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the worst form was seen in complete disavowal of humanity and crimes perpetrated on it by the Nazis during World War II. Intense contempt for human condition by Hitler and his men "in planning the 'deduction' of humanity on a scale that still beggars imagination", as Tony Davies puts it in his study of humanism, sought its justification in certain intellectual constructs, particularly in the Nietzschean tropes and symbolic repertoire. Somehow this tradition continues to burgeon its course to the present day in diverse shapes. In societies claiming their strength in ancient systems of belief and myths, the tendency to revive the centuries old splendor in order to impose straitjacket ideas and regimentation of thinking is always present both as a safe haven for obscurantism and perpetuation of revivalism. Literature equips us to identify where and what denies human condition the voice which we find asserting its presence in Chaucer and Shelley and many others. It gives us the sight to recognize the true human face, the victimized and traumatized human sensibility.

It is matter of great satisfaction that in some quarters efforts are being made to bring back to centre stage the essential concern of literature and literary criticism with human content. In seminars, conferences and theoretical writings the focus on such deliberation is attracting wider participation of scholars. A similar effort was made by Department of English, Jai Narain Vyas University in collaboration with Bank of Baroda and Oil India an under the aegis of Shakespeare Association of India an International Conference on "Shakespeare in Indian and European Languages: A Postmodern Review." The occasion brought together not only scholars and renowned academicians from diverse places from India and abroad but offered a high level spectacle of exchange of ideas, discussions and lectures which highlighted different aspects of the presentation of Shakespeare's works in several languages that are being carried on all over the world and particularly in India. Papers were presented by both reputed scholars in the field and young students which sought to offer new interpretation of the great Elizabethan dramatists' plays in the context of today's problems. A detailed report of this three-day intellectual event is presented in this journal.

Editors

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Story-Telling : Ever-Widening Vistas of Thoughts

Kalpana Purohit

The study of children's literature was confined to the education departments of the Universities, for some seasons, the literature meant for children was expected to be primarily a pedagogic tool for a very long time.

The puritan notion of the innate sinfulness of man/woman/child and the lockean concept of child mind as a neutral tabula rasa contributed less towards children's literature. Even Rousseau, was the first thinker who recognized the separate ontological status of the child and a need for a differential ethic of childhood spawned a body of literature which was meant to serve pedagogic purpose.

If by those aspects we mean that the purpose of all literature and art is education in the spirit of humanity. Incidentally, children's reading as well can be studied from a semiotic perspective, but, aside from pure communication studies.

All along, the story telling was perceived as pass time or a pedagogic tool for a child who was considered as intellectually and spiritually available. There was a great body of literature for children which subverted the dominant discourse but its subversive potential was recognized very recently through subsequent studies like *Fairy Tales* and the *Art of Subversion* by Jack Zipes and *Don't Tell the Grown-ups : Subversive Tales and Children* by Alison Lurie.

The advent of post structuralists theory and deconstruction undermined the very stability of text and forced a re-organization of modes of perception and realized the value of marginal voices and discourses.

Children literature saw in these developments a possibility of Emancipation Works of Peter Hunt and Roderick McGillis established the importance of story telling and proved conclusively that a reader regardless of age needs a strategy in the act of reading and also the so-called "innocence" of a child-reader is a myth. A body of works on children employed this for the purpose of entrenched ideology and pedagogic value on one hand and their literary worth on the other, i.e., "Story-Telling is an art, a fine art." (Horne, 40)

Telling tales is a universal human activity. To tell a story is to discover or reveal the truth. Every human being on earth, at every recorded period of history,

recognized the importance of story telling; some as oral history, some as religious rituals, some stories admit being fictitious; are the product which creates new worlds, thus, providing an outlet for our fears and a platform for our hopes, dreams and desires. In other words, *Catharsis*.

Stories or narratives have been shared in every culture as a entertainment, education, cultural preservation and in order to instill morality too. Though, the psychology of entertainment is complicated, and listeners get attracted to a particular story for quite different reasons, strong make - belief components of these stories satisfy a number of personal needs, and most importantly provide a mechanism for fantasy fulfillment.

There is much we can learn by reflecting on the stories heard by childhood. The adventures in these stories significantly reflect the child's face in the journey of our everyday life. Even Pine opines : "A Fairy tale allegory designed to give children a picture of the real adult world and world and enable them, by them understanding its constituent parts, to find a satisfactory path in the real world." (Killen, 2)

The ever-widening vistas of thoughts of human understanding have creative emergence of Russian Formalism with the inception of twentieth century. Without producing any unified doctrine Russian and Soviet scholars Ilchenbaum, Boris Tomashevsky, Grigory Gukovsky, Roman Jakobson, Shklovsky, Vladimir Propp and Yuri Tynianov etc. revolutionized literary language. They advocated a scientific approach for contemplation of literature. The affinity amidst biology and literary theories provided a dogma. "Just as each individual organism shares certain features with other organisms of its type, and species that resemble each other belong to the same genus, the individual work is similar to other works of its form and historical literary forms belong to the same genre." (Selden, 19)

Vladimir Propp magnified Russian Formalists' concept of Narrative Formalists' broke down structures into smallest unit called Morphemes. Propp after minutely investigating classified Russian tales into components, and termed it as, Narratememes. He manifested and identified the narratememes, under the chapter entitled with

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Chief Editor: Prof. Anil Kumar

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NAAC Accredited 'A' Grade



Prof. S.K. Harit
23/9/2010
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AN UNHEARD MAN IN NEED OF VOICE: CRITICAL STUDY OF HABIB KAIFI'S NOVEL GAMNA

Satish Kumar Harit*

is a non-descript novel of a non-descript novelist and therein lies its strength as a true, from heart, portrayal of socio-political-class-caste defined cultural angularities. The present society seemingly quite dissimilar to the rural society of Haryana is an attempt to find the dynamics of spiritual and cultural impact of a society through a miniscule number of its undergoing transformations from the within. This transformation is at variance with the supposedly democratic twentieth century enlightened macro narratives. The analysis presented in the paper is an attempt to act as a clue to the creative narratives as they try to represent understandings of social inequalities as they operate in all rural societies like the society of Gamna, though it does not display the feudal society's mechanics in the tribal/non-tribal matrix. The paper focuses on the interrelationship of various interested groups that crave and thwart transformation. The novel without being propagandist is a strong cultural statement of the inability of the transformation on the one hand and the collective efforts of a corrupt political class and the exploiters trying to stop it on the other hand. In short, the present paper is an effort to view Gamna as a text of the representation of cultural transformation in the hinterland of India.

The author of this novel is not a celebrated novelist in any language. Nor is he an anthropologist, Philanthropist, Sociologist or Historian. A moderately educated clerk in the state publicity department has sincerely attempted to project his first hand perceptive observations of the life of a tribal family thrust into the so called main-stream life.

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inheritance³ but must make their own way in the world and the eldest son who waste their inheritance...., that children learn or mislearn what a child and what a parent is, what the cast of characters may be in the drama into which they have been born and what the ways of the world are. Deprived children of stories and you leave them unscripted, anxious stutters in their actions as in their worlds. (MacIntyre, 2016)

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Cultural Landscapes in Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* and Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things*

Satish Kumar Hu
Nagender Singh Nathar

This paper is divided into four parts. The first part discusses what we mean cultural landscapes. The second part of the paper discusses a cultural landscape the zoo in Pondicherry, the third part deals with the environmental pollution Ayemenem as described by Arundhati Roy in *The God of Small Things* and last part presents conclusions.

Landscape literally means shaped land. Cultural landscape means land created human culture, for example a national park. The World Heritage Committee defined cultural landscape as "cultural properties representing the combined works of nature and man." There are three categories of cultural landscape.

- a) a landscape designed and created internationally by man
- b) an organically evolved landscape which may be a relic or fossil
- c) an associative cultural landscape which may be valued because religious, artistic or cultural association of the natural element - Badrinath Kedarnath, Gangotri, Jamnotti etc.

It is said that Carl O Sauer was responsible for developing the idea of cultural landscapes. He states: "The cultural landscape is fashioned from a natural landscape by a cultural group. Culture is the agent, the natural area is the medium and cultural landscape is the result".


Cultural landscape is a mixed heritage. The World Heritage Committee (2001) states: "Although the concept of landscape has been unhooked for some time from its original art associations. There is still a dominant view of landscapes - inscribed surface, akin to a map or a text from which cultural meaning and social forms can be read."

In Academia, interaction between human activity and natural habitat is regarded as a cultural landscape. It is a broad definition indeed. This will include the whole of the world's surface plus almost all the uses such as ecologies, interaction

2016

वैश्वीकरण और स्त्री का बदलता स्वरूप
Globalization and the changing face of women

सम्पादक
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स.म. देवर्षि कलानाथ शास्त्री (गठपति सम्मानित) अध्यक्ष, आधुनिक संस्कृत पीठ, जगदगुरुनन्दाचार्य राजस्थान संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, सदस्य, संस्कृत आयोग, भारत सरकार, प्रधान संपादक, 'भारती' संस्कृत मानसिक, भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष, राजस्थान संस्कृत अकादमी तथा निदेशक, संस्कृत शिक्षा एवं भाषा विभाग, राजस्थान सरकार।

प्राचीन भारत में महिलाओं की प्रस्थिति (स्टेटस) कैसी थी इस बारे में परिज्ञान अब तो सामान्य शिक्षित व्यक्ति को भी थोड़ा हो गया है किन्तु कुछ दशक पूर्व तक एक भारतीय नागरिक पुरुष प्रधान समाज में दबी, सास-ससुर, पति और जेट आदि के अंकुश में चलने वाली, आर्थिक और दैहिक परतन्त्रता में पिसती आम महिला को देखकर पंडितों द्वारा उदाहृत 'यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते' आदि उक्तियों को निरा पाखंड समझता था। जहाँ पैदा होते ही बच्ची का गला घोट कर मार देने की तथा पति के निधन पर जलकर मर जाने वाली पत्नी को देवी मानने का परम्पराएँ हों वहाँ महिला की परिस्थिति का आकलन एक समाजशास्त्री कैसा करेगा, हम दूसरी कल्पना कर सकते हैं। विश्लेषण करने पर यह स्पष्ट किया जा चुका है कि नारी की स्थिति मध्यकालीन इतिहास की देन है। इसका एक मोटा प्रमाण यह है कि अशिक्षित नागरिक भी जिस सीता स्वयंवर या द्रौपदी स्वयंवर की कथा चाव से दौहराता है उस स्वयंवर का अर्थ उससे पूछें और जब वह बतलाए कि स्वयंवर वह होता है जिसमें कन्या अपनी मर्जी से स्वयं वर चुनती है तो उससे यह पूछा जा सकता है कि कितने ऐसे देश होंगे जिसमें कन्या को अपने वर चुनने का अधिकार-स्वेआम दिया जाता हो। प्राचीन काल का यह अधिकार मध्यकाल में खो गया था।

संस्कृत वाङ्मय का वेदकाल से लेकर आज तक आकलन करें तो यह स्पष्ट होगा कि इस देश के प्राचीनतम कालखंडों में नारी को समानता और अधिकार सम्पन्नता की जो परिस्थिति दी गई थी वह उत्तरोत्तर ह्रासित होती गई और यह मध्यकालीन वैदेशिक आक्रमणों का करिश्मा था कि उसे लोलुप नजरोँ से बचाने के लिए पर्दे के पीछे रखने की, उसे सम्पत्ति समझ कर 'न स्त्री स्वतंत्र्यमर्हति'

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वैश्वीकरण और स्त्री का बदलता स्वरूप

Trajectory of Modern Indian Woman in the Novels of Manju Kapur

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Woman must be a bridge and synthesizer. She shouldn't allow herself to be swept off her feet by superficial trends nor yet be chained to the familiar. She must ensure the continuity which strengthens roots and simultaneously engineer change and growth to keep society dynamic, abreast of knowledge, sensitive to fast moving events. The solution lies neither in fighting for equal position nor denying it, neither in retreat into the home nor escape from it.

- Indira Gandhi (Eternal India)

Having been worshipped as a goddess and condemned as a witch, the status of Indian woman has been rocking to the extremes in the patriarchal society. The modern Indian woman is a curious conglomeration of paradoxes—empowered yet helpless, over-assertive yet overlooking, confusing yet confused, swaying yet submissive, delicate darling yet murderess, manipulative yet gullible, frank yet coy, free yet fettered. Many facets of her personality can be seen at different times in different situations, some willed some coerced—inquisitive vibrant learner and fierce feminist in college to obedient and submissive daughter; simpering and teasing girl-friend to devoted and caring wife and mother patiently hiding her emotional and physical scars; inventive confident working woman to sexually exploited at workplace; lower class breadwinner of the family bravely kicking out her infidel alcoholic husband to the middle class woman covering up her husband's failures, frustrations and infidelity; sexy temptress

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Her trajectory can be seen from downright regressive to conservative to accommodative to assertive to progressive to emancipate. Having painstakingly acquired her knowledge and skills, the modern Indian woman has come out of sheltered existence and jumped into a battlefield of life fighting against cultural stereotypes; social taboos, emotional ties and religious restrictions.

She can now be seen not only working on a men with men in every field but proving better in so many professions. After decades of struggle and jumping over so many roadblocks, woman in modern times has achieved a lot but in reality she has to still travel a long way.

Woman's capability and success at workplace has changed her role in the family and especially in conjugal life. Marriage yokes together two different persons of different temperaments, brought-up in different environment, cultures and customs, and they are expected to live in peace and harmony. It was somehow going on in the olden times as most often than not woman was on the lower pedestal for lack of her education and therefore she had to compromise greatly. She was virtually reduced to the status of her husband's shadow or satellite and she considered her own emotions, desires and belongings in relation to her husband only. But the awareness caused by education and media, easy access to Internet, Facebook and WhatsApp in the era of globalization and liberalization have developed a sense and pride of the individual identity in both the genders, particularly in the fair sex. The culture in which patriarchy is deep rooted, and uncompromising and unaccommodating man is not prepared to give proper space to woman, an endless strife of male chauvinism versus feminine assertions seems inevitable.

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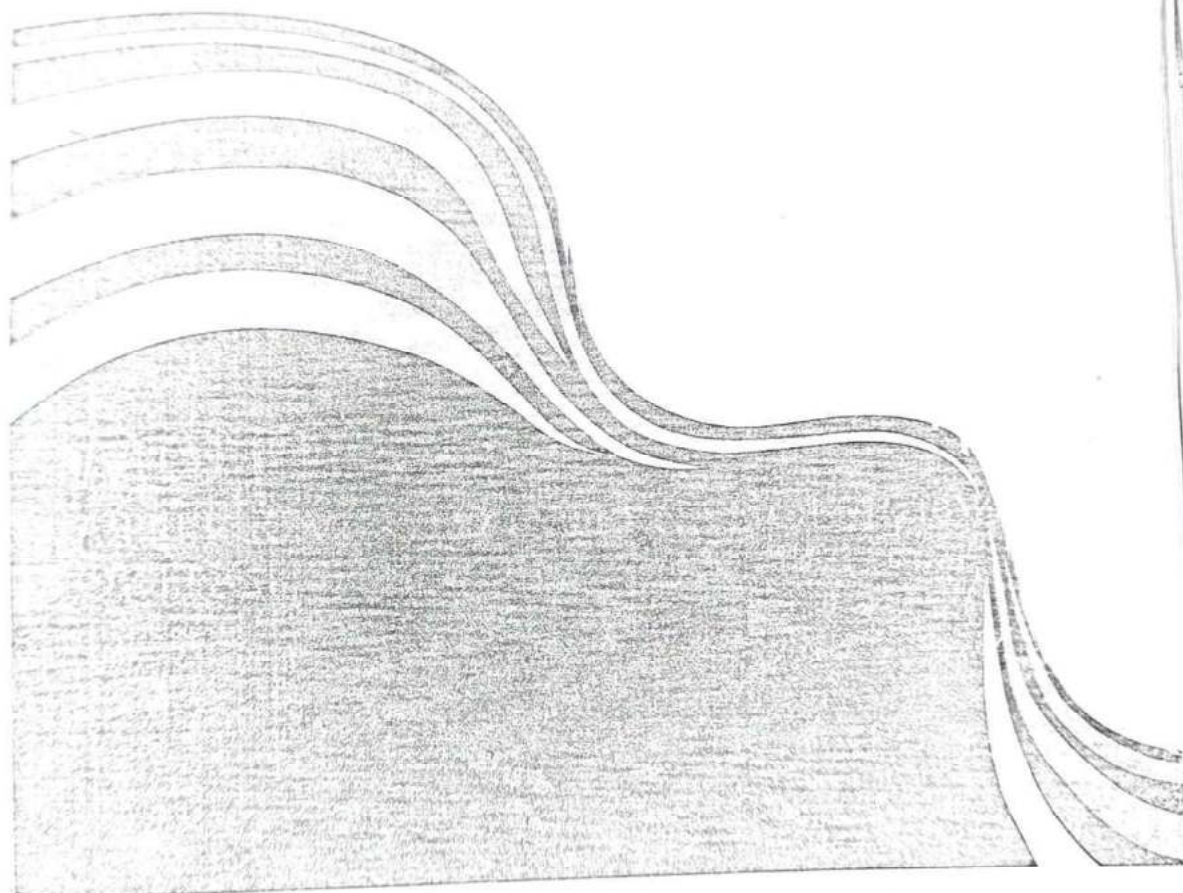
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In fact, the encountering may be the very endure. Her whole life is a demonstration of the truth that the human spirit must not be subdued. Maya Angelou remains a well-spring of strength and integrity in spite of pain and disappointments in life. More than a mere survivor, she has dedicated the demons of her past and her personal insecurities to produce a body that is both intensely personal and extremely universal. She is really a phenomenal woman by her human warmth, honesty, strength and deep-rooted sense of personal pride and a vision broad enough to love life with all its sordidness and to embrace humanity with all its racial, religious and other disintegrative features. To study the life story of this extra ordinary woman is thus significant both for inspirational and instructional values.

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- www.coreknowledge.org/.../Composing%20A%20Life%20%20Autobiography%20an.

Nation and Narration: The Exotic Wonders of Translation

Richa Bohra

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ABSTRACT

A Bengali mystic and artist, Rabindranath Tagore also known as sadrasnet Goutam, was a philosopher, music composer, and a leader of Brahmo Samaj, who stood as an emblem of culture and tradition to the whole world. While communicating the evolutionary of his mechanised world, he thereby became a voice of the nation whose 'musa' resonates in this world' [Kripalani 11].

Keywords: Humanistic insights, Oneness, Nationhood, Universal reciprocity of thought

In my country we have been seeking to find out something common to all will prove their real unity. No nation looking for a more political or a common unity will find such a solution sufficient. Men of thought and power will spiritual unity, will realise it, and preach it. (Tagore, Essays 541)

Of these men of intellectual learning who contemplate on the needs of human national development in the contemporary era, Rabindranath Tagore the great stands as a beacon of humane nationality who seeks to relocate the human flame to the cultural integrity of the vast-geographical drawings. Although pursuing this to the vast sketches of humanitarian world, the study efficiently alludes to 'Neetishatakam' which sings:

"Ajam nijah paro veti ganana laghuchetsam / Udayachintanam kutumbakam"

Though commemorating with this Sanskrit verse which celebrates the universal one big family, the present study substantially finds an indelible impression in the one big family, who have continued in his sense of oneness with an expression meditating

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*for Professor & Head
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J. N. Vyas University
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Sarup Book

History Reconstrued



Through Literature

Ray

to
Professor & Head
Department of English
Vijaya University
Dharwad

Rajshree Ranawat

*In memory of my
beloved Mother*

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1.2



SYMPHONY OF PEACE

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for 25/5/21
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[Signature]

Dangerous Present

Hitendra Goyal

Sounds and sights shamelessly surround
Filth, deceit, tears all around

Selfishness reigns and where is care
Values are mum and where is care

Mockery of system stands very high
People common cry and unimely die
Vows are lies and promises empty
Gone are the days of inner beauty

The greyness of country is auctioned on the road
The era of degradation will now rapidly explode
The era of degradation and the birds in the tree
Frightened are the fragrances and the mother is not free
Chained, bowed, bleeding the mother is not free

Shattered within and lonely cries

Lack of awareness will set a big price.

Suicide Street

Hitendra Goyal

Do not go to that street at night
that is the street of suicide
Do not go to the street of prostitutes
Do not go to the street of fear and shame
Do not go to the street - of madness

Some other music is playing there
People are singing some other songs there
Other sounds can be heard there
and a strange light
is covering the desert landscape

On the blind side of the street
the traces of non return are lit
framed in red bouquets

everyone has gone from that street
do not go to that one-way street
because it is the street of suicide

do not go to that street even during the day
there are homes without a name and number
only black graffiti from the ground to the roof
only broken window panes
and rotting doors

do not go to that street day or night

because you will disappear in one direction

there will eat you up and swallow you in a second

Professor 12/12/2020
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Surat

Angela

JODHPUR STUDIES IN ENGLISH

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Prof. Dr. J. N. Vyas
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Chicago on 1 March

*I agree with you so far that faith is a wonderful insight and that it alone can save; but there is the danger in it of breeding fanaticism barring further progress. *Jnana* is all right, but there is the danger of its becoming dry intellectualism".*

Intellectualism'. The words strike a chord in our hearts as we realize that he could as well be what we are going through today. Swamiji further remarks, "And if amongst us, they are not individually attain to that perfection, still we may get it collectively by *harmony* of all, by adjusting and fulfilling one another. This would be *harmony* of all persons, a decided advance on all forms of creeds." Like Eric Hobsbaum on the contradictions in the nation's character as the seed of its precipitate fall. The contradictions were severely attacked by both Rabindranath Tagore and Swami

the letter (to one Shashi from Chicago, on 19th March 1894) he observes, "You fail to remove misery of the poor and turn men into gods! Do you think 'Touch-me-not'?" In answering the name? Ours is only Don't-touchism, only 'Touch-me-not'." We leave to you the soul-killing constrictions in us Vivekananda suggests this, "We leave to you the money, select, and follow whatever suits and helps him. Thus, for each man a way help one, eating fruit another. Each is welcome to his own way, but right to criticize the conduct of others, because that would, if followed, lead to much less to insist that others should follow his way." (from letter

[illegible]

to encourage the spirit of free speech.

Our *Indirect* in *English* has drawn the attention of many of our readers to the fact that we have been quite happy to include requests for including their papers as one of the major reasons for the success of the journal. It has established itself as one of the major reasons for the success of the journal. It has established itself as one of the major reasons for the success of the journal. We hope this issue will be a step towards a more open and free process. We hope this issue will be a step towards a more open and free process.

W. H. R.

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Does a Name Matter?: Problematic of Anglo- Indian Literature

-Susheel Kumar

अधर्माभिभवान्कृष्ण प्रदुष्यन्ति कुलस्त्रियः ।
स्त्रीषु दुष्टासु वार्ज्यं जायते वर्णसङ्करः ॥ 41 ॥
सङ्करो नरकायैव कुलध्वानो कुलस्य च ।
पतन्ति पितरो ह्येषां लुसपिण्डोदकक्रियाः ॥ 42 ॥
दोषरतैः कुलध्वानां वर्णसङ्करकारकैः ।
उत्सावन्ते जातिधर्माः कुलधर्माश्च शान्धताः ॥ 43 ॥

(Bhagavadgita: I:

(Tr. With the preponderance of vice, O Krishna, the women of the family immoral; and from the immorality of women, O descendant of Vrishni, unprogeny comes into existence. An increase in unwanted children results in hellish for the family and for those who destroy the family. Deprived of the sacrificial the ancestors of such corrupt families also fall. Through the evil deeds of d destroy the family tradition and thus give rise to unwanted progeny, a variety of family welfare activities are ruined. (Bhagavadgita: I: 41-43)

English does not find a place in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Co though its use is admissible for various purposes under Articles 210, 343(2), 343(3)(iii). As the burden of colonial past is too heavy to be overthrown, in at Indian states English enjoys the status of official language. Studies in English continue to be promoted in a big way in all the universities of the country and gra English is considered socially valuable and prestigious. Gandhi used En published in it prolifically in the heydays of nationalist fervour. Nehru h a vibrant user of English, argued for its inclusion in the list of languages to be g Sahitya Akademi, the national body for Indian literature. Whether the litera in this language in India is unique and if it deserves a special treatment in the d valuable issue as has been made out also by Salman Rushdie's assertion in his

"The English Question in India"

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Dr. P. V. S. Rao
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The teller of stories has everywhere and always found eager listeners. Whether his tale is a mere report of a recent happening, a legend of long ago, or an elaborately contrived fiction, men and women have hung upon his words and satisfied their yearning for information and amusement, for incitement to heroic deeds, for religious edification, or release from the overpowering monotony of their lives. (Thompson, 3)

Story-telling is one of the most ancient forms of art developed by the folks. They are essentially one of the most creative and best imaginations of human mind. Unlike modern story-tellers who aim at practicality in their works, a carrier of folk tale takes pride in his ability to pass on what has been received. Folk tales have a stamp of good authority that they were heard from some exceptional story-teller or some elder who has carried it since olden times. A. K. Ramanujan defines folk tale as a "poetic text that carries some of its cultural contexts within it; it is also a travelling metaphor that finds a new meaning with every telling." (Ramanujan xi)

As a portal of dreams, folktales speak about the language, characters, plots and such inter-textual elements. They help us explore the fundamental areas of our own nature. Immortalizing this brilliant literary forte Vijaydan Detha has revitalized and explored the cosmic treasure of Rajasthan oral tradition by embellishing the age old plots with the most relevant and contemporary themes. *Chouboli and other stories* a two volume Katha classic is a collection of more than a dozen stories by Detha, translated into English by Christi A. Merrill with Kailash Kabir. *Press the sap light the lamp, I'm alive I'm awake and The Thakur's Ghost* are tales from this Katha classic and with varied plots, themes and morals they give a glance of the multiplicity of expressions laid down in a short narrative.

Venturing through the differential vistas of love, feminism and passion; set in the social backdrop of Rajasthan, *Press the sap light the lamp* is a chimerical tale of devoted love between a woman and a snake.

A.K. Ramanujan remarks, "The stories of animal husbands and... the efforts of a wife are, I think symbolic of the way a woman may see her relations with men domesticating the wild animal or bringing him from a state of death to life..." (Ramanujan xxix)

The inaugural note of the tale introduces the male-center of the story that gradually emerges as an image of patriarchal dominance:

Once there was a thakur. He had married three times. And when none of his wives

urging of the raja, he had yet another wedding procession a fourth time. (Ramanujan 92)

It takes into account the status of women in the richly peppered thakur (thakur) portraying extreme patriarchal interests and the suggestive thakur which is also blamed upon the women. The thought is parallel to the phrase by Margaret Atwood: *Men are afraid that women will laugh at them; afraid that men will kill them.*

The Thakur leaves for his duties at the royal court soon after the yearnings of his newly wedded wife. The following night while he realizes a cobra's presence on her bed she grabs it and pleads the end of his partner.

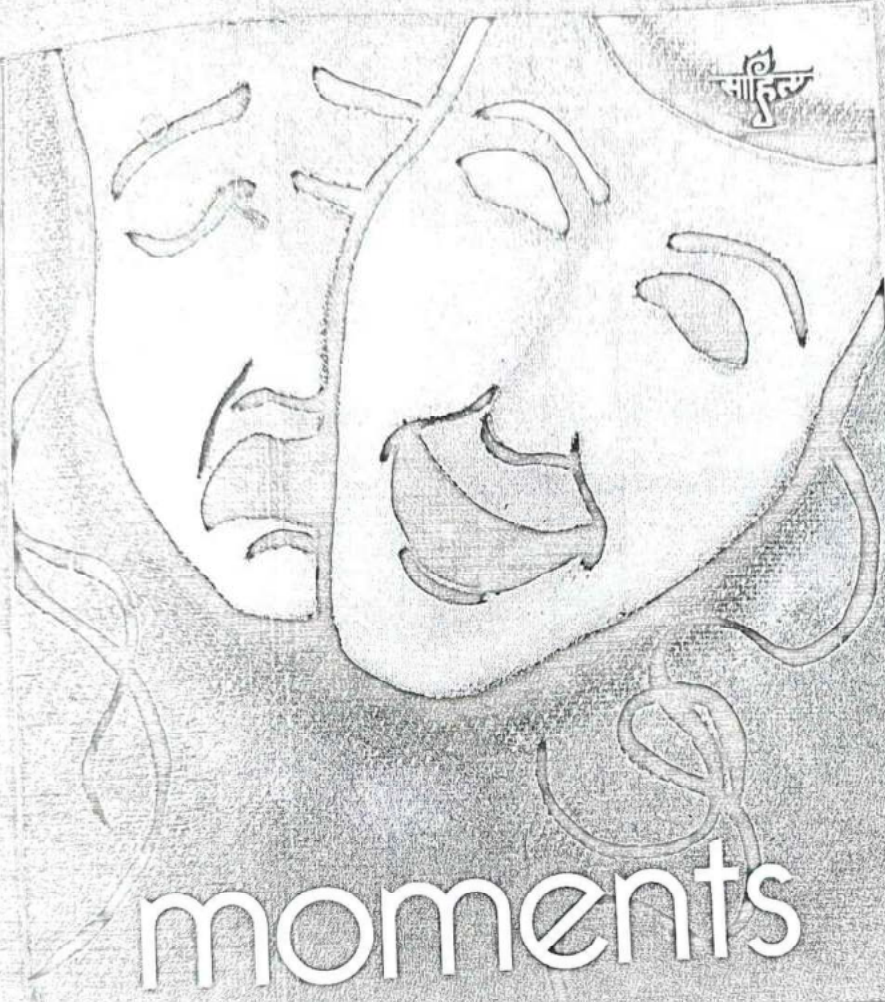
The expression is ironic as it reveals the emptiness in the orthodox male dominating society as she does not even fear the physical loneliness.

Known as "the land of Kings," and founded on legends of Rajasthani Rajasthan has always been a traditionally patriarchal society. Practices, traditions and customs passed down through generations that accepts discrimination against women as a part of life. (Vishal Singh)

The cobra surrenders to the intense, passionate and beautiful Thakurani. He smiled and said... "But I know there is no girl in the world stay true in your love for me, I'll never leave you..." (Detha, 1992, 1993) reminiscent of the Shakespearean phrase from Hamlet; I of the world but my name is woman... (Shakespeare 23)

Driven by love and loneliness; She kisses the end of his lips of mine? Then there's nothing in the world you can touch his, the cobra turned into a man... embodiment of love? Thakurani's happiness knew no bounds! He turned back into a snake. And as it would set, he'd turn back into a... vile young man. Both lovers lived in ardent and devoted bliss as their relationship rose. The prodigious love in the heart of Thakurani finds release by the snake. 'Snake motif' has remained one of the traditional.

