Indian artist Anita Desai makes critical comments about selective visions of India presence in Attenborough's movie "Gandhi", David Lean's "Passage to India" and in Festival of India (1982) organized by the Government of India in western community.


Ismail Merchant is an Indian who has produced many American movies. In this article Merchant has discussed Indian cooking.

Gardner, James, "India Art--and Ours." *Commentary*, 81, April, 1986: 57-62.
This article is a review of an exhibition titled "India: Art and Culture 1300-1900." It discusses the impact of Muslim conquest on the Indian Art.


It is a commentary on individual Indian musical performers who made presentation in New York City. These performances were a part of the India Festival promoted by the Government of India.


It is a critical commentary on the plans for the proposed Festival of India in the western community based upon interviews in U.S. and U.K. The commentator suggests more resources for the proposed festival.


It is a commentary about the performance of a New York musical company's use of East Indian music.


This is a commentary on an East Indian musical compact disc produced by Vijay Anand. It is a South Indian film music.

McQuade, Molly, review of "Performances by R. Devi and H. Rajagopalan." *Dance Magazine*, 64, April 1990: 84-86.


It is the description of an exhibition of Indian crafts in a New York museum. Western designers and Indian artisans designed the exhibits.


It is a positive commentary on an Indian sitar player's (Manilal Nag) performance in New York City. It also provides suggestions about understanding Indian sitar musical
performance.


It is a commentary on an exhibition of Indian art and culture organized by the New York Metropolitan Museum.


XXXVIII

BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON ASIAN INDIAN AMERICANS


This is an unclassified listing of books, public documents, articles, papers etc from a wide variety of sources about Asian Indians in America. It is estimated to contain about 350 items.


BACKGROUND OF THE AUTHOR

Smt. Urmila Mohapatra, an Independent Scholar and Bibliographer, lives in Terre Haute, Indiana with her spouse Prof. Manindra Mohapatra who is a Professor of Political Science. She immigrated to the United States with her husband and two children in 1970. She began her university education late in America as a non-traditional student at Kentucky State University. She completed her Bachelor's degree at Indiana State University with a Political Science major and a minor in Library Science. She has already published a bibliography on Women Professionals and Administrators (1991) and is currently working on a book on The Indian Culture in the British City of Leicester. Urmila Mohapatra is a native of Nagaspur village of Orissa and was married in a distinguished family of Bhadrak town. Her father was Durga Charan Mohanty and her mother was Khetramoni Mohanty. Her brother Prafulla is an officer of the Government of Orissa.
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