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GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN KISHWAR NAHEED'S "I AM NOT THAT WOMAN"

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Abstract

The present paper deals with Gender Discrimination in Kishwar Naheed's "I am not That Woman". The poem is based upon the deep rooted stereotypes and prejudices against women in the Eastern culture. The various customs and traditions in the Eastern culture are always biased towards women. They are all invisible shackles created to control women and always keep them under the male dominance, all done in the name of "protecting women". These stereotypes and customs are picked up and mocked upon by the poet in this poem.

The poem is all about the age-old constraints imposed on women, supported by big empty talks of culture and traditions. The poem proceeds in a smooth and gradual manner as it picks up and mocks all the tribulations women had to undergo. The poem picks upon the double crossing of men, who enjoy the sight of beautiful actresses and call them cheap, while the women who suffer under their dominance are called "good and cultured". The poet speaks of the ill treatment she had to go through to be a "good and cultured" woman in the eyes of men and the society.

Key Words:

Gender, discrimination, sufferings, domestic and traditions.

Introduction:

Kishwar Naheed is an Urdu feminist poet who was born and brought up in India and moved to Pakistan during the Partition. She saw the sufferings of women during the Partition with her own eyes, which left a deep impression on her and inspired her to become a feminist. The theme of the poem is women emancipation and empowerment. The poet picks upon the prevailing regressive notions about women, mocks them and bravely declares that such backward notions can no longer be used to shackle women. She also takes a dig at the hypocrisy and double standards of men, who treat women differently according to their own preferences. Women, with their confidence and willpower, can rise above any such cultural restrictions and unfair standards. The poem proclaims that women have enough strength to rise and live their lives on their own conditions, without the need to conform to any outdated norms.

The tone of the poem is quite brave and even mocking in nature. There is an effort to remind men about their archaic views about women, which is common in the society. The

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MALE CONSTRUCTED IMAGE OF WOMEN IN LITERATURE

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Abstract

When women are mentioned, what emerge into our mind can be their beautiful appearance, engagement in heavy housework and too much talk. As these stereotyped images of women prevail for centuries, we cannot blame anyone who believes of these traditional virtues of women. Literature has witnessed the roles of women evolving through ages, but until recent times, most of the published writers were men and the portrayal of women in literature was without doubt biased. A lot of it has to be blamed on the fact that in the ancient world, literacy was strictly limited, and the majority of those who could write were male. However, the contribution of women to oral folklore cannot be taken for granted – in folk songs, stories, poetry and literature in general.

“Man with the head and woman with the heart; man to command and woman to obey; all else confusion”

– Alfred Lord Tennyson

Introduction:

The majority of published writers were men and the portrayal of women in literature was inevitably one-sided. In the ancient world literacy was severely limited, and the majority of those who could write were male.

Patriarchy's greatest weapon is female subordination. The role of woman in the society is biased. Social practices like: Sati, Widowhood, Dowry, and Female Feticide are the results of patriarchy. Even the marriage is a kind of business without payment. The famous Victorian novelist Thomas Hardy in his novel *The Mayor of Casterbridge* depicts how the husband, Micheal Henchard, sells his wife, Sussan along with a girl child for the sake of money.

Male-constructed images of women are so embedded in any culture that they appear quite "natural." Once it is recognized that they are constructions, it becomes necessary to enquire not only how they are constructed but also why. In the legends of Eve and Pandora men have taken up arms against women. Eve was born from the rib of Adam shows her secondary existence and she is blamed for evils and sorrows of life; loss of Eden Garden, the

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Problems of Teaching English to Marathi Learners

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ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with Problems of Teaching English to Marathi Learners. English enjoys status as Global language so it has become important to learn English language to non native learners. In India we have various vernacular languages. Marathi is prominent language of Maharashtra. There occur many problems of teaching English to Marathi Learners. When we try teaching a language that is not our mother tongue, we come across so many challenges. It is very essential to identify the major challenges of teaching and learning English language to Marathi learners then find out the solutions to come out of those challenges.

Keywords: Marathi, Global language, Teaching, Problems and Solutions.

Problems of Teaching English to Marathi Learners

Introduction:

There are more Non Native speakers of English than native Speakers. Teaching English in a multi-lingual country like India is challenging task. English is not the mother tongue of most Indians, our experience of the language is unique. When we try teaching a language that is not our mother tongue, we encounter challenges of this nature:

Grammar:

Major difficulty lies in difference exist in English and Marathi Language. Sentence Pattern, Syntax, Semantics, and Morphology etc. total different to each other. Ex: Marathi follows sentence pattern SOV and English has SVO pattern. Students sometime do word to

word translation which creates problem.

Mother Tongue Influence:

Love towards mother tongue leads improper pronunciation. Speaking other languages or speaking in the native language is the most noticeable issue faced by English teachers. For the students, it's very easy to speak in their native language or other languages which they can speak easily instead of the English language. It's very frustrating for the students trying to speak the language and think the words and sentences to speak which they didn't know. It's very easy for them to communicate in their native language or the language they already have experience with. This is the most common and big problem faced by the English teachers in teaching the English language to the students in which the English language is not their native language.

Un eligible Teachers:

Non Native English Teachers are less qualified and less competent because of the difference in the accent compared to native. Whatever the teacher says, whether correct or incorrect, will be taken as correct by the learner. This has led to a lot of confusion among learners because different teachers tell them different things. One of the main causes of this problem is the difficulty teachers have translating from their native languages. For instance, the word 'cup' is pronounced by different teachers as either [kap], [kop], or with a vowel sound that does not exist in English. For instance, the sound /Ē/ does not exist in the sound systems of many African languages, so even teachers sometimes have problems pronouncing it.

Limited Learning Atmosphere:

Students use or speak in English only when they are asked to respond to any question in the classroom but the students spend maximum time outside the class where they use only Marathi. Majority of the staff might speak Marathi in institution. As a result, it becomes more difficult to learn correct English.

Vocabulary:

Even though English is a language that assimilates and evolves quickly, many times we do not find words in English for common words in our regional languages. This could be because equivalent words do not exist in English or because we are not familiar with the appropriate word. Either way, many times we face the reality of inadequacy of English for truly communicating all our lived experiences to our children.

Crowded Classrooms:

A large number of students in class produce a lot of stress because teaching a large number of students the teachers have to do more effort and hardworking. The problem

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Challenges in Teaching and Learning English as Second Language

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the Challenges in learning English as second language. This topic has long been of interest for teachers and educators. Everyone has tried to reduce the obstacles and difficulties in Teaching and learning English. But unfortunately, few people are able to reduce these problems. As the facts and evidence show, our students have difficulty in learning English at different levels of education and always complain about its unclearness. Basically the problem occurs when we do not learn the basic principles of something. This issue may happen in everything and when we refer to its origin we see that all the problems can be resolved. By looking at the education system in India we can see that this system has numerous and fundamental problems.

Keywords: Teaching, Learning, Teachers, Challenges and Solutions

Introduction:

Learning a second language is not an easy task. Learning English as a second language is also difficult, that too learning English language in a non-native country. For instance, English language learners in India face a lot of challenges because English is not the native language of our country. Just as there are problems faced in learning English as foreign language, so there are challenges in learning English as second language. Teaching English as a second language is one of the most rewarding careers. It is an opportunity to exercise teaching skills, immerse in an exciting culture, meet new people from all over the world, and travel to countries

challenges.

English language learners often face the following challenges:

Lack of Time:

Teaching students a new language is a delicate and time-consuming process. When teaching English as a second language, teachers are always working against the clock to avoid running out of time, and to provide the students with an in-depth education, it is very important to carefully plan out each teaching sessions previously.

Lack of skilled Teachers:

This is the most significant and the most overlooked problem. What makes this problem so difficult to solve is that, since many communities are English language learners, they cannot determine who is a good English teacher and who isn't. Whatever the teacher says, whether correct or incorrect, will be taken as correct by the learner.

Learning Environment:

In most cases, students only make an effort to speak proper English in the classroom when they are under supervision. Moreover, students don't hear people around them speaking proper English. As a result, it becomes more difficult to learn correct English.

Lack of Seriousness:

In this case, students often think that the same English they speak at home or on the street is the same they will write in their exams. However, because communication doesn't have to be grammatically correct in order to be intelligible, students don't always abide by the rules they learned in school and therefore do not get fully educated or pass their tests. It is also the case that students don't study English as much as they study other subjects. In most cases, students study English only in the classroom when the teacher is teaching. After the class, they drop their books and wait for the next class.

Some other Problems:

Even with qualified teachers, adequate materials, and exposure to native English speakers, there are still a number of problems.

Use of Native Language in the Classroom:

This problem comes from the cultural demands of the family and society. Students learn another language in best way when they are forced to use it. Teachers must be attentive about requiring students to communicate in only in English even if they are just talking to each other.

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The Theme of Cultural Materialism in Raymond Williams' *The Country and the City*

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Introduction:

The theory, Cultural Materialism, is associated with Raymond Williams. Cultural materialism came out as a theoretical movement in the early 1980s. Raymond Williams coined the term Cultural Materialism to portray a theoretical amalgamation of Marxist analysis and leftist culturalism. Williams emphasized the material implication of culture. For him, culture is a lived experience. It consists of meanings generated by ordinary men and women, the lived experiences of the participants and the texts and practices engaged by all people as they conduct their life. Culture is not free of the material conditions. This idea of Williams is in contrast with the theories which tend to focus on ideas, beauty and cultural ideals and view material culture as a secondary product of economic and technological process. According to cultural materialism, culture is simply neither a reflection of economic forces and relationships, nor is it an abstract and idealistic entity. In fact, culture is made up of texts which are produced and consumed through social processes and way of life of specific groups. Therefore, culture is material. Culture is termed material as it is made solid in a variety of forms, which are the products of industrial and social processes. Therefore, television has an impact on society through the programmes shown. Moreover, in a slightly different sense, we can say that a television set is a material object, which is placed in private and public spaces. In this way, as an object, it is a part of the décor and meaning of a living room, in fact, the rest of the décor is structured around it.