The motif of snakes as lovers of human beings is very probably connected with the entire complex of the snake throughout the country and penetrating Hinduism, Islam, and so on... that most if not all of the "snake-love" is of folk origin. the snake-lover of the human.



moments

sweet and sour

Edited By
ANAND PRAKASH

विश्व
विद्यापीठ
पुस्तकालय
पुणे
११-१-२०१२

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Introduction

This book carries short stories, in English translation, from seven Indian languages—Sanskrit, Punjabi, Hindi, Dogri, Kashmiri, Rajasthani, and Urdu. Written in the last few decades, the stories address contemporary concerns and cover a wide variety of themes. From the point of view of form, too, they are sure to appeal to the reader; a good deal of experiment, innovative technique, and creative use of language is manifest in their overall texture. One may also discern in them an awareness of changes that informed the cultural scene in the Indian subcontinent in the post-War years.

The Sahitya Akademi organised a five-day workshop at Mount Abu in Rajasthan in June 2016, in which translation work of these short stories from different Indian languages was taken up from the initial stages to the final one where the selected entries saw themselves emerge in English. After intensive discussion and exchange of views, the versions presented here were given concrete shape. We are sure that the work will earn appreciation from those interested in making sense of the prevalent cultural ethos through the reading of fiction.

The stories of this volume have issues and concerns of their own and they enhance our understanding of the diversity surrounding us. At the rich level of contemporary emotions, we have a whole spectacle of attitudes clashing with one another. Harmony and search for independent identity are markers of our varied outlooks; we think and feel alike with respect to challenges that confront us, our goal being to get even with them for harnessing our energies. At the same time, we have an inherent curiosity to grasp the novel

Evidence (Rajasthani)

Meethesh Nirmohi

Lying underneath the shades of scaffold of khejari (Shamivraksha) near her hut, Jadiya was muttering and cursing in anguish, "May your clan be ruined, Baghsingh ... got my son entrapped in vain.... May your elder son die.... May your wife be widowed and lose the right to wear *chura* (bangles)." And her wounded heart goes on cursing her son also, "You pestilent bugger, why the hell did you go as witness for Purkha... why did you poke your nose and ask for trouble ... the fire was in somebody else's home and hearth... was it your father dying there ... you cursed fellow... nailed an iron in a silver platter ... your act has blackened the name of family for generations to come... You disgraced the honour of the family... got arrested by the police... defamed your father... damn! If he had died at his birth, I would have been spared these days of misery... He knew that the village is divided into seventeen groups... But what to do about this wretched boy... let Purkha and his uncle get him freed... he used to be their good friend... Now that Police has nabbed him, who's going to defend him? Words of wisdom are truly uttered by the elders, such as 'Only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches.'" She continues, "This shameless creature will come to his senses and realize how difficult it is to stand as a witness, only when a stick lashes his thighs."

All of a sudden, she started coughing and in no time, she shrank into herself as a bundle of bones. She spat on her palm, threw it away with a brisk jerk and wiped her hand on her *ghagra* (skirt). She continued muttering again while shooing the flies buzzing

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Remarkings An Analisation

Adaptation of Fairytales into Films with Special Reference to *Beauty and the Beast*

Abstract

Movie adaptation is the way to transform a play, book or novel into a movie. The intention of this paper is to discuss the adaptation of admired fairy tale *Beauty & the Beast* (2017). The main focus of this paper is to the effectiveness of adaptation by the movie directors and how they represented the story in the movie. Were there any deviations made in the movie or not, is there any fact that was hyped or understated in the story. In conclusion the concern of gender in translation is also discussed briefly considering the films.

Keywords: Fairytales, Disney Movies, Translation of Fairytales, Adaptation of Fairytales, Difference.

Introduction

Most of us have the understanding of hearing or reading about motivating Characters from story books, true stories, and fairy tales in our childhood which helped us build our ethical and moral behavior. The fairy stories deliver a message to its listeners or readers who are usually children. These tales are either orally transmitted or in written form. There are Story tellers in country side groups of people who are receptacle of such stories. Later, when television surfaced as the most influential form of entertainment channel some of these stories turn out to be the part of television productions. These adapted forms on television have been broadly accepted by mass audiences both grown-ups and children.

Aim of the Study

The paper intends to discuss the movie adaptation process in the Disney movie called *Beauty and the Beast* (2017) in the perspective of the issues and ideas that have been praised so far. This paper tries to examine the difference between the source texts and its movie versions. Since precise adaptation/translation is never possible, this paper also intent to look at how fruitfully the adapted movies brings up the main themes of the fairy tales. In addition, the traits of the fairy tales that are lacking in the movie version will also be discussed in this paper.

The intention of transforming a story into a film has become a very common occurrence in recent times. This is called adaptation in which a work in one genre gets translated into another genre. Today, even true stories and much plays are adapted into films. This procedure of adaptation- which is a form of transformation is a difficult task, but this is possible if there are no drastic changes or any distortion. If we look at the fairy tales then we can see that all the admired fairy tales are now available as movies, and most importantly these are deeply admired among teenagers and children. There are numerous movies but some to be mentioned here are the *Beauty and the Beast* (2017) and *Cinderella* (2015). Besides there are teenager's popular movie productions like *Spiderman* (2002), *Harry Potter* (2001) which have fairy tale like elements, which is either implicit or explicit. Though these were written in book form initially, but they are being translated into movies.

Adaptation is famous among television makers and film and audiences alike due to its power to bring universal features in one frame into another. Disney movies in USA are mainly on a worldwide scale pleasing to teenagers and children. These are famous due to the message a fairy tale holds can be delivered quite appealingly and strongly in a movie version, also the audio-visual version has a long-lasting impact in the memory. For example, evil always get beaten in a fairy tale by good, ego can damage the image, greed can bring danger etc. In addition, these



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Abstract

Keywords: Oral Tradition, Fairytales, Child Development, Origin, Evolution, Issues, Psychological Perspectives

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Review of literature

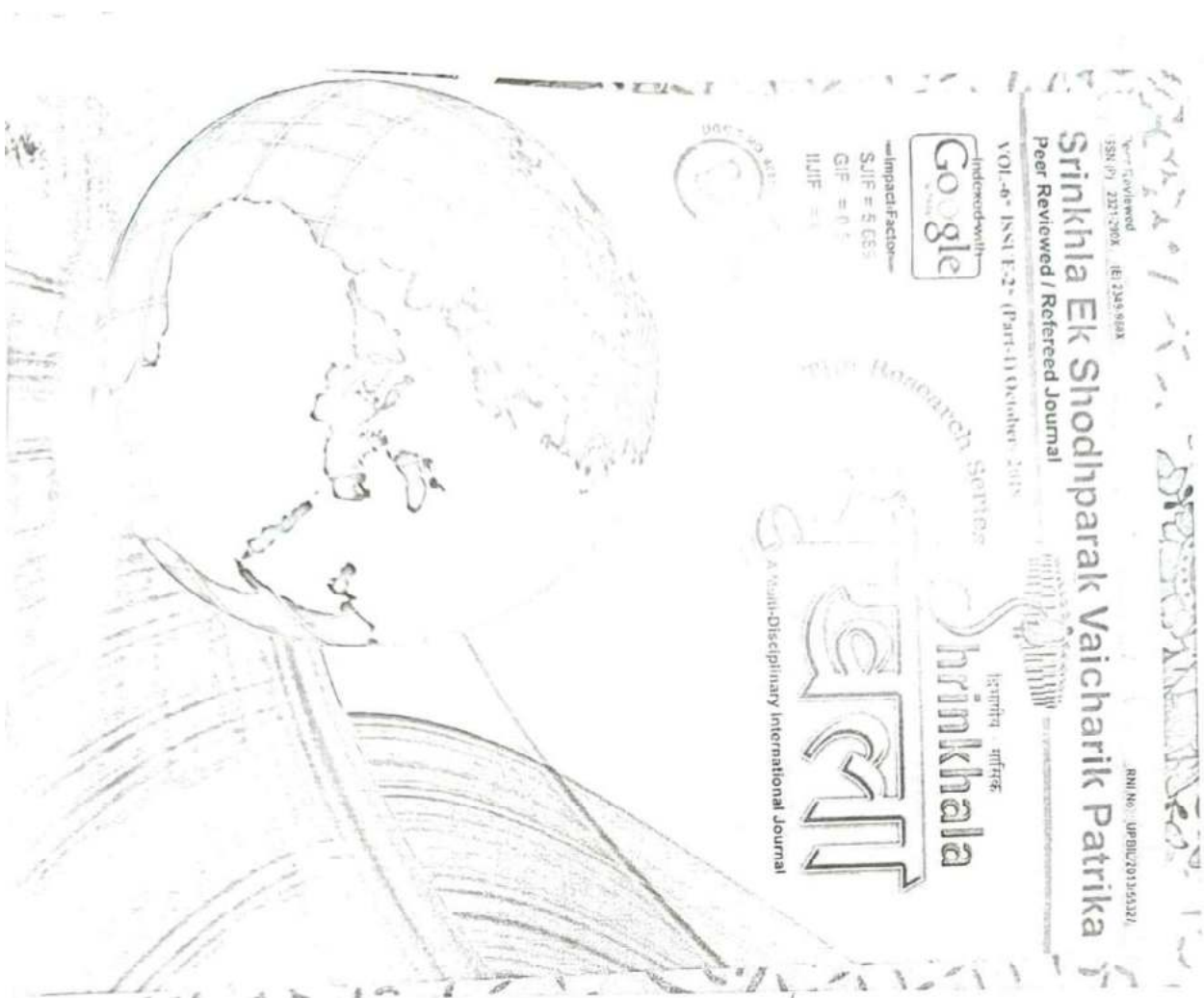
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Traversing the Elements of Campus Novels in Soma Das's *Sumthing of a Mocktale*

Abstract

This paper is an endeavor to explore significant aspects of Campus Novel in Soma Das's maiden step into the world of letters *Sumthing Of A Mocktale* (2007). Soma Das resplendently portrays the close bonding cherished by the three friends Kaya Pattnaik, Ragini and Shubhra, their false and short-lived squabbles, raucous mischief, dreams, failures, collapse and maturity. The effervescent and vibrant experiences of students within the territory of Campus have been captured with minute observations. The action comes in full circle when the trio realized that they can never leave nor live in JNU Campus which has left an enduring imprint on their persona. The novel observes the walls of Ivory Towers from a student's perspective.

Keywords: Campus fiction, Indian Campus Novels, Elements of Campus Novel, Irony, Satirical Comedy.

Introduction

The Campus Novel is formerly an Anglo-American genre though burgeoned in India lately. It is quite astounding to glance that in India which has worlds' primeval Universities called *Nalanda*, *Taxshila* and *Vikramshila*, this genre had remained untouched for a long time. As M. K. Naik and Shyamala Narayan affirmed that *the Campus Novel is not a favoured form with Indian novelists* (96). It is only with the publication of *Atom and the serpent* (1982) penned by Prema Nandakumar, indubitably reckoned as a trend-setting Campus Novel in the history of Indian English Fiction, the trail of this genre became a center for attraction with the Indian Writers writing in English.

But the genre touched its zenith with the publication of *Five Point Someone* (2004) by the mighty pen of **Chetan Bhagat**. A swarm of young college alumni emerging out of the colleges with their observed experiences look up towards the Ivory Towers and assign their imagination to soar in the sky of the closed world of Campus. The youth mirrors themselves in these stories woven around the closed walls of the Ivory Towers such as Bunking of Classes, Fun in Canteen and Hostel, Library, College Excursions, Bonding between friends.

Review of Literature

Aida Edemariam observes Campus Fiction in her article "Who is Afraid of Campus Novel?" *Universities have served writers well, and offer them subjects for serious study* (<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2004/oct/02/featuresreviews.guardianreview37>).

John Lyons scrutinizes Campus Novel as *one in which higher education is treated with seriousness and main characters are students or professors* (18). Christopher Bigsby opines Campus Novel as *... a proud tributary of the comic flow of English letters. From Amis to Bradbury and from the page to the T. V. screen, the academy has proved to be a superior source for humour but with serious undercurrent.* (<https://www.timeshighereducation.com/features/farce-majeure/420320.article>)

Soma Das, another college alumnus, comes with her fresh blossom on college trivia. After completing her Masters in JNU she is pursuing her doctorate in JNU University Grants Commission fellowship. Presently, she is teaching in Miranda House College. She has also been a graded Odissi dancer in *Doordarshan*, a *Sangeet Visharad* from *Pracheen Kala Kendra* and a recipient of the national Scholarship conferred by Centre for cultural Resources and Government of India. Her literary works



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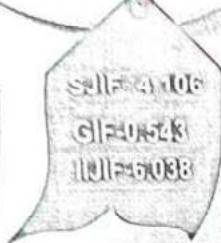


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The Portrayal of Town-Gown Relationship in Indian Campus Novels

Kalpana Purohit *
&
Annapurna Sharma *

Abstract-

This paper is an endeavor to explore the depiction of Town-Gown rapport in Indian Campus Novels. The bonding, Community and University shares, their reliance for the advancement of a nation and the conflict in between are some issues that will be analysed in this attempt. Education proffers an underpinning for the over all development of a nation and the role of Higher Educational Institutions in succoring and teaching society is indubitable. India embraces a vital position in education sector worldwide being the leading education system. Universities are the anchor institutions that are looked up in anticipation by the community. Universities not only fulfill academic goal and provide employment but also attract business and highly skilled individuals to revitalize the adjoining Town. And if the conflicts in between are resolute, both Town and Gown can harvest the remuneration of the assets and resources that each of them has to

Keywords- University, Community, Relationship, Campus Novels, Responsibilities.

University cannot segregate itself from the world outside. Mutual alliance of Ivory Towers and community is indispensable for economic and social advancement. They are linked through social, geographical and economical knot. Therefore, their rapport not only exhibit opportunities but challenges as well. Eugene P. Train and Robert D. Holsworth comments- *Scholars note how traditional "town-gown" relationships and tensions are being reconfigured around mutually beneficial partnerships where universities assist community development through the efforts of their faculty and students, by the utilization of university resources for real estate development, or through the contribution the university makes to the community as an employer* (1). T. M. Soska in this context states:

University was a significant source of cosmopolitan advancement for the city and, at the same time, a point of conflict and challenge to the local community. (106)

Interface between Communities and Universities has a long genesis, dating back to the early middle ages. These interactions are often identified as "Town Gown" Relations. A University town has two distinctive communities in its province that is Town and Gown. Town is referred to the non-academic population where as Gown is identified as the inhabitants of the University:

The term "Town" in the phrase Town and Gown refers to a town, city or urban area that is home to a college or university...The nomenclature "gown" can be traced to early colleges and universities in England, where students and faculty traditionally wore academic robes. The term now refers to both public and private colleges and universities- even though caps, gown and hoods are no longer worn on daily basis. (1388)

The Gown leads the Town

Gown widens its hands to solve the problems of the community. On the other hand community looks towards University for their betterment. University too demands practical field (of Town) for the appliance of the theoretical knowledge learnt within the University. The educational trips and survey are the examples where the town provides its vast territory to enhance practical significance of the education. The Gown is also looked onward for the formulation and accomplishment of the advancement strategies of a community. During a Floriculture survey one Farmer Bholaram in the novel *Sumthing of a Mocktale* (2007) by the pen of Soma Das, asks:

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Reflections on the Changing Perspective of Patriarchy

-Satish Kumar Hari

It is very difficult to find any historical evidence as to when and how the human civilization turned patriarchal because in the beginning of human civilization, life meant nothing more than physical existence. It was almost like unsophisticated animal existence during those days, women accompanied men in all kinds of endeavours and enjoyed equal rights. As woman advanced towards motherhood, she needed certain cares for herself and her children. Naturally, she stopped going out and preferred to live with her children and derive pleasure in the service and care of her family members. Perhaps the idea of one sex dominating the other was not conceptualized in those days.

Patriarchy literally means a social system in which men are put in the position of advantage and women occupy lesser position. Social system in which males hold primary power, predominance in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social and economic privilege and have control over property is called a patriarchal society. In fact patriarchy is a set of symbols, ideas and practices that make up a culture embodied by everything from the contents of everyday common conversation to film, literature and scripture. Male power in patriarchal society is clearly perceptible at every level—family, community, social and governmental. Husband's dominance over his wife and children in a nuclear family and through grandfather in a joint family are the obvious manifestations of patriarchy.

Most of the social-constructionists theorize that it is the cultures that manufacture and perpetuate gender roles and, therefore, they consider patriarchy to be a social construct. Considerable efforts have been put to understand why women are typically thought to prefer a domestic role while men are expected to explore the outside world and seek professional satisfaction. Constructionist sociologists consider the necessity of procreation also a factor for male dominance. They argue that in the early human civilizations life was shorter and therefore, to balance the high death rate and maintain the population it became almost imperative for women to give birth to too many children. Consequently, around the world women assumed tasks associated with domesticity and child care, while men took over the responsibility of arranging food and providing security. Eventually these preferences made men dominant.

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Handwritten letter: W

A journey of self-understanding was embarked upon as America and the readers around the world were confronted with an unparalleled newness of beginnings, mythologies and structures via media the Beats' dynamic modes of expression that came to mark both the Beat literary style and the Beat way of life. The Beats encapsulated an American ethos of intensity, vitality, excess, candor, risk and enthusiasm. The high Beat energy is unequivocally evinced by Kerouac in his breakthrough novel *On The Road*, "...the only people for me are the mad ones, the ones who are mad to live, mad to talk, mad to be saved, desirous of everything at the same time, the ones who never yawn or say a commonplace thing, but burn, burn, burn like fabulous yellow roman candles exploding like spiders across the stars and in the middle you see the blue center light pop and everybody goes 'Awww!'" (Kerouac 5).

The Beat writers unanimously voiced their dissent towards the American mainstream, its hackneyed age-worn values and hollow definition of success. They all mutually shared a deep disappointment with the shallowness and avariciousness of the American culture. This repugnance transformed their very desire for more artistically attuned patterns of living, thinking and creating. Contrasting their stance to materialism and prevailing yardsticks that defined happiness as securing a place for oneself within the higher echelons of corporate America, the Beats promoted a turning inwards—a spiritual quest. Snyder utters, "...Better to live simply, be poor, and have the time to wander and write and dig (to penetrate and absorb and enjoy)" (Snyder 519). Deeply influenced by eastern religion, they found their apt expressions in lifestyles and artworks that celebrated rootlessness, rebellion, spontaneity as also retrospection and introspection. Their growing popularity garnered both positive and negative response as the restless youth emulated them while the mainstream quarters lambasted such a shoddy subculture mired in drugs, sex and philosophy. However, all these assaults only added to their increasing prominence as they comfortably flouted the rotten socio-cultural stereotypes and dismissed mutiny and violence, supporting instead order, gentleness and piety—a stance which made them the most enviable cultural icons.

The Beat Poet: A Sublime Iconoclast

Rakhi Vyas

The onset of 1950s was a time of some very significant moments in the history of America as there churned slowly a birth of a new American society as well as a new American consciousness. The aftermath of Second World War had uprooted people and transformed the American landscape as it was dotted with omnipresence of movement and drifting. This post-war era gushed in a phase wherein there was a ubiquitous desperation for peace and order. However simultaneously, there breathed too an unmistakable intellectual wave inviting spontaneity and exuberance—a termination of society's collective psychological subjugation and a yearning for a rather liberated and meaningful existence. This yearning was embodied by a loose assortment of poets, visionaries, dreamers and vagabonds who were eager to break a new ground with their new perceptions of society, art and culture. They were the *Beats*—they came to the fore as one of the remarkable manifestations of the ongoing undercurrent of a screaming restlessness, who set out to carve their own niche identity and existence through a macrocosmic as well as microcosmic investigation, exploration and fulfillment. The Beats empowered themselves as also their reader society through their scintillating writing when the rest of the culture was under a collective power-mongering yoke. The whole spectrum of post-World War II debates only created and amplified a flimsy film of security as economic and ethnic storms still raged and threatened humanity. In the midst of this whole pandemonium the Beats were definitely a unique cultural and literary generation to come of age with the possibility of renewal and redemption unknown hitherto.

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Nandini Sahu

17. *Professor & Head*
J. M. Vyas University
KODHUPUR

18. *2.2*

अपेक्षाओं के बीचों-बीच एक नया दुनिया खोली है।
एक नए दुनिया के नाम पर आज के वर्णसङ्कर

मङ्गलकारी नरकसारथी कुलधनना कुलसूत्र न।
वर्तमान के नाम पर आज के वर्णसङ्कर

दोषों के, कुलधनना वर्णसङ्करकारकः।
उत्साहान्तो जतिधर्मीः कुलधर्मीय शायताः ॥ 43 ॥

(Bhagavadgita)

(Tr. With the preponderance of vice, O Krishna, the women of the family immoral; and from the immorality of women, O descendant of Vishnu, progeny comes into existence. An increase in unwanted children results in hellish for the family and for those who destroy the family. Deprived of the sacrificial of the ancestors of such corrupt families also fall. Through the evil deeds of the destroy the family tradition and thus give rise to unwanted progeny, a variety of family welfare activities are ruined. (Bhagavadgita: I: 41-43)

I

English does not find a place in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution though its use is admissible for various purposes under Articles 340, 341(2), 348(3)(iii). As the burden of colonial past is too heavy to be overthrown, in all Indian states English enjoys the status of official language. Studies in English continue to be promoted in a big way in all the universities of the country and English is considered socially valuable and prestigious. Gandhi used English published in it prolifically in the heydays of nationalistic fervour. Nelson Mandela by Sahitya Akademi, the national body for Indian literature. Whether the literature in this language in India is unique and if it deserves a special treatment in the constitution is a debatable issue as has been made out also by Salman Rushdie's assertion in his book *Untouchable* that Indian literature is the literary proposition that India's best with

Theorising the concept of Sociolinguistics in Premchand's Godan: An Approach

-Richa Bohra

"Linguistic Theory is concerned primarily with an ideal speaker – listener, in a completely homogenous speech-community, who knows its language perfectly and is unaffected by such grammatically irrelevant condition as memory limitations, distractions, shifts of attention and interest, and errors (random or characteristic) in applying his knowledge of the language in actual performance. This seems to me to have been the position of the founders of modern general linguistics, and no cogent reason for modifying it has been offered. To study actual linguistic performance, we must consider the interaction of a variety of factors, of which the underlying competence of the speaker – hearer is only one. In this respect, study of language is no different from empirical investigation of other complex phenomena" [Wardhaugh 3].

Beginning with this distinctive embodiment of the linguistic study – verily understood in terms of Competence and Performance by Noam Chomsky, the present paper seeks to explore and elucidate the tool of language as a channel of social value; exuberantly discussed and developed in the critical mode of Sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is a science which encapsulates the relation between language and society. Whereby, language is comprehended both as a system of communication between individuals and with social values realised in the orbit of society as a whole. Thus, *'the general field of study which deals with the socio-cultural functions and construction of language is known as Sociolinguistics'* [Scott and Marshall 405]. Besides, it also encompasses the study of social dialects, language attitudes, stylistic variation, conversational interaction, multilingualism, language change and much more.

Meanwhile, the significance of Language is further developed with the keen observation of George Herbert Mead, who maintains that:

"In his social behaviourism, human beings are distinguished from other animals by their ability to imagine themselves in the place of the other, and so anticipate his or her response" [Ibid 696].

Progressing with this journey of behavioural exchange, Mead adds with a strong assertion that: *"Language, gesture, communication, and role-taking are thus central to the symbolic interaction by which the self is constructed, and which forms the basis of social life"* [Ibid].

While meditating on the aforesaid observations proposed by Mead, the study seeks to comprehend the notion of symbolic interaction; which could be crystallised with the words of Herbert Blumer – reflecting:

PARTITION: REMINISCENCES THROUGH LITERATURE AND FILMS

DR. VIBHA BHOOT
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ABSTRACT

Self-identification with wrong notions of power, politics or money crumples soon. We need to enlarge our vision and circle of reason to consider ourselves a member of a particular social construct. Nationalism has been in its manipulated form since centuries and has created distorted trajectories of history. The political and cultural phenomenon has evolved due to the deteriorating shift towards the political affinity. Hence the fake dominate everywhere but history is always about the truth. History is about us and we are a result of that history. Cultural history is the identity of a person. Identity and culture have been conceptualised in various political and historical contexts. We have had a traumatic experience in our historical past and that is partition of India and Pakistan. This paper talks about partition and its impact on the psyche of the folks and attempts to examine the atrocities that people tolerated after a group of politicians decided their fate. The fragmented identities, unstable thought process, challenges of a Diaspora consciousness and problematic transformations with respect to culture and society create a self that is shattered. I attempt to examine the psychological and social behaviour of the people who underwent the trauma of India-Pakistan partition through my research in literature and films.

Key Words: Partition, Nationalism, Trauma, History, Self-Consciousness

Partition literature exists in America and French Revolution brought about a partition of countries. India was divided into Hindus and Muslims due to partition. Partition exists all over literature, films, paintings etc. *Train to Pakistan* (1956) by Khushwant Singh, *Tames* (1988) by Bhishma Sahni, *Midnight's Children* (1981) by Salman Rushdie, *Toba Tek Singh* (1955) by Saadat Hasan Manto, *Subh-e-Azaadi* (1947) by a Pakistani poet, *Faiz Ahmed Faiz* and many other examples are creative outputs which witness the trauma conditions created by Partition. A relation between the cultures and violence and their repercussions ignite the mind to the level of frustration and pity at the same time. The horrifying picture of haunted nationalism is unnerving. Ethnic violence due to displacement of people from their native places constituted a sense of un-belongingness in the Indian Diaspora.

The mass migration that came as a result of partition made many people refugees. Huge population was affected as the boundaries were drawn in the Indian and Pakistani villages. People gathered their basic necessities and meager belongings to an un-known area where

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-Nandini Sahu

For the
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Does a Name Matter?: Problematic of Anglo- Indian

Literature

-Susheel Kumar Sharma

अधर्माभिभवत्कुलं प्रदुष्यन्ति कुलस्त्रियः ।
स्त्रीषु दुष्टासु वार्ष्णेय जायते वर्णसङ्करः ॥ 41 ॥

सङ्करो नरकादिव कुलघ्नानां कुलस्य च ।
पतन्ति पितरो ह्येषां लुसपिण्डोदकक्रियाः ॥ 42 ॥

दोषरैतैः कुलघ्नानां वर्णसङ्करकारकैः ।
उत्सायन्ते जातिधर्माः कुलधर्माश्च शाधताः ॥ 43 ॥

(*Bhagavadgita*: I: 41-43)

(Tr. With the preponderance of vice, O Krishna, the women of the family become immoral; and from the immorality of women, O descendant of Vrishni, undesirable progeny comes into existence. An increase in unwanted children results in hellish life both for the family and for those who destroy the family. Deprived of the sacrificial offerings, the ancestors of such corrupt families also fall. Through the evil deeds of those who destroy the family tradition and thus give rise to unwanted progeny, a variety of social and family welfare activities are ruined. (*Bhagavadgita*: I: 41-43)

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Search for Identity: A Revisit to Manto's *Mozelle* and *Black Salwar*

Hitenra Goyal

"If you cannot bear these stories then the society itself is unbearable. Who am I to remove the clothes of this society, which itself is naked. I don't even try to cover it, because it is not my job, that's the job of dressmakers."

-Saadat Hasan Manto

21st century, so called development all around and all kinds of differences are getting dissolved in this era of machines and computers and the sense of equality is trying to pervade all over, through this humble endeavour of mine I have underlined real situation of a woman analyzing and exploring the stories written by legendary writer Saadat Hassan Manto who is always contemporary as far as the issues and themes he has tackled with.

The human beings, specially the women protagonists of Manto's Afsanas expose the ugly mentality of male dominated society in which the female community is oppressed and exploited to the extremes that their identity as human beings gets lost and such identity less female characters keep searching their selfhood in this hostile world where a woman is considered a thing to be consumed and then thrown away.

I emphatically raise a very significant question that since we boast to belong to a culturally and traditionally very rich country where morals and ethics remain the supreme priority for people, the stories of Manto are like slaps and a kind of revelation of masks that we have put on over our faces. Manto explores how a male dominated society treats women. Going through the stories of Manto produces a live image of the present day society and the characters specially *Mozelle*, Sultana and Sakina remind us of on a large canvas Maya of *Cry the Peacock*, Zaitoon of *The Pakistani Bride*, Nilajana of the *French Lover*, Nanda Kaul of *Fire on the Mountain*, Nora Helmer of *The Doll's House*, female characres of Deshpande's novels, even his stories have wonderful indirect links to the plight of Malala Yushufjai and the life of Kamla Das. Revisiting the stories of Manto is very startling when we find today's world view in his long back written stories. This amazing attribute makes Manto relevant even in present day situations. In this connection Manto can very rightly be called a visionary writer who could see the future with all its stark and ugly realities which put the identity and selfhood in danger. Reading his afsanas is a pleasure but this pleasure is always mixed with pensive attention to what is being ironically and sarcastically conveyed. Yes, the book and the different characters in the

stories remind me to look at the nation with closed attitudes and that is why we are often

When I talk about identity crisis and search of selfhood, it is necessary to understand that Manto himself always remained in search of his true identity because boundaries and borders are still in this discord to decide that which territory Manto belongs to. Most criticized writer during his days, Manto is now not only praised and acclaimed for his candid and truthful exhibition of reality but in present time MANTO has become a 'Concept' which should be looked at with multiple point of views.

Partition, cultural and religious milieu and writing society have put Manto in 'No man's Land'. Saadat Hasan Manto has remained the most controversial writer in the Indian subcontinent whose writings send the chilling down the bones of his readers belonging to all classes. He had an uncanny knack for exposing the corrupt soul of the so-called civilized people of his time and he did this with his frank and honest portrayal of oppressed, pitiable, weak and tortured people in his stories. Although he started writing stories for movies in Bombay yet he had to leave India for Pakistan in 1948, one year after the partition, on communal lines, and this historic as well as horrific event to which he was the firsthand witness had a never forgetting imprint on his tender mind. He repeatedly and vehemently presented in his works the horrifying details of bloodshed, loot, rapes and molestation that happened during partition when a sea of humanity was displaced and had to migrate to the safer and more secure environs of the people belonging to them on religious lineage. The violence that he depicted in his writings unmasks the true face of demonized people wearing many faces. Almost one million men, women and children were butchered during the massacre of 'ethnic cleansing', a phrase which reminds us of Hitler's perpetration of the most untenable and horrific crimes on 'Jews' for racial supremacy. As it happens during war or riots, this time also women were at the receiving end in bearing the most horrific crimes committed on them by the frenzied bigots. Manto was a born rebel who never gave any heed to the norms of the society; he chose his own path to tread on at times accused of being a communal by his detractors but he took it upon himself to reveal the interiors of those sitting at the margins in the social hierarchy menial workers, whores, wagers, pimps, brutes and alcoholics who always remain unseen in a hollowed society where all had equal contribution in the dance of nakedness.