Raymond Williams in *The Country and The City* looks at the tradition of country house writing, and probes its role in idealising the social order of early capitalist Britain. He explained that texts such as Shakespeare's *The Tempest* or *Henry V*, or Jonson's *To Penshurst* are related to the political and social order of the day. By performing certain ideological and symbolic work, they contribute directly to its creation, and play a specific part in the dissemination of a poetics of nationhood.

Raymond Williams demonstrated that the relationship between writing and social order was dialectical. Events in the society give rise to their depiction in poetry; at the same time, the idealisation that occurs in poetry strengthens and helps to cement the social order. This was true not only of the period, in which the unified British nation-state was being created, but also of the period of empire. In other words, *The Country and The City* draw an implicit connection between the processes of nation-building at home and of empire-building overseas. Implicitly then, the breakup of empire might be related to an accompanying break-up of the nation-state itself.

This theory is also concerned with the specific historical documents which are analysed. Cultural materialists analysed the methods by which hegemonic forces in society took control over historically important texts like Shakespeare and Austen and then used them to validate or impose certain values on the cultural imaginary. The class-based analysis of traditional Marxism is extended by additional focus on the marginalized. Cultural materialists want to bring attention

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Recent Trends in English Language Teaching

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Abstract:

This paper deals with the recent trends in language teaching. A trend is the general tendency or direction towards change. English language teaching has undergone tremendous changes over the years, especially the last ten years. Students are burdened with studying, learning and grasping the materials. The use of mother tongue in learning English as a foreign language has always been the subject of debate. While advocates of the monolingual approach suggest that English should be the only language used in the classroom, but teachers and learners see a role for L1 and support its use as a communication strategy and as an instructional tool. Process of English language has to undergo a transition for the betterment. Seasons change, fashion changes, attitudes of human beings change but it is disheartening to note that in the last century English curriculum has hardly undergone any change. In this paper, an attempt is made to review the new trends in this area of language teaching within the last years. Use of ICT is also a step forward for English Language Teaching and it has to be implemented without fail.

Keywords: Trends, language, networking, teaching and learning.

Introduction:

The experience of teaching English to the students over decades has made language teachers to try several approaches, methods, and techniques and it is clear that they have to learn from their strengths and weaknesses. From the Grammar-Translation Method, the Structural Approach, and the Communicative Approach, we have gained insights how to assist our students to obtain and use the target language. The long journey of language teaching and learning seems to approach its destination. Communicative Language Teaching may help our students to be able to use the target language for communicative purposes. The course of language is changing at an ever-increasing rate. Traditional notions of education are giving much to newer more innovative of thinking about how to learn, teach and acquire language.

New trends technologies have supplemented English teaching in authenticity and literacy such as reading, writing, speaking, and listening skills of students. English is the only suitable language that can be understood by everyone all around the world. Students learn faster and easier than before because of the use of technology in the schools. If they are trained during their school days, they have the chance of becoming experts in technology. It is proved by the researches that have been done; early beginnings are always beneficial. Learning English through the web using new trends in education in schools make students willing to learn the language. It is understood that English has become a requirement today. We need it in different fields of life.

Recent trends of teaching English:

There is nothing eternal except change. A trend is the general inclination or a way towards change. Recent trends, methodologies and developments depict the vital role of education sector. The field of language education is changing at an ever-increasing rate. Traditional concepts of education have given a way to newer, more innovative ways of thinking about how we learn, teach and acquire knowledge. As a global language, its various areas have been largely investigated, especially that of EFL teaching and learning. So English language teaching plays a significant role in language learning and gaining its objectives. English teacher has to give up traditional methods and has to adopt innovative methods to teach English language. English teachers have to play various roles like facilitators, communicators, motivators, mentors, guides and build bridge between theory and practice. So the teaching is challenging to the teacher in modern era. The innovative methods are helpful to face the challenge and how these innovative methods make the teachers efficient and how these are helpful to students to learn English in effective manner.

This is very much crucial for the language teachers as well as learners to have the basic awareness of the followings:

1. How to use language for a range of different purposes and functions.
2. How to vary our use of language according to the setting and the participants (e.g., knowing when to use formal and informal speech or when to use language appropriately for written as opposed to spoken communication)
3. How to produce and understand different types of texts (e.g., narratives, reports, interviews, conversations)
4. How to maintain communication despite having limitations in one's language knowledge (e.g., through using different kinds of communication strategies).

Innovations in English Language Teaching

1.E-communication

Development of networking, social networking sites, groups and chat rooms have changed the use of English Language. Now we can access across the borders and turn into an experts in any particular area we want. If we need information related to some particular custom tradition, we can access all through these.

2.Learning Practices

Now the teachers can also make the best use of their teaching plans. They can prepare interactive lectures, work sheets and questionnaire with the help of devices to make teaching and learning innovative.

3. Computer Software Mobile Applications

At present much software is available in the market that will help a lot in learning and teaching English language. Even latest mobile applications of language provide us latest Dictionaries, words, and related knowledge of the language.

4. Change in Teaching

Teachers have to focus on the characteristics of target group for teaching. If students want to explain the content firstly in MT, then in English, they have to do it as per convenience and adaptation ratio of their students.

1. Objectives of Teaching English

National Conference	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof. Dr. N.D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur (Perid)	Special Issue 4th January 2020
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21 वीं सदी की हिन्दी गजलों में सामाजिक विमर्श

डॉ. महादेवी गुरव

प्रस्तावना :-

गजल साहित्य पूर्व में 'अरबी' साहित्य की एक प्रसिद्ध काव्य विधा का नाम है जो बाद में 'फारसी' उर्दू, 'नेपाली' और 'हिन्दी भाषा' में लोकप्रिय के शिखर पर पहुँचा एक श्रेष्ठ काव्य कृति को गजल नाम परिचित हो गयी। संगीत क्षेत्र में इस को गाने के लिए 'इरानी और भारतीय संगीत' के मिश्रण से अलग शैली का शुभारंभ हुआ। 'गजल' - का शब्दार्थ 'अरबी' भाषा के इस का अर्थ है औरतो से या औरतों के बारे में बातें करना।

स्वरूप :-

'गजल' एक प्रभावी 'काव्य कृति' है जो एक ही बहर और वजन के अनुसार लिखे गए शेरों के समूह को गजल कहते हैं। गजल के अंतिम शेर को 'मक्ता' कहते हैं मक्ते में सामान्यतः शायर अपना नाम रखता है जैसे उर्दू- शायर 'शकील बदायूनी' की एक पंक्ति - 'लेगा न शकील आपसे इजहार - तममा मुश्किल है वहीं काम जो आसान बहुत है'। 'शकील' उनकी कर्म करमाइयों से दिल धडकता है ये माना खूबसूरत है, मगर नादान तो होंगे। इस तरह गजलों में शेरों की विषय संख्या होती है जैसे-तीन, पांच, सात एक गजल में (5) पांच से लेकर 25 तक शेर हो सकते हैं ये शेर एक दूसरे से स्वतंत्र होते हैं। कभी कभी अनेक शेर मिलकर अर्थ का खुलासा होता है ऐसे शेर को 'कता' बंद कहलाते हैं। गजल के शेर तुर्कत शब्दोंको 'काफिया' कहा जाता है। शेरों में दोहरानेवाले शब्दोंको 'रदिफ' कहा जाता है। शेर की पंक्तिको मिश्रा कहा जाता है। गजल के सबसे अच्छे शेर को 'शाहबैत' कहा जाता है। गजलोंके ऐसे संग्रह को 'दिवान' कहते हैं। प्रमुखता से गजलोंके दो प्रकार होते हैं। 1) मुवदस गजले 2) कुकफा गजले।

ऐतिहासिक दृष्टीसे गजल :-

इतिहासकी दृष्टी से गजलोंका आरंभ 'अरबी साहित्य' की काव्यधारा के रूप में हुआ अरबी भाषा में कही गयी गजलें वारतव में औरतांसे बाते या उसके बारे में बातें करना होती है। इसके बाद 'फारसी साहित्य' में आकर यह विधा शिल्प के स्तर पर रही किंतु तथ्य की दृष्टी से उनसे आगे निकल गई उनमें बाततो दैहिक या भैतिक प्रेम की की गई किंतु उसके अर्थ विस्तारव्यवस्था दैहिक प्रेम को अध्यात्मिक प्रेम में बदल दिया गया। 'इश्के मजाजी' फारसी में 'इश्के हकीकी' हो गया फारसी गजल में प्रेम को सादिक, साद्यक और प्रेमिका को मायुद (ब्रह्म का) दर्जा मिल गया इस तरह गजल का स्वरूप परिवर्तित होने में 'सुफिवादको' की निर्णायक भूमिका रही सुफि साधना संयोग वियोग दोनों पक्षों में ही प्रधानता रही बाद में फारसी से उर्दु में गजल का स्वरूप ज्योंका त्यों रबीकार किया गया कथ्य केवल भारतीय हो गया। इस तरह हिन्दुस्तानी गजलों का जन्म 'बहमनी सल्तनत' के समय दक्कन में हुआ वहाँ गितो से प्रभावीत गजले लिखी गयी। तब वली दकनी शिराज दाद आदी इसी प्रकार के शायर थे इन्होंने 'अमिर खुसरो' 1310 की परंपरा को आगे बढ़ाया। उस समय उर्दु भारत में राजकाज की भाषा फारसी थी। जब उर्दु भारत में गजव आयी तब उसपर फारसी भाषा का प्रभाव पड़ा जैसे - गालिव और इसबाल की आरंभिक गजले इसी प्रकार की है।

हिन्दी में 'गजलोंको' अनेक रचनाकारोंने इसे अपनाया जिनमें निराला शमशेद बलवीर सिंग रम भवानी शंकर जानकी वल्लभ शास्त्री सर्वेश्वर दयाल सक्सेना आदी इनमें दुपंत कुमारजी की गजल पीर पर्वतसी हो गयी नामक गजल में उन्होंने सामाजिक विसंगतियों का चित्रण किया गया है। जैसे -

मेरे सीने में नहीं तो

तेरे सीने पर सही



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“National Conference On Sustainable Agriculture”