Vandana Shukla remarks about Manto: "...he continued to unmask the world by never allowing his pen to be obscured by the convenience of compromise" (Vandana Shukla, The Tribune.) He wrote about the private conflicts faced by men and women due to sexual jealousy which further led to the torture of women; he being a champion of the oppressed women listened to their unspoken longings and aspirations, hitherto unattended, and multiplied very pointedly the sexual sublimation does not

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of love, and the mystique of the ceaseless expansion of the cosmos revealed to them a new significance of life.

Let the deaf listen to the deaf

A soul is needed to understand both, said Yunus Emre (1240 - 1321). That soul mentioned by the Sufi poet, is the reservoir of energy which holds petty contentions over day to day life in contempt as debilitating or blinding to the essential life. Emre's and Hallaj's fight was against the narrow view of truth and blood-letting that marked their age. The Romantic poet's discontent was not far removed from this position, for they too felt that the contemporary expansion of the industrial-capitalistic culture is based on denial of free growth of individual life and deepening of constricted perceptions.

That is why literature, as other forms of art, surviving the ravages of time, is seen to articulate the spirit of human struggle to defend and conserve those lofty goals which have been the central preoccupation of poetic visionaries. The debate in our days over the freedom of expression does not seem to rise above gross artificial notions of freedom. Writer needs freedom and clarity of ideas in order both to counter the oppressive check and project new areas of human experience. This can be done not in an atmosphere of mutual hatred and trivial conflicts over petty issues, nor by provoking base feelings, but by striking the chord of harmony and peaceful co-existence, however diversified the human community may be. The Keatsian longing for emancipated horizons in which to allow the birds of imagination to wing their way freely defines all literary ambitions and must be defended.

We offer to our readers a new issue of the journal, *Jodhpur Studies in English*. It contains studies submitted by established scholars as well as nascent researchers on a wide variety of topics. Care has been taken to uphold the high standards which the journal has been pursuing since its inception, so as to set before young and ambitious scholars good models of serious research studies.

Editor

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the sphere of oral literature, immortalizing the unrecorded art and creativity of the mass through not written, oral tradition is much believed, alive, and above all much in dynamic and vibrant. It stems from a living, narrating and rhetorical human society.

Since the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century writing down texts, using audio recorders and cameras enabled capturing native stories and diminishing traditions. However blurred and distorted one might consider the oral literature to be, it never loses the historical, cultural, social and linguistic content thus always remain integral to the knowledge of the folks.

The origin of folk literature in India dates back to the ancient times. In the Ved (Hindu)hads, religious tales and the Jain-Buddha tales we get a glimpse of the folk atmosphere. The Panchtantra, Jataka tales, Kathasaritsagar and Hitopadesh that have a history of two thousand years are milestone works amongst their genres. During British rule, many English officials and scholars also explored the folk literature of India with an aim to gain a political understanding of the nation. Cornel James Todd, C. S. Lewis, Forbes and Rev. S Phillip were the most prominent men who studied the Indian folk literature.

Apart from the twenty three officially recognized languages of India it has more than a hundred other major languages and around sixteen hundred minor languages spoken by its people. Fifteen amongst the major languages of India are written, read and written by ninety five percent Indians. A K Ramanujan observes:

Over the globe, oral literature has certain common purposes. Being a part of it fulfills the people's needs as a medium of entertainment, morality and art. C. S. Lewis, a traditional Indian village, we can find evenings that gather some free time for the daily labor, meals and fatigue - men, women and kids of all ages gather in a public, chowk and phalis (traditional Rajasthani names for front yards an assembly meeting halls) talk and sing; the flow and exchange of various sub-genres is illustrated.

The written and documented literature that we inherit today often fails to incorporate the literary creations of the plebs. And these creations which include folk tales, proverbs, riddles, speech and folk poetry coming from almost all groups of society form belong to, oral tradition is a unifying body of the folks.

The Elders would serve as mnemonic pegs to each other. They will be speaking individually uninterrupted in a circle one after another. When each Elder speaks they were conscious that other Elders would serve as 'peer reviewer' (thus) they did not delve into subject matter that would be questionable. They did joke with each other and they told stories, some true and some a bit exaggerated but in the end the result was a collective memory. This is the part which is exciting because when each elder arrived, they brought with them a piece of the knowledge with them. They had to reach back to the teachings of their parents, grandparents and even great-grandparents. These teachings were shared in the circle and they constituted a reconnaissance of collective memory and knowledge. In the end the Elders left with a knowledge that was built by the collectivity. (Augustine 1-2)

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Over the globe, oral literature has certain common purposes. Being a part of it fulfills the people's needs as a medium of entertainment, morality and art. C. S. Lewis, a traditional Indian village, we can find evenings that gather some free time for the daily labor, meals and fatigue - men, women and kids of all ages gather in a public, chowk and phalis (traditional Rajasthani names for front yards an assembly meeting halls) talk and sing; the flow and exchange of various sub-genres is illustrated.

The written and documented literature that we inherit today often fails to incorporate the literary creations of the plebs. And these creations which include folk tales, proverbs, riddles, speech and folk poetry coming from almost all groups of society form belong to, oral tradition is a unifying body of the folks.

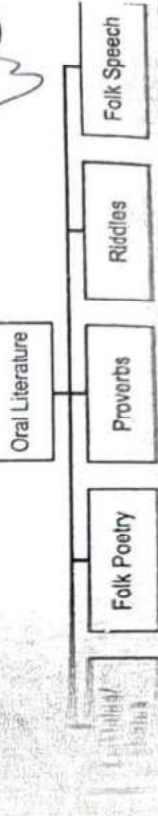


Figure: GENRES OF ORAL LITERATURE

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Pan Indian Poetry in English
Spanning
First Two Decades of 21st Century

Basudeb Chakraborti
Jernail Singh Anand

✓
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for
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Sumanth Babbar (b. 1960) is an academician, poet, novelist, reviewer, editor, Ted-Speaker, winner of International René Award for literature. She has been critically acclaimed for her poetic biography of Mahatma Gandhi, *Hall of Fame* [2016]. In January 2018, she delivered a Ted Talk on 'The Myth of Writers' Block. Her other books are: *Where are the lilacs?*, [Poetry] *Flights from my Terrace* [Essays] *Under the Apple Boughs* [Poetry], *A Skyful of Balloons* [novella].

16. KALPANA PURHIT- Rajasthan

FEELING, TO NIGHT

It is on me that must shine,
Give me thy beauty that'll
transcend mine,

I'll not be a statue.

I'll move, I'll breathe,
Unlike those others of nature,
Unmoving, unthinking.

These shapes of stillness,

A beauty exude,

But thy rays of brightness
Shining off mine bare arms
will lend them-

A living loveliness.

Let thy radiant fingers,

Weave through mine hair;

They will make a pattern
more beautiful,

Than these leaves thou rest on.

Lend me your favour

If only, for tonight;

Be not impartial of the clouds,

The leaves, the flowers,

They are forever.

I'll be thy priest, thy worshipper,

Envelope me in thy radiance,

That an Onlooker may wonderingly exclaim;

At the unusual beauty of thy garden.

O Moon, thou unearthly shape,

Be Mine tonight!

Professor
Department

Head
English
University

J. N. Vyas

10DH

Tradition Versus Free Choice in Perumal Murugan's One part Woman.

Dr. Vinu George
Assistant Professor

Dept. Of English, Jal Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur

Abstract: When God placed Adam in the Garden of Eden, he gave him authority over everything. When he brought Eve before Adam, Adam was asked to keep her close and take care of her. But when Eve disobeyed under the influence of the serpent, Adam had two choices: Obey God or be with the woman he loves. He chose the latter and was severely punished by God and thrown down to Earth. The novel we deal with has a similar idea, to choose between love or get acceptance from the society. Ponna and Kali have a good married life for more than twelve years and they've seen the good, bad and worse times. But the childless couple come to a crossroads when they have to decide what's best for them, Kali chooses Ponna but Ponna needs to remove the mark of shame from her forehead. So, she uses her free will to free herself from the curse.

Keywords: Free will, Freedom, Society, Traditions, Rituals.

"If I had one child each in my arms, on my waist and my womb" (25)

Perumal murugan's Maadhurubagan- translated as One Part Woman was published in 2010 by Penguin India. The controversy it brought along with its publication had a huge impact on the writers life, though he has received awards for the same book but the protest he faced from different religious and communal groups is a hint about the ripples this novel of only 240 pages has created. An Author of four collections of short-stories, six novels- Murugan is an author who writes in Tamil about his region i.e. Western Tamil Nadu. Writers like him who write about regions like Kongu Nadu and in regional languages have made a niche for themselves in the English speaking world.

These regional novels have amalgamated the people, rituals, surroundings and Gods etc into a complete whole. These novels and writings are mostly about farmers and share croppers who spend their times in fields trying to earn their livelihood. Their simple desires and beliefs in their God's is truly remarkable. This article aims to bring to the forth the freedom of choice that Ponna took in the garb of tradition that is followed in places like these.

The novel in focus here Madhurubhagam is a fictional account of a child's couple Kali and Ponna who are caught between the reasons of social norms and fears. Ponna who is childless after more than a decade of her marriage has a sexually charged and a good relationship with husband Kali. Kali who is a farmer in Thiruchengode is a victim of disrespect and sly comments openly or covertly by the people of his community. Like any desperate couple- the two try to entreat the deities of the community and when told by the priest that the family is cursed by Pavatha- a female deity for past crimes against a female- they do penance and offer sacrifices but it bears no fruit. Ponna's belief that she cannot be like a barren and keeps arguing with her husband about the other Gods they can pray or rituals to follow. Kali too fears for the land he has tilled all these years to be taken over by someone else, as childlessness is a brutal stigma. In the novel we see the irrationality of the village people when it comes to barrenness, Ponna's mere presence during good time is considered inauspicious, her barrenness is taken to be infectious which could destroy the good fortune of everyone around her. Throughout the pages of the novel we see that both husband and wife are judged by everyone around them, the only way Kali can find a short respite is by drinking local wine in a little farm. But for Ponna there is no escape from the sly comments and remarks from the women in the village. The only way she could earn the lost respect is by fulfilling her parent responsibility that is bearing a child. On Kali's visit to his in-laws place the reader reads about the Portia tree which had planted in the front yard. It symbolises the growth and fertility which is not seen in the married life of the couple. On the other hand we find that when Kali's father died his widow mother plied the land and sowed the seed which was considered inauspicious. The author is giving the readers a subtle hint that these traditions and beliefs are deep rooted in the psyche of the villagers. The climb to the varadikkal is similar example of rituals followed by couples to have a child. It

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Redemption from Longings, Pains and Expectations of Family and Society

P BALAJI

Doris Lessing is one of the major figures who emerged in the world of fiction. She is widely acclaimed as one of the most accomplished stylists and prolific writers of her generation showing remarkable versatility and range. Lessing's novels are concerned with the intricacies of family relationships and the isolation of the individual within the family set. In her novels, she discusses the importance of family relationship, and for Lessing, families clearly provide not only her major sources for learning about the world as a child, but also a fertile ground for studying how people adapt themselves and endure the pain of loss and disappointment of life, and how they adjust living with others, and yet continue to live and love. All the major conflicts and central themes of her novels evolve from this concern for the family, the individual isolation, and relationship to the community. Also, Lessing's early isolation and struggle for identity provide both style and material for her fiction.

Lessing's novels portray the barrenness of familial relationship, the existential themes of the individual isolation and struggle for independence and identity as well as the lack of meaningful communication among people living together. Despite praise for the truth of her characterizations and her eye for details, Lessing receives much national recognition for her fiction, after the publication of her second novel *The Fiction* has the authenticity and authority of imagination, not of reality; it speaks to our emotions through the manner of its embodiment in language. Lessing, conspicuously a novelist of ideas, praised for her ideas, also manipulates from, her critics argue, to generate emotion. But two commentators attempting to interpret and evaluate the same Lessing texts reach very different conclusions.

Doris Lessing's well acclaimed novel *The Fifth Child* demonstrates a new depth, maturity and confidence. Many critics consider this novel as noticeably far better than her previous novels. *The Fifth Child* was nominated for the National Book Critic Circle Award in 1983, and the following year Lessing was elected to the England Academy Institute of Arts and letters and nominated for the Pen Faulkner Award, as well. By this novel, Lessing has established

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The Art of Characterization and the New Character in Post-Modern Literature

RAKHI VYAS

"Character is an essential tendency. It can be screwed up, it can be messed with, it can be screwed around with, but it can't be ultimately changed. It's the structures of our bones, the blood that runs through our veins."

Sam Shepard, American actor and playwright

Character is one of the pre-eminent elements of literature. In classical Greek theatre, the term was defined to indicate a static expression or the facial mask worn by an actor. However with the passage of time, the term gathered a plethora of meaning and connotations. Etymologically, the term character has been derived from the Greek *Karakter*, implying a stamping tool—generating the idea of a letter, a repeated and therefore, recognizable figure. As such we can assume that it also engendered the idea of what we know as something of the stable, fixed type.

Dramatic criticism employs the term to explicate the nature and traits of a person or protagonist in a literary design. "...presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story..." (Kennedy) It deals with a fictionalized individual within a bigger imaginary framework. Figuratively, it can also be applied to an appearance or trait that is explanatory of the inner nature of the person, "...the sum qualities or features by which a person or thing is distinguished from others..." (Webster's), essentially those mental and moral qualities that constitute the quintessence of a human being.

A human being is a product of innumerable environmental factors and this is what the post-modern writer sets out to portray and validate in his writings. Every man is shaped by his situations and the way he rationalizes and responds to his situations is different. As such, if a story seems true to life, it's because "...the author has provided them with motivation: sufficient reason to behave as they do..." (Kennedy)

Aristotle believed that character was secondary to plot and should be consistent and logically constructed. However the post-modern writer's primary concern is not with plot but with the life of his characters. The very distinction between art and life is removed and we wonder whether what is being witnessed is an extract of life

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Dr. Walter T. ...

Lahli yes

PHILOSOPHY OF SPIRITUALITY AND SOCIAL ONENESS IN LITERATURE OF EARLY INDIAN ENGLISH WRITERS

DR. RAKHI VYAS

Assistant Professor, Department of English,
Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur

The Indian philosophical thought on spirituality and humanism was never like the western one, on scientific skepticism as it believed in the ultimate reality whether pantheistic or theistic in form. It has developed its philosophy on the very belief in God and has advocated service of or regard for the interest of man by identifying him with God. The whole spectrum of Indian English literature resonates with verse and prose that blossom on the very soil of the spiritual avirate of compassion, brotherhood and mysticism. Whether it were the pre-independence or post-independence writers, the Indian artistic pen has always had an unequivocal proclivity towards the need to weave a literary topography transcends the darkness of discrimination, marginalization and disintegration. It is an era of humanism and oneness at both spiritual and sociological level.

The pre-independence India was undergoing a lot of challenges and changes. Religious and social reforms as initiated by the likes of Raja Rammohan Roy and led by Mahatma Devenderanath, along with the wave of cultural nationalism paved way for both a social as well as a literary revolution. It was a phase when possessed with a nonpareil zeal and maturity who acted as responsible leaders of India driven to awaken the people from the stupor of darkness. Social, national and religious reforms had to go hand in hand, which would lead to economic progress and this would subsequently make way for political participation in the fullness of time. It was a time of both social as well as literary renaissance. Breeze of change was encompassing the Indian landscape as writers endeavoured to express the reality as it existed as well as endeavoured to infuse in their own the philosophies of humanism, unity and spiritual transcendence to enlighten and play the ailing humanity.

The literary world of writers like Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao and R.K. Narayan is the one brimming with humanism, enlightenment and compassion. Linking, futile intellectualism, they deal with the real life and trials and tribulations of the downtrodden, the neglected and the poor.

"...I believe that creating literature is the true medium of humanism as systematic philosophies because the wisdom of the heart encourages insights of all kinds of human beings who grow self-conscious through the conflicts of will and mood. I am inclined to think that the highest aim of poetry and to integrate the individual into inner growth and outer adjustment. No answers are possible. Only hunches, insights and inspirations and the that may come from understanding." (Anand 48)

Rakhi Vyas

JODHPUR STUDIES IN ENGLISH

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Native Modernity in Indian Context: Reclaiming the Past and Eroding the Colonial Ideology

-Shrawan K. Sharma

For centuries the European colonial power has devalued the colonised country's own cultural past. It showed the pre-colonial era as a pre-civilised limbo or even as a historical void. History starts, it claims, with the arrival of the Europeans. The colonial power made strategies to besmear the intellectual legacy of all its colonies and to foster British cultural imperialism there. It devalued its colonies by rejecting their traditional knowledge system which provided a wealth of wisdom, for it was the repository of philosophical, socio-religious, cultural, technological, and behavioural human responses to the complexities of life and nature. It rejected all that was a part of the great human experiment for survival and development. In the last decade of the twentieth century, the writers (of the countries once British colonies) desired to return to their indigenous practices and cultural forms as they existed in pre-colonial society and used them as the living vocabulary. This is what we call "native modernity" which has two steps: the first is reclaiming the past and the second is eroding the colonial ideology. The present paper is a modest attempt to delineate how contemporary Indian English writers and scholars make creatively reclaim of their past devalued in the postcolonial era. The attempt also aims at looking at the difficult step of eroding the colonial ideology in Indian context.

Before we embark upon the main issues of the attempt, let us have an overview of Indian knowledge tradition. There is an unbroken tradition of Indian literature from the hymns of the Rgveda to the latest creative writings of our modern authors who are inspired by higher values of life. This stream has flowed constantly through the devotional hymns of the Vedas, the great Indian epics, didactic literature of Pali, artistic treasures of Sanskrit, religious and secular poetry of Prakrits and Apbhramas: and thereafter through the different phases of the literatures of modern Indian languages up-to-date.

Let us begin the richness of Indian tradition with a story from *Mahābhāgavat Purāṇa*:

Shukadev, the son of great Sage Vyasa, was a great yogi, a great *samadāsī*, who had no difference of perception in the physical form. He decided to take *sansūyāsa*. Vyasa tried to persuade Shukadev but it was all in vain. When Shukadev was going to the forest all naked, Vyasa was following him surreptitiously. On the way Vyasa saw some girls, who, while taking bath in a pond, did not bother about Shukadev, who was all naked but having seen Vyasa, even fully dressed, hastily covered themselves with clothes. Vyasa was surprised to the behavior of the maidens. The maidens said, "Vyasa, in your mind, there is still a difference of perception in the physical form of a man and woman but in the mind of your son there is no difference of perception in the physical form. (*Mahābhāgavat Purāṇa*)

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Before we embark upon the main issues of the attempt, let us have an overview of Indian knowledge tradition. There is an unbroken tradition of Indian literature from the hymns of the Rgveda to the latest creative writings of our modern authors who are inspired by higher values of life. This stream has flowed constantly through the devotional hymns of the Vedas, the great Indian epics, didactic literature of Pali, artistic treasures of Sanskrit, religious and secular poetry of Prakrits and Apbhramas; and thereafter through the different phases of the literatures of modern Indian languages up-to-date.

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Shukadev, the son of great Sage Vyas, was a great yogi, a great *samadharī*, who had no difference of perception in the physical form. He decided to take *sanyāsa*. Vyasji tried to persuade Shukadev but it was all in vain. When Shukadev was going to the forest all naked, Vyasji was following him surreptitiously. On the way Vyasji saw some girls, who, while taking bath in a pond, did not bother about Shukadev, who was all naked but having seen Vyasji, even fully dressed, hastily covered themselves with clothes. Vyasji was surprised to the behavior of the maidens. The maidens said, "Vyasji, in your mind, there is still a difference of perception in the physical form of a man and woman but in the mind of our son Shukadev, no

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-Hitendra Goyal

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Unspoken - Unheard

-Atitendra Goyal

Something is there that is common between us
You don't speak, neither do I
The silence enjoys
The music inside
The thread is invisible to waking eyes
But the sound of heart is produced
The distance deepens the feelings mute
When your face is before mine
My eyes blaze and begin to shine
Ecstatic joy brings in me a bird
That sings unending rhymes in its herd
These rhymes have no earthy sound
Two worlds with extreme depth pull me around
A moment's frequency and then unwanted gap
I search minutely in nature's lap
Unspoken remains Unheard this time too
Gloomy joy smiles and bids adieu...

for
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Bikaner, India

Atitendra Goyal

The Current

International Anthology of English Poems

Editor
Seena Sreevalson



Apr 25/92
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Himanshu Bhushan Jena

WAKE UP! WAKE UP!

Wake up! Wake up!
The worldly life calls you louder and louder
A long path to walk, miles and miles to cross
Not for quest of money
Not for quench of material thirst
Not for greed of honey of any form
But for peace of mind
Self-realisation
Self-expression
Self-exaltation
With a determined devotion
Adorned with petals of smile in virtuous action
To revitalize the worth of life
In service of fellow beings
Wake up! Wake up!
You have slept enough.

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Dr. Hitendra Goyal

UNSPOKEN UNHEARD

Something is there that is common between us
You don't speak, neither do I
The Silence enjoys
The music inside
The thread is invisible to waking eyes
But the sound of heart is produced
The distance deepens the feelings mute
And when your face is before mine
My eyes begin to shine
Ecstatic Joy brings in me a bird
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But rhymes have no audible sound
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A moment's frequency and then unwanted gap
I search minutely in nature's lap
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for 25/9/24
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...in which writers of the enlightening rendezvous of scholarly articles submitted by the learned dignitaries and nascent researchers on a wide variety of perceptibility and immense possibilities. Care has been taken to uphold and maintain the high standards which the journal has been pursuing since its inception, so as to set before the young and enthusiastic minds the good models of serious research studies; and we further look forward to unveil the hidden niches of literature with the help of the academicians and erudite in the times to come. We aspire to reach up to the admiration of the prolific readers.

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Transcending Timelessness in Literature of Poetry in Literary Traditions

ABSTRACT: The paper explores the observations of prominent features that give timelessness to a literary work. Critics in all ages have dealt about what differentiates a certain work among its contemporaries capable of transcending its own time and conditions of creation. Aristotle to Longinus, William Wordsworth and Matthew Arnold, P.H.D. and Oscar Wilde, D.H. Lawrence and Terry Eagleton and others the brief features like universal appeal, cultural relativism, writing style, works of writers who have survived the vagaries of time. The discontinuity of tradition of aesthetic sublimity and literary excellence has led the modern critics as a prominent facet to make a work 'a classic'.

In the light of Matthew Arnold's Touchstone Method, to quote him *have always in one's mind lines and expressions of the great masters, and a touchstone to other poetry*" the paper attempts to draw conclusions examining prominent critical works across time that have comprehended the and disruptions in literary tradition.

Key words: Timelessness, literary tradition, aesthetic sublimity, unity, continuity, disruption.

It is important, therefore, to hold fast to this: that poetry is at both ends of life; that the greatness of a poet lies in his powerful and beautiful apprehension of life — to the question, How to live. (Enright 262)

To the future generations our age will be known for raising more controversies than proffering answers and solutions. The arrival of post-unleashed forces which aimed to remove boundaries of all sorts separation of ideas, values and perceptions and bringing categories of philosophical apprehensions enough for them to become indistinguishable. Relativism being its watchword shifted from noble merits of a work, and critical narrative around it to denigration of literary works are much beholden to extra-literary factors for their meaning. An enthusiasm that followed all over the world, a new vision - broad and accurate came to establish itself where a work of art or literature played nothing but a secondary role, sub-servient to prevalent social - cultural - political stand points.

Now that the enthusiasm is on the wane and much of the 1970's achievements are placed under severe scrutiny there are...

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Part 2

POETS & POETRY

Spaces Within & Without

(Poems & Articles)

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TODHUR

(i)

Kallol Choudhury

A Solar Eclipse

The moon exhibits its glory in the eclipse of October
One die-hard meditating yogi reads the palm of political
bigwig

Who wants to occupy the throne of Delhi

So that he can acquire the wealth of people as his own.

The bewildered yogi sees that at the time of eclipse

People coming out in the open without observing age-old custom.

This incident hurts him as he believes that

Stone-god of Shri Ganesha takes milk with his proboscis.

An incognito departmental head shows him his

Horoscope if he can acquire a mass of wealth

Yogi says diamond ring in the finger may be useful.

Departmental head being satisfied with soothsaying of yogi

Gives him some ill-gotten gains as gift

But when a beggar extends his hands towards them

Wishing them long lives

Both of them drive him away.

When this type of incident occurred

Scientists of the whole world remained busy in well-determined places

To find out something new because diamond ring

Has been seen in the sun's corona



Kalpana Purohit

Unspoken - Unheard

Something is there that is common between us

You don't speak, neither do I

The silence enjoys

The music inside

The thread is invisible to waking eyes

But the sound of heart is produced

The distance deepens the feelings mute

When your face is before mine

My eyes blaze and begin to shine

Ecstatic joy brings in me a bird

That sings unending rhymes in its herd

These rhymes have no earthy sound

Two worlds with extreme depth pull me around

A moment's frequency and then unwanted gap

I search minutely in nature's lap

Unspoken remains Unheard this time too

Gloomy joy smiles and bids adieu...

Kallol Choudhury (b. 1958) is a bilingual poet, short story writer and a translator. He has six books to his credit including one in poetry. He has translated Jayanta Mahapatra's Sahitya Akademi award-winning poetry book *Relationship* into Bengali which was published by Sahitya Akademi. His folktales (adapted and translated by him) has been included in a book jointly published by Oxford University Press and I.L.C. (India International Centre). His poems, short stories, translation etc. have appeared in the Oxford Anthology of Writings From Northeast India, Chandrabhaga, Indian Literature, The Little Magazine, I.L.C. Quarterly, The Statesman Festival issues etc. E-mail: kallol1958@yahoo.com

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RE-MARKINGS

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Re-Markings, a biannual refereed international journal of English Letters, aims at providing a healthy forum for scholarly and authoritative views on broad sociopolitical and cultural issues of human import as evidenced in literature, art, television, cinema and journalism with special emphasis on New Literatures in English including translations and creative excursions.

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causes. The knowledge and collective wisdom that comes to us from our association with sublime literature from the Vedic and Greek times to our very own fortifies us against all odds and provides us the much-needed inspiration to work out our own strategy of survival and meaningful existence in cataclysmic and apocalyptic situations.

An essential aspect of this discourse will remain incomplete if I do not dwell upon the impact of our own writings in shaping what we ultimately tend to become in terms of our responsibilities towards the society that we inhabit. Ever since Re-Markings began its journey in March 2002, our contributors have time and again highlighted – with missionary zeal and conviction, through critical and creative renderings – issues and concerns related to religion, class, caste, race, colour, gender, child abuse, rape, censorship, human rights violation and pervasive abuse of power. Many of you may remember that in my Editorial of the March 2013 issue I had stated in no ambiguous terms how the spontaneous outrage of virtually unknown citizens against the brutal gangrape of young Nirbhaya on the night of December 16, 2012 in the heart of the nation's capital made us "realize once and for all that even in democratic political spaces it is incumbent on all of us as individual citizens to exercise our solidarity in compelling the powers that be to answer whether they are the powers that *ought to be*." Justice has ultimately been done and the perpetrators of the gruesome crime have received what they truly deserved. It will not bring back the valiant Nirbhaya but we may take solace from the adage that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." We pray that her bruised soul may rest in eternal peace and that her sad saga may continue to inspire posterity to raise their voice against injustice and falsehood to awaken us from our slumber of inertia.

In this age of anxiety, crises, upheavals and post-truth, wherein the world is sharply divided into rigid ideological camps, it becomes imperative for all of us to continue with our mission of doing whatever we can to keep reminding ourselves as well as others of the inherent danger of remaining mute spectators to whatever is essentially wrong and unjust. Let us, therefore, make judicious use of our reading and writing to ensure that the "ever-threatened truth" (that Camus talked of) does not entirely lose its sheen.

With warmest good wishes to one and all for the very best of everything in 2020 and beyond,

Nibir K. Ghosh
Chief Editor

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AMERICAN STUDIES AND EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES: A CONVERSATION WITH WALTER HOELBLING

Nibir K. Ghosh

Professor Walter W. Hoebbling is retired professor and former chair of the American Studies Department at Graz University, Austria. After 40+ years of research, teaching & administration he now has more time to write poetry and pay occasional visits to members of his global patchwork family in the USA, Europe, and Australia. With Gaby Pfisterer he published two books of poetry, *Love Lust Loss* (2003) and *Think Twice* (2006); his poems are also included in *Vienna Views* (2006), *Aesthetica* 22 (2008), *A World Assembly of Poets: Contemporary Poems* (2017), several other print collections, as well as in 9 issues of *gangan.at/mags/lit-mag*. In 2018 he published his first collection of poems in German, *Gemischter Satz: Gedichte*. In this conversation Walter Hoebbling talks about his interests and concerns as an academic, a poet and an American Studies activist in Austria.

Ghosh: Warm and cordial greetings from Re-Markings. How did you feel being a part of *A World Assembly of Poets*, an anthology of poems published by Re-Markings as a special number in November 2017? What do you think of such a harmonious coming-together of poets from all continents and fifty-six countries in our crises-ridden times?

Hoebbling: I was pleasantly surprised and happy to contribute. Even though poets and writers usually have an above-average international awareness and point of view, being together between the covers of an anthology creates a special sense of belonging together. Looking at the current tendencies of reawakening nationalism in many countries, in my opinion any action that promotes mutual tolerance and understanding is in high demand and much appreciated.

Ghosh: In your most recent poem, "Happy News Year," you have expressed the wish for 2020 to be a year where the "news" becomes "more elevating" by foregrounding "the positive" rather than what is "sensational/ alarmist/ frightening." Is your optimism centred around a possible change-in-heart among politicians or those engaged in perpetuating a clash of civilizations as Samuel Huntington had visualised?

Hoebbling: My optimism is 1) a natural disposition of mine, but 2) the only way to face – and counteract – the various fearmongering populisms that play the old game of "divide and conquer" by

MODERN THEATRE: A DRAMATIST'S EVOLUTION THROUGH ANGST, EXHAUSTION AND HOPE

Rakhi Vyas

Drama, like all other literary and artistic genres, is in a perennial state of flux, working to resonate the spectrum of human actions in the very cultural milieu of its special origin. It imitates human subsistence in all its hues and shades. What and how we live is vivified in the writer's magical design. The times of men are no better recorded but in a literary work that comes to represent a whole compendium of manners and customs and the very sign of the reigning intellect of that time. The fabric of the play and the pulse of the contemporary society are inextricably synthesized with each other as the playwright himself becomes a progeny of his times who does not dwell in some vacuum but in an ever-changing kaleidoscope of our human society. The very impulses and experiences of the society become the raw material of his plays and he becomes the most contextually efficacious when he seeks to dramatise the essential thoughts and feelings ruling the psyche of his immediate society. The present paper is an effort to delve into the landscape of modern drama with its ever-universal strain of existential predicaments and an entirely innovative theatrical space — where anger and ennuï do not don a hysterical soul but become a quiescent morass of cynicism born out of the grimness and impossibility of life.