Tuesday 12th Feb. 2019

Editor

Dr. Panditrao Dattatraya Shiragave Ph.D

CONVENOR,

CO-ORDINATOR, DEPARTMENT OF AGROCHEMICALS AND PEST

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PRACTICE OF ORGANIC FARMING AND USE OF BIO-PESTICIDES FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

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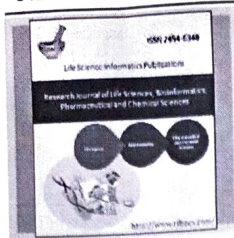
ABSTRACT

The world population is rising rapidly and consumers are increasingly concerned about the environment, their health, food safety, and protecting water supplies. Now, more than ever, our world needs effective, environmentally smart agricultural technologies that are safe for people and protect our natural resources. Organic farming is one of the several approaches found to meet the objectives of sustainable agriculture to avoid the ill effects of chemical farming. Organic farming uses various methods to enhance or maintain soil fertility, such as crop rotation, tillage and cultivation practices, and natural products. Organic farmers use animal and crop wastes, botanical, biological pest controls that are biodegradable. Organic farmers also use specific methods to minimize air, soil, and water pollution. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), sustainable agriculture is the successful management of resources to satisfy the changing human needs while maintaining or enhancing the quality of environment and conserving natural resources. Bio-pesticides are revolutionizing farming practices around the world, improving productivity for organic crops, making conventional harvests safer, reducing the environmental impact of agriculture and ensuring that consumers are not ingesting chemicals on their food. Bio-pesticides are derived from natural substances and micro-organisms such as bacteria and plant extracts. Bio-pesticides play a critical role in ensuring optimal soil health as the foundation for sustainable agriculture and food and production.

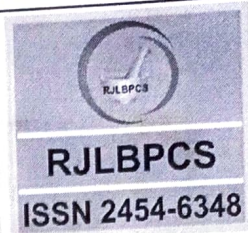
KEY WORDS: Organic farming, bio-pesticides, sustainable agriculture.

1. INTRODUCTION

Organic growers have available a large array of bio-pesticides that may be applied for the management of plant diseases. This paper will tell about bio-pesticides and provide general information on their potential benefits and limitations. While information discussed is applicable to both organic and conventional crop production. Many biologically-based products are currently available, and these products are often referred to as "bio-rationals" or "bio-pesticides". A bio-pesticide is defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a pesticide derived from natural materials (1). Bio-pesticides are playing an increasingly critical role in helping all of the key drivers of sustainable, environmentally responsible food production. It is more important to apply bio-pesticides to the specific targets for which they have been shown to be most effective



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GENETIC ENGINEERING IN AGRICULTURE

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ABSTRACT

Genetic engineering, also called genetic manipulation of organism genes using biotechnology. It is set of technologies used to change the genetic makeup of cells, including the transfer of genes within and across the species boundaries to produce improved organisms. New DNA is obtained by either isolating or copying the genetic material of interest using recombinant DNA methods. Genetic engineering is rapidly replacing traditional plant breeding program and has become the mainstay of agricultural crop improvement. The rises of commercialized genetically modified crops have provided economic benefit. Genetic engineering has contributed to significant improvements in agricultural crops, and plants with resistance against herbicides in commercial plantation world wide. The relative new technology has potential to improve quality and yield of agricultural products and newly developed products for human consumption hold the promise significantly contribute to human health and welfare.

KEY WORDS: Genetic engineering, Biotechnology, Agriculture, Recombinant DNA Technology.

1.INTRODUCTION

Worldwide, almost 90% of human food supply is provided by only 15 crop species and 8 livestock species. Introducing genes from various organisms into crops and livestock has long been regarded as a promising way to ensure the continued productivity of agriculture and forestry (1). Genetic engineering is the direct manipulation of organism's genome using modern DNA technology. It is also called genetic modification. It involves the introduction of foreign DNA or synthetic genes into the organism of interest or by altering the sequence of a gene to convert it to different gene or deletion of an undesirable gene (2). The resultant DNA is called recombinant DNA. Thus it is also called recombinant DNA technology. The introduction of new DNA does not require the use of classical genetic methods; however traditional breeding methods are typically used for the propagation of recombinant organisms. Various terminology are used in this techniques such as- the gene that is transferred into a new host is known as transgenic. The organisms developed after successful gene transfers are known as transgenic. The plants which carry the stably integrated foreign gene is called transformed plants. When a foreign gene is inserted into organism it is called transgenic organism. When an undesirable gene is deleted from an organism it is known as genetically modified organism but not a transgenic organism. Neither thus all transgenic are GMOs but all GMOs are nor transgenic.



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PLANTS AS SOURCE OF PESTICIDES

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ABSTRACT

Pesticides are used in crop protection since from the practice of agriculture. The synthetic insecticides are in use from last century, due to quick action, high efficiency, low cost, easy to use. These synthetic insecticides played an important role in modern agricultural techniques mainly to eradicate insect pests and helped to improve economic condition of farmers. In the course of time insects have developed resistant power against these insecticides, the longer use of these chemicals results into the biomagnifications, become toxic to the biological world, it is also hazardous to the human and other animal life. Due to the negative side effect of chemical pesticides there is a need of alternative sources. The plant based insecticides such as neem oil, nicotine, pyrethrum and many more are common in use to control insects and pests as they possess different metabolic action and chemical composition. Further investigations are going on to improve the extractive value, isolation of active compounds, their action on pests, and they should also cost effective and should easily available to the farmers.

KEY WORDS: Biopesticides, Insecticides, Azadirachtin, botanical pesticides

1.INTRODUCTION

Pests are one of the major problems in agriculture field, they not only destroy the plants but also food grains fresh or stored. Since from one decade there are number synthetic pesticides are invented to control the pests. These chemicals used due to their high efficiency, long lasting action, target specific, quick action, low cost, easy to use and easy availability in the market. Some insecticides have negative effects on the nervous, renal, respiratory and reproductive systems of men and women (1). This is because of basic similarities between mammalian and insect systems. The insecticides are designed to attack an insect's nervous system and capable of producing acute, chronic neurotoxic effects in animals (2). Besides these effects of synthetic insecticides, their excessive and improper use results into; pesticide resistance in pests, contamination of environment, reduction in biodiversity and nitrogen fixation, destruction of aquatic and bird life, and changes in the natural biological balances, by means of a reduction of beneficial and non-target organisms and insect, including predators as well as parasites of pests in addition to honeybees (1, 3). Due to this reason several steps have been taken to control the pests and to reduce the use of synthetic pesticides.

2

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FARMERS SUICIDES IN INDIA WITH REFERENCE TO KARNATAKA: CAUSES AND REMEDIES

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Abstract

"Indian Agriculture is Gambling with Monsoon"

India is a country gifted with huge potential land where millions of people engaged themselves in farming activities for their livelihood. Now a days, Indian agriculture is feeding more than 121 crore population and millions of domestics animals. As per the population census 2011, agriculture supports 13.74 million workers among which 2.61 percent cultivators and 25.67 percent agricultural workers. Majority of these farmers are unhappy due to crop failure, low prices to crop etc. As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) from 2000 to 2014 there were 30,604 incidents of suicides belonging to agriculture in Karnataka. April 2013 to Nov 2017 there were 3,515 farmers committed suicide out of which 2,525 were found due to droughts and farm failures. April 2017 to Nov 2017 reported cases were 624 out of this 416 cases were accepted. Top list of suicides by type of growers were sugarcane followed by cotton, paddy among others. K-KISAN, Bhoomi, Savayava Krishi Yojana and other schemes were started by government to prevent farmers suicide.

Keywords: Farmers Suicide, Farmers Welfare, Government Schemes

Introduction

India is a country gifted with huge potential land where millions of people engaged themselves in farming activities for their livelihood. Now a days, Indian agriculture is feeding more than 121 crore population and millions of domestics animals. Agriculture sector is vital for the food & nutritional security of the nation. It is contributing directly and indirectly to the development of country. After the liberalisation and globalisation, cheap imports of agriculture items badly hit the marketing of agriculture produce one side and Indian farmers actively working as became the backbone to the same. But grave situation compel famers to commit suicide. As per the population census 2011, agriculture supports 13.74 million workers among which 2.61 percent cultivators and 25.67 percent agricultural workers. Majority of these farmers are unhappy due to crop failure, low prices to crop etc. Therefore state and central government announced flagship programmes to tackle the problems and boost their income in order to uplift their living standards. The schemes included PMKSY, PKVY, PMFBY, PMJDY, NCU, e-NAM, MIF, RADP etc.

Review of Literature

Deshpande, R (2002) observed that mental set up of victims which depends on factors namely Events, Stressors, Actores and Triggers.

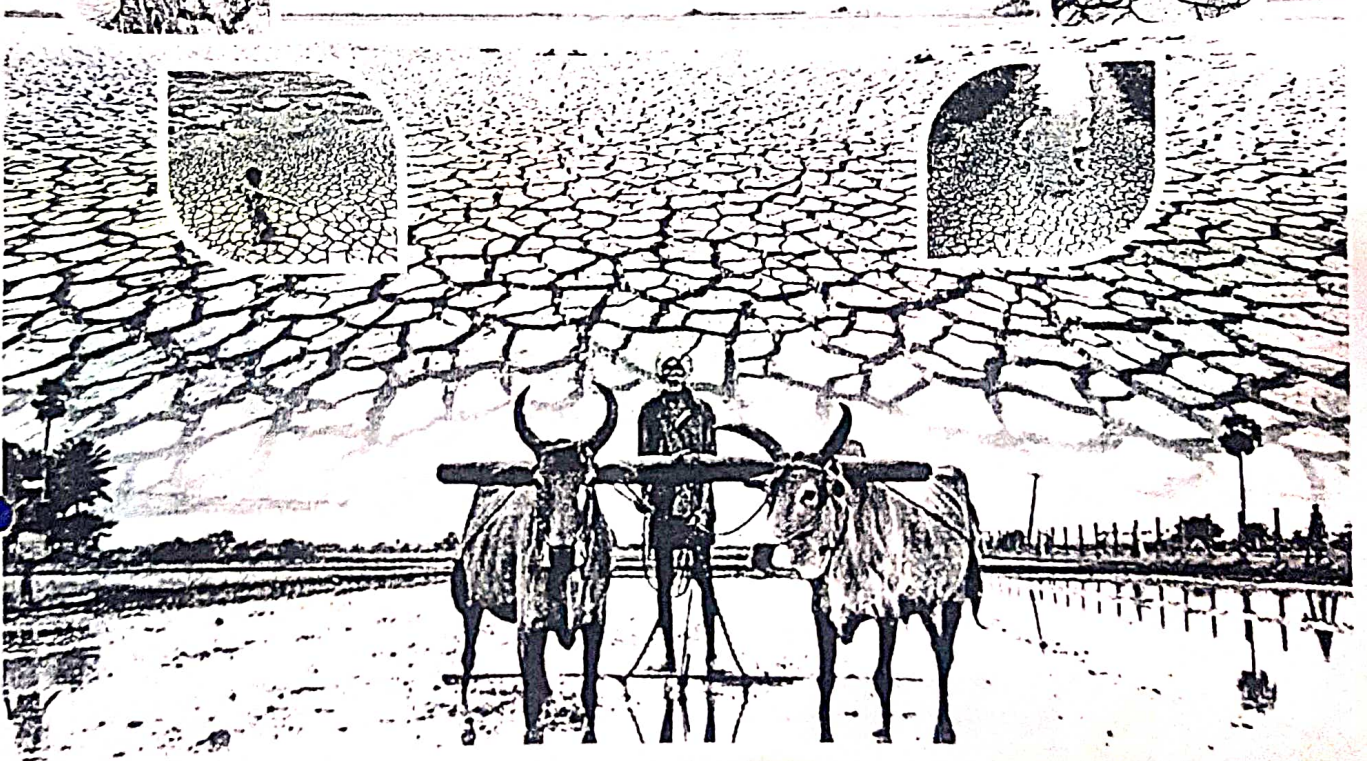
Gupta, D (2005) aptly observed that Indian agriculture has always lurched from crisis to crisis. The artisanal nature of agriculture has always kept farmers tenterhooks, not knowing quite how to manage their economy, except to play it by ear thus shedding a light on the plight of the Indian farmer.

Anneshi and Gowda (2015) have analysed the both small and large farmers borrowed non-institutional sources compared to institutional sources and accessibility to institutional borrowing was relatively more for large farmers. Similarly, both small and large farmers owed

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INDIA'S CURRENT STATUS OF AGRICULTURE TRADE

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Abstract

Indian agriculture has greatly contributed to foreign trade. Even in its traditional form. Emerging world demand for Indian agricultural commodities. India has fairly good comparative trade advantages in Basmati Rice, horticulture products, vegetables, floriculture products, sugar and plantation products. The export of agriculture products increases but unfortunately its share to the total exports has been declined due to low productivity and yield per hectare, lack of competitiveness, most agriculture commodity price in the global market have been coming down sharply. Import duties have been raised for commodities such as sugar, wheat, crude oils etc and quantitative restrictions have removed on exports, FDI flows of Rs.12745 crores.

Keywords: Agriculture market, Agriculture trade, Import and Export

Introduction

Indian agriculture has greatly contributed to foreign trade. Even in its traditional form. Emerging world demand for Indian agricultural commodities. Offers great opportunities but until the beginning of the early 70's India has been an importer of a number of agricultural commodities. In recent years, as a result of substantial strides in the total production the marketable surplus and export surplus are ailing the export potentials of Indian agricultural products. Indian agricultural exports have increased at many folds however, the contribution of agricultural exports in the total exports of the country have declined.

Objectives of the Study

1. To know the present composition of India's agricultural trade
2. To know the major export and import value of agricultural products
3. To list the current steps towards promotion of agricultural trade

Methodology

The secondary data obtained for analysis from agricultural annual reports, articles from journals. The trade composition and trends is analyzed through the percentage and pie diagrams. Data from 2012-13 to 2016-17 taken for analysis and it limits to export and import of agricultural products.

Composition of Agricultural Exports

India has emerged as a significant agricultural exporter which has helped producers to take advantage of wider international market. It incentivized their domestic production. Secondly crops exported in large quantities namely rice, cotton, and maize have provide significant increase in area coverage and growth rate of production. According to the agricultural annual report 2017-18 the top ten items of agricultural exports includes Basmati Rice, Spices, Rice other than Basmati, Cotton row, Sugar, Fresh vegetables, coffee, ground nuts, oil meals and cashew nut.

Trends in Agricultural Exports Value

Table 1 indicates the export value during 2012-13 to 2016-17. Agricultural exports increased from Rs.110657 Crore in 2012-13 to Rs.105419 Crore in the year 2016-17 which registered growth of nearly 0.15 percent. The increasing export value primarily due to rise in the export of Basmati rice (from Rs.19409 to Rs.21604 crore), Spices (Rs.15177 to Rs.19442 Crore), Raw cotton (Rs.20277 to Rs.22338 crores in 2012-13 and 2014-15), Sugar (Rs.8576 to Rs.8678)

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समकालीन नाटक में शिल्पगत आधुनिकता :
मन्नू भंडारी लिखित 'बिना दीवारों के घर' - एक मूल्यांकन

सुनिता रावसाहेब हुन्नरगी
शोधछात्रा

जी.आय.बागेवाडी महाविद्यालय, निपाणी, जि. वेळगाव, कर्नाटक

प्रस्तावना :

भारतवर्ष में नाट्य-साहित्य की परम्परा बहुत प्राचीन रही है। इसका प्रमाण हमें भरतमुनि के 'नाट्यशास्त्र' में मिलता है। हिंदी साहित्य में भारतेन्दु के समय से पूर्व में रंगमंच पर विभिन्न रूपों में शैलि को प्रस्तुत करते थे, जैसे कि स्वांग, नौटंकी, लोकगीत, रामलीला तथा रासलीला अनेक रूपों की सुदीर्घ परंपरा रही है।

हिंदी में नाटकों का प्रारंभ 'भारतेन्दु हरिश्चंद्र' (१८५०-१८८२) से माना जाता है। भारतेन्दु हरिश्चंद्र ने भारतीय और पाश्चात्य दोनों नाट्य रचना में अपनी लेखनी चलाई। उस काल में भारतेन्दु तथा अन्य समकालीन नाटककारों ने लोक चेतना के विकास के लिए अनेक नाटकों की रचना की, ताकि वे नाटक उस समय सामाजिक समस्याओं को नाटकों में अभिव्यक्त होने का अच्छा सुअवसर मिला। इस प्रकार भारतेन्दु हरिश्चंद्र के सत्यप्रयत्नों से हिंदी नाटक का रंगमंच और नाट्य-लेखन की दृढ़ परम्परा चली। उसके बाद हिंदी नाटक ने उत्तरोत्तर उन्नति की ओर साथ ही पश्चिम का अधिकाधिक प्रभाव पड़ा। भारतेन्दु के हिंदी-साहित्य में पदार्पण करते ही नाटक का प्रत्येक क्षेत्र एक नवीन चेतना से भर उठा। भारतेन्दु ने दो प्रकार के नाटकों की रचना की, मौलिक और अनुदित। मौलिक नाटकों में 'वैदिकी हिंसा न भवति', 'चन्द्रावली' 'विष्यस्य विषमौषधम्', "भारत-दुर्दशा", "नीलदेवी", 'अंधेर नगरी' 'प्रेम जोगिनी' आदि हैं। इन नाटकों में भारतेन्दुजी ने जीवन के प्रायः सभी क्षेत्रों से सामग्री लिया है। अनुदित नाटकों में 'विद्या सुन्दर' 'पाखण्ड विडम्बनम्' धनंजय विजय, कर्पूर मंजरी, मुद्राराक्षस, भारत-जननी आदि हैं।

इस युग के अन्य नाटककारों में, बालकृष्ण भट्ट, श्रीनिवास दास, सेठ गोविंददास, राधाकृष्ण दास, चतुरसेन शास्त्री, विष्णू प्रभाकर, 'उपेन्द्रनाथ' अशक, 'रामकुमार वर्मा' आदि ने ऐतिहासिक, पौराणिक, सामाजिक और समस्यामूलक सम्पूर्ण नाटकों की रचना किया है। समकालीन नाटककारों में, मोहन राकेश, लक्ष्मीनारायण लाल, नरेश मेहता, गिरिजाकुमार माथुर तथा मन्नू भंडारी जी है।

मन्नू भंडारी "बिना दीवारों के घर" - एक मूल्यांकन :

मन्नू भंडारी जी का जन्म ३ अप्रैल १९३१ में मध्यप्रदेश में मंदसौर जिले के भानपुरा गाँव में हुआ था। 'बिना दीवारों के घर' (१९६६) में नाटक का प्रथम संस्करण हुआ था। यह नाटक तीन अंकों का है। इस नाटक में लेखिका ने अजित और शोभा तथा जयन्त और मीना के माध्यम से दांपत्य-जीवन में विसंगति तथा संबंधों की तनावपूर्ण स्थिति को अभिव्यक्त किया गया है। इस नाटक का प्रमुख नायक अजित अपनी पत्नी को आवाज देता है, वह गाने का रियाज कर रही थी। दोनों में कुछ दिनों से तनाव चल रहा था। अजित पत्नी शोभा पर आरोप करता है कि शोभा ठीक तरह से घर नहीं, चलाती, अभी का खयाल नहीं रखती, अजित का कहना है कि घर संभालना औरतों की जिम्मेदारी है। शोभा का कहना है कि पुरुष भी घर की कामों में पत्नी की मदद करें। शोभा विवाह के उपरांत अजित

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डॉ. महादेवी गुरव
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प्रस्तावना :-