The territory of modern theatre is suffused with the subjective angst, protest and a logical metaphysical revolt emanating from the playwright himself when he is confronted with the deplorable state of life at large. The rebel dramatist proceeds by dialogue and implies debate and conflict. August Strindberg, Eugene O'Neill, Henrik Ibsen and George Bernard Shaw identify themselves with their dramatic characters to a great extent. Masking his experiences in the plays, Bertolt Brecht speaks directly through the third person narrator while Pirandello, Jean Genet and Samuel Beckett can be seen devising their arts in terms of an almost solipsistic concept. In the later American and British theatrical scenes too we witness playwrights like Tennessee Williams, Arthur Miller, Edward Albee, Jack Gelber, Harold Pinter, John Osborne, Tom Stoppard carving out an absurdist's view of the human condition. In this fashion, the modern dramatist is continually exploiting the possibilities of his own personality not merely through exhibiting his characters but probing into his own self.

The breed of a restless dramatist could never shun the compelling voices of the society that enveloped his artistic soul. As such the modern dramatist took to his metaphysical conquest, riding not on the second wave of Romanticism — the rosy optimism of Rousseau — but on the solemn fury of Nietzsche, demanding a total transformation of a man's spiritual life. The modern dramatist is quintessentially a metaphysical rebel, not a pragmatic revolutionary; whatever his political leanings, his art eventually becomes the sole expression of a spiritual condition. As aptly put by Camus in his *The Rebel*, "...I rebel therefore we exist" (Camus 44). So does the artistic revolt of the dramatist whose art proceeds on a parallel plane to convey the metaphysical absurdity of life. Debunking the presence of God or any transcendental signifier — emblematic of order and sanity — the modern dramatist adopts the role or posturing of a rebel who scoffs all institutions and flouts authority. His plays become a subversive gesture, a rather imaginative reconstruction of an innately chaotic, bewildering world.

A plethora of new realities had emerged in the modern society, presenting modernism with a string of challenges. These realities sought to pose many questions — including the World Wars, the Euro-American neo-imperialism, the Cold War, the collapse of Communism in 80s, the Vietnam War, financial bubbles — ogres of socio-political and of economical nature that shook the very foundations of humankind. Herein the modern playwright brought his new theatre to voice a new society. His theatre became a mitigating ground, a space to dissolve the mutual alienation of people that merged the audience-actor poles and attacked them with the burning questions of existence. The political sham was castigated by a highly conscious drama that attacked war, racial biases and multifarious stigmas soiling the human society: "...one must face up to the sham and the facing up will set you free..." (Mazzocco 16).

While O'Neill was concerned with establishing a compromise between the individual and the situation, Beckett showed a vision of the individual overcome by his situation. Playwrights like Albee and Gelber took the first step towards affirmation which lay not through dreams or flights of fancies but through an acceptance of the human condition. The stasis scenario of the drug addicts, in Gelber's *The Connection* — exuding an unending air of despair and vacuity — strikes a similarity with Beckett's tramps in *Waiting for Godot*: "...one thing alone is clear. We are waiting for Godot to come...or for night to fall..." (Beckett 80). Man had been jolted out of his comforting cocoon. His world had been

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Dr. Rakhi Vyas.

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Feminist Thought in Poetics of Kamala Das: A Perspective

Dr Rakhi Vyas

Assistant Professor, Department of English, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

Abstract

The paper attempts an analytical study of the poetics of Kamala Das through the specific prism of the feminist ideology. Das, with her novel spectrum of poetry, announced the arrival of a fresh and indomitable female voice on the Indian English literary scene. Debunking the artifice of patriarchy and its oppressive function, she set out to live her life on her own terms. Her writings speak volumes about her extremely free and courageous outlook on life. We barely meet any inhibitions or ambiguities in her. Her verse verily reflects what she felt, thought and actually lived out. She is India's answer to the American coterie of confessional poets as she limns a brutally honest portrait of her deeply felt angst, pain and bewilderment against the male-dominated superstructure in our society, in the most striking of confessional tones. A perusal of her ballistic verse opens floodgates to the understanding of the plight and predicament of the females' section entrenched against the particular backdrop of the stereotypical Indian set up. Her anger and exasperation become her panacea. The fire that she sets on the paper through her verse becomes a torch lighting up the

pathway to a more dignified, humanistic and cohesive status for the female folk.

Keywords: Self, emotions, feminist, patriarchal, exploration, unconventional.

The very quintessence of literature is humanism. It is an artistic plea for the amelioration of an ailing society. Literature penned across the world not just represents an unequivocal picture of the society – entailing its variegated topography – but also makes a subtle yet strong entreaty for upholding the ideals of equality and wholeness for all irrespective of any man-made barrier.

In the territory of post-modern Indian English poetry, Kamala Das occupies a conspicuous position as that of an indefatigable and pioneering woman poet who has ferociously stood against the marginalization of the female folk in Indian society by carving out a poetics of protest and rebellion. The poetics of Kamala Das laid bare not only her close subjective feminine experience in a male-dominated set up but also gave significant expression to the cumulative experience of the female section at large. Employing her volatile and unalloyed poetic thought, she has amply succeeded in critiquing and holding a true mirror to the hypocritical and insensitive Indian social framework. She created for herself an astonishing niche with her strong feminist themes and a surpassingly bold handling of the same. As K. R. Srinivas Iyengar rightly identifies, she stood apart as "...aggressively individualistic of the new poets." (Indian Writing in English 2009) She is aptly celebrated for her uninhibited adoption of a fierce poetic metaphor for reflecting her personal sense of an anguished inadequacy. The art form became for her a room of her own whereby she sought to vent out her deep existential feminist predicament. Her poetic works like *Summer in Calcutta*, *The Descendants*, *The Old Playhouse* and *Other Poems*, announced the arrival of a female poetic stance that was absolutely unabashed, critical and perturbing with its originality and conviction.

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as a rich embed of the enlightening rendezvous of scholarly articles submitted by the learned dignitaries and nascent researchers on a wide variety of perceptibility and immense possibilities. Care has been taken to uphold and maintain the high standards which the journal has been pursuing since its inception, so as to set before the young and enthusiastic minds the good models of serious research studies; and we further look forward to unveil the hidden niches of literature with the help of the academicians and erudite in the times to come. We aspire to reach up to the admiration of the prolific readers.

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THE GHOST EFFECT- A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN THE WORK OF SHAKESPEARE AND COETZEE

DR. VINU GEORGE

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ABSTRACT

Since times immemorial we have been asking about the existence of 'Ghost' and how can we use this term in the right way. Literature and movies have been quite a lot of help in these matters of late. One of the prime examples of this is Shakespeare's Hamlet, we see the ghost of the former king not just returning to the land of the living but his return sets the ball of intrigues moving in the court of Denmark. We see the young prince taking up the charge to avenge the death of his father in the right way and the confusions that lead to the death of his beloved Ophelia and fight with best friend at the end. To live like a ghost is a scary thing but some do it in their own ways, Michael K the character made up by Coetzee is an example of how a man can live on his own terms like a ghost.

Key Words: Revenge, Prince, Evil, Dead, Christian Myth, Farm, uncanny.

Cole: I see dead people.

Crowe: In your dreams? While you're awake, dead people like in graves? In coffins?

Cole: Walking around like regular people. They don't see each other. They only see what they want to see. They don't know they are dead.

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MEMOIRS OF FORLORN HATE: WOMEN IN SELECTED TEXTS OF WAR LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

The voice of the silent majority, women, has never been recorded through her travel in Diasporic conditions. The irretrievable transformation from one condition to another has been consuming and compelling to the physical, emotional and psychological levels. Diasporas have undervalued the contributions of women, even when they were the worst sufferers. This paper studies the examples of some women from the texts of Bapsi Sidhwa, Ismat Chughtai, Krishna Sobti etc. and the Diasporic conditions that were consuming to the level of insanity. The necessity of getting married elsewhere and the lack of education which enhanced dependency on males put them in a situation where they became a caged bird. This paper moves into the plight of the women who were silent and endurers of adversities in the form of displacement.

Freedom of India was accompanied by loads of traumatic loss. Studies of Partition often focus on the regional – urban or national displacements. Here I intend to explore Partition literature, due to one major reason, i.e., Partition was a beginning of a mental warfare between India and Pakistan. The war that started just after Independence is still continuing in our hearts and minds. Many lives were also lost during last few years on the borders. We enjoy the animosity and have a sense of victory if India wins in the game of cricket. Isn't it a war that is under the current? We celebrate their defeat with crackers. We do not celebrate our victory over any country as we do when our Indian cricket team wins over Pakistan.

This study explores the feminist and diasporic identities of women and the ethnic minorities in India. The supplementary evidences are the volumes of texts by renowned writers. Perhaps the most important is the identity which comes in flux – the feeling of a nation. The traditions, histories, religious identity constitute and make a national identity. The dilemma of dual identity grips them. The struggle for existence, leads to the loss of sense of belongingness to the place. The transformation of oneself through dislocation, adopting the acquired land's culture and acceptance of the circumstances, is disturbing and depressing. The changes they undergo are reflected in their attributes to life.

The question of the identity in flux, through the displacement consumes the true, exquisite self. When an individual is removed from his or her identification mark – the land where he lives – One has to reproduce the identity. The migration or most appropriately

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IN THE WINK OF AN EYE

Hema Rai

Temperatures soaring, icecaps shrinking
Seasons untimely, flora-fauna silently fading
Concern for people and things diminishing
Steeped in modernity, empathy missing.

Self-indulgence, robotic life concealing things amiss
Relationships falling further into deep dreary abyss
Haughty and mighty psyches ne'er ever conceded
The warning signs of self-destruction unheeded.

An unseen power has ensnared, left perplexed
No human being on the planet's been spared!
Paralyzed, panic-stricken, left scarred
Beyond one's yard, totally barred.

Unable to fathom the diabolical mastermind
The moment of discernment - has it arrived?
In this moment of compelled isolation
The anxious avaricious self faces deflation.

Will humanity withstand this incessant onslaught?
In Nature's game changing plans, Life's come to naught.
Living and letting live - Humanity thrives
When sympathy and sensitivity begin(s).

for N 25/12/21
Professor & Head
Department of English
J. N. Vyas University
JODHPUR

Prof. Jaggi

S.1 | Jernail S. Anand & Parneet Jaggi

Friend's Copal

Hard time intricate complexities trap me deep
My faith never wavers, it rises high and leap
The charos of uncertainty hangs over the realm of hope
The mystical misery will give in, let me hold the divine rope

The change abrupt has brought in the sea of massive depression
This is the time tough to examine my true being and expression
The inner force divine sends energetic signals constantly
Focus is directed to see this alteration bliss abundantly

Life is caged and forced to get a Union with inner world
Closed eyes like a mystic I encounter the revelatory Flames
hurled

The opulent serene peace posits the pious surrender of mine
Apocalyptic mental web gets eroded and my soul shines

This malaise of the world will subvert the looks and point of views
The frozen dust will be wiped out to unravel the hidden views
The claustrophobic image of this world will soon vanish in coming times
And there comes an exhilarating heraldry of promising times

I, a neophyte, hail O! Poesy to lift me high
Let me stay in my inner world to soar in the sky.

The Difficult Time

Dr. Richa Bhatnagar

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Rajasthan (India)

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Prof. 25/9/21
Professor & Head
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PIL

"THE MAN WHO SUFFERS AND THE MIND WHICH CREATES": AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTER TOOPHAN AGHA IN *THE KITE RUNNER*.

DR. VINU GEORGE

Assistant Professor, Dept. of English,
Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

"Can a man scoop fire into his lap without clothes being burnt? Can a man walk on hot coals without his feet being scorched? So is he who sleeps with another man's wife; no one who touches her will go unpunished."
(The Bible, Proverbs 6: 27-29)

Khaled Hosseini's first novel *The Kite Runner* was published in 2003 which has sold over three million copies and was the number one New York best seller. The story is about a boy Amir who witnessed a gruesome rape of his best friend Hassan and is haunted by the guilt of not standing by his friend and embracing cowardice. (Hosseini, 68) This story was inspired by the news that came in CNN that the Taliban has banned kite flying -which was a long tradition. The novel is seen from the eyes of the central character- Amir and Hosseini uses a lot of flashback techniques to keep the readers involved in the action which unravels with every flashback. The most appealing lines in the novel are the self monologues of Amir which gives us a peek into his psyche and inner tortured soul and when we see it through the eyes of a child it is gut wrenching.

This present paper is an attempt to understand the character of Amir's father or Baba or as referred by Rahim Khan Toophan Agha (11) who is without doubt one of the most important characters in the novel and only in the last movement of the novel, the readers came

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Rereading The Kite Runner through Aristotle's Poetics

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Abstract

Khalid Hosseini is a well read novelist and his first novel *The Kite Runner* delves into not just turmoil that people and their lives were thrown into but also how an incident affected two boys on physical and psychological level. This paper analysis the character Amir and the story line from the perspective of what Aristotle spoke about plot and other elements in his *Poetics*. An attempt has also been made to see the psychological reasons for the characters behaviour towards different people and this behaviour is interpreted through Freud's Psychoanalytic Criticism. Many aspects like- guilt, shame, sin, religious bigotry, repentance and salvation are also talked upon with the behaviour of Amir as the eye of the storm.

Keywords: Guilt, Shame, Sin, Religious Bigotry, Repentance and Salvation, Aristotle, Poetics, Sigmund Freud, Psychology, Psychoanalysis.

"A boy who won't stand for him for himself becomes a man who can't stand up for anything" (Hosseini, 20)

When one reads *The Kite Runner* the reader comes across many lines and passages which end up like a mirror showing a reflection of the self the question which one asks himself asking turns out to be too self revealing and uncomfortable to answer no one likes to be cornered and no one in the least wants to encounter his past mistakes the guilt which haunts the night makes one and insomniac the opening lines of the novel are hard hitting taking the readers to the past of the central character Amir and his fretfulness and his present state of chaos I have become what I am today at the age of twelve. (Hosseini, 1) the guilt of what he had done in the past of fretted doing still case him and nearly thirty years after it happened, we find Amir peeking into the alley (Hosseini, 1) at his buried past which is clawing its way back into the present.

The kite runner has many autobiographical elements like Hosseini and his family seeking asylum in the U.S, Amir's favorite book is the Persian *Shahnama*, the description of Afghan people, Hazaras, the community at large and most importantly the kite flying festival but this is not an autobiographical novel in anyways though Amir was born in Kabul in Afghanistan later moved to the U.S and lived with his family just like the author. One can see with clarity the political background of the time lapse in Afghanistan and how the present day Afghanistan is the same as Amir and Khalid are finding it inhospitable and like a tourist in my own country, (Hosseini, 203)

Hosseini was an avid reader from his childhood like Amir and was influenced by many writer who's writing helped him to write better and become a novelist. The influence of great lighters like Salman Rushdie and jumpha Laheri is quite evident in the way that Hosseini creates and portrays each character in vivid detail. The novel was influenced by the news that the Taliban had banned kite flying in 1996 and

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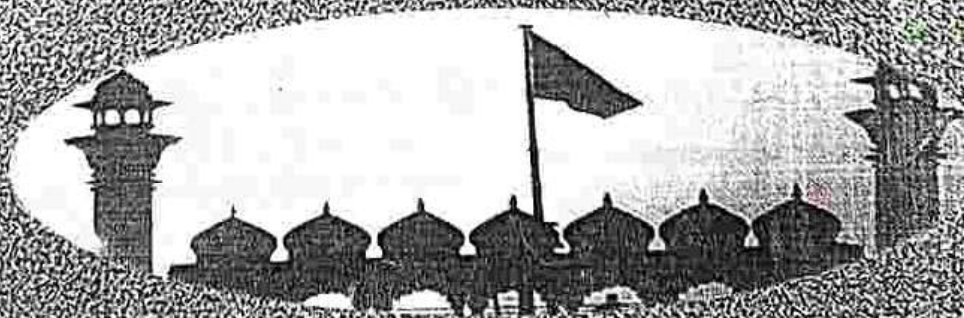


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History

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THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF JODHPUR RAJLOK BAHIS

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Rajasthan was rich in cultural and historical tradition and there king also protect and promote these cultural activities. In Marwar everyday's detail of event to be written in "Bahis". These Bahis are protected in Maharaja Mansingh Pustak Prakash Shroddh Kendra (Maharaja Man Singh Book Research Centre) which highlights the glimpses of history. This physical document gives details of religious festivals, heredity, clothes, jewelry and court of conduct. Please find detail in this lecture.

Details of Religious Festival:

RAKSHA BANDHAN FESTIVAL has given government facilitation in Jodhpur. On these events we found details in Daroga Dastari Bahi of Rkhi, coconut and rupee received from royal family married or unmarried princess like Shobhag Kunwar, Aanand Kunwar Bai and other princesses. In Rani Bhatyani Sahiba re Hath Kharch ri Bahi we found expenses made for sweets and rupees by Maharaja Shree Mansingh ji's Rani Bhatyani sahiba², Nagpanchami³, Goganavmi⁴, Janmasashtami⁵, Vatch Baras⁶. These all festival was celebrated with happiness. In royal family Ashvin Navratri festival, also found detail of Vijaydashmi ki Sawari⁷. Like this on Chetra Navratri, Maharani and Kuwarani sit in Palki and came to Doad Kangra ki Pole, on this occasion Royal family do weapons pooja and buffalo balidan.⁸

We also found detail of celebration of Diwali. First right of pouring of oil and blowing of Deepak was done by Pokran's Champawat Thakur. Followed by cabinet members pouring of oil. Once, on the occasion of Diwali festival Maharaja was not available in Jodhpur that time they out a "khanda" and do all works in front of Khanda and then put tilak on it

and do aarti of Khaneda.⁹

On Diwali festival businessman come to palace for gift (Najrana) for Mahraja detail found in "Kapdo ke kohar ki Bahi"¹⁰. Royal family also celebrates Holi festival. We also found detail of expenses made for Royal Officials party on Holi festival in "Maharaja Shree Mansingh ji ki Rani Bhatyani ki Hath khurch ri Bahi."¹¹ Amal ki Mnuhar (opium) and Khar Bhanjda (Bhikshi Mewal) on Akha teej details found in "Daroga Dastri Bahi."¹²

In "Kapdo Ke Kothar ki Bahi" we found detail of "Hari Probadhani Ekadashi".¹³

Pilgrim and donation and charity- Women of Royal family also involves in religious work, donation and charity and go for pilgrim as well as political involvement. In "Ganga Tirth Ri Bahi" we found detail of Maharaja Mansingh's Great Grand Mother Shree Panrai went for Ganga Bath at Hridwar. Where she made donation to Brahmin, while returning to Jodhpur she gifted bottle of Ganga Holi water to many temples. She also donated food and money to Brahmins.¹⁴

In Daroga Dastri Re Bahi it is clearly mentioned about the donation given in the time period of Shani dasha on Maharaja Umed Singh.¹⁵

We also found detail of Maharaja Takhat singh's Rani Devdi spend money on various pooja samagri, clothes of God and Goddesses, donation and food of Brahmins on the various festivals of bruhmins. This is mentioned in "Dharam punya khate Re Bahi".¹⁶

In the dynasty of Maharaj Vijay Singh various clothes and precious stone Jewellery was donated to God Shri

Krishna by King as mentioned in "Shri Thakurji ke Abhushano Re Bahi".¹⁷

In "Bavdi Khudai Re Bahi" we found detail of Maharaja Mansingh's Great grandmother Shree Panrai planted garden and made Bavdi which shows the concerned nature of Rani Panrai.¹⁸

Maharani Teeja Bhatyani sahiba, rani of Maharaja Mansingh also lead spiritual life as in Bahi it is mentioned the name and attendance of workers, and money spend on the time of temple construction of Thakurji.¹⁹

In "Kaleen bahiyo" we found detail of Maharaja Thakur Singh constructed sarowar and reconstructed various God and Goddesses temples.²⁰

In "Kapdo ke Kothar Bahi" it is mentioned that Royal families spend lot of money on pilgrimage of priests. For various occasions they gave clothes, kesar, kapur and also gave money for temples.²¹

In "Kothar rie Hazariya Re Bahi" it is mentioned that clothes were stitched for the priests of temples at the time of Maharaja Bheem Singh ji.²² On the occasion of Moon eclipse there is description of donation of clothes.²³

Cultural Customs- there were specific cultures of Royal family. In Marwari language Pregnant Rani was called as "Abheer". Maharaja Vijay Singh was married to Inder Bhanot and she was five months pregnant and the occasion was celebrated on the delivery time. On this occasion "Gud" was distributed to the Royal workers. Specific prayers were organized towards God and Goddesses on this occasion. There is also description of various food materials which were given after delivery time to mother.

On the birth occasion of Prince Chiman singh, son of Indar Bhanot sweets, money, clothes and various villages were distributed. Prisoners were released from the prison.²⁴ In "Maharaja Vijay Singh Re Rani Indra kanwar Re Bahi" the "Dhoond" occasion is also mentioned. The family members of Rani and other queens gave clothes, gifts and also who joined the Dhoond Occasion they were gifted money and sweets.²⁵

On the Khaveer utsav of Maharaj kumar Chiman singh, on various holyplaces like Nagdechi, Hinglaj,

Chamunda coconuts and money was paid as homage.

Prayers of Lokdevta- According to Bahi Chaman Singh were cursed by Auri and Sheel mata three times. First on Samwat 1831, second on samwat 1835 and third on samwat 1838 he suffered from small pox. King and queen conducted specific prayers to Sheetla mata with clothes, chattar and jewelry etc.²⁶

Anniversary- In "Daroga Dastri Re Bahi" on the time of Maharaja Vijay singh and Maharaja Bheem singh they celebrate their birthday from one day before their birthday. At the time of Maharaja Umed singh "Tope" was banned but Maharaja Hanwant singh celebrated his birthday very uniquely. Birthday of female members were also mentioned in this Bahi". Rs. 220 was spend on the birthday of Maharaja Sardar singh ji's son Sumer singh.²⁷

Janam Kundaliya-At the time of Maharaj shree Takhat singh ji, in "Janam kundaliya Re Bahi" there is description of kundalis in samskrit language of Maharaja Takhat singh ji, Pad dayat ji, Maharaj kumar and rajkumariya. It may be helpful for the recent astrology researches.²⁸

Rajtilak- In Maharaj Sardar singh ji "Rajtilak Re Bahi" there is description of money and gold coins spend on Maharaja Sardar Singh Raj tilak.²⁹

Marriage Rituals- In Maharaja Mansingh Pustak Prakash the very ancient Bahi is related to the marriage of Suraj Kunwar, daughter of Ajeet singh ji in samwat 1776 (1719 E.) In this Bahi there is description of money spend on the marriage of Suraj Kunwar, Dugther of Maharja Ajeet singh , Abhaya Kunwar, Seere kunwar, daughter of Maharaja Man singhji , Udai Kunwar; swaroopkunwar etc. There is also a detailed knowledge of various cultures, customs followed in marriage by royal families. Various types of jewelery was given to Suraj Kunwar like Nath, Navsarhan, Kakan, Tika, Bitiya, Ghadiya, Dugdugi judav etc. in all these types of jewelry were studded by diamond and panna.³⁰ Maharaja Vijay Singh Re Rani Indra Kunwar Re Bahi also mention the various cultures of marriages in detail.³¹

There is also description of marriage rituals in Swaroop Kunwar (Baiji of Maharaja Mansingh) K Vivah Re Bahi³² and Murdhar Kunwar (sister of Maharaja Umed singh ji) re Vivah Re Bahi³³.

In Shri Mansinghji sahib's Pad dayat Panrai Re Bahi

there is description of Pali's Mahajan Agarchand Sancheti's daughter Melitab marriage. This also shows that there were very close relations between royal families and big Mahajan families. They spend money on the occasion of marriages etc."

According to Maharaja Takhat Singh Re Rani Rannwat Re Bahin Re vivah Re Bahi it is known that queen send all the marriage materials from the royal families on the occasion of their sister's marriage."

In Vivah Re Bahi from 1796 to 1929 from Maharaja Suraj Singh to Maharaja Takhat Singh, there is detailed description of marriage of all the kings and prince. In this main description is about the marriage of Maharaja Takhat Singh, who send his khande (sword) and his khande was married with Pratap Kunwar, daughter of Raja of Jannagar Ridmal ji. We get knowledge of Khanda marriage from this Bahi."

Death Rituals- We get information about the death rituals and donation given at this time from Devlok huva Re Bahi³⁸, Thade Re Bahi of Maharaja Jaswant Singh ji³⁹, Maharaja Man Singh ji re Pad dayat Shree Chota Roopjati ji devlok huya utha Re Bahi⁴⁰.

Bahi related to clothes and jewellery- There are many Bahis which are related to the clothes and jewellery of royal families which may be important for the researches.

In the Kapdo re Kothar Re chittiya Re Bahi, it is mentioned about the village Medta Pargana, part of Jodhpur that the earning gain by cutting Pala is deposited in clothes storage at the time of Maharaja Man Singh⁴¹. One other Bahi describes the names and savings of farmers of the dependent villages of Jodhpur Maharaja i.e. Jetaran, Santru, Mogda, Ratmudiya, Sojat, Asotara, Moru etc⁴².

In "Kapdo re Kothar re jama Kharchari Re Bahi" there is description of buying of clothes at the time of Maharaja Takhat Singh⁴³. Names were also mentioned of the shopkeeper like Jaipuriya Mammal, Seth Radhaki, Seth Pratapmal, Raghunath and Surana etc. from which the materials were bought."

There were also Bahis in which there is description of tailors who stitch the clothes and their salary and dye of the clothes." Various names of clothes were mentioned like Pagh Pench, Turra Kilangi, Keemkhap Than, Zari than, Sada Than, Girdi than, Naurangzebi Than, Cheent Than, Kudta Than, Sela

Ksurnal Than, Maimal Than, Dariput Than, Balabanghi Sela Than, Vagha, Pectamber Gotida Sarees, Ghagra, Kanchaliyo, KorGota and Gold Badlai kor, Resha Goda to, Rkhat kor Reshami, Palakhi Re Sajadi etc. in Kothar Taluke Jama Kharch Re Bahi."

At the time of Maharaja Man Singh Bahis related to jewelry is also important. There is description of jewelry like Sirpench, Dugda, Kantha, Punachiya, Charan, Beeti, Bor, Seesphora, Chandrama Teeka, Baliya, Morpankh, Karanphool.

Jhumra Dawni, Timadiya laa, Jooradiya, Gharkada, Kankan, Bhawariya, Aad etc."

At the time of Maharaja Takhat Singh there are bahis which mention the cost of jewelry, types of jewelry, name of jewelers, and various details about jewelry."

In the dynasty of Maharaja Vijay Singh there are important Bahis which give important knowledge about various facts about jewelry. Bahis are Jawahrat Re Bahi⁴⁴, Barta Banawan Wala Krigar re Khata Re Bahi⁴⁵, Sona Rakma Re Baha. Recent researchers may get help from these bahis.

It is concluded that from all these Bahis we get all the information about occasions, festivals and various clothes and jewelry which were wear on these occasions and they are original documents which help to understand culture, customs, and Rajasthan cultures.