हिन्दी नाट्य साहित्य का आरंभ संस्कृत के नाट्य साहित्य के आधार पर ही माना जाता है। हिन्दी में नाटक की रचना बहुत देरी से हुई अंग्रेजी राज्य में जिस रंगमंच की स्थापना हुई वह उर्दू वालों के हाथ में था राष्ट्रीय जाग्रति के साथ ही लोगों का ध्यान हिंदी की ओर आकृष्ट हुआ तबसे हिन्दी गद्य विकास में तेजी आ गई और नाटक लिखे जाने लगे। इसलिए हिन्दी नाटको के वास्तविक जन्मदाता "भारदेतु हरिचंद्र" को मानते हैं। इनके पहले (पूर्व) भी नाटक लिखे गये लेकिन नाटकीय गुणों से वंचित होने के कारण उनको 'नाटक' की श्रेणी में नहीं रखे गये। महाकवि देव का 'देवमाया प्रपंच' और ब्रजवासी दास कृत "प्रबोध चंद्रोदय" नाटक है बनारसीदास जैन का "समय सार" जो आध्यात्मिक विषय पर उत्तम नाटक लिखा है वास्तव में यह एक काव्य-ग्रंथ माना गया। इसके उपरांत मध्यकाल में इंग्लैण्ड आदि देशों में भी नाटकों का आरंभ धार्मिक नाटकों से हुआ था उनको 'मिस्ट्री प्लेज' अर्थात् रहस्य संबंधी नाटक कहते हैं। इनमें धैर्य, ईर्ष्या, पाप, पाखण्ड, दया, आदि भाव पात्रों के रूप में आते हैं। इस प्रकार पूर्व हरिचंद्र काल में नेवाजकृत-"शंकुतला" नाटक हृदयरामकृत - 'हनुमन्नाटक' उल्लेखनीय है। सबसे पहला नाटककार भारद्वाज हरिचंद्र जीने कई संस्कृत और बंगला नाटकों के अनुवाद किए बाद में स्वतंत्र नाटक लिखने लगे इनके 98 नाटक हैं। इनमें सत्य हनिशचंद्र, मुद्राराक्षस नील देवी, भारत दुर्दशा अन्धेर नगरी, चंद्रावली आदि प्रमुख मानते हैं। इनके समय अन्य नाटककारों ने भी नाटकों की रचना करके नाटक साहित्य में योगदान दिया है इनमें, पं. लक्ष्मीनारायण मीश्र, सेठ गोविंददास, हरिकृष्ण प्रेमी, इसी प्रकार द्विवेदी युग में बाबू गंगाप्रसाद एम्.ए. ने शेक्सपियर के बहुत से नाटकों का हिंदी में अनुवाद करके हिन्दी नाट्य साहित्य में अमर किर्ति प्राप्त की। मुंशी प्रेमचंद ने आधुनिक अंग्रेजी नाटककार गाल्सवार्दी के नाटकों का अनुवाद किया बाद में उपन्यास विद्या की ओर वह अपनी लेखनी चली। नवजागरण काल के नाटककारों ने जैसे जयशंकर प्रसाद के नाटकों में अजात शत्रु, अनमेजय का नागयज्ञ, स्कंदगुप्त, चंद्रगुप्त विशाखा, कामना, एक घूँट इनके उच्चकोटि के नाटक सराहनीय हैं जिससे हिन्दी नाट्य साहित्य में चार चाँद लगाकर विकास में योगदान देकर अक्षय किर्ती हासिल की है।

समकालीन हिन्दी नाटक की परंपरा स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत चली। समकालीन नाटक की यह चेतना तत्कालीन वर्तमान स्थिति तथा परिवेश के दायरे से गुजर रही है। वास्तविक यथार्थ का दस्तावेज हम समकालीन नाटकों में देख सकते हैं। इसमें व्यक्ति और समाज दोनों अपने में समेटकर संवेदनशीलता का यथार्थ चित्रण इन समकालीन नाटकों के माध्यम से अंकित किया गया है। डॉ. दिनेश चंद्र वर्मा जी इसके संदर्भ में एक ओर लिखते हैं - "आज का नाटककार रचना में भोगे हुए यथार्थ स्तर में संबंध विभिन्न सामाजिक राजनीतिक और औद्योगिक जीवन की नाट्य स्थितियों को अभिव्यक्ति का आधार बना रहा है। दूसरे शब्दों में वह परिवेश के बोध की संवेदना, बाह्य और आंतरिक विसंगतियों, अतीवदो ओ,

र रही हैं।
 हृदय उठाने

ಶಾನ್ತಕರ್ಪುಷ್ ಜಾಣಕೈ

JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

In collaboration with
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A Refereed, Bi Annual, Bi Lingual, Peer Reviewed Journal of Chanakya Alumni Association,

Department of Political Science,
Karnatak University, Pavate Nagar,
Dharwad-580003



The role of media in the propaganda of Hindi language

Prof. Shankar Murthy K.N.

Dept. of Hindi KLE Society's G.I. Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce
College, Nipani, Belagavi (Dist) Pin: 591237.

India is a multilingual land. There are 22 major languages spoken in 13 scripts. There are 720 dialects. The mother tongue of 10 major states is Hindi, rest of the states is either Punjabi or Haryanvi etc still the use of Hindi in those states is more. More than 41% of the people speak Hindi in India.

Hindi which is used nowadays has been evolved from Brajhasha in 18th century. Sanskrit, Urdu, Arabi Pharsi and some dialects also contributed in the evolution of Hindi. Hindi is the mother tongue of nearly 18 crore people and reaches 48 crore in India when we communicate. It exists in 150 countries in the world. In north India 75% study in Hindi medium and only 25% in English medium. But in south India it is exactly the opposite. In entire India only 20% speak English and out of which only 4% speak good English. The reason behind this is studying English for the sake of employment, means Hindi is the language of expression and English the language of bread and butter.

The print media started in the pre independence era and Hindi language has contributed a lot to it. May 30th is the Press day. On this day in 1823 "Udant Marhand" meaning "The raising sun" was published. There were many news papers at that time in English, Pharsi and Bangla. Unfortunately due to financial crisis Udant Marhand closed its circulation in a year. But it laid the foundation stone Hindi print media. The number of daily news papers sold in India is about 2 crores. In India 42,493 dailies and magazines are published in Hindi. More than 400 news and current affairs channels are there in our country and most of them are Hindi channels.

Radio plays a major role in accepting Hindi language in national and international level. Akashvani is successful in broadcasting news, education, thoughts, social responsibilities, music and entertainment in Hindi to every nook and corner of the country. Hindi cinema and songs have a distinctive role in this. Hindi songs crossed the boundaries to reach Russia, China and Europe. Akashvani's Vividh Bharati service made people to reiterate Hindi songs often. Akashvani propagated Hindi language throughout the country through Hindi movies but Hindi songs reached more than this. Now the FM channels taken up that task. With some talk shows, debate and comedy shows they are broadcasting Hindi. Now Akashvani's 226 centres, 361 transmitters and 400 FM and community radio channels are broadcasting in the country. Among this most of the channels are broadcasted in Hindi. On the basis of this we can estimate the importance of propaganda of Hindi. In Mumbai when the

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जी.आई. बागेवडी डिग्री कॉलेज

नियानी कर्नाटक

डॉ. विद्यावती राजपूत

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नियानी कर्नाटक

पत्रकारिता का अर्थ अंग्रेजी में जर्नलिज्म है इसका शब्दार्थ 'जर्नल' से निर्मित है जो दैनिक सामाजिक कार्य और सरकारी बैठकों का विवरण हो दैनिक समाचार पत्र समग्रता की विकास की रूपरेखा स्पष्ट करने का एक प्रभावी तथा शक्तिशाली माध्यम को ही पत्रकारिता कहा जाता है जो लोकतंत्र का अविभाज्य अंग है समाज में, देश में, मानव जीवन में विश्व में प्रतिपल परिवर्तित होनेवाले जीवन और जगत का अंश का दृष्टांत पत्रकारिता द्वारा ही संभव है इसमें लोकमंगल ही भावना ही सर्वोपरि होती है।

आधुनिक सभ्यता का प्रभावी माध्यम है जो पत्रकार समाचारों को विभिन्न क्षेत्र से जानकारी हासिल करके संपादित करना और लोगों तक पहुँचना यही पत्रकारिता कहलाता है। आज पत्रकारिता में तेजी से परिवर्तन दिखाई दे रहा जैसे- अखबार, पत्रिकाएँ, रेडियो, दूरदर्शन, वेब पत्रकारिता मोबाइल अंतरजाल के माध्यम से आज पत्रकारिता शक्तिशाली माध्यम का रूप धारण करके देश की राष्ट्र की तरक्की में चार चांद लगा रहे है। डॉ. अर्जुन तिवारी के कथनानुसार ज्ञान और विचारों को समीक्षात्मक टिप्पणियों के साथ शब्द, ध्वनि तथा चित्रों के माध्यम से जन-जन तक देश-विदेश तथा पहुँचना ही पत्रकारिता है। यह वह एक कुशल विद्या है जिसमें सभी प्रकार के पत्रकारों के कार्यों, कर्तव्यों और लक्ष्यों का विवेचन होता है पत्रकारिता समय के साथ समाज की दिग्दर्शिका और नियामिका है।

हिन्दी की समाचार पत्रकारिता का शुभारंभ 19वीं सदी से माना जाता है आज के कलकत्ता, बंबई, मद्रास, नगर के हिन्दी के पहले पत्र उदंत मार्तण्ड नामक साप्ताहिक पत्र निकाला गया था। भारतेंदु युग हिन्दी पत्रकारिता के इतिहास की गौरवपूर्ण अध्याय है। हिन्दी की साहित्यिक पत्रकारिता हरिश्चंद्र और 'कविवचन सुधा' हमारी हिन्दी पत्रकारिता के इतिहास की गौरवपूर्ण अध्याय है। इसकी पीठिका में ही हिन्दी पत्रकारिता के प्राणतत्व को पहचाना जा सकता है इसके बाद बंगदूत (1829) प्रजामित्र (1834) बनारस अखबार (1846) ज्ञानदीप (1846) मालवा अखबार (1849) सुधाकर (1850) आगरा अखबार (1870) बोधा समाचार आदि समाचार पत्रों का उदघाटन हुआ इन पत्रों में कुछ मासिक थे, कुछ, साप्ताहिक, दैनिक पत्र केवल एक था समाचार सुधावर्षण जो द्विभाषिक (बंगला हिंदी) कलकत्ता से प्रकाशित होता था। यह पत्र 1871 तक चलता रहा अधिकांश पत्र आगरा से प्रकाशित होते थे उन दिनों वहाँ बड़ा शिक्षा केंद्र था। बनारस अखबार (1845) काफी प्रभावशाली था तभी 1850 में तारामोहन मैत्र ने काशी से साप्ताहिक सुधाकर और राजा लक्ष्णसिंह ने सन 1855 में आगरा से प्रजाहितैषी का प्रकाशन आरंभ किया था। राजा शिवप्रसाद का बनारस अखबार उर्दू भाषा शैली को अपनाता था। अंत में हरिश्चंद्र मैगजीन के प्रकाशन 1873 तक निश्चित भाषा शैली का उतना काफी विकास नहीं हुआ था।

इसके उपरांत हिन्दी पत्रकारिता का दूसरा युग आरंभ हुआ जिसमें नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा द्वारा अनुमोदन प्राप्त सरस्वती इन 27 वर्षों तक प्रकाशित पत्रों की संख्या 300-350 से ऊपर जा पहुँची थी परंतु वास्तव में दैनिक समाचार के प्रति उस समय विशेष आग्रह नहीं था इसलिए मासिक और साप्ताहिक पत्रा अधिक थे महत्वपूर्ण भी माने जाते थे। उन्होंने जन जागरण में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण का दानित्व निभाया था। भारतेंदु ने इस दिशा में पथ प्रदर्शन किया था उनकी टीका टिप्पणियों से अधिकारी वर्ग तक घबराते थे कविवचनसुधा के पंच पर रूढ़ होकर काशी के मजिस्ट्रेट ने भारतेंदु के पत्रों को शिक्षा विभाग के लिए लेना बंद करा दिया था पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र में भारतेंदु थे। उन्होंने नए पत्रों के लिए प्रेरित करके हिन्दी प्रदीप भारत जीवन अनेक पत्रों का नामकरण के युग के अग्रणी पत्रकार का श्रेय ही प्राप्त किए थे। इसतरह भारतेंदु ने सामाजिक राजनीतिक और साहित्यिक दिशाएं भी विकसित की उन्होंने (1874) में बालबोधिनी नामसे पहला मासिक पत्र चलाया। मिर्जापुर जैसे - इसाई केंद्रों में भी उन्होंने धार्मिक परिवर्तनों के युग बोध के साथ पत्रिकाओं में अभिव्यक्त करके मानव समुदाय, सभ्यता, संस्कृति, धर्म, नीति राजनीति आदि में विकास के और संरक्षण में इनकी पत्रिकायें महत्वपूर्ण की भूमिकायें निभाये थी। ऐतिहासिक घटना चक्र, राजनीति संबंधी

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मीडिया, साहित्य और राष्ट्रवाद

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डॉ. महादेवी गौरव

जी.आई. बागेवडी डिग्री कॉलेज

निपानी कर्नाटक

डॉ. विद्यावती राजपूत

जी.आई. बागेवडी डिग्री कॉलेज

निपानी कर्नाटक

पत्रकारिता का अर्थ अंग्रेजी में जर्नलिज्म है इसका शब्दार्थ 'जर्नल' से निर्मित है जो दैनिक सामाजिक कार्य और सरकारी बैठकों का विवरण हो दैनिक समाचार पत्र समग्रता की विकास की रूपरेखा स्पष्ट करने का एक प्रभावी तथा शक्तिशाली माध्यम को ही पत्रकारिता कहा जाता है जो लोकतंत्र का अविभाज्य अंग है समाज में, देश में, मानव जीवन में विश्व में प्रतिपल परिवर्तित होनेवाले जीवन और जगत का अंश का दृष्टांत पत्रकारिता द्वारा ही संभव है इसमें लोकमंगल ही भावना ही सर्वोपरि होती है।

आधुनिक सभ्यता का प्रभावी माध्यम है जो पत्रकार समाचारों को विभिन्न क्षेत्र से जानकारी हासिल करके संपादित करना और लोगों तक पहुँचना यही पत्रकारिता कहलाता है। आज पत्रकारिता में तेजी से परिवर्तन दिखाई दे रहा जैसे- अखबार, पत्रिकाएँ, रेडियो, दूरदर्शन, वेब पत्रकारिता मोबाइल अंतरजाल के माध्यम से आज पत्रकारिता शक्तिशाली माध्यम का रूप धारण करके देश की राष्ट्र की तरक्की में चार चांद लगा रहे है। डॉ. अर्जुन तिवारी के कथनानुसार ज्ञान और विचारों को समीक्षात्मक टिप्पणियों के साथ शब्द, ध्वनि तथा चित्रों के माध्यम से जन-जन तक देश-विदेश तथा पहुँचना ही पत्रकारिता है। यह वह एक कुशल विद्या है जिसमें सभी प्रकार के पत्रकारों के कार्यों, कर्तव्यों और लक्ष्यों का विवेचन होता है पत्रकारिता समय के साथ समाज की दिग्दर्शिका और नियामिका है।

हिन्दी की समाचार पत्रकारिता का शुभारंभ 19वीं सदी से माना जाता है आज के कलकत्ता, बंबई, मद्रास, नगर के हिन्दी के पहले पत्र उदंत मार्टण्ड' नामक साप्ताहिक पत्र निकाला गया था। भारतेंदु युग हिन्दी पत्रकारिता के इतिहास की गौरवपूर्ण अध्याय है। हिन्दी के साहित्यिक पत्रकारिता हरिश्चंद्र और 'कविवचन सुधा' हमारी हिन्दी पत्रकारिता के इतिहास की गौरवपूर्ण अध्याय है। इसकी पीठिका में ही हिन्दी पत्रकारिता के प्राणतत्व को पहचाना जा सकता है इसके बाद बंगदूत (1829) प्रजापित्र (1834) बनारस अखबार (1846) ज्ञानदीप (1846) मालवा अखबार (1849) सुधाकर (1850) आगरा अखबार (1870) बोधा समाचार आदि समाचार पत्रों का उदघाटन हुआ इन पत्रों में कुछ मासिक थे, कुछ, साप्ताहिक, दैनिक पत्र केवल एक था समाचार सुधावर्षण जो द्विभाषिक (बंगला हिंदी) कलकत्ता से प्रकाशित होता था। यह पत्र 1871 तक चलता रहा अधिकांश पत्र आगरा से प्रकाशित होते थे उन दिनों वहाँ बड़ा शिक्षा केंद्र था। बनारस अखबार (1845) काफी प्रभावशाली था तभी 1850 में तारामोहन मैत्र ने काशी से साप्ताहिक सुधाकर और राजा लक्षणसिंह ने सन 1855 में आगरा से प्रजाहितैषी का प्रकाशन आरंभ किया था। राजा शिवप्रसाद का बनारस अखबार उर्दू भाषा शैली को अपनाता था। अंत में हरिश्चंद्र मैगजीन के प्रकाशन 1873 तक निश्चित भाषा शैली का उतना काफी विकास नहीं हुआ था।

इसके उपरांत हिन्दी पत्रकारिता का दूसरा युग आरंभ हुआ जिसमें नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा द्वारा अनुमोदन प्राप्त सरस्वती इन 27 वर्षों तक प्रकाशित पत्रों की संख्या 300-350 से ऊपर जा पहुँची थी परंतु वास्तव में दैनिक समाचार के प्रति उस समय विशेष आग्रह नहीं था इसलिए मासिक और साप्ताहिक पत्र अधिक थे महत्वपूर्ण भी माने जाते थे। उन्होंने जन जागरण में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण का दानित्व निभाया था। भारतेंदु ने इस दिशा में पथ प्रदर्शन किया था उनकी टीका टिप्पणियों से अधिकारी वर्ग तक घबराते थे कविवचनसुधा के पंच पर रुष्ट होकर काशी के मजिस्ट्रेट ने भारतेंदु के पत्रों को शिक्षा विभाग के लिए लेना बंद करा दिया था पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र में भारतेंदु थे। उन्होंने नए पत्रों के लिए प्रेरित करके हिन्दी प्रदीप भारत जीवन अनेक पत्रों का नामकरण के युग के अग्रणी पत्रकार का श्रेय ही प्राप्त किए थे। इसतरह भारतेंदु ने सामाजिक राजनीतिक और साहित्यिक दिशाएं भी विकसित की उन्होंने (1874) में बालबोधिनी नामसे पहला मासिक पत्र चलाया। मिर्जापुर जैसे - इसाई केंद्रों में भी उन्होंने धार्मिक परिवर्तनों के युग बोध के साथ पत्रिकाओं में अभिव्यक्त करके मानव समुदाय, सभ्यता, संस्कृति, धर्म, नीति राजनीति आदि में विकास के और संरक्षण में इनकी पत्रिकायें महत्वपूर्ण की भूमिकायें निभाये थी। ऐतिहासिक घटना चक्र, राजनीति संबंधी

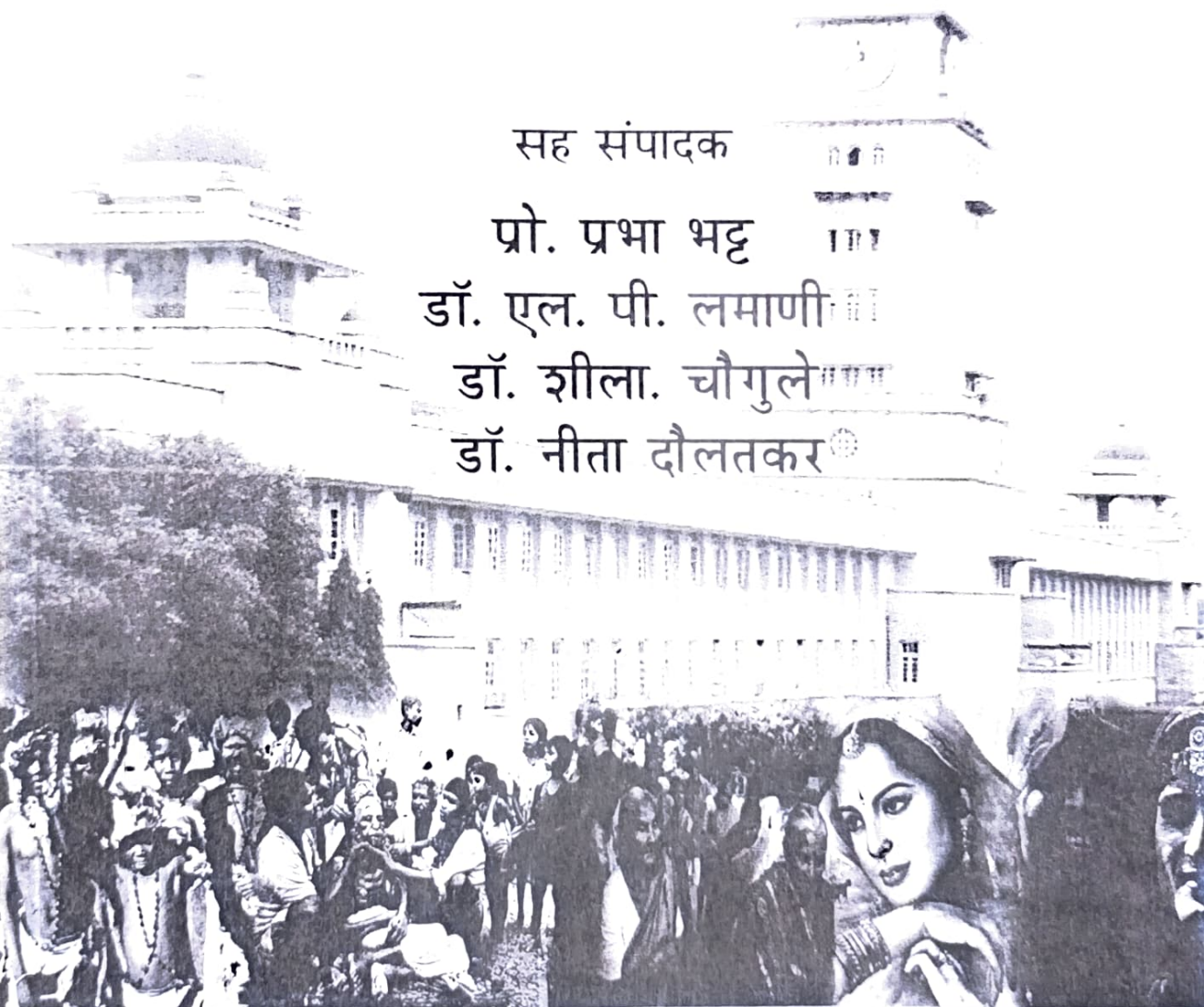


समकालीन भारतीय साहित्य : विविध विमर्श
विविध विधाओं के संदर्भ में
भाग - १

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प्रधान संपादक
प्रो. सीताराम के. पवार

सह संपादक
प्रो. प्रभा भट्ट
डॉ. एल. पी. लमाणी
डॉ. शीला. चौगुले
डॉ. नीता दौलतकर



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१२. दलित साहित्यातील : नारायण सुर्वे

प्रो. नर्मदा रा. कुराडे

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प्रास्ताविक

अनादिकालापासून जरी उच्च समाजाला दर्जा दिला असला तरी स्वतंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर जन्माला आलेला विद्रोह वाखण्याजोगा आहे. दुःख,दारिद्र्य, अन्याय, अत्याचार, शोषण आणि अपमान या सर्व विशाला पर्वा मधून नव-नवीन संतस झालेले दारुण जीवनाचा आवेप मना-मनातून भरून वाहत होता, हा अस्पृश्य समाज दबला गेला होता. महात्मा फुले, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर सारखे विराट व्यक्ती मतवादीचे काही धडे देऊन हिंदू धर्मपरंपरा चातुर्यवर्ण व्यवस्था, आर्थिक शोषणाची केंद्रे, ईश्वरी सत्ता, उच्च विचार व रहाणीमानाचे स्वप्न पहायला फुले आणि आंबेडकरांनी स्फूर्ती व प्रेरणा दिले.

1960 नंतर दलित साहित्याला रूप मिळाले असले तरी तत्कालीन भावनेला वाच्या आली. "पोटात साठवलेले दुःख, दारिद्र्य व नकार या प्रवाहातून हतबल जीवनाचा हुंकार त्यांच्या ओठावर येऊ लागले". दलितांचा कैवारी व भारत रत्न डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर सारख्या महान व्यक्तीमुळेच या अशा समाजाला जाग आली. आपणही मातृभूमीचे नागरीक आहोत; आपल्यालाही तहान भूक आहे. आपलही रक्त लालच आहे. शेवटी माणूसच आहोत जनावरांसारखी वागणूक मनाला कुठे तरी खचत-बोचत आहे. आणि आता गप्प बसून चालणार नाही, दिवस रात्र एक करून संघर्षासाठी एकत्र "या संघटीत व्हा आणि पुढे चला" असा मूल मंत्र आंबेडकरांनी दिला.

दलित कवींच्या भावना जणू ज्वालामुखीचा स्फोट व्हावा तसा उफाळून आला. आणि एक-एक करून कवी, कथाकार, आत्मकथनपर लेखक, समीक्षक जन्माला आले. आणि मराठी साहित्यामध्ये दलित साहित्याला जिवंत स्थान मिळाले. अगदी याच प्रवाहामधील नारायण सुर्वेच्या कविता म्हणजे अनुभवांचा भांडार असून अस्तित्वादी जीवनाचे टप्पे व शोषित, संघर्षमय जीवनचर्या पाचवीला पुजलेले असताना आनंदी व हक्काच जगन मिळविण्याची धडपड त्यांच्या कविता मधून व्यक्त होत आहेत.

प्रमुख गरजांना दुजोरा देऊन जो समाज कसा-बसा रेटत आपल जीवन जगत होता. त्यातीलच काही वर्ग असा होता की दुःख विद्रोह, नकार तसेच 18 विश्व दारिद्र्य भोगावे लागणारा सतत संघर्षाच्या चटक्यातून होरपळून जाता-जाता कुठे तरी छोटी मोठी येईल ती काम जमेल तशी करून खाऊ-पिऊ लागला. त्याच वर्गातील नारायण सुर्वे हे वरील प्रवाहामधून आले असून त्यांचा मुळचा उद्योग असा एकच नसून अनेक प्रकारची छोटी-मोठी काम करता-करता जीवनाचा खरा धर्म कोणता? माणूस म्हणून; माणस जगत का नाही? असा प्रश्न त्यांना भेडसावतो आहे. आणि त्याचे विचार त्यांना सतत रात्र-दिवस शांत बसू देत नाहीत. त्याच वेळी "त्यांच्या पेटत्या मनाचे विचार ओठावर" यायला लागले. तसे ते त्यांचे विचार अनेक कवितांच्या माध्यमातून प्रकट करू लागले.

कारण पृथ्वीच्या नकाशावर एका कोपऱ्यातील त्यांच्या समाजाच स्थान अत्यंत क्षुद्र मानल जावून त्यांना सामान्य माणसामध्ये मिळून-मिसळून राहण्यास नकार असून ते शहराच्या एका कोनाड्यात असाच वाढत आहे.



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मराठी विभाग प्रमुख, जी. आय. बागेवाडी महाविद्यालय, निपाणी.

प्रास्ताविक

मराठी भाषेला अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्थान प्राप्त करण्यास राजर्षी शाहू छत्रपतींचे मोठे योगदान आहे. कोणतीही कला किंवा साहित्य यांचे दोन भाग पडतात. पहिला भाग म्हणजे त्या साहित्य निर्मिती मागची प्रेरणा किंवा त्या साहित्य निर्मिती मागचे कारण आणि दुसरा भाग म्हणजे प्रत्यक्ष साहित्य निर्मिती. नेपोलिअन बोनापार्ट जन्माला आलाच नसता तर त्यांच्यावरच्या सतराशेहून अधिक चरित्र कांदबऱ्यांची निर्मिती झालीच नसती. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज जन्माला आलेच नसते किंवा तात्कालिक सुभेदारासारखे आदिलशाह किंवा मोघलांचे मांडलिक बनून राहिले असते तर आज त्यांच्यावर तुलनेने जे काही थोडीफार साहित्य लिहिले गेले ते लिहिले गेले नसते. त्यामुळे महापुरुषांची जीवने, त्यांचे विचार त्यांच्या वर्तनांचे उल्लेख अशा अनेक गोष्टी साहित्य निर्मितीस कारणीभूत ठरत असतात. हेच त्यांचे साहित्यातील मोठे योगदान आहे.

महापुरुषांची एखादी छोटीशी कृती किंवा त्यांनी उच्चारलेले एखादे वाक्य देखील साहित्यानिर्मितीत मोठे योगदान होऊ शकते. आधुनिक भारताचा इतिहासात आपल्या समाजसुधारणेच्या कार्याने ज्यांनी आपला ठसा उमटविला, त्यामध्ये राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांचे नाव महत्वाचे आहे.

एक भाषा टिकवायची असेल किंवा मराठी भाषेची सीमा वाढवायची असेल तर साहित्याचे कार्य चालू ठेवले पाहिजे. मराठी साहित्यातील १९२० नंतर उदयाला आलेल्या लेखकांपैकी जे समाजाशी, समाजाच्या परिवर्तनशी नाते सांगणारे लेखक होते त्यांच्या लेखनाला शाहू महाराजांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा स्पर्श दिसतो. आणि त्यांच्या विचाराने मराठी भाषा जागतिक स्तरापर्यंत पोहोचली आहे. राजर्षी शाहूंचे कार्य मराठी साहित्याक्षेत्रात अत्यंत मोलाचे आहे. त्यांनी जीवनामध्ये अनेक समाजिक, शैक्षणिक कामे केले आहेत.