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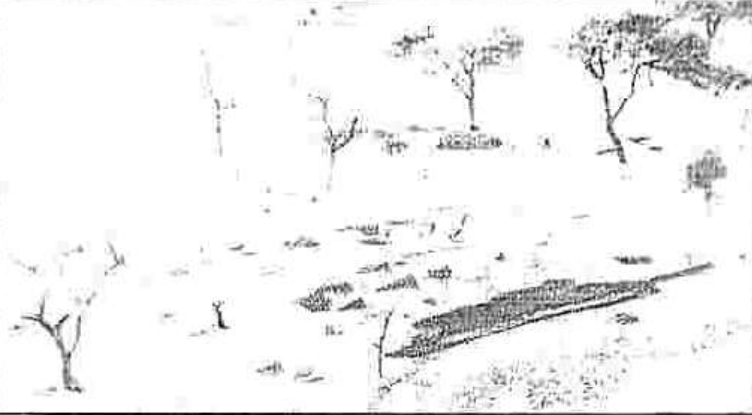
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साहित्य संस्थान

इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ राजस्थान स्टडीज

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पुरंजयसिंह राठौर

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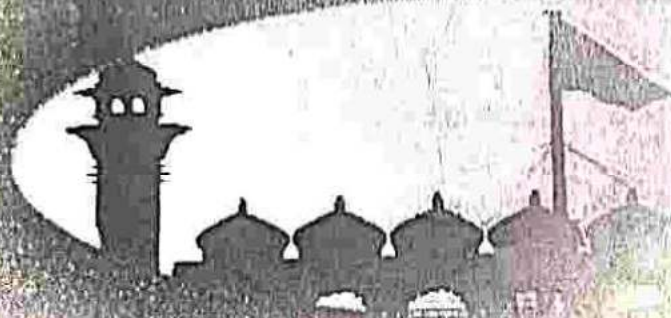


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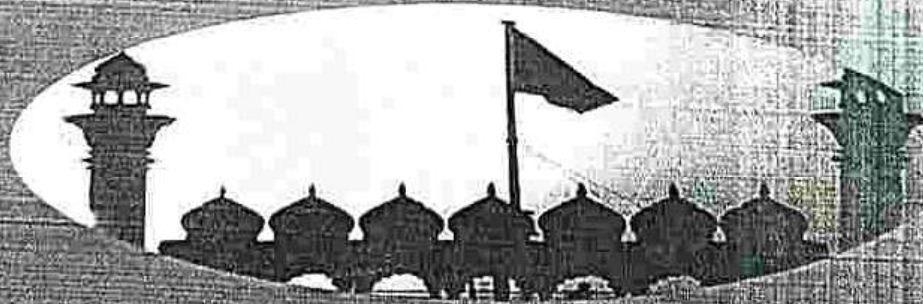


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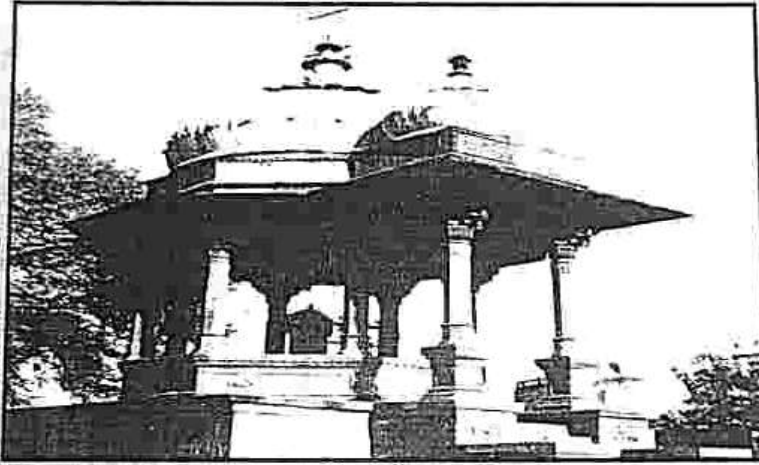
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डॉ० रश्मि मीना *

आभानेरी राजस्थान के दौसा जिले में स्थित एक गाँव है, जो जयपुर से 95 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर जयपुर-आगरा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (नं. 11) पर स्थित है। 'आभानेरी' या 'आभानगरी' चौहान वंशी निकुंभ राजपूतों की राजधानी थी, जिन्होंने बाद में अलवर बसाया। यह स्थल इसके स्थापत्य कला एवं पुरातात्विक अवशेषों के लिए प्रसिद्ध है जो हमें हमारे गौरवशाली इतिहास और संस्कृति की याद दिलाते हैं। मुख्यतया यहाँ स्थित दो महत्वपूर्ण पुरा अवशेष 'चाँद बावड़ी' एवं 'हर्षत माता का मंदिर' विशेष ऐतिहासिक महत्व रखते हैं, जिनका निर्माण संभवतः 8वीं शताब्दी ईस्वी में किया गया था।¹ ये दोनों ही स्मारक गुप्तोत्तरकाल की कला का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। निकुंभ राजा 'चन्द्र' जिसे स्थानीय भाषा में 'चाँद राजा' के नाम से जाना जाता था, स्थापत्य कला प्रेमी था और उसके शासनकाल में ही हर्षत माता मंदिर और चाँद बावड़ी का निर्माण करवाया गया।²

महामेरु शैली का यह पूर्वाभिमुख हर्षत माता का मंदिर एक चबूतरे पर बनाया गया है जिसका बाहरी आयाम पूर्व से पश्चिम की तरफ 191'-3" एवं उत्तर से दक्षिण की तरफ 144'-3" है।³ इसके पूर्वी भाग में मंदिर तक पहुँचने के लिए सीढ़ियाँ बनी हुई हैं। मंदिर जमीन से 20 फीट की उँचाई पर स्थित है। मंदिर और जमीन के मध्य दो और चबूतरे बने हुए हैं। ऐसा माना जाता है कि इनपर अन्य देवी-देवताओं के मंदिर बने हुए थे जो कि मुख्य मंदिर को चारों तरफ से घेरे हुए थे। मुख्य मंदिर के सामने मण्डप और सभा भवन बने हुए हैं। मंदिर योजना पंचरथ, गर्भगृह, प्रदक्षिणापथ युक्त है। मंदिर की दीवारों पर देवी-देवताओं की आकर्षक प्रतिमाएं उकेरी गई हैं। गर्भगृह एवं मण्डप गुम्बदाकार छत युक्त है।

मंदिर में माँ दुर्गा की खड़ी हुई प्रतिमा है, जिसे 'हर्षत माता' कहा जाता है। इसे 'खुशी' और 'उल्लास' का मंदिर भी कहा जाता है, क्योंकि राजा चाँद का मानना था कि हर्षत माता के आशीर्वाद से ही उनके नगर में खुशी

*सहायक आचार्य, इतिहास विभाग, जयनारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर (राजस्थान)

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May 2016 - October 2016

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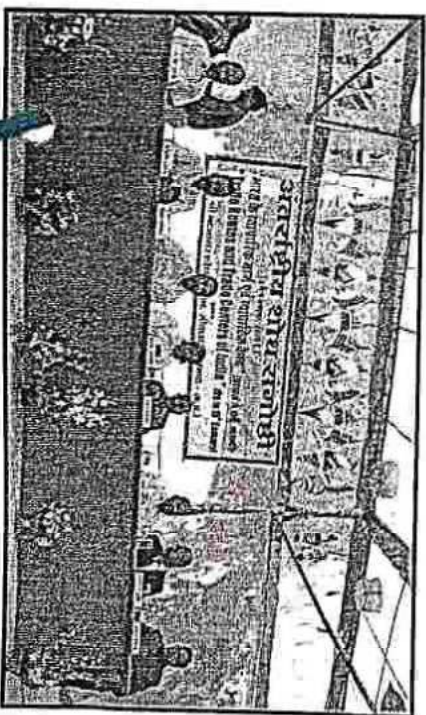
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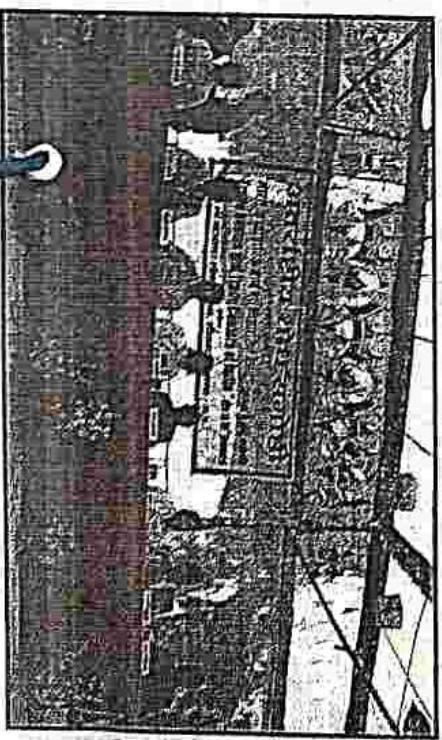
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श्री नन्दगार शोध संस्थान, सीतामऊ के तत्कालीन में दिनांक 2-4 अक्टूबर, 2015 ई. को "Trade Routes and Trade Centers in India (Up to 19th Century)" भारत के व्यापारिक मार्ग एवं व्यापारिक केन्द्र (प्रारम्भ से 19 वीं शताब्दी तक) विषय पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शोध संगोष्ठी का आयोजन किया गया था। इस त्रिदिवसीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शोध संगोष्ठी में भारत के 13 प्रांतों - जम्मू कश्मीर, पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली, उत्तराखण्ड, उत्तरप्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, छत्तीसगढ़ एवं USA आदि से 175 विद्वानों ने भाग लिया। जिसमें कुल 8 सत्रों में 90 शोध पत्रों का वाचन किया गया। उक्त वाचन किए गये शोध पत्रों में से 12 शोध पत्र अप्रकाशित रहे।

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भरतपुर राज्य की स्थापना 1734 ई. में राजा बदनसिंह के नेतृत्व में हुई। उनके पुत्र मुरतमल को 1750 ई. में मुगल सम्राट अहमदशाह बहादुर (1748-54) ने राजा की उपाधि एवं भरतपुर को स्वतंत्र राज्य का दर्जा प्रदान किया। 19वीं शताब्दी में मराठा आक्रमणों, सामन्ती विद्रोहों, अंग्रेजी विस्तारवादी नीतियों एवं राजनीतिक एवं आर्थिक अस्थिरता से जस्त होकर राजपूताना की अन्य रियासतों के समान ही भरतपुर रियासत के तत्कालीन शासक रणजीतसिंह ने 1803 ई. में ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी के साथ मैत्री संधि की।¹

20वीं शताब्दी में भरतपुर रियासत में किसान आन्दोलनों की शुरुआत हुई। 1927 में भरतपुर के शासक किशनसिंह के विरुद्ध किसान आन्दोलन उग्र हो गये और 1 अप्रैल से 15 अप्रैल 1927 के मध्य अनेक किसान समाजों का आयोजन किया गया। इसी वर्ष भरतपुर में पं. गौरी शंकर धीराचंद ओझा की अध्यक्षता में हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का 17वाँ अधिवेशन आयोजित हुआ, जिसमें विश्व कवि रविन्द्रनाथ टैगोर, मदनमोहन मालवीय, सेठ जमना लाल बजाज भी शामिल हुए और भरतपुर नरेश ने उन्हें अपना मुख्य अतिथि बनाया। परिणामस्वरूप जहाँ एक तरफ ब्रिटिश सरकार भरतपुर नरेश से नाराज हुई, वहीं दूसरी ओर भरतपुर के किसान नेताओं को इन राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं से मिलने का सौभाग्य मिला। परिणामस्वरूप भरतपुर किसान आन्दोलन प्रबल हुआ और राजा किशनसिंह ने जनता को शासन में भागीदार बनाना स्वीकार किया। ब्रिटिश सरकार ने 1928 में किशनसिंह को पद से हटाकर रामरत प्रशासनिक अधिकार ब्रिटिश दीवान मैकेन्जी को सौंप दिये।² 1 फरवरी 1928 को मैकेन्जी भरतपुर राज्य का सर्वेसर्वा बन गया।

मैकेन्जी ने सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता श्री जगन्नाथ दास अधिकारी को भरतपुर से निकाल दिया। सन् 1929 में भरतपुर 'लोक परिषद्' की स्थापना हुई, जिसका अधिवेशन भरतपुर में होना तय हुआ। मैकेन्जी ने ठाकुर देशराज, एसोसिएसन के अध्यक्ष गोपीलाल यादव के गिरफ्तारी वारंट जारी किये और गयाप्रसाद चौधरी एवं लाला गंगासहाय के मकानों की तलाशी ली गई। मैकेन्जी की इन दमनकारी नीतियों ने राजनीतिक चेतना को और अधिक फैलाया।

सितम्बर, 1937 को एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल जवाहर लाल नेहरू से भरतपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर मिला और उनकी सलाह पर 1938 में हरिपुरा कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के उपरान्त भरतपुर में 'प्रजामण्डल' की स्थापना की गई। गोपीलाल यादव को अध्यक्ष, कृष्ण लाल जोशी को सचिव, जुगल किशोर चतुर्वेदी को सह-सचिव और आदित्येन्द्र को कोषाध्यक्ष निर्वाचित किया गया।³ इसी वर्ष इसने प्रसिद्ध साम्यवादी नेता एम.एन.राय की अध्यक्षता में पूर्वी राजस्थान की जनता का एक राजनीतिक सम्मेलन आयोजित किया। इस बीच भरतपुर प्रजामण्डल के कार्यकर्ता अपनी सरकार से प्रजामण्डल को मान्यता प्रदान कराने का अनुरोध करते रहे। जब सफलता नहीं मिली तो 9 अप्रैल, 1939 को ठाकुर देशराज की धर्मपत्नी श्रीमती त्रिवेणी देवी के नेतृत्व में सरकार को चेतावनी दी गई कि सरकार या तो एक माह में प्रजामण्डल को मान्यता प्रदान करे अन्यथा संघर्ष के लिए तैयार हो जाए।

सरकार द्वारा इस मांग पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाने पर अप्रैल, 1939 में भरतपुर में सत्याग्रह प्रारम्भ हुआ। भरतपुर के विभिन्न नगरों में सभाएँ आयोजित की गईं। सरकार ने दमनवादी तलाशा और लगभग 473 व्यक्ति बंदी बना लिए गए जैसे- ठाकुर देशराज, श्री किशनलाल जोशी, गौरीशंकर मिसल, बनश्याम शर्मा आदि। महिला कार्यकर्ता भी गिरफ्तार हुईं। 25 अक्टूबर, 1939 को सरकार ने प्रजामण्डल को मान्यता प्रदान की और इसका नाम 'प्रजा परिषद्' कर दिया गया। इसका उद्देश्य सार्वजनिक शिकायतों और कठिनाईयों को प्रस्तुत करना, प्रशासनिक सुधार की वकालत करना तथा जनमत को शिक्षित करना रखे गये।⁴ की और से समझौते पर मास्टर आदित्येन्द्र, पं. रेवतीशरण शर्मा, गोकुल वर्मा,

ठाकुर देशराज एवं गोपीलाल यादव ने हस्ताक्षर किये। सरकार की तरफ से भरतपुर राज्य के प्रेसिडेंट रिचर्ड टोटेनहोम ने हस्ताक्षर किये।

परिषद् ने 27 अगस्त से 2 सितम्बर 1940 तक एक राष्ट्रीय सप्ताह मनाया जिसमें विभिन्न प्रस्ताव पारित किये गये जिनमें उत्तरदायी प्रशासन की स्थापना भी शामिल थी। इसने पहला राजनीतिक सम्मेलन 30 दिसम्बर 1940 से 1 जनवरी 1941 तक जयनारायण व्यास की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित करवाया। भरतपुर में उत्तरदायी शासन की स्थापना के उद्देश्य से 1941 में नगरपालिका चुनाव हुए जिसमें प्रजा परिषद् ने भी भाग लिया। इस चुनाव में 10 सीटों में से तीन सीटों पर प्रजापरिषद् के बाबू राजबहादुर, अमरसिंह चतुर्वेदी और युगल किशोर चतुर्वेदी ने विजय प्राप्त की।

8 अगस्त, 1942 को बम्बई में अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी की बैठक में 'भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन' का प्रस्ताव पारित होते ही पूरे भारत में हड़ताल, प्रदर्शन, जुलूसों का आयोजन होने लगा, जिनसे देशी रियासतें भी अछूती नहीं रही। सम्पूर्ण भरतपुर रियासत में 10 अगस्त, 1942 को हड़ताल रखने की घोषणा की गई। भरतपुर शहर, समस्त कस्बे और बहुत से गांवों में हड़तालें रखी गईं। इसके साथ ही नगरपालिका में प्रजा परिषद् के तीन सदस्यों ने इस्तीफा दे दिया।⁵ मास्टर आदित्येन्द्र को कुम्हेर के निकट, रेवतीशरण शर्मा, जगतपत सिंह, युगल किशोर चतुर्वेदी, ठाकुर जीवाराम व रमेश स्वामी को भुसावर में गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया।

अगस्त, 1942 में ही एक सभा का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें लगभग 1200 लोगों ने भागीदारी की। श्रीमती सरस्वती बोहरा ने इस सभा को सम्बोधित करते हुए लोगों से अहिंसक बने रहने की अपील की, साथ ही महिलाओं को विशेष रूप से सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा कि जिस प्रकार पुरुष देश की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए त्याग कर रहे हैं, उन्हें भी यह कार्य करना चाहिए।⁶

विद्यार्थियों ने भी इस आन्दोलन में भागीदारी निभाई। उन्होंने शहर के प्रमुख प्रतिष्ठानों और दुकानों को बन्द करवाया। सरस्वती बोहरा और युगल किशोर चतुर्वेदी की पत्नी शांति देवी, जो कि आर्य समाज कन्या विद्यालय, भरतपुर की प्रिंसिपल थी और दो छोटी लड़कियाँ एक दल का नेतृत्व कर रही थी। ये कांग्रेस के झण्डे हाथों में लिसे हुए देशभक्ति के नारे लगा रही थी। पुलिस के लिए यह आश्चर्यजनक था, क्योंकि 1939 के बाद पहली बार कांग्रेस के झण्डे का प्रयोग किया गया था।⁷ प्रजापरिषद् के कार्यकर्ता के गांव-गांव में जनजागृति हेतु घूमने लगे। भरतपुर सरकार ने प्रजा परिषद् पर शासन के विरुद्ध नफरत और हिकारत पैदा करने का आरोप लगाकर सत्याग्रह को अवैध घोषित कर दिया।

भरतपुर के कुछ दर्जियों ने सैनिक वर्दी की सिलाई का ठेका ले रखा था। भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन के कारण प्रजा परिषद् की कार्यकर्ता शांतिदेवी और किरणदेवी ने इन दर्जियों की दुकानों पर जाकर उन्हें चेतावनी दी कि वे एक सप्ताह के भीतर ठेका छोड़ दे, अन्यथा उन्हें बुरे परिणाम भुगतने पड़ेंगे।⁸ शांतिदेवी जनता से जाति, पंथ, धर्म सम्प्रदाय के भेदभाव से ऊपर उठकर गांधीजी और सरोजिनी नायडू तथा अन्य लोगों के समान देश की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए संघर्ष करने की अपील कर रही थी।⁹

16 अगस्त, 1942 को महादेव देसाई की मृत्योपरान्त सरस्वती बोहरा के नेतृत्व में एक श्रृद्धांजली सभा आयोजित की गई, जिसमें सरकार पर आरोप लगाया गया कि उन्होंने महादेव जी को समुचित चिकित्सा उपचार नहीं दिलाया। 22 अगस्त, 1942 को आयोजित एक सभा में भरतपुर महाराजा पर 1939 के समझौते का उल्लंघन करने का आरोप लगाया गया, क्योंकि महाराजा ने यह घोषणा की थी कि- "प्रजा परिषद् को कांग्रेस की शाखा बताया जा रहा है। शासन को मांग पूरी न करने पर अहिंसात्मक आन्दोलन की धमकी दी जा रही है। यह सब मेरे शासन व प्रजापरिषद् के 1939 के समझौते की शर्तों के बिल्कुल विपरीत है। यह सब कानून तोड़कर अशांति फैलाने के लिए किया जा रहा है। इसलिए मेरे शासन ने प्रजापरिषद् को भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्य संचालन से रोक दिया है। मैं सर्वसाधारण और कतिपय कार्यकर्ताओं को सूचित कर देना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी प्रकार से कानून भंग करने का प्रयत्न करने पर कठिन दण्ड दिये जाने पर हमें मजबूर होना पड़ेगा।"¹⁰

पुलिस अब प्रमुख आन्दोलनकारियों को गिरफ्तार करके जेल में बंद कर रही थी। मास्टर आदित्येन्द्र के अनुसार इसके विरोध में भरतपुर रियासत के 15-20 कस्बों एवं लगभग 100 गांवों में सभाओं एवं हड़तालों का आयोजन होता

रहा। मास्टर आदलतन्द्र साहब लगभग 500 व्यापक गिरफ्तार कर जेल में डाल दिये गये। आन्दोलन पूरे अगस्त-सितम्बर मास में सक्रिय रहा। भरतपुर में जनता उत्तरदायी शासन की मांग के साथ ही "अंग्रेजों भारत छोड़ो" के नारे लगा रही थी। महिलाओं ने भी अब राजनीतिक चेतना आने लगी थी।¹¹ 27 अगस्त, 1942 को सरस्वती बोंहरा को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। जिसके विरोध में सराफा व्यापारियों, कपड़ा व्यापारियों ने अपनी दुकानें बंद रखी। 8 सितम्बर को शांतिदेवी ने अपने पद से त्यागपत्र दे दिया। हिन्दी में छपे हुए क्रांतिकारी पोस्टर पूरे शहर में बाँटे गए। बगाना में एक सभा का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें लगभग 800 लोग शामिल हुए। इस सभा में शांतिदेवी ने महिलाओं से इस आंदोलन में शामिल होने की अपील की। विद्यार्थियों ने भी इस आंदोलन में भागलपूर्ण भागीदारी निभाई। वे विभिन्न जुनूसों में राष्ट्रवादी नारे लगाते हुए अपने स्कूल, कॉलेजों के सामने धरना-प्रदर्शन करते थे तथा गली-मोहल्लों में जाकर इस आंदोलन का प्रचार-प्रसार करते थे। शांतिदेवी ने भी विद्यार्थियों से पढ़ाई छोड़कर देश की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए आगे आने की अपील की।¹²

20 सितम्बर को भरतपुर नंदबई, गैर में प्रभात फेरी निकाली गई जिसमें समाज के सभी वर्गों- विद्यार्थियों, किसानों, सरकारी कर्मचारियों से नीकरी छोड़कर आन्दोलन में शामिल होने का आहवान किया गया। मुसतावर में एक सभा का आयोजन किशोरी लाल व शांतिदेवी के नेतृत्व में किया गया। इस सभा में तेरह व्यक्तियों ने सत्याग्रह के लिए अपना नाम लिखवाया।

1942 में जन्माष्टमी के अवसर पर भरतपुर में बाढ़ आ गई। प्रजापरिषद् ने कुछ समय के लिए सत्याग्रह को स्थगित कर दिया और बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता में जुट गए। बाढ़ के साथ मलेरिया का भी प्रकोप हुआ। 233 सितम्बर 1942 को प्रजापरिषद् ने आन्दोलन पूरी तरह समाप्त कर दिया।¹³ श्रीम ही दीवान के.पी.एस. मेनन ने आन्दोलनकारियों से समझौता वार्ता आरम्भ की जो उन्नीस दिनों तक चली। इस वार्ता के आधार पर 39 अक्टूबर, 1942 को दो बंदियों के अलावा समस्त राजनैतिक कैदियों को रिहा कर दिया गया। भरतपुर के तत्कालीन राजा वृजेन्द्र सिंह ने 19 अक्टूबर, 1942 को दशहरा दरबार के अवसर पर घोषणा की कि केन्द्रीय सलाहकार समिति के स्थान पर जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा निर्वाचित 'श्री ब्रज जया प्रतिनिधि समिति' नामक जन व्यवस्थापिका सभा का गठन किया जाएगा। 1 जनवरी 1943 को प्रजा परिषद् ने स्वतन्त्रता दिवस मनाया।¹⁴ प्रजापरिषद् अभी सक्रिय रूप से सभाएँ कर रही थी एवं राज्य में उत्तरदायी शासन की स्थापना एवं विदेशी शासन के अन्त एवं हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता के लिए प्रयत्नरत थी।

भरतपुर प्रजा परिषद् के 1945 के अधिवेशन में देशी राज्य लोक परिषद् के सचिव जय नारायण व्यास ने भी भाग लिया। उन्होंने अपने उद्घाटन भाषण में व्यक्त मताधिकार पर आधारित उत्तरदायी शासन की स्थापना करने एवं अनाज एवं कपड़ा वितरण में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार की निष्पक्ष जांच की मांग रखी। इसी सम्मेलन के दौरान एक महिला सम्मेलन भी हुआ, जिसकी अध्यक्षता बसन्ती देवी ने की थी। इस सम्मेलन में युगलकिशोर चतुर्वेदी की पत्नी जमुनादेवी ने अपने वक्तव्य में स्त्री शिक्षा और खादी के प्रयोग पर जोर दिया। 1945 में 'राजपूताना विद्यार्थी कांग्रेस' का उदय हुआ। इसकी भरतपुर में आयोजित हुई बैठक में कार्यसमिति द्वारा सुशीला व्यास को मंत्री पद के लिए चुना गया। 6 अप्रैल, 1946 को भरतपुर में राष्ट्रीय सप्ताह मनाया गया जिसमें पुरुषों के साथ-साथ महिलाओं ने भी भाग लिया। चरखे पर सूत कातने को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए आयोजित चरखा प्रतियोगिता में प्रथम पुरस्कार माणिक्यलाल, द्वितीय पुरस्कार श्रीमती भगवती देवी को, तृतीय पुरस्कार किरणदेवी को एवं चतुर्थ पुरस्कार शांतिदेवी को दिया गया।¹⁵

भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन समाप्त होने के पश्चात् भी भरतपुर प्रजा परिषद् निरन्तर सक्रिय रही। जनवरी 1947 में महाराजा वृजेन्द्र सिंह के जन्मोत्सव पर बीकानेर के शासक शार्दूलसिंह भारत के भूतपूर्व वायसराय लार्ड वेवल एवं देवास के शासक को आमंत्रित किया गया तथा इस अवसर पर उन्होंने वेवलदेव शील में जलमूर्तियों के शिकार के प्रबंध हेतु आम जनता पर अनेक अत्याचार किये। भरतपुर प्रजापरिषद्, जर्मींदार किसान सभा व मुस्लिम लीग ने सम्मिलित रूप से इस अत्याचार का विरोध किया तथा 'वेवल वापस जाओ' के नारे लगाए। 15 जनवरी 1947 को भरतपुर शहर में धारा 144 लगा दी गई। जिसके विरोध में सत्याग्रह किया गया। अखिल भारतीय उेशी राज्य लोक परिषद् के एक अधिवेशन में 28 जनवरी, 1947 को राजपूताना के सभी राज्यों में 'भरतपुर दिवस' मनाने का निर्णय लिया गया। 5 फरवरी 1947

को 'भरतपुर राज्य में प्रजा परिषद् के निर्देशन में 'वेगार विरोधी दिवस' मनाया गया। भरतपुर महाराजा ने 5 अगस्त, 1947 को अधिकांश राजबंदियों को रिहा कर दिया।¹⁶

स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् भरतपुर प्रजा परिषद् ने भी स्वतन्त्रता समारोह मनाया और शहर के पोस्ट ऑफिस पर तिरंगा फहराया गया। 3 अक्टूबर 1947 को भरतपुर महाराजा ने एक जनसभा में लोकप्रिय मंत्रिमण्डल बनाने और उसमें चार मंत्रियों को शामिल करने की घोषणा की। साथ ही 11 सदस्यों की एक समिति बनायी गयी, जिसमें सभी दलों के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल किया गया। इसका कार्य राज्य के लिए संविधान का प्रारूप तैयार करना था। किन्तु प्रजा परिषद् इससे सन्तुष्ट नहीं थी। अन्त में दिसम्बर, 1947 में प्रजापरिषद् के दो मन्त्रियों आदित्येन्द्र और गोपीलाल यादव, हिन्दु महासभा के हिरदत्त शर्मा और जमींदार किसान सभा के ठाकुर देशराज को मंत्रिमण्डल में शामिल किया गया। तीन माह बाद 18 मार्च, 1948 को भरतपुर राज्य के मतस्य संघ में विलय के साथ ही भरतपुर प्रजा परिषद् के राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में अहम योगदान का अध्याय सफलतापूर्वक समाप्त हो गया।

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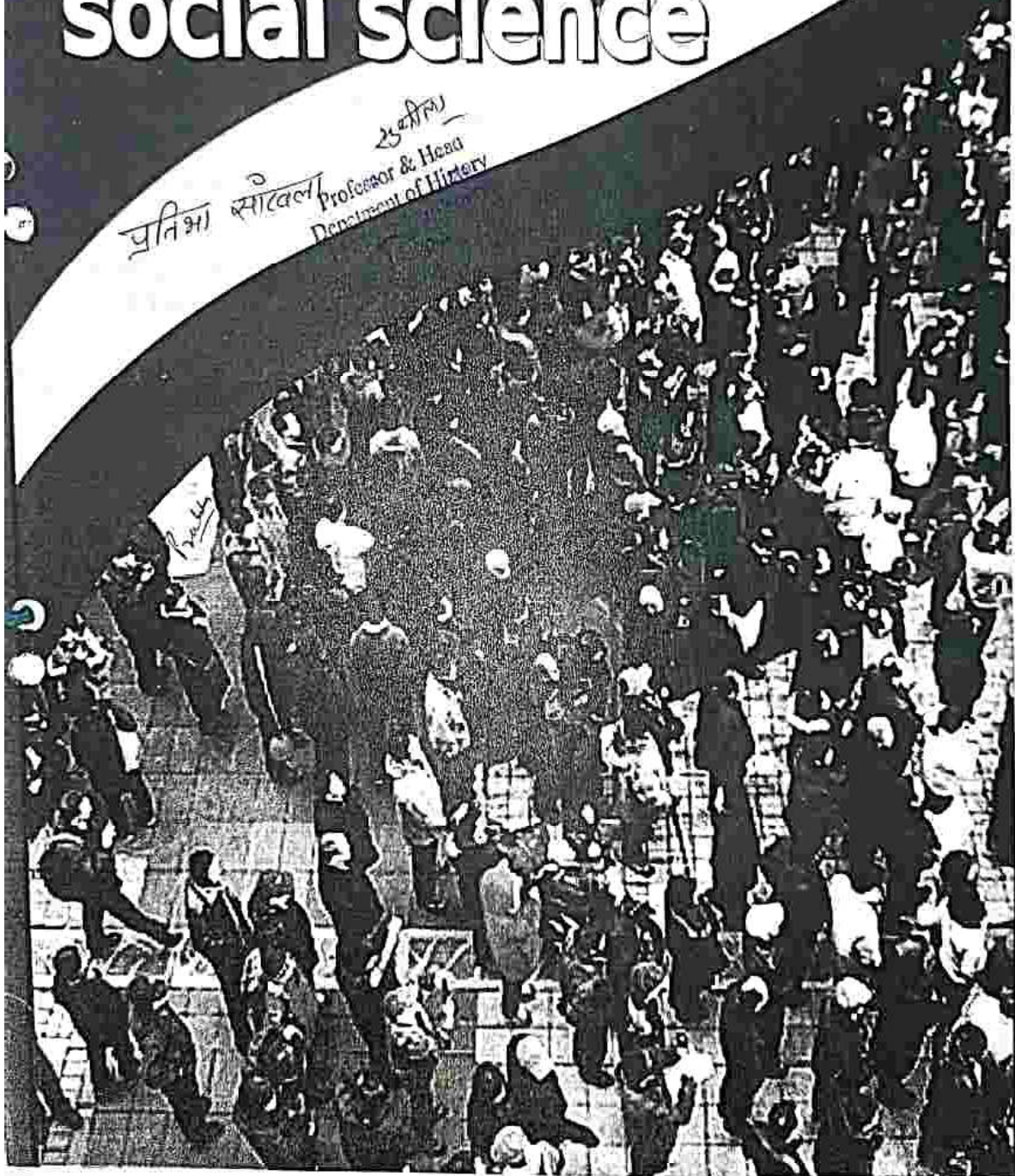
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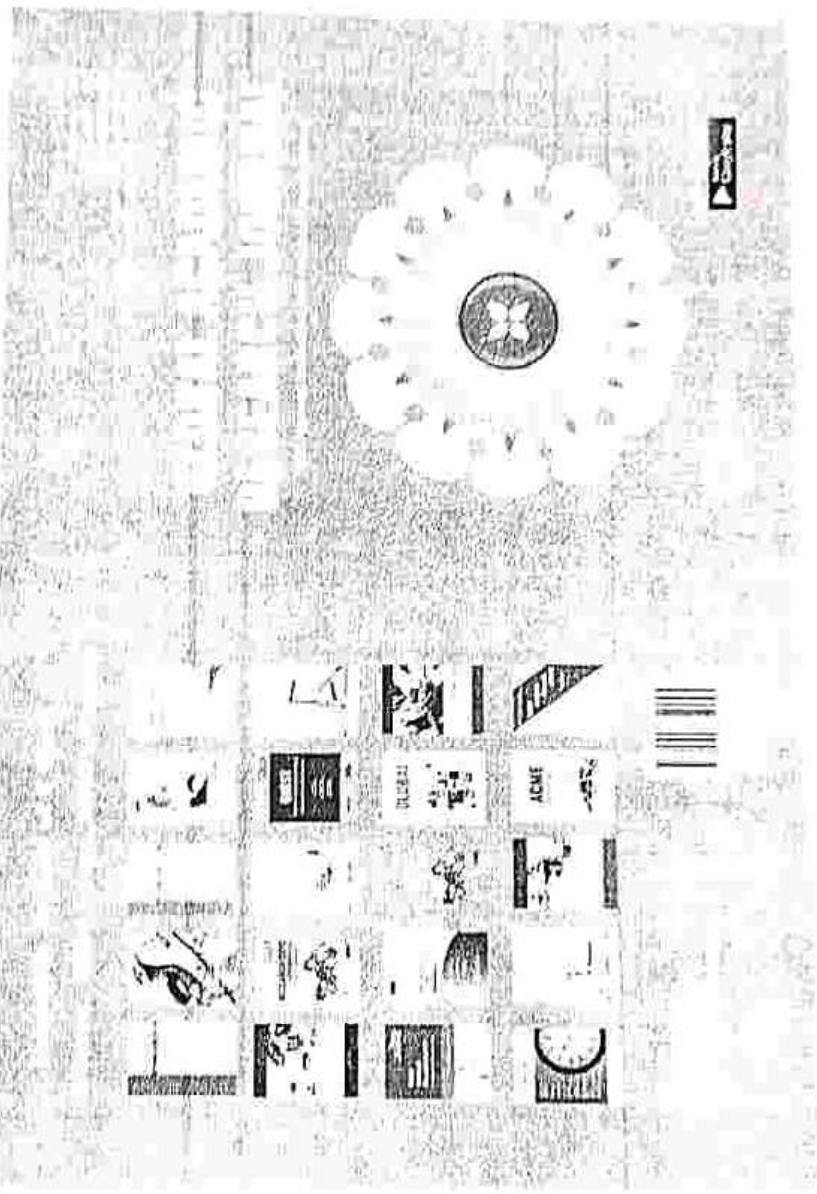
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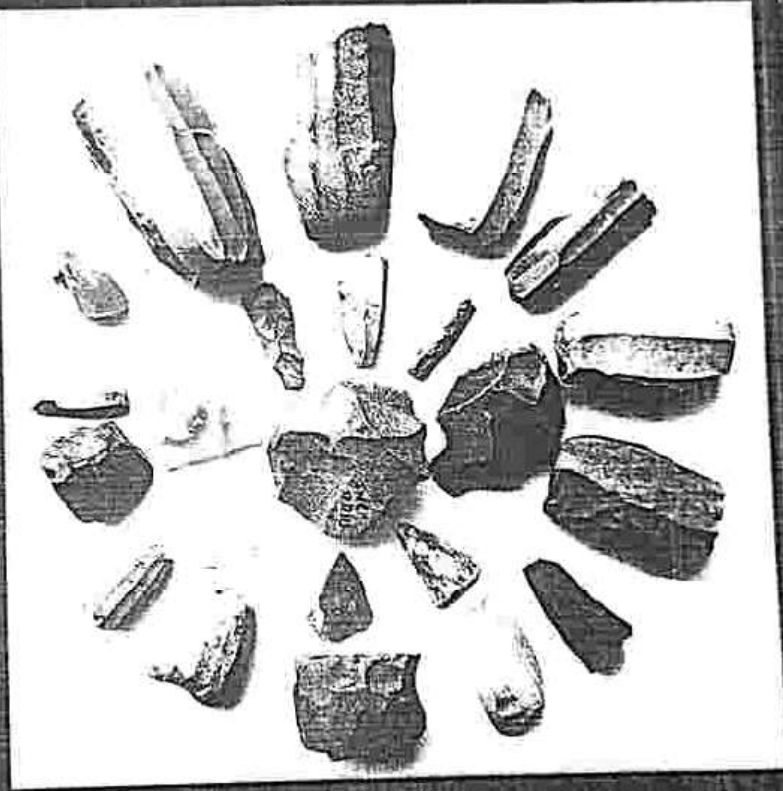
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गणेश गजलभार्गव पटेल और भारतीय राजनीति

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सारुमात, मनी दुर्गाती निशवितालय, जलपुर (मण्डल)



Thiara naja

श्रीम शास्त्री
शारदा कलशाई पदके के कथित एवं कृतित को समर्थन का मैं प्रत्यक्ष करना चाहते हूँ जो प्रत्यक्ष अतिशय
करना संभव है। अनुमानित कथित को पूरी शारदा कलशाई पदके की प्रमाणन का मैं प्रत्यक्ष करना चाहते हूँ जो प्रत्यक्ष अतिशय
भारत अंग्रेजों का बड़ी प्रत्यक्ष अवसर है। शारदा पदके के कथित कथित का मैं प्रत्यक्ष करना चाहते हूँ जो प्रत्यक्ष अतिशय
पर उनके कथित एवं कृतित का समर्थन करना चाहते हूँ। शारदा पदके का कथित पदके प्रमाणन का मैं प्रत्यक्ष करना चाहते हूँ जो प्रत्यक्ष अतिशय

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व्यं की आत्मकथा बाक अभिव्यक्ति की अद्भुत मिसाल

जीवा

शारी, रॉची विश्वविद्यालय, रॉची (झारखण्ड)

शोध सादश

श्री हरिवंश राय बच्चन आधुनिक हिन्दी साहित्य में एक ग़रबी आत्मकथा लेखक हैं। उन्होंने अपनी आत्मकथा बताते हुए निरवल आत्मीयता से जनता को इतमें सहभागी बनाया है। उनकी आत्मकथा में चट्टा प्रसंग, संपर्क, घात-प्रतिघात आदि हमारे जीवन में हैं। इसमें उनके व्यक्तित्व के कोमल, कठोर, ग़ुद, सौमन्यपूर्ण एवं दुर्भावपूर्ण सभी पक्षों का वर्णन ग़ुदी ही बेबाकी से किया गया है। जिस कारण बचन जी की 'आत्मकथा के जोड़' की आत्मकथा हिन्दी साहित्य में दुर्लभ है। इस आत्मकथा में एक साधारण मनुष्य का जीवन असाधारण स्थितियों के साथ जीवित है। विभिन्न संदर्भों के अध्ययन के पश्चात् में इस आलेख के द्वारा बचन जी की आत्मकथा में उनकी बेबाकी, ईमानदारी को उजागर कर रही हैं।

संकेतशब्द : बचन, आत्मकथा, व्यक्तित्व।

आ

लगाया एक आधुनिक ग़द विता है। इसमें लेखक स्वयं अपने जीवन के अनुभवों, घटनाओं और संकल्पों, उदात्तताओं का चित्रण करता है। इस प्रकार आत्मकथा की विशेषताओं से स्पष्ट होता है कि आत्मकथा अन्तर्गत के स्तर पर निन्दगी का किस्सा तर्कित नहीं मिलेगा। बचन जी की जीवित को व्यक्ति अपने जीवन के अनुभवों को सुराबद्ध रूप से प्रस्तुत करता है और जीवन की विविधता की गति को स्थापित करता है तो आत्मकथा बनाती दास जैन कृत 'अर्द्धकथा' (1964) है। जब से लेकर आज तक हिन्दी आत्मकथा साहित्य एक लंबी यात्रा के बाद आज इस मुकाम पर पहुँच गया है। जहाँ वह व्यक्तिगत गुण दोषों की सजाई को बचन करने में सक्षम है।

श्री हरिवंश राय बचन आधुनिक हिन्दी आत्मकथा साहित्य में एक ग़रबी आत्मकथा लेखक हैं और उनकी आत्मकथा में उनके लक्षित और जीवन की ख़लक तो मिलती ही है, शायद ही उनकी बेबाक आत्मकथा आज भी उनके चाहने वालों को दिलाते सले 'मैत्री दबावे के लिए विवश करती रहती है।

बचन ने अपनी लोकप्रिय रचना 'मनुष्यता' में लिखा है, 'मनुष्यता जानता तो जग मुझे साथ समझता, मनु मेरा बच गया है। खल-रहित स्वभाव मेरा। बचन की कथा रचनाओं के साथ-साथ उनकी आत्मकथा में इस अभिप्राय का साकार किया है। बचन की आत्मकथा अपने युग अपने जीवन के घोटों एक दुःखानंद प्रवास है। उन्होंने अपनी आत्मकथा की श्रुति में लिखा कि - "अगर मुझे दुनिया से किसी पुरस्कार की चाह होती तो मैं अपने को अपने से राजा-बजाता और अधिक ध्यान से रंग मुकेश दुनिया के सामने पेश करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लोग मुझे और सरल सामाजिक और साधारण रूप में देखें। राजा-बजात और विधवा परसुति, क्योंकि मुझे अपना ही तो विषय करता है।"

उन्होंने लिखा है कि, "जीवन की अपवासी के बीच ग़ुदीयन ग़ुदीयनो का जग-जग उठी रूप में एकदम करवा ही फिरती सले रचनाकार का कर्त्त हो सकता है।" उन्होंने अपनी आत्मकथा अपने रूप विप्लव आजीवता से जनता को उसी सहभागी बनाया है। उनकी आत्मकथा में भौला प्रसंग, संपर्क, घात-प्रतिघात आदि हमारे जीवन की हैं। इससे उनके

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The Sector in Need And Emerging as Wellness- Insurance In India

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Abstract

In the last few decades several incidents have occurred in the India, in which research framework was developed on the basis of comprehensive literature survey. The process flow and players in the health insurance and other general insurance industry and the design school of thought in the area of strategic management has been a vast and getting develop day by day. Also that there are multiple opportunities and pressures and the empirical findings on the sector are favorable as is considered in the field of insurance structure. The thesis is the first in-depth study of the relationship between the insurers and providers from a strategic perspective. The objectives of this research were derived from the existing problems and gaps in the literature. The thesis argues that there are multiple factors that can either develop or destroy synergy among insurers and providers. One of the key objectives was to develop strategies for synergy among insurers and providers. The objectives were achieved through a series of activities that was guided by the research framework. The research began by describing the broad context of general insurance in India and also defining the term 'strategy' and 'synergy' with the development and energy as making live better 'safer and securer'.

Introduction

Over the last 50 years India has achieved a lot in terms of social and general improvement. An individual and a family can lead a peaceful life when they live a healthy life without having to worry about any unforeseen medical issues. Unforeseen medical needs may adversely effect on financial commitments and it leads to immediate cash flows. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) bill, recently passed in the Indian Parliament, is important beginning of changes having significant implications for the health sector. The recent policy changes will have been far reaching and would have major

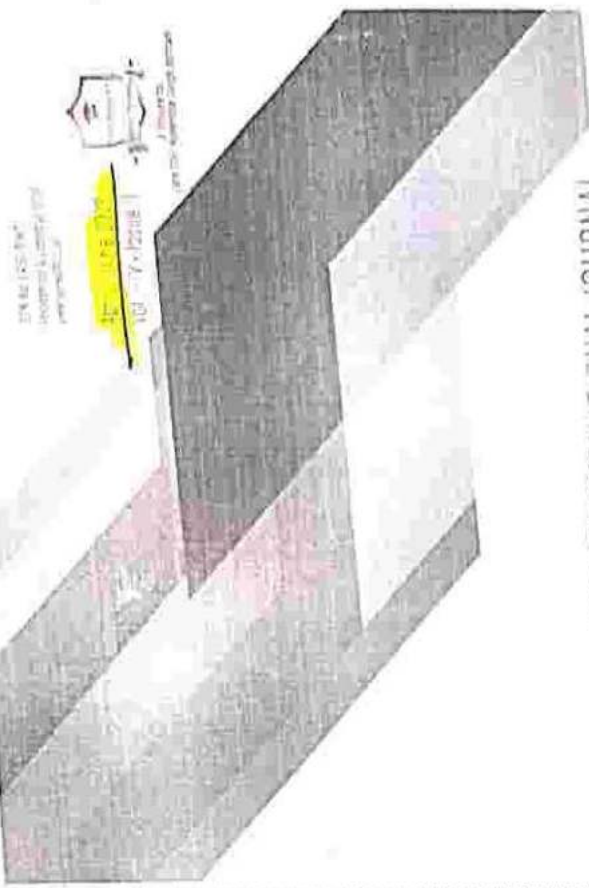


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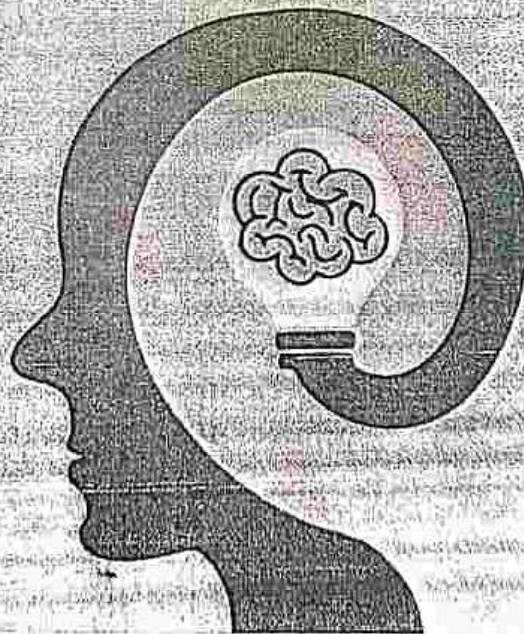
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Editors Message

"The Higher Education is that which does not merely give us information but makes our life in harmony with all existence"- Rabindranath Tagore.

Education is the best thing that can happen in one's life. It not only inculcates social, economic and cultural awareness but is also an important medium for enhancing values among the human beings. It is true that education has a greater role in contributing to our nation's future in terms of growth, prosperity, social equity and the true realisation of our large talent pool.

The higher education system plays a vital role in the social and economic development of a nation. Higher education has formed a continuum and a basis for the progress of human society. It shapes the individual lives, the economy and the society.

Institutes of higher education have always been created and shaped by the interests of the ruling classes and elites in the societies in which they existed. This means they serve to reinforce the economic, political, ideological and cultural interests of those who create them, fund them, and populate them.

Education is recognized as one of the life of the critical elements of the national development effort and higher education in particular is of vital importance for the nation. Indian higher education landscape is changing rapidly. Demographic bulge, expanding school education and rising aspirations has put considerable pressure for expansion of higher education due to the country's rapid economic growth, rising incomes outward orientation and growing optimism.

The role of higher education in promoting and facilitating the flow of knowledge and learning to society is universally recognized. Higher education institution through their contact with student volunteers, external organizations acts as valuable repositories of talent, creativity and enthusiasm. It helps in building trust and mutual understanding by engaging public with its activities.

-- Dr. Bapug Gholap

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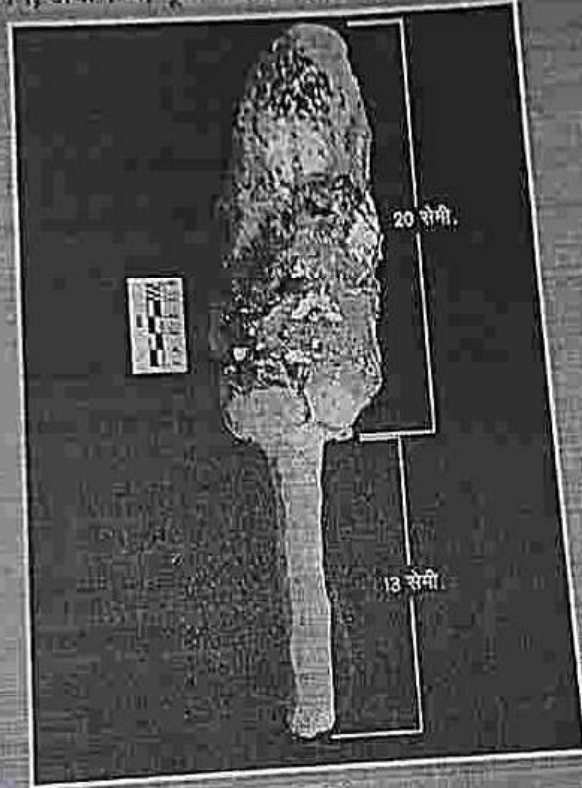
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इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ राजस्थान स्टडीज

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A Theatrical Comparison of Shakespeare's Othello and the movie Omkara

Dr. Rajesh Singh

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Shakespeare, a name that resonates a personality who created multitudinous plays and dramas leaving a picturesque effect on it's readers as well as spectators or the audience. His works have an enchanting power which keeps its audience or reader allured and imparts a sense of emotional attachment with the tragic figures of those works. In fact his works have fascinated people all over the globe to such an extent that they started to perform them not only on the stage but also many writers parodied scenes from movies or plays with the help of Shakespeare's works like Romeo and Juliet, Julius Caesar, Macbeth, Hamlet, Othello etc. His plays have made history in the arena of dramas and movies as well.

Movies and Literature are two facets of our society influencing each other with one definite motive to entertain their audience or readers. In literature, a reader can just imagine in his mind only, what the writer reveals to him through his writings but when it comes to movies then the impact or we can say the response is drastically different from readings.

Many script writers have written stories for movies all over the world inspired by Shakespeare's works and one of them is the movie Omkara by Vishal Bhardwaj, an adaptation of Shakespeare's play Othello. This movie is presented Indian audience to show the Othello in Indian ethnicity of rural background.

Omkara Review

Character Sketches:-

Omkara Shukla (Om):- A sound leader who codes his men and knows their talents well. Somehow as the story progresses we realize how ego can tumble armies. He is also the right man of a politician who uses his skills to the tune of Lok Sabha election.

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A Comparative Study of Emotional Intelligence of Different Age Groups.

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ABSTRACT

It is likely that a new discipline of 'brain pedagogy' may arise. It is widely accepted that what matters for success in life and work is not just an individual's 'intellect' or IQ but emotional intelligence too. Emotional intelligence is the ability to understand emotion and emotional knowledge and the ability to regulate emotions to promote emotional and intellectual growth. The present study is a small effort to understand the differences in emotional intelligence. It is an effort to know whether age, experience and exposure have any kind of relationship with emotional intelligence. The study was done on a sample of 200 subjects from Jodhpur city of which 100 were adolescents (13-18 years) and 100 were adults (19- 24 years). The results clearly indicate that there is no significant difference between any of the two groups

Keywords:

Introduction

Man, being a social animal, is very gregarious by nature and hence, transacts with the social world in which he is born, by which he is shaped as a person and in which he dwells are very significant in determining how emotionally he will react to situations involving inter personal relationships. Ever since the concept of emotional intelligence was formally proposed by Yale Psychologist *Peter Salovey* and *John Mayer* in 1900 it has attracted attention of psychologist and the general public. The concept of Emotional Intelligence was popularized by *Daniel Goleman*. According to him Emotional intelligence can be learned and cultivated in adulthood. It can be nurtured and strengthened in human minds resulting in desirable behaviour modifications.

The term emotional intelligence has been regarded as an important indicator of organizational effectiveness as well as an important predictor in determining the leadership effectiveness. Significant positive relationships have been found between emotional intelligence and actual leadership effectiveness with practical implications for using emotional intelligence to enhance leadership effectiveness. *Koh, et al. (2018)* In addition, this term is increasingly used to apprise the human resources of any organization.

Emotional intelligence motivates employees to pursue their unique potential and purpose and activates innermost potential values and aspirations. Emotional intelligence enables one to learn to acknowledge and understand feelings in themselves and others, so that they can appropriately respond to them and effectively apply that knowledge to themselves as well as the work place. Both the employees' and the supervisors' emotional intelligence have been studied to have a close connection to job satisfaction for both the parties. *Vrartskikh, et al. (2016)* Emotional intelligence, hence, is regarded as what gives a person a competitive edge.

A range of researches depict the association of emotional intelligence to facets of education- ranging from academic achievement *Ranasinghe, et al.(2017)* to stress levels *Bryant, et al. (2015)*. Furthermore, emotional intelligence exists in close quarters with attachment formation and well-being, *Xu, et al. (2014)*

The contemporary scholarship in the area of emotions suggests that emotions provide information about relationship and therefore, emotion and intelligence work hand in hand.

Attributes of Emotional intelligence

- 1) **SELF AWARENESS:** It is the ability to monitor feelings from moment to moment. Self-awareness accounts for knowing one's internal states, preferences, resources and intuitions.
- 2) **SELF REGULATION:** It means the ability to manage one's emotions and impulses. An emotionally self-regulated person can be easily recognized with the following traits- a propensity for reflection and thoughtfulness, comfort with ambiguity and change.
- 3) **MOTIVATION:** By motivation it has meant emotional tendencies that guide or facilitate reaching goals.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN COPING STYLES OF ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS

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Strategies of coping are aimed at minimizing stress levels and/or their repercussions. The present research studies the difference in the coping styles of adults and adolescents. For this, a total of 200 subjects, divided between each stratum; were subjected to the Rosenweig Picture Frustration test. The results indicated that adolescents rated higher on some subscales, viz., Extraggression and Obstacle dominance, whilst adults scored higher on Introgression; thus, proving the Hypothesis to be true.

Introduction

Coping strategies refer to the specific efforts, both behavioral and psychological; that people employ to master, tolerate or reduce stressful events. Two general coping strategies have been distinguished: problem solving strategies are efforts to do something active to alleviate stressful circumstances, whereas emotion focused coping strategies involve efforts to regulate the emotional consequences of stressful or potentially stressful events.

The problem of coping with stress and load situations belong to the area of psychology where meaning of life is seen as having a great positive role. In several theories, life meaning is considered as important source of positive coping and stress management. Meaning of life has many different dimensions (Reker, 2000; O'Connor, et al. 1996) three of them are explained as follows:-

Intensity of meaningfulness is related to a sense of meaning in life; a level at which individual experiences his/her life as meaningful. **Breadth of meaning** refers to meaning of sources of meaning. **Depth of meaning** is related to a level of self-transcendence of values, serving as a source for experiencing meaning in life.

A variety of coping measures exists. Two important among them are The Ways of Coping Measure (Folkman, et al. 1980) or the COPE (Carver, et al. 1989). The Ways of Coping is an empirically devised inventory of specific ways in which people might cope with a stressful event. By contrast the development of COPE was theoretically guided and items were created to tap a predetermined set of coping strategies. Furthermore, Coping styles have been studied to be strictly associated to levels of stress in adolescents. Thaker, et al. (2013)

Both the COPE and the Ways of Coping Subscales have been reliably tied to psychological distress, such that active coping strategies appear to reliably produce better emotional adjustment to chronically stressful events. In terms of physical health as well active versus avoidant coping strategy was associated with better immune system in HIV-seropositive men (Goodkin, et al. 1992; Goodkin, et al. 1992).

Coping styles, in addition, have been associated with psychiatric disorders with respect to gender differences Naranjo, et al. (2016) and maturation. Wingo, et al. (2015)

Active coping with disease was associated with fewer recurrences and longer survival from melanoma. Avoidance coping was associated with lower number of T-Cells among law school students. (Segerstrom, et al. in press)

Positive emotion focused coping style is positively associated with psychological well-being and negatively associated with psychological distress (Besharat, et al. 2008)

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Maintaining a good and happy life in the advent of changing demands of the evolving world is crucial to enjoy good mental health. It is important that an individual possesses adequate coping styles and use it effortlessly and effectively when the situation demands. There is a growing evidence that coping style is highly associated with mental health, as found in the study by Zhi Wang Department of Psychology,

Southwest University, China (2013). Over the years coping styles of different age groups have gone a drastic change. Hence, this study is an effort to highlight the areas where improvement in the abilities may foster the well-being status on a wide scale.

PROBLEM:

Is there any significance difference in the coping styles of adolescents and adults.

HYPOTHESIS:

There is a significance difference in the coping styles of adolescents and adults.

METHODS:

The present study is a correlational research in which the variables under study are not directly manipulated by the researcher rather variations in the variable of interest are achieved through some sort of selection procedure. As in the present case the coping styles and age was studied by selecting 100 subjects from each of the two age groups, namely adolescents (13-18 years) and adults (19-24 years).

The sample was selected by incidental cum purposive technique. All the subjects of middle socio economic status from nuclear families.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

S.No	Name of Coping Style	Groups	Mean	S.D	T
1	Imgression	13-18 years	13.55	4.45	0.88
		19-24 years	14.06	3.70	
2	Introgression	13-18 years	2.55	1.78	2.29*
		19-24 years	3.14	1.86	
3	Extraggression	13-18 years	7.06	4.71	2.94*
		19-24 years	5.34	3.46	
4	Obstacle Dominance	13-18 years	9.29	4.24	2.60*
		19-24 years	7.97	2.79	
5	Ego Defense	13-18 years	0.67	0.82	0.35
		19-24 years	0.63	0.79	
6	Need Persistence	13-18 years	11.25	4.03	1.36
		19-24 years	11.96	3.33	

The above results indicated that adolescence scored higher on Extraggression, Obstacle Dominance whereas adults scored higher on Introgression.

Findings indicate that adolescents, in case of frustration, turn the aggression outwardly whereas adults turn the aggression on themselves. It appears that adults due to maturity do not create a situation in which others may be disturbed. On the other hand, adolescents prefer to express their emotions freely what so ever they are, they are not ready to accept aggression and blame environment for the problem.

Adolescents have an obstacle dominated personality; they find it difficult to take the blame of frustration upon them and prefer to blame the obstacle itself.

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Teen suicides in India: Exploring the psychological, social and academic factors

Hemlata Joshi and Arpita Kackar

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The rising rates of teenage suicides in the country is a matter of grave concern. With the parents and society pressurizing the young minds to target the most coveted and now glamorized educational institutions of the country, academic distress and related depression seems to be a common place thing now. No wonder, the rates of suicides are rising. Social media and the world of virtual reality further worsen the situation. The boom of information and technology has raised the difficulty levels of curricula. The present paper attempts to address all these factors and also intends to propose preventive and remedial measures.

Keywords: teen suicide, psychological factors, social factors, academic factors

An attempt to suicide is nothing more than a 'Cry for help!' and unfortunately at times, the individual succumbs to this life-threatening act. Suicide has been defined as the intentional taking of one's own life. According to US centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, 2015a; Crosby et al., 2011) Suicide is a self directed violence and self injurious behaviour with an intent to die. People attempting suicide have an existing mental illness, depression being the most common followed by schizophrenia and others. According to Shneidman (1985), the combination of stress (stress), pain (psychache) and perturbation result in suicide risk. Suicidality may occur acutely in some persons, causing them to impulsively end their lives, whereas others may feel chronically suicidal. Mann and Colleagues (1999) Stress diathesis model, suicide risk is caused not only by psychiatric disorders (stressor) but also by a diathesis (i.e., tendency to experience more suicidal ideation or impulsivity. Suicide has been referred to as a multi-axial behaviour, that is behaviour having several determining factors and dimensions. Suicide has been studied across a wide variety of disciplines, especially psychology and sociology. Anthropologically also, it is believed that suicides are as old as the human civilization itself!

Clinical depression, psychotic thoughts, impulsivity, terminal illness are believed to be the basic causes of suicide. It is often stated that a very high percentage of individuals who die by suicide have mental disorders (Bertolote & Fleischmann 2002). However, it is important to note here, that, as the human civilization is transforming, at giga byte speed the societal matrix is getting converted into a complex phenomenon that is difficult to comprehend and cope with. The challenge is a difficult one for adults and at times proves fatal for young and tender years of adolescence.

According to the reports published in the TOI, students in India are killing themselves at a fast rate with 26 suicides reported every 24 hours. In 2016, 9,474 Students committed suicide with Maharashtra and Bengal reporting highest number of cases in the country.

Teenage years have been identified as the most challenging years of human life. No doubt, these are the years of having fun and hanging out with friends, these are also the years marked by puberty ushering in tremendous changes of the body and mind. The time for these biological changes coincides with the time for making various important decisions of life, regarding careers and courses for developing self identity, adjusting with peers, etc. There are numerous social and personal challenges to be met as well. Personal conflict with parents or romantic attachments or a loss of either of these is found to be a common reason. Family issues, abuse, be it physical, sexual or mental, a legal or a disciplinary crisis could at times instigate the youngsters to impulsively end their lives. Usually suicide attempters find themselves incapable of facing the circumstances and wish to escape the psychological pain of the same. Roy (1990) Escape theory suggests that many suicide attempts are motivated by a need to reduce self awareness. Jormer's (2005) interpersonal theory states that the two domains, perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness, interact to confer the desire for suicide. Other theories highlight the role of hopelessness (Abramson et al.1989), Problem Solving (Baechler, 1979); Impulsivity (Simon et al., 2001); and Interpersonal Communication (Farberow & Shneidman, 1961; Kohler & Stotland, 1964); Kreitman, 1977) in motivating suicide attempts. They are pushed into the vicious circle of drugs and depression and they gradually start developing suicidal ideations (suicidal ideations are thoughts about suicide, the ideas can be of different degrees of seriousness, in the form death wishes or ideas, intent to die is the most important factor in suicidality, but is difficult to measure) leading to suicidal attempts (Non fatal suicides attempts refers to acts performed by persons who intentionally injure themselves but do not die & are available for intervention). Their attempts to suicide are usually to gain attention, to influence others or to communicate strong feelings of anger or love.

Substance abuse is the third highest risk factor apart from depression and mental health issues that increases the chances of suicide. Many adolescents who complete suicide are found intoxicated at the time of death. According to the studies conducted by Shaffer et al. (1996) the presence of major depression is the most significant risk factor for girls, which in some studies has shown to increase the risk of suicide by 20 times. On the other hand, the most

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The Use of Information Technology in Counselling: A Review

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ABSTRACT: Information Technology (IT) is a universally accepted educational instrument designed to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the educational system. Computers are used for instruction as well as for learning in the school system. An increasing variety of courses both "traditional" and "open ended" is available for teachers and pupils teaching and studying different subjects offered by schools and empirical evidence indicates that well planned and suitable courses contributes positively to the cognitive and affective needs of students.

However, in addition to the utilisation of IT for teaching and learning, computers can be effectively used for educational counseling process. The effectiveness of diagnostic reports to parents and teachers, statistical data analysis, cataloguing the case studies (important function carried out by school counsellors) can be significantly improved through the use of IT. It is suggested that educational counsellors investigate the possibility of routinely utilizing the school computer in their work in order to improve counsellor effectiveness and efficiency.

Key Words: Information Technology, Educational Counselling, School Faculty Consultation

INTRODUCTION

Information Technology (IT) is the use of computers to store, retrieve, transmit and manipulate data information often in the context of a business or other enterprise. It is considered to be a subset information and communication technology (ICT). The term is commonly used as a synonym for computer and computer networks, but it also encompasses other information distribution technologies, such as television and telephones.

Counselling Psychology is a psychological speciality that encompasses research and applied work in several broad domains: counseling process and outcome; supervision and training; career development; counseling; and prevention and health. Some unifying themes among counselling psychologists include focus on assets and strengths, person-environment interaction, educational and career development, interactions and a focus on intact personalities.

IT is a universally accepted educational instrument designed to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the educational system. Computers are used for instruction as well as learning in the school system.

Computers and Education

Robinson declared that it is now commonly accepted that computers should play a central role in education. Computers can serve as a vehicle for improvement in learning. Many studies report that students who study with the help of computer assisted instruction did units more rapidly and accurately than their counterparts who studied the same subject by traditional and older established teaching methods.

Computers and Counselling

Counselling is a field in education which specializes in the concern for the individuals well being, needs development. Computers can prove to be effective tool. Though computer assisted counselling encounters initial resistance but after familiarization and proven effectiveness counsellors will readily utilize computer processed information.

It is a device which can store large amount of information and retrieval is possible. It increases the accuracy of the efficiency of counsellor, record keeping is easy and counseling related simulations are possible.

Computer assisted testing (CAT) in counselling and therapy is becoming increasingly common due to dramatic improvements in cost effectiveness and increased counsellor familiarity with computer applications. The assumption underlying the use of CAT is that the effectiveness of counselling is improved by allocating repetitive computational and instructional task to the computer, thus allowing counsellors to more fully focus on interpersonal task, such as helping clients understand the role of testing in counselling and helping clients integrate the self knowledge obtained in testing into a concrete plan for behavior.

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Impact of Life Skills among Adolescents: A Review

Dr Arpita kackar & Dr Hemlata Joshi

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Received: February 12, 2019

Accepted: March 15, 2019

ABSTRACT: The end of 20th century can be considered as both the best and worst time for adolescents. It provided maximum opportunities to grow independently. But at certain extend unimaginable developments of technologies diverted their capabilities to unfertile engagements. The psycho social factors of adolescents itself is a contributing factor to their misbehavior. Being the turning period of life this is the right time to take right decisions. In this condition like skills are those psycho social skills that enable individuals to cope effectively with their life challenges. This article draws how the life skills contribute to the individual development of adolescents.

Key Words: Life Skills, Adolescents, Impact

INTRODUCTION

The transition from being a child, dependent upon one's parents, to an independent and self reliant adult, that is the adolescent transition, represents one of the most dynamic, broad and influential periods of human development. The changes that occur during this period are sweeping, spanning biological, physical, psychological and behavioural domains of functioning. The breadth of these changes makes the period somewhat risky, given that problems in one domain may spill over and influence functioning in other domains. At the same time though, the transition may also represent an ideal time for interventions, largely for the same reason. Small alterations in one domain could have large cascading and potentially longterm effects across other domains.

As adolescents mature cognitively, their mental process becomes more analytical. They are now capable of abstract thinking, better articulation and of developing an independent thought process. These are truly the years of creativity, idealism, buoyancy and a spirit of adventure. But these are also the years of experimentation and risk taking, of giving in to negative peer pressure, of taking uninformed decisions on crucial issues, especially those relating to their bodies and their sexuality. Adolescence is thus a turning point in one's life, a period of increased potential and at the same time, one of greater vulnerability. Some key issues and concerns observed among adolescents include those relating to forming a self image, managing emotions, building relationships, strengthening social skills and dealing with or resisting peer pressure. Adolescents at this stage are more prone and vulnerable to high risk situations and may easily succumb to it. It has been seen that many adolescents are able to deal effectively with these challenges, while some struggle more than others. How well an adolescent deals with these issues is decided by a host of factors that include their personality, psychosocial support from the environment (that includes parents, teachers and peers) and the life skills that they possess.

According to WHO, Life skills refers to "abilities for adoptive and positive behaviour that enables an individual to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life" (Chaudhary and Mehta 2012).

According to UNICEF "Life skills" based education is important over numerical and literacy skills. Life skills area is not linked to the pedagogy of active learning (Leena et al 2003) but also concerned with addressing the balance between knowledge, attitude and skills. (CBSE, 2013)

Life skills training/ education takes into account psychosocial competencies and inter personal competencies and inter personal skills that help students to take right decisions, solve problems think critically and creatively, communicate effectively, build healthy relationships, empathize with others and cope with managing their lives in a healthy and productive manner.

Life skills has been classified into three broad categories:

- **Thinking skills:** Thinking skills are skills that enhances the logical faculty of the brain using an analytical ability, thinking creatively and critically, and developing problem solving skills and improving decision making abilities.
- **Social skills:** Social skills include inter personal skills, communication skills, leadership skills, management skills, advocacy skills co operation and team building skills.

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Effect of Meditation on Impulse Level of Drug Users

Dr. Arpita Kackar

Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Jai Narain Vyas University Jodhpur.

Accepted: June 16, 2018

Received: May 13, 2018

ABSTRACT

The main aim of present research work was to study the effect of meditation on impulse level of drug users. For this study a sample of 80 people was selected through incidental purposive technique. The total sample was divided into experimental group of (40) drug addicts and (40) normals. It was hypothesized that drug users will have high score on impulse categories than ego and superego categories in comparison to normals. After application of meditation technique level of impulse will be reduced. Impulse level was measured through IES test. Meditation duration varied from 1 week to 3 week. The result clearly indicate a high level of impulse. Little effect of meditation is there in both one week and three week condition on their impulse level.

Keywords:

INTRODUCTION

Never before in the history of human kind, the abuse of drugs have been such a threat to the quality of life as it is today. In the contemporary world, illicit trafficking in drugs has increasingly assumed a transnational and international dimensions.

Drugs are compounds that because of their chemical structure or function of biological system. (Grilly, 1989). Consciousness altering drugs, therefore are, drugs that produce changes in consciousness or moods when introduced into the body. (Wallace and Fisher 1987). Coleman (1976) gave the definition of drug addiction, according to the World Health Organization Expert Committee, "drug addiction has been defined as a state of periodic or chronic intoxication, detrimental to the individual and to the society, produced by repeated consumption of a drug, either natural or synthetic.

It is apparent that drug users have certain personality characteristics. Drug users tend to be impulsive. Impulsivity leads to impaired coping. We can say that in drug addicts it plays a very dominant role in influencing the personality. Expectancy and cognitive models have central place. The term expectancy usually refers to anticipation of a predictable regular relationship between event X or object Y and an outcome; outcome expectancies are a person's belief that consuming drug will produce a desired outcome. A commonly held view is seeing it as a "magic elixir" (Marlatt 1985). In other words people use drugs because it feels good; the effects produced by the drug are somehow rewarding (Wise and Barzarth 1987). Drug addiction is not a medical problem alone. Medicine may control and reduce the effects of withdrawal symptoms and may detoxify an addict but it cannot correct the personality aberrations of the individual, nor it can impart to an ex-addict the self-confidence and skill required to maintain a drug-free existence. To achieve the above stated goal a wide range of therapeutic techniques have been used in the treatment of drug abuse. Therefore an attempt was made to study the effect of meditation on impulses of drug users.

Meditation

Meditation is a power that enables us to resist our slavery to nature. It is the gate that opens in infinite joy to us. Meditation is the science which teaches us to get direct experience of god. In meditation we divest ourselves of all material condition and feel our divine nature.

The aim of the present research was to study the pattern of impulse among drug users and non-users, to study the level of ego and superego among drug users and non-users, and in the influence of meditation technique on the level of impulse among drug users. It was hypothesized that drug users will have high score on impulse categories than ego and superego categories in comparison to non-users and level of impulse will show significant positive improvement, after application of meditation technique.

Methodology

Research Design

The present study is not possible experimentally because of the nature of investigation. The variable like drug addiction can be studied through correlational field type of research. In such an approach the variable under study are not directly manipulated rather variation in the variables of interest is achieved by some sort of selection procedure. In the present study Meditation technique and drug intake is independent

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ROLE OF MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTIONS IN ACHIEVEMENT SKILL**Dr Arpita Kackar**

Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, JNVU JODHPUR.

Received: January 09, 2019

Accepted: February 17, 2019

ABSTRACT: Medium of Instruction plays an important role in development of skills. The role of native language is vital in student's learning at elementary level. The theorists and practitioners speak for indigenous language as a medium of Instruction (MI). If the instructions are given in mother tongue/Hindi, then the child will achieve better and quickly as compared to those who are receiving instructions in a foreign language/ English. The purpose of the present study was to compare the achievement of students in English medium and Hindi medium at elementary level. Sixty students (N=60) from grade (1st, 2nd, 3rd) grades were randomly selected from (30 Hindi medium and 30 English medium) schools. Hindi adaptation of Metropolitan Achievement Test by George et.al (1978) was used. Mean, Standard deviation and 't' was used to analyse the data. The results show that students perform better in indigenous language test/ Hindi medium of Instruction at elementary level. It was acknowledged that Hindi as a medium of Instruction would lead to more comprehensive understanding of the subject matter and would most probably lead to better academic performance. From the findings it is recommended that the language policy on mother tongue usage should be enforced as medium of Instruction in the early primary school years.

Key Words: Medium of Instructions, Student's Achievement.

INTRODUCTION

Language is basically a system of communication where sound or signs convey objects, actions and ideas. The history of language dates back to many thousands of years. Language is primarily spoken not written. But the development of the writing medium and later the printing system went a long way in the dissipation of knowledge and without which humans would have remained in the dark about the ways of life and the thought process of their ancestors.

Language is the key to human lives. They can eliminate misunderstanding by using it as an instrument to transfer communication among people. Malinowski suggests, language is "the necessary means of communication; it is the one indispensable instrument for creating the ties of the moment without which unified social action is impossible". Language can thus be said to be at the core of humanity.

Medium of Instructions has prime importance in educational system. It plays vital role in the performance of students. The medium of Instruction is identified as the language of a teacher used in the classroom to impart teaching (Ahmed, et al.2013). The article 350 A of the Indian Constitution states that every state and local authority shall endeavour to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother tongue (MT) at the primary stage of education, for all children belonging to linguistic minority groups.

The National Curriculum framework (NCF: 2005) developed by the National council of educational research and training (NCERT) also strongly supports the use of mother tongue at the primary stage in addition to promoting multi- lingualism in the classroom. However, this decision has not been implemented in practice. Rather, the medium of Instruction in mother tongue at the primary stage has remained a desirable component in school curricula.

Educationists have different views on medium of Instruction. Most of the experts are in favour of mother language as medium of Instruction. Students can better understand the content of the subject only in mother tongue. To educate students by foreign medium of Instruction is half education. Through foreign medium of Instruction, sightless, captured minded, dumb students are prepared. A several years of life spend in learning and to be skilful in foreign language, a student cannot learn knowledge and foreign language at a time. A language which is not practicing in society is an artificial cover over human personality. The children who are not taught by mother tongue, their creative abilities do not develop. (Khaldoon, 2001).

But some intellectuals are against to adopt mother tongue as a medium of Instruction. According to their views, mother tongue will create biasness among provinces. In our country, such forces are getting strength. It is empirically proven that regional languages culminate national integrity. According to Kirmanmayiet al (2010), if the instructions do not adopt one common MI, it will break bias among the region/ states and will ultimately produce regionally minded elite. He will not communicate freely with

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EFFECT OF COUNSELING ON IMPULSE LEVEL OF DRUG USERS.

Psychology

Dr Arpita Kackar Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology Jai Narain Vyas University Jodhpur

ABSTRACT

The main aim of present research work was to study the effect of counseling on impulse level of drug users. For this study a sample of 120 people was selected through incidental purposive technique. The total sample was divided into experimental group of (40) drug addicts and control group of (40) normals and (40) neurotics. It was hypothesized that drug users will have high score on impulse categories than ego and superego categories in comparison to normals and neurotics respectively. And after application of counseling technique level of impulse will be reduced. Impulse level was measured through IES test. Counseling duration varied from 1 week to 3 week. The result clearly indicate that drug addicts have a high level of impulse. Neurotic scored high on Ego category. Very little effect of counseling is there in both one week and three week Condition on their impulse level.

KEYWORDS

Introduction

Human history is a story of struggle and survival of imagination and innovation, of curiosity and courage, of oppression and revolt, of selfishness and sacrifice. The inherent traits of inquisitiveness, curiosity, experimentation churned up by reason and logic gave the human clues to the complexities of nature. But the matrix has been so large that even though millenniums of constant effort and search the endeavor seems nowhere near a complete understanding of nature. At times when man could not comprehend the meaning of his surrounding, he felt lost, scared and insecure. The vagaries of his fortune brought swings in his moods. Sometimes he felt euphoric, while at others he was depressed and dejected. In his constant struggle for survival, he often resorted to means of escape by the use of natural substances having mood altering effects.

Drugs. Drugs are compounds that because of their chemical structure, change the structure or function of biological system. (Grilly1989). Consciousness altering drugs, therefore are drugs that produce changes in consciousness or moods when introduced into the body. (Wallace and Fisher 1987)

Drug Addiction. The term "Addiction" is any behavior that dominates the individual to a degree that excludes in whole or part alternative normal forms of behaviour. Excessive drinking, eating, reading, working, sexual activity, smoking or any other excess can be of addiction. Coleman (1976) gave the definition of drug addiction, according to the World Health Organization Expert Committee drug addiction has been defined as a state of periodic or chronic intoxication, detrimental to the individual and to the society, produced by repeated consumption of a drug either natural or synthetic.

If the first drug trial is a rewarding experience, a few more rewarding trials follow until drug use become a conditioned pattern of behaviour. Physiological and Psychological dependence often occur together and magnify individuals craving for and dependence on specific drugs

Treatment Modalities

- 1). Psychotherapy
- 2). Cognitive Behavioral Intervention
 - a) Relaxation/ Biofeedback training
 - b) Assertiveness/Social Skill Training
- 3) Herbal therapy and Nutrition
- 4) Behavioural Intervention
 - a) Techniques employing aversive stimuli
 - b) Extinction
 - c) Desensitization
 - d) Meditation
- e) Counseling

Counseling. Drug addiction is not a medical problem alone. Medicine may control and reduce the effects of withdrawal symptoms and may detoxify an addict, but it cannot correct the personality aberrations of the individual nor the aberrations of the immediate environment and the society that may have precipitated the habit of drug use.

One type of treatment that has been found to be especially useful for the psychological problems of many substance abusers is counseling. Gustard (1953) defined counseling as a learning oriented process, carried on in a sample, one to one social environment; in which counselor, professionally competent in relevant psychological skills and knowledge, seeks to assist the client by methods appropriate to the latter's needs and within the context of the total personnel program to learn more about himself, to learn how to put such understanding into effect in relation to more clearly perceived, realistically defined goals to the end that the client may become a happier and more productive member of his society. Psychodynamic psychologist have described the population of substance abusers as being fixated at the oral level of development which results in narcissistic, passive dependent and depressive personality traits. Sometimes with compensatory independence. Many have self destructive tendencies, poor impulse control and low frustration tolerance. Because of these tendencies, insight oriented counseling is difficult with substance abusers. Group counseling offers an advantage in dealing with some of these difficulties. Other group members by being supportive and helpful encourage some gratification of narcissistic and dependency needs, which allow the substance abuser to feel safe enough to admit to and explore his addiction program.

Objectives:

- 1) To find out the pattern of impulse among drug users, non users and neurotic persons.
- 2) To find out the level of ego and super ego among drug users, non users and neurotic persons.
- 3) To find out the influence of counseling on the level of impulse among drug users.

Hypothesis

- 1) Drug users will have high scores on impulse category than ego and super ego categories in comparison to normal and neurotic respectively.
- 2) Level of impulse will show significant positive improvement after application of counseling techniques.

Methodology

Research Design. - This is a co relational field type of research where counseling and drug intake are independent variables, whereas level of Id Ego, Superego are dependent variables. A control strategy is adopted in the present investigation. A group of neurotic patients as well as normal is used to compare the data of drug users on IES scores.

Sample.

Incidental purposive sampling technique is used. In the present study a sample of 120 persons is taken. Age range between 20- 40years for all subjects with a mean of 29.20 and SD of 6.75.

The sample is further subdivided into three categories of 40 each ie (drug users 40 , normal 40, neurotic 40). The 40 drug addicts are given counseling. 20 drug addicts are given counseling for 1 week and 20 are given for 3 weeks.

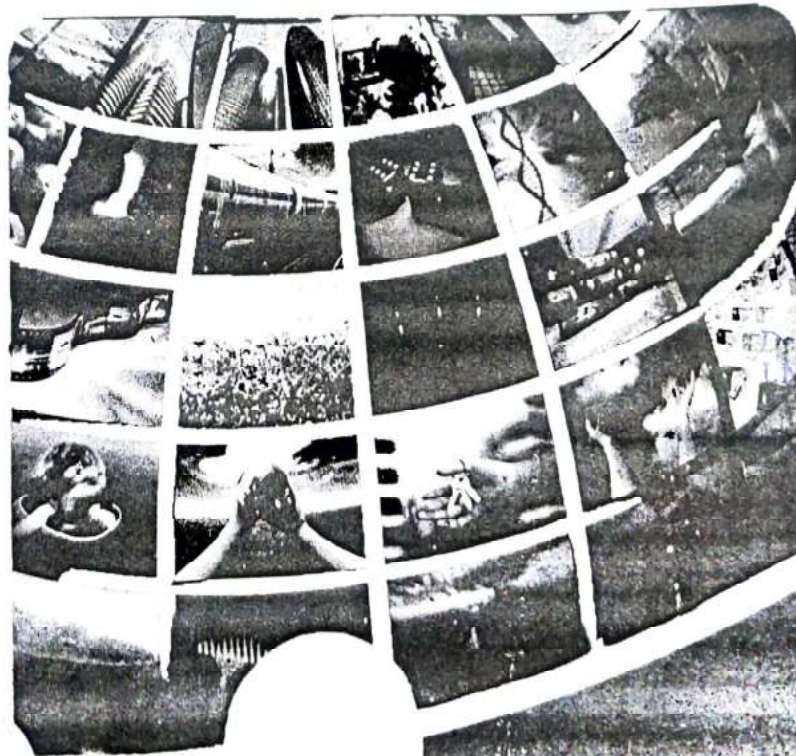
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Helicopter Parenting: Psychological Impact on Children

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Note: * Indicates corresponding author

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children life

*Corresponding Author

(Arpita Kackar)

ABSTRACT

Parenting is the process of promoting and supporting the physical, emotional, social and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood. Social class, wealth, culture and income have a very strong impact on what methods of child rearing parents use. A parenting style is an indicative of overall emotional climate in the house. Developmental Psychologists Diana Baumrind (1967) identified 4 main parenting styles in early child development: authoritarian/authoritative, permissive, and uninvolved/neglectful.

Studying the parenting styles from baby boomers to millennial it can be said that different generations of parents are known to practice different parenting styles, like helicopter parents, little emperors, tiger moms, concreted cultivation and lawnmowers have come to prominence (Bary and Ryan, 2015; Janssen, 2015). Most parents want the very best for their children and so they'll go to great lengths to be wonderful providers and protectors. The deep love and care that parents have for their children can even parents push to well be a bit over-the-top. And helicopter parents are known to be overly protective and involved in their children life.

1. Introduction

The term paints a picture of a parent who hovers over their children, always on alert, and who swoops in the rescue them at the first sign of trouble or disappointment. The term was first coined by Foster Cline and Jim Fay in 1990 in their book "Parenting with Love and Logic". Helicopter parenting refers to an overly controlled and intrusive style of parenting which is rampant amongst the parents of adolescents and emerging adults. This type of parenting involves an unsuitable level of involvement, directness and assistance to children, which in turn hampers both their physical and psychological development (Segrin et.al. 2015). Hovering is a technique of parenting where the parents constantly shelter children from encountering the griefs and failures of life. Thus, helicopter parenting can be defined by three types of behaviours that parents exemplify.

First, information seeking behavior include knowing your children's daily schedule and where they are all the times, helping them make decisions and being informed about grades and other accomplishments.

Second, direct intervention means jumping into conflicts with kids' roommates, friends, romantic partners and even bosses.

Third, autonomy limiting is when students think their parents are preventing them from making their own mistakes, controlling their lives for them and failing to support their decision.

As discovered in the earlier research studies, parental involvement is beneficial for the child's development and wellbeing. We are living in an increasingly competitive world and want to give our children every advantage possible. The impact of over involvement of parents is widely debated amongst academic researchers, popular media houses, and psychologists (Willoughsy et al., 2015; Kwon et al., 2016).

This paper aims to review the potential effects of helicopter parenting on children.

Every parenting style adopted by parents evokes different reactions and responses in children. It has been observed that children experience greater satisfaction in life, if the parents emotionally involved (Sergin et.al., 2015). However, most of the researches in the area of helicopter parenting bring the negative outcomes and impacts of helicopter parenting on children (Reed et al., 2016; Janssen, 2015).

Manual

The INDIAN WISDOM Scale

ALISHA JUNEJA & DR. ARPITA KACKER

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3.4.5 Number of research papers per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years (15)

3.4.5.1: Number of research papers in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of Journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal		
						Link to website of the Journal	Link to article/paper /abstract of	Is it listed in UGC Care list/Scopus/Web of Science /other, mention
Comparative Effect Of Isotonic And Isometric Exercises On The Cricket Fielding Skills	Dr.A.S.Sisodiya	Physical Education	AKASH, Journal of Physical Education & Yoga Science	2015-16	2250-1398			UGC Approved List of Journals, Social Science Sr:48467
Comparative effects of plyometrics, calisthenics and circuit training on the selected psychomotor variables	Dr.A.S.Sisodiya	Physical Education	Horizon Palaestra	2016	2278-2982			UGC Approved List of Journals, Art & Humanities Sr:47091
Psychological Stress and its Relationship with sports anxiety among men & women basketball players	Dr.A.S.Sisodiya	Physical Education	Horizon Palaestra	2016	2278-2982			UGC Approved List of Journals, Art & Humanities Sr:47091
To Analyse the Effect of Socio Economic Status of Boys Between Rural and Urban Schools Participating in Sports.	Dr.A.S.Sisodiya	Physical Education	International Journal of Movement Education & Social Science	2016	2278-0793			UGC Approved List of Journals, Art & Humanities Sr:41683
Effect of Explosive Strength and Endurance Training On The Football Skill Performance	Dr.A.S.Sisodiya	Physical Education	Human Kinetics	2016	9766588			UGC Approved List of Journals Multidisciplinary Sr:48690
Physical Fitness Training Effect on Football Playing Skill Ability	Dr.A.S.Sisodiya	Physical Education	International Journal of Movement Education & Social Science, Gwalior	2017	2278-0793			UGC Approved List of Journals, Art & Humanities Sr:41683

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To Study the selected Psycho-Social Predictors of Sports Persons	Dr.A.S.Sisodiya	Physical Education	International Journal of Yoga, Physiotherapy & Physical Education	2018	2456-5067			UGC Approved List of Journals Sr.44415
Home Environment on Emotional Intelligence as Predictors of Sports Persons	Dr.A.S.Sisodiya	Physical Education	International Journal of Physical Education & Sports Sciences	2018	2231-3745			UGC Approved List of Journals Sr.8079
Swatiya Bodh Parikshan & Emotional Intelligence as Predictors of Sports Persons	Dr.A.S.Sisodiya	Physical Education	International Journal of Physical Education & Sports	2018	2456-2963			UGC Approved List of Journals Sr.45775


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3.4.6 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes published per teacher during the last five years (15)
 3.4.6.1: Total number of books and chapters in edited volumes / books published, and papers in national/international conference-proceedings year wise during the last five year

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding	Whether at the time of publication affiliating institutions was same (Yes/No)	Name of the publisher

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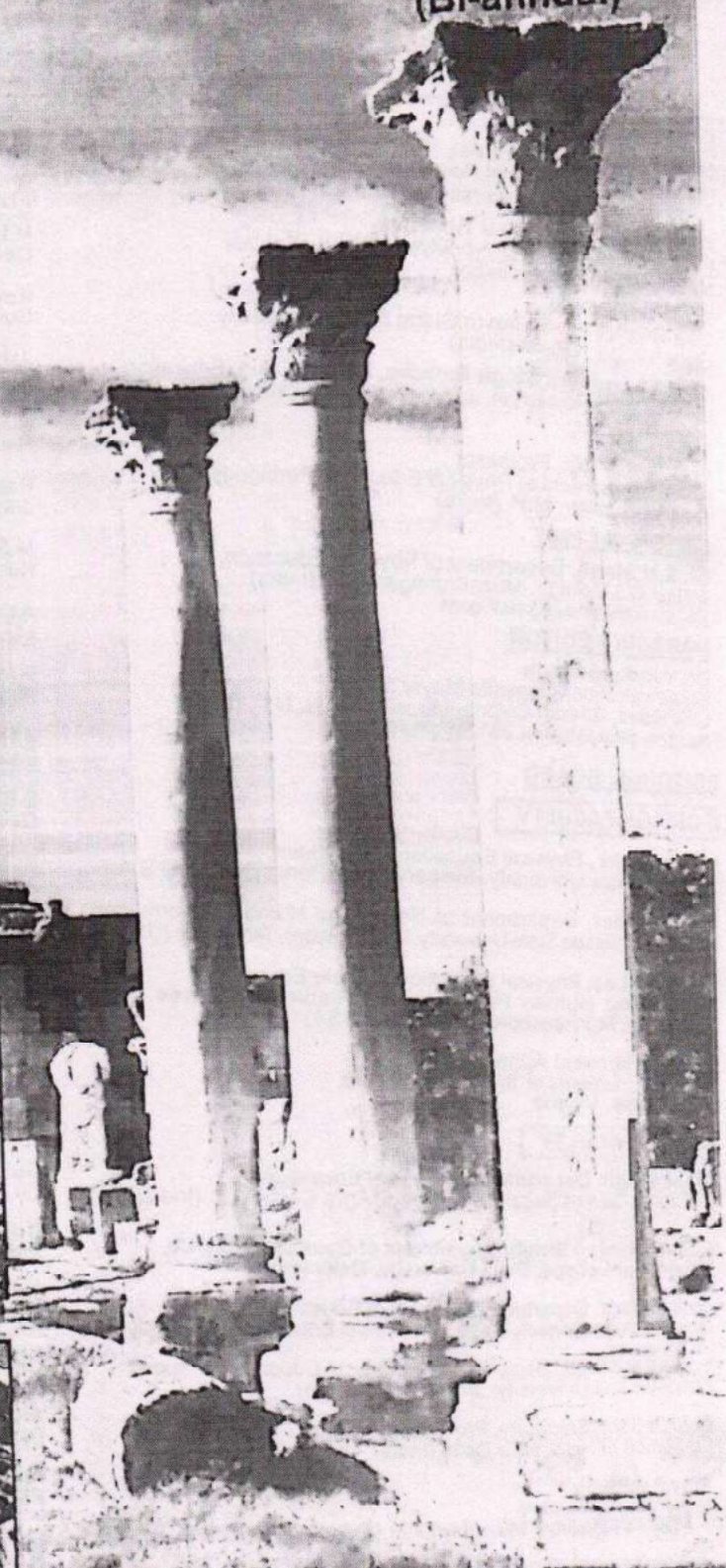
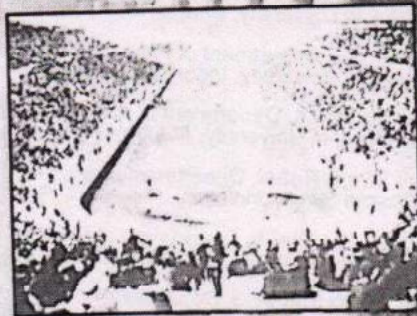
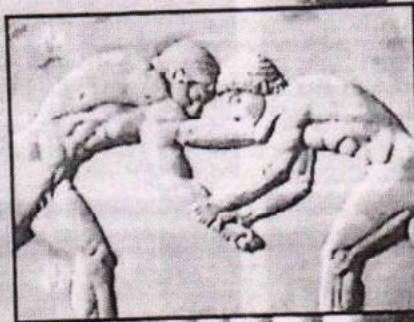
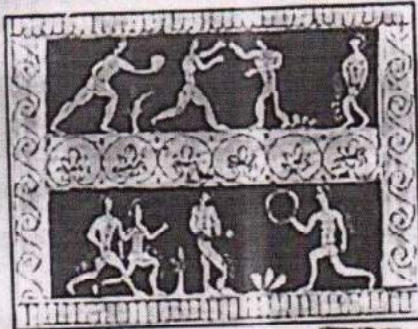
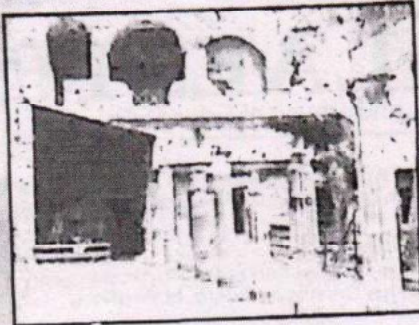
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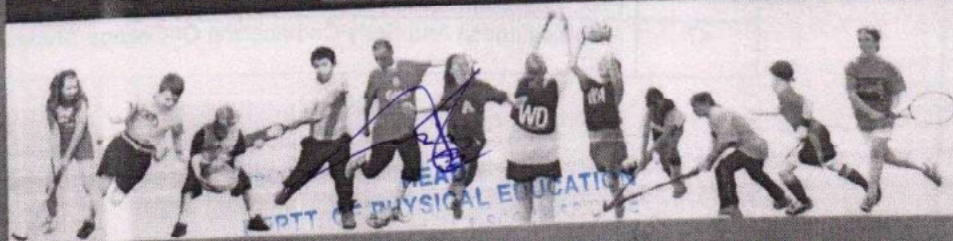
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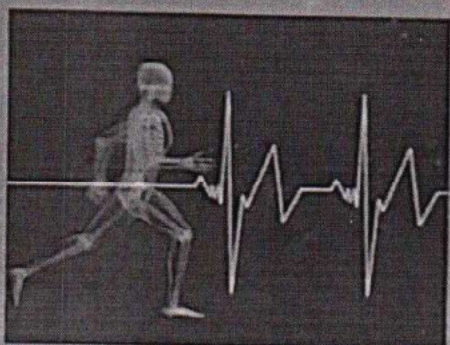
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Your Struggles Develop Your Strengths.
When you go Through Hardships and Decide
Not to Surrender, That is Strength."

----- Arnold Schwarzenegger



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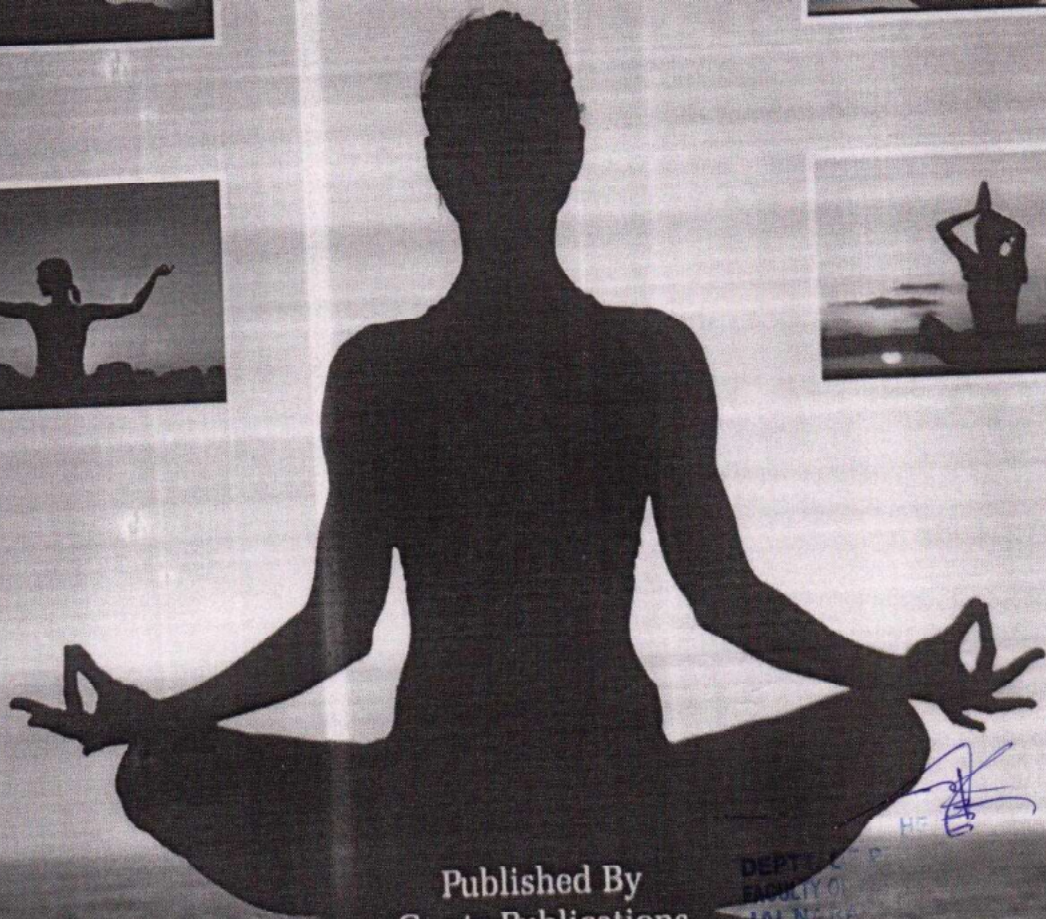
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Home Environment on Emotional Intelligence as Predictors of Sports Persons

Sita Kumari^{1*} Dr. Aman Singh Sisodiya²

¹Research Scholar, Physical Education, JNV University, Jodhpur (Raj)

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Abstract – To study the home environment as predictor of Sports Persons. A total of 200 subjects (100 subjects from urban, while another 100 subjects were from rural), who were selected randomly from the various games available across both urban and rural areas school students of Jodhpur (Rajasthan) The age of the players ranged between 15 to 18 years. Significant difference was found between the means scores of male and female in relation to five alternatives of Home Environment variables Control, Protectiveness, Punishment, Conformity, Social Isolation, Reward, Deprivation of Privileges, Rejection and Permissiveness of urban and rural locality as the tabulated t. value found to be less than the required value. Insignificant difference was found between the means scores of male and female in relation to Deprivation of Privileges and Nurturance of urban and rural locality as the tabulated t. value found to be less than the required value.