छ.शाहू महाराजांचे शैक्षणिक कार्य

महात्मा फुल्यांनी ई.स. १८८० पासून ब्रिटीश सरकारकडून सक्तीच्या प्राथमिक शिक्षणाची मागणी केली १२ वर्षांच्या आतील सर्व मुला-मुलींना प्राथमिक शिक्षा मोफत ध्यावे अशी मागणी केली. पण त्या काळात फुल्यांच्या शिवाय शिक्षणासाठी तसा कोणी प्रयत्न केला नव्हता. त्याकाळी बहुजन समाजामध्ये शिक्षण घेतलेल्या लोकांची संख्याही अत्यंत कमी होती. शिक्षण घेणे हे ब्राम्हण समाज व श्रीमंत लोकांचे काम आहे. असं समज समाजामध्ये रूढ होती.

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Water Quality Assessment of Kangrali Water Body of Belagavi

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ABSTRACT: Water is a main natural resource, a basic need for life. Pollution of water bodies is one of the areas of major concern to the environmentalists. Water quality is an index of health of the organisms. Due to overpopulation almost all the water bodies are completely changing into residential areas. In the present study attempt has been made to know the water quality. Water samples were collected and brought to the laboratory for analysis. Concentrations of investigated parameters were within the permissible limits, but chloride values were more in the summer is due to the anthropogenic activities such as washing animals, washing vehicles, bathing, etc. It is also observed that most of the houses are having pit latrines that may be the cause for slight increase in the chloride values.

KEYWORDS: Kangrali, Physico-chemical parameters, water quality, correlation, water assessment.

I. INTRODUCTION

Water is one of the three major components of the environment, there exists a close linkage between the quality of water and the environment which bears an almost importance for ecosystem. Natural bodies of water are not absolutely pure as various organic compounds and inorganic elements remain in dissolve form. The physical and chemical quality of water vary according to the basin depth, shape size, penetration of light, temperature, pH and nature of soil etc. The quality of drinking water is of vital concern for human health and life. Fresh water supply provides water for domestic use for population. Water resources are critical importance to both natural ecosystem and human development. It is essential for domestic purposes for cleaning, cooking bathing and in agriculture for irrigation, power generation fisheries etc. Acquiring potable water is day to day struggle for most of the people, Indian water bodies are being progressively degraded. Water quality of a system is influenced by both natural and anthropogenic effects which include local climate, irrigation practices, planned water management etc. A healthy lake or pond or water body could conserve natural and social balance by contributing healthy environment of its location.

In the present scenario urban lakes/ponds are under direct threat of qualitative and quantitative degradation by means of pollution. Anthropogenic activities such as domestic sewage, run off from agricultural land, laundering increases pollution load and alters physic-chemical properties. Variation in these properties influence the distribution and richness of the aquatic organisms.

In the last few decades, there has been a growing necessity for conservation our sources. Assessment of water quality is based on the physico-chemical parameters. The healthy aquatic system supports a varied and rich community of organisms [1]. City planners were very much aware about the fact that lakes can improve the life quality of human civilization [2]. Thus they have usually constructed big lakes in almost all developed cities for great many purposes such as drinking water source, bathing and cleaning, agricultural irrigation, fishery, sustainable use for industry, boosting of natural ground water level, aesthetic value and many other livelihood. A healthy lake eco-system could conserve natural and social balance by contributing healthy environment of its location. Nowadays naturally existing dynamic equilibrium of water bodies like rivers, lakes and estuaries are affected by the human activities[3,4&5].

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Several researchers made investigations on water resources and usefulness for various purposes. The hydrobiological studies on the fresh water bodies located in Tamil Nadu [6], Kerala [7], Madhya Pradesh [8], Karnataka [9 & 10] North West [11].

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The observation of water quality parameters of Kangrali was made between August 2007 and July 2008. Kangrali water body is situated 5 Kms away from the west of the Belagavi city and lies in between 15° 52' North latitude and 74° 29' East longitude at about 747 meters above the sea level. The main source of water is rain and surface drainage. The water body having a small surface area of 3 hectare and the maximum depth is about 4 to 5 meters. Four sites were selected for collection of water samples, they are 4 around water body.

Samples were collected in 2 litre PVC containers and were analyzed for the 3304 physico-chemical parameters. For the analysis of physico-chemical factors the surface water was collected from fixed spots of the tank every month between 6 am to 8 am for a period of one year. Physical parameter such as temperature and pH were analyzed at site by thermometer and broad range pH paper. Chemical parameters such as total hardness, chloride, TDS, sulphate, DO, BOD, Na, K and iron were analyzed in the laboratory by following procedures of standard methods. DO by using Winkler's azide modified method, total hardness by EDTA titrimetric method, sodium and potassium by flame photometric method, chloride by using argentometric method. The results were evaluated in accordance with the standards prescribed under Indian standard drinking water specifications and WHO standard. Chemical and biological methods for water pollution by [12]. The present study was undertaken to investigate the water quality of the Kangrali water body. The results are discussed in the light of available literature with comments on recorded ecological correlations.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data on physico-chemical analysis has been presented in Table 1, seasonal variations of physico-chemical parameters and simple correlation coefficient test is presented in table 2 and 3 respectively. The physico-chemical factors may vary substantially at different seasons of the study period, and vary place to place and time to time.

Temperature is an important physical parameter of the water body which regulates natural process within the environment and governs physiological function in organism. Temperature is basically important parameters and affects on the chemical and biological in the organisms of water [12]. According to [13] fast microbial decomposition followed by release of energy could one of the reasons for increased temperatures.

Water temperature fluctuate between 21°C to 29°C during limnological studies of Kangrali water body. Highest temperature recorded in May and lowest temperature in June. John Mohammad [14] recorded 21°C to 30.9°C in Wyrta reservoir of Telangana and [15] observed that water temperature fluctuate between 21°C to 29°C during limnological studies of Udaipur lakes. Seasonally more temperature recorded in summer. It is noticed that water temperature is always lower than that of air temperature due to various reasons like gases in the air, humidity, dust and other colloidal particles. Statistically it significantly correlated with TDS ($r=0.847$), Total hardness ($r=0.746$), Calcium ($r=0.778$), Na ($r=0.833$) and negatively correlated with SO₄ ($r=-0.610$) and Turbidity ($r=-0.380$).

pH is most important in determining the corrosive nature of water. Lower the pH value higher is the corrosive nature of water. pH was positively correlated with electrical conductance and total alkalinity [16]. As most of the chemical and biochemical reaction are influenced by the pH it is of great practical importance. pH values were found between 6.9 to 7.9. It is indicating that it possesses alkalinity nature throughout the study period. The high values may be due to the sewage discharged from agricultural fields and higher temperatures. PH values were important for plankton growth. The pH of water effects many chemical and biological process in water. The largest variety of aquatic animals prefer a range of 6.5- 8.0.

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Evaluation of MDG 3: Promoting Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

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Abstract

Women is need to be bring in to the main stream of the growth and in inclusive growth. Gender equality can be reduced by reducing the gaps in education, literacy, wage employment and political participation. The HDR, MDGs of India, women empowerment programmes in international and residential level has been struggling in modern era in this direction. In 2003 India framed MDG-2015, in which 8 goals 35 indicators derived from HDR and has been readjusted in Indian conditions. Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women and Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary, secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education, no later than 2015 is evaluated in this paper. The girls enrollment at various levels of education is improved. The gap of GPI, literacy of women has been narrowed. But the wage employment in NAS and her participation in national parliament targets are not achieved where the policy makers are to be focused. In net the goal and target is on the track

Introduction

Since more than five hindered decades the women has deprived in the Indian society. Swami Vivekananda said that the nation does not respect women have never become great nor will ever in future. The women reform polices has been found in India from Vedic period, yet there has been violence against women violence, lower wage in rural areas, mortality rate, illiteracy, gender disparity etc are visible. These are to be concerned in the inclusive growth. In this direction at global and residential level a good number of policies, programmes have been framed and implemented. The HDR, women and child development, reservation in jobs, political participation, MDG-15 in India etc. of such kinds. These have to be evaluating from time to time for their effective operation and redefined the indicators. As a part of this the present paper is an attempt to evaluate the gender equality and women empowerment 3th goal and 4th target of the MDG-2015 in India.

MDG's Framework of India

India's MDG's was based on UNDG's 2003 framework in which all the 18 goals 12 out of 18 targets and 35 Indicators. The complete MDG s framework is not followed because & included suitable TI and Indian MDG'S dropped some targets and indicators which are sufficient reliable data. Target 12 to 17 of goal 8. The modified MDG'S framework in India are: Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger. Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education. Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women. Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality. Goal 5: Reduce Child Mortality. Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB. Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability, Goal 8: Develop Global Partnership for Development

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Make in India and Economic Growth

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Abstract

Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Make in India programme on 25 September 2014. It is an initiative of the Government of India to encourage multi-national, as well as domestic, companies to manufacture their products in India. The aims of this flagship programme are: job creation and skill enhancement in 25 sectors of the economy, produce high quality standards and minimizing the impact on the environment, attract capital and technological investment, make India a manufacturing Hub and generating employment. It covered 25 automobiles and leather products sectors of the economy. Inflow of Capital from this Flagship Programme 100% FDI is permitted in all these sectors. Between September 2014 and November 2015, the government received Rs 1.20 lakh crore (US\$ 18 billion) worth of proposals from companies interested in manufacturing electronics in India. The Spice Group, Samsung South Asia, Hitachi, France-based LH Aviation, Xiaomi, Lenovo and Micromax are the companies initiated to invest. Within a span of 23 month this programme mobilized rs 223.74bn US Dollars.

Introduction

It is an initiative of the Government of India to encourage multi-national, as well as domestic, companies to manufacture their products in India. India would emerge, after initiation of this programme in 2015, as the top destination globally for foreign direct investment, surpassing China as well as the United States. Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Make in India programme on 25 September 2014.

Aims

1. To focus on job creation and skill enhancement in 25 sectors of the economy.
2. It aims at high quality standards and minimizing the impact on the environment.
3. It hopes to attract capital and technological investment in India.
4. Make India a Manufacturing Hub
5. Generating Employment

Sectors covered under MII

Make in India focuses on the following 25 sectors of the economy

I. Automobiles

1. Automobile Components
2. Aviation
3. Biotechnology
4. Chemicals
5. Construction
6. Defense manufacturing