Key words: Home Environment, Urban, Rural, Emotional Intelligence

INTRODUCTION

Psychologists, sociologists and educationists, all agree that the family furnishes the basic environment for building healthy personality of a child by satisfying their emotional needs. The persistence of family relationships reinforces the effect of the emotional tie. While a child or adolescent may have a strong emotional attachment to a teacher or a friend, this attachment rarely has the permanency that family relationships have. Family is the most significant and primary unit of society having a strong influence upon the social, emotional development of an individual. It is the cradle of socialization and the strongest factor in molding one's personality. Family is typically a context that reinforces adult values, promotes school success and supports emotional security. So greater degree of family interaction especially with adolescence is developmentally beneficial (Larson & Richard, 1991).

The home environment is influenced by a number of factors like nature of family constellation, number of family members, parental employment and income, sibling relationship, and socio-economic and religious background of the family. Large families are less capable to support the physical as well as the emotional demands of the adolescents. Conflicts among parents or other family members threaten the sense of security and emotional stability of the adolescents. Adolescents express themselves better

when their parents were warm and more involved in their children's lives. A warm cohesive home environment with low level of interpersonal conflicts do a better job of meeting children's physical and psychological needs as compared to the families characterized by high level of conflict and disengagement from each other (Sandler, Miller, Shart, Wolehik, 1989).

Psycho-social development refers to one's psychological development and his/her interaction with the prevailing social environment. The individual may not necessarily fully aware of this relationship with his/her environment. This type of study was first initiated by psychologist Erik Erikson in his description of stages of social development. Social Psychology, which attempts to explain social patterns within the individual, is used in the context of "psycho-social intervention." This intervention is commonly used alongside psycho-educational or psycho-pharmacological interventions that points toward solutions for individual challenges in interacting with an element of the social environment. Sports performance has taken a great leap over the last 20 years. Technology has enhanced the performance level of sportspersons greatly through improved equipment and nutrition supplements. Back in the 1980s, it was considered that being fit against opponent will ensure victory.

It is more relevant to important work related outcomes such as physical performance.



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Role of Socio-Economic Infrastructure in Women Empowerment and Sustainable Development

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Abstract

The role of socio-economic infrastructure in women empowerment and sustainable development is a complex and multifaceted issue. This paper explores the various ways in which infrastructure, including roads, water supply, electricity, and communication, can empower women and contribute to sustainable development. It discusses the challenges women face in accessing these services and the potential for infrastructure to bridge the gender gap. The paper also examines the role of government and private sector in providing infrastructure and the importance of community participation in the process.

INTRODUCTION

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Role of Service Sector in India

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Abstract

India is among the emerging & growth economies in the world. The service sector is playing a vital role in the economic growth of the country. The service sector is the backbone of the economy. It is the engine of growth. It is the source of employment. It is the source of income. It is the source of wealth. It is the source of power. It is the source of life. It is the source of hope. It is the source of love. It is the source of peace. It is the source of happiness. It is the source of everything. It is the source of all. It is the source of life. It is the source of hope. It is the source of love. It is the source of peace. It is the source of happiness. It is the source of everything. It is the source of all.

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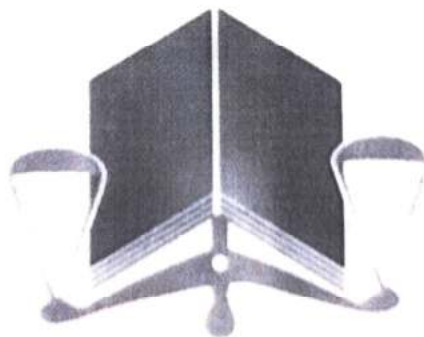
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GENDER DISPARITY IN EDUCATION SECTOR IN INDIA: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

Rekha & Dev karan

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ABSTRACT

Gender disparity is a worldwide phenomenon and it exists in each country, state, district and even in villages. Various researches have already proved that it is seen in every field such as religious, political, social, biological and even in human development indicators such as standard of living, health and education. Gender issue has drawn attention of economists since 1995 when two new indices of development GDI- Gender Related Development Index and GEM- Gender Empowerment Measure were introduced at international level in UNDP Report 1995.

After independence and implementation of various five-year plans, India is still under developing country and gender inequality and disparities still exists in Indian societies. Indian economy, though one of the fastest growing economy in the world but still it is far behind in educational development as shown good progress in the field of education and are to do yet. Still there is

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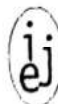
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GENDER DISPARITY IN EDUCATION SECTOR IN INDIA: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

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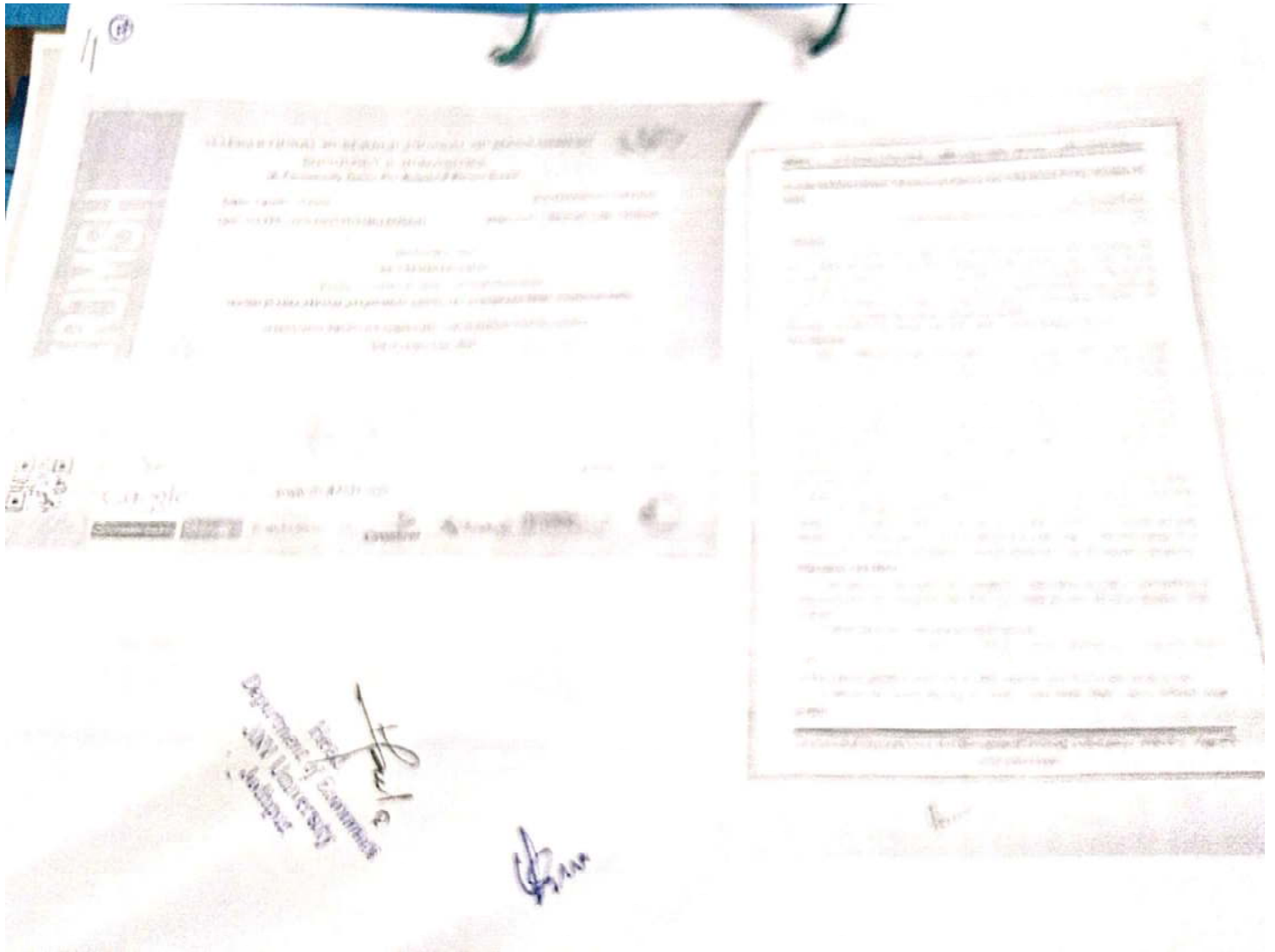
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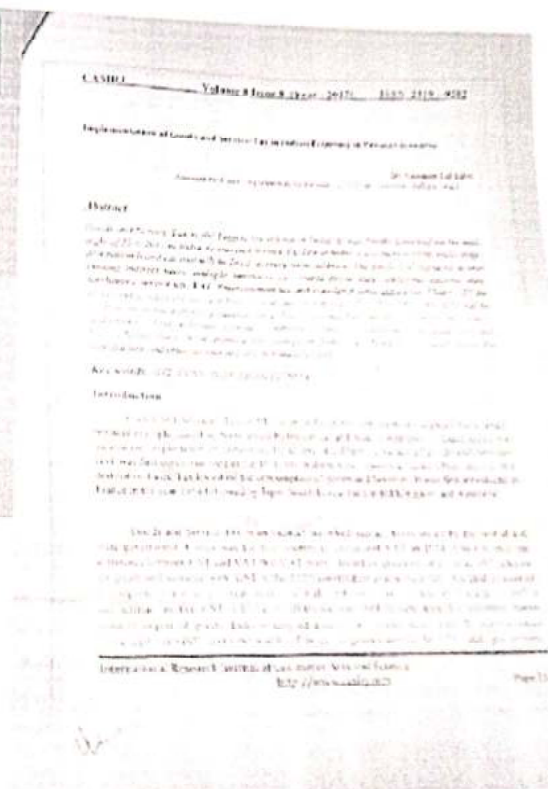
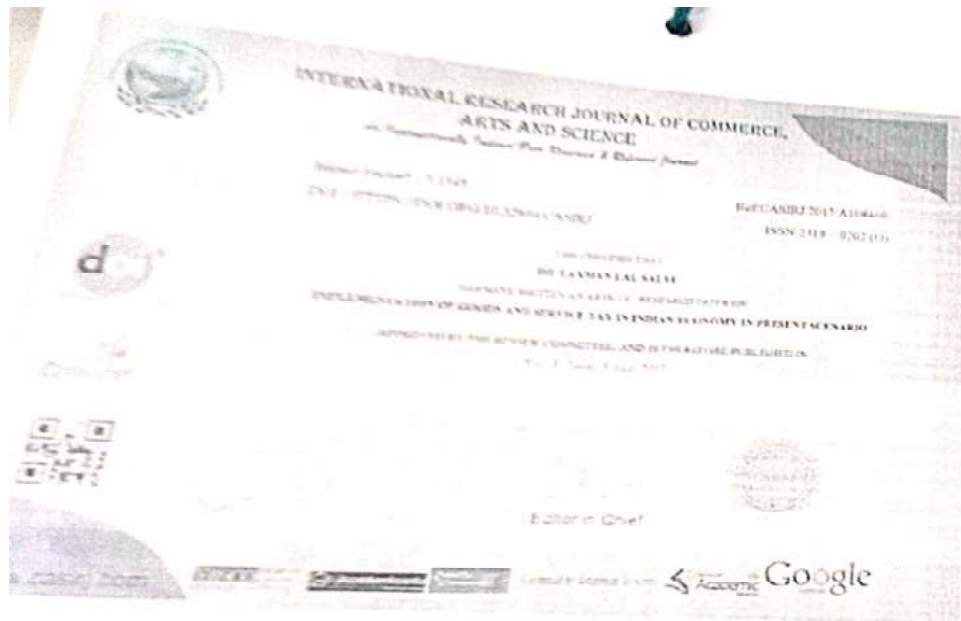
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 MIGRATION IN INDIA - CAUSE AND IMPACT

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MIGRATION IN INDIA - CAUSE AND IMPACT

Dr. Kamal Kant S. S.
 HANSAJI MATHS AN ARS & SCIENCES PAPER ON
 MIGRATION IN INDIA - CAUSE AND IMPACT

ABSTRACT

The paper discusses the economic, social, and political aspects of migration in India. It highlights the causes of migration, such as unemployment, poverty, and social inequality, and the impact of migration on the economy and society. The paper also discusses the challenges faced by migrants and the need for government intervention to address these issues.

KEYWORDS

Migration, India, Cause, Impact, Economic, Social, Political, Unemployment, Poverty, Social Inequality, Government Intervention.

INTRODUCTION

Migration is a complex phenomenon that has been a part of human history since ancient times. In India, migration has been a significant part of the socio-economic and political landscape. The paper discusses the causes of migration, such as unemployment, poverty, and social inequality, and the impact of migration on the economy and society. The paper also discusses the challenges faced by migrants and the need for government intervention to address these issues.

CONCLUSION

The paper concludes that migration is a complex phenomenon that has been a part of human history since ancient times. In India, migration has been a significant part of the socio-economic and political landscape. The paper discusses the causes of migration, such as unemployment, poverty, and social inequality, and the impact of migration on the economy and society. The paper also discusses the challenges faced by migrants and the need for government intervention to address these issues.

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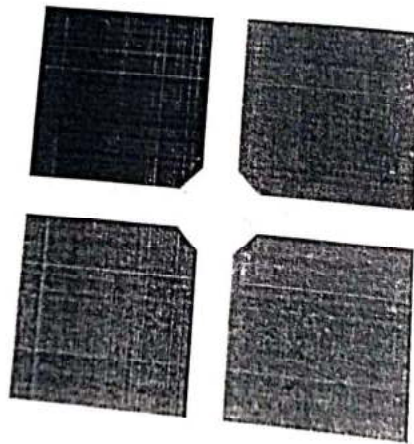
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EQUALITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF WOMEN IN RAJASTHAN

DR. RAJNIKANT TRIVEDI¹

ABSTRACT

The issue of status of women in society has been debated much since the observance of the international decade of women during 1975-85. The international conference on women held in Beijing in 1995, also raised the issue to a global debate. The strategies adopted for the upliftment of women have varied across nations as well as across society from time to time.

KEYWORDS -

Economic equality, International labour organization (ILO), Economic independence, women employment, upliftment of women

INTRODUCTION -

One of the most important changes that has taken place in recent time in the world is the growing status of women. Socio-economic advancement of a state can be just judged by the status and position, which, it can bestow on its women. Today, it is regarded that the level of economic equality and independence are the real indicators to measure the status of women in any society. In Rajasthan, the general economic situation is far from satisfactory, the situation of women being worse than that of the rest of the country. The female population constitutes nearly half of the total population. According to the 2011 census the total population of Rajasthan was 6.86 crores out of which 3.30 crores were females. The size of female population in Rajasthan indicates the social good strength of women in the total human resource in the state. Although women contribute much time and energy to the nation going out their contribution is scarcely recognized. As Dr. H. H. H. says, 'A woman who created and sustain a home and through whose heads children grow up to be strong and pure and women is a creator. Second only to God'. In The Rajasthan content greater emphasis has been given for women's movement since the VIIth plan. At present, a number of programmes are available and are making special efforts for women's movements in our society.

FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE -

Economic Independence is highly stressed by many author's Jhabvala say- 'Women in the hands of a man spend more money in the hands of a woman' An ILO study finds that men tend to spend 60% of their income in their home on themselves, whereas a woman spend 90% of her income on the family and only 10% on herself. Thus, when a man spends the house hold income the family gets more benefits. Poor women in village have to earn a living or supplement of the family. Women do not own land or they have no legal rights to use it. Women workers get less wages than men and are to be unemployed. When machines came men were trained and women lost their earning source. When land is the Government the titles are given in the name of the men. Thus, many urban and rural scheme by passed women. Lack of women often mean more nutrition and education for children. Men spend a sizable part of their wages on liquor. So many of the problems of women are due to lack of earning capacity. The most important factor to free women economic independence. To Gandhi Ji, Women are the companions of men gifted with equal mental and the right to participate in all walks of life along with men. She has the same right to freedom and liberty as men.

Dr. Rajnikant Trivedi

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SOME PERSPECTIVES OF BANK REGULATIONS AND BANKING SYSTEM

Dr. Kanta Choudhary

ABSTRACT

Bank regulation is a fascinating and much debated subject, because of the banks' critical and sensitive role in society, and the costs of failure of banks. Bank regulation evolved through many phases of economic history and is now set for deep introspection. Banking regulation in India is a story of calibration and balanced environment, which have helped it to weather storms better. The liberalization measures of the last two decades have brought out marvels, as well as, perils of progress. Alarm bells were plenty, but inaction of regulators, and excesses of unbridled profit seekers brought about the biggest financial calamity since 1929. This has caused review of important regulatory issues, including the conflict between global and national interests. Against this background, this paper examines the significance of recent international events and the implications of collaborative action initiated towards global recovery.

Key Word:- Bank, Liberalization, Globalization, Development

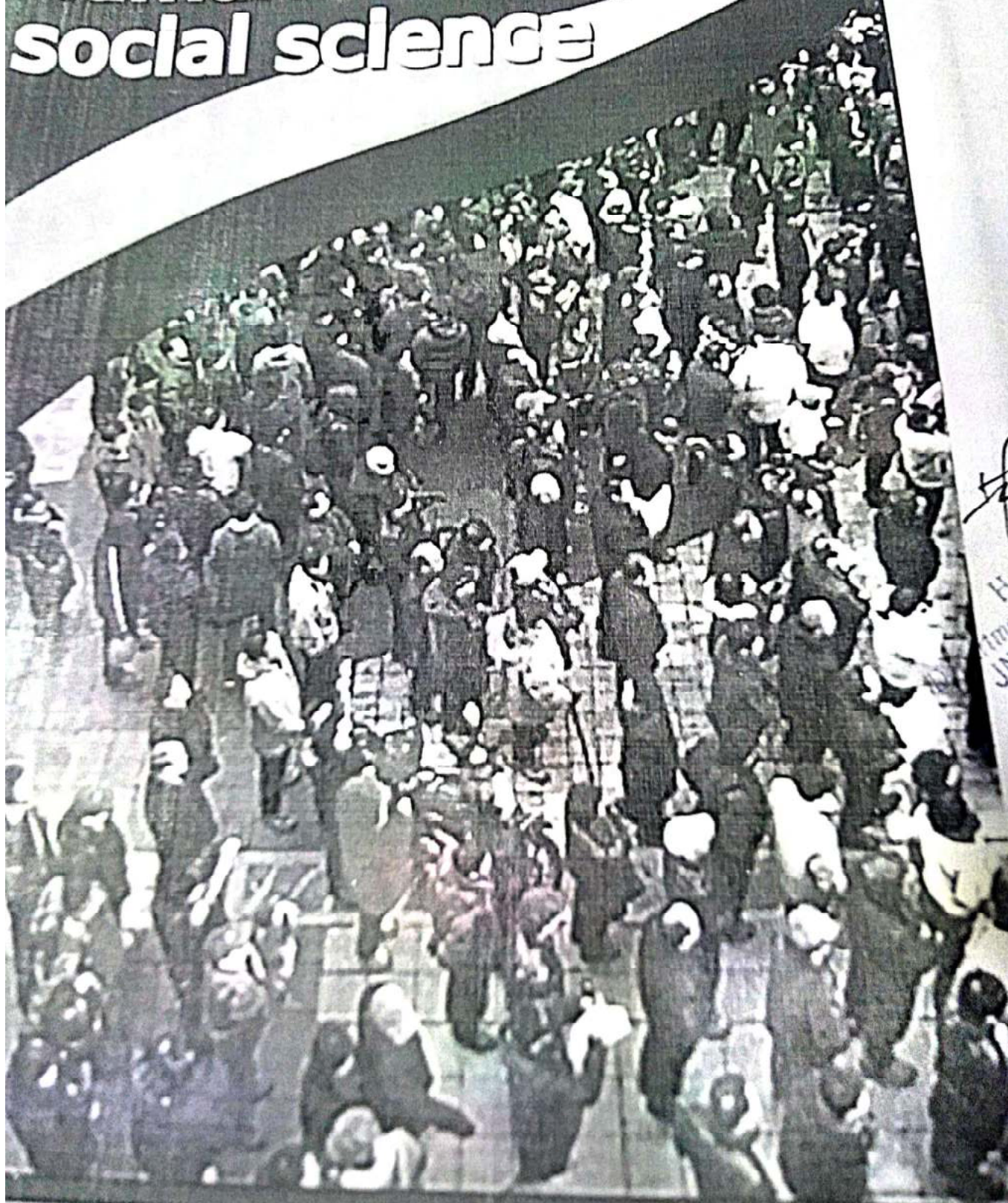
INTRODUCTION

Bank regulation is one of the most fascinating and much debated subjects of modern economics. From its origins as a local self-regulatory mechanism, it has been elevated into a key facet of globalization, covering discourses of convergence as well as conflict. In the recent times technology and financial complexities have demonstrated the potential for both integration and destruction of the world markets.

Banking is one of the most intensively regulated activities in the world. This is based on the premise that banks are special, for what they do in terms of mobilization of financial resources and deployment thereof as the agency for monetary payments and settlements, as also for the means, in terms of a public good provided by society. These institutions preserve the wealth and well-being of humanity, and this underlines the importance of their survival and safe functioning.

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Density Patterns in The Cities of Rajasthan

Dr. Jaya Bhandari, Assistant Professor,
J.N.V.U. Jodhpur

ABSTRACT

Rajasthan's 4.4 crores people of 1991 are uneven in distribution. About 78 percent of the total population lives in rural areas. Obviously, the number of people is not large in urban agglomerations. They are found in large numbers in good farming areas, where the soil is rich, rainfall is adequate and irrigation facilities are available. Rajasthan's urban population (1,00,67,113 persons) is asymmetrical distributed. The urbanisation in Rajasthan is related to the development of trade, commerce, industry and associated services. In the arid districts and hilly districts, urban development has been stunted by economic backwardness. In the desert region, towns are fewer and far more widely spaced. Desert towns are mainly trade towns. Population densities are higher in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ganganagar, Sikar, Beawar and Tonk. The population density is lower in Bikaner, Ajmer, Alwar, Bhilwara, Bharatpur and Pali. Climate is an important factor for determining the spatial distribution of population. The cold region have the lowest population density. Similarly, an extremely hot is harmful, it may increase intestinal diseases. Thus region having a moderate climate have a higher density of population. The quality of the soil is an important determinant of population density. Availability of water is a precondition for higher density of population. Low rainfall restricts human settlements. On plain population density is higher than the population density on sloppy land, mountains and hills. Favourable geographical location is a very important factor for higher density of population. Geographical location with respect to communication, trade and traffic is an important criterion for economic expansion. The concentration of population in large city is mainly due to the geographical factors of favoured location. Power resources and mineral wealth influence the concentration of people. The higher the supporting capacity of a region, the higher is the density of population. The supporting capacity is determined by many factors, e.g. fertility of land, productivity, natural resources, and so on. Better facilities like education, amenities of life etc, increase the density of

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Population Density: Types & Models in The Cities of Rajasthan

Dr. Jaya Bhandari
Assistant Professor, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur



Abstract

Density of population is the number of persons per square kilometer. It indicates the man land ratio. This is calculated by dividing the number of persons of a country or region by the number of person of a country or region by the total land area. Density depends upon many natural and human factors such as soil, rainfall, climate, economic resources, the stage of economic growth and so on. Density measures the degree of population concentration in a particular area. There are many types of density of population like Arithmetic density, Economic density, Critical density etc. Few important density of models are Clark Density - Distance model, Revision of Clark's model by Berry, Simmon and Tennant, Bush investigation of Indian cities etc. Clark's derivation of the distance decay function model gave a satisfactory explanation for not only population density variations within urban areas but also for several socio-economic attributes of the community. After twelve years of Clark's formulation of the negative exponential law, Berry and his colleagues contributed an important paper relating to urban population densities. To provide a sound theoretical base Berry selected several variables i.e., land use pattern land value, per unit residential house holds, front foot value of land etc., which directly or indirectly influenced the density gradient patterns. With regard to distributional patterns of population in cities, Brush after his country wide personal investigation of some major Indian cities, contributed a most interesting paper in 1960 which he further elaborated in 1972. The principal objectives of the paper was to analyses the intra-urban spatial patterns of population and its change over time. In modern times, many cities are expanding in size as a result of large industrial establishment at the margin of the city and as such these have essentially influenced the patterns of population in India, because the circumstances in which urban centers in India grew are not easy to explain. To be precise, the Indian cities because of a number of social, economic and cultural contrasts have a very complex internal structure.

Keywords: Population, density, climate, economic, cultural, social, agriculture.

Meaning of density The term 'Density of population' refers to the number of Persons per square kilometer. In other words, density of population indicates the man land ratio. This is calculated by dividing the number of person of a country or region by the total land area.

$$\text{i.e Density} = \frac{\text{Poputation}}{\text{Area}}$$

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**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC CONCERNS IN MODERN AGRICULTURE:
ALTERNATE FARMING SOLUTIONS FOR RESOURCE CONSERVATION**

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Abstract: *This paper reviews information on the significance of alternate agriculture today and analyses its procedural benefits in view of the recognized adverse long-term impacts of traditional farming procedures on environment. The promotion of organic farming both for crops and animals in recent times has gained momentum in tune with the global focus on sustainability. Organic technologies prove beneficial on counts like augmenting soil organic matter and nitrogen, reduction in fossil energy inputs and conservation of soil moisture and water resources. Ecological balance is maintained through use of cultural, biological pest controls and use of lesser toxic sprays. In the opinion of experts, developing countries where inexpensive labor is available constitute a fertile ground for penetration of organic farming as a viable venture and its labor-intensive nature ensures employment too. Its thrust on natural conditions, natural growth, natural varieties and optimal integration of crop and animal farming prove nature friendly not to forget its array of ecosystem services. Its long term beneficial feature of sustainability both environment and economic offsets its short-term costs. The paper endorses this practice of alternate agriculture as a sustainable solution to current farming problems and associated environmental and economic woes.*

Keywords: Global, Environmental, Economic, Agriculture, Resource Conservation

Introduction

The pace at which natural resources are dwindling necessitates immediate attention and determination to adopt a resource efficient economy regime for ensuring climate security, food security and health of our future generations. Only when our aim for resources is minimizing of usage and maximizing of recycling process, will we be able to leave food for our posterity that never gets exhausted. Towards this the pressing issue is to make our production or agricultural process sustainable. Sustainable agriculture incorporates three main objectives of environmental health, economic profitability, social and economic equity. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, 2007), sustainable agriculture "is the successful management of resources for agriculture to satisfy changing human needs while maintaining or enhancing the quality of environment and conserving natural resources". Organic farming practices considered as a sustainable option are believed to augment soil stability, organic matter and show resilience to climatic variations. It is known to enrich biodiversity to the tune of almost 30 percent as against traditional farming leading to flow of ecosystem services ranging from pollination and nutrient recycling to purifying water and air. In terms of demography agriculture is the largest economic sector and significantly influences the socioeconomic structure of India. The performance of the agricultural sector influences the growth of the Indian economy. The share of this sector in GDP has witnessed a declining trend, but it still plays an important part on account of its employment potential. Agriculture furnishes raw materials for agro based industries. Unfortunately, rising costs of cultivation and uncertain output prices have rendered unsustainability to modern agriculture system and pose serious economic threats for our farmers specifically the small-scale ones. Adoption of alternate forms of agricultural practice becomes an imperative. To aggravate matters India suffers from poor productivity of soil because of low content of organic matter. The efficiency of the organic inputs in the promotion of productivity is dependent on the organic contents of the soil. It is reported that soil under organic farming conditions had lower bulk density, higher water



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SECTORAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIAN ECONOMY (1951-2011)

Rekha & Dr Dev karan

Assistant Professor, Deptt. of Economics, Jai Narayan Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan

ABSTRACT

As an economy grows it will undergo some structural changes. Study of the shares of the three sectors, viz, agriculture, industry and services, in output, consumption and employment shares has not been a new phenomenon and has been of interest of scholars for centuries now. In developmental process, occupational structural transformation is avowed outcome. Indian economy also has been experiencing this structural change. The structural changes of an economy that involve the dynamics of sector shares (agricultural, Industry, services) are related to each other and to economic growth as well. According to structural change theory, as GDP per capita increases, the % share of employment in primary sector decreases on the other hand % share of the secondary sector initially increases and subsequently decreases, while the % share of tertiary sector increases steadily. This paper the changes in sectoral changes in three main sector of Indian economy will be measured using Sectoral Changes Index (SCI).

Keywords: Occupation, Key Sectors, Structural change, Indian Economy, GDP, SCI

INTRODUCTION

Basic requirements of human life are universal and uniform and so man has been pursuing economic activities in one form or the other since ancient times to fulfill these requirements. There is a close relationship between occupational structure and development of an economy. Structural transformation is central to the idea of modern economic development. The pattern of employment growth is a key factor in facilitating the structural transformation of the economy. This happened in the developmental experience of the developed economies.

Sustainable growth and development requires a continuous transformation of the economy towards higher value-added sectors and activities that produce income elastic goods and services. Advantage in terms of dynamic economies of scale, create inter- and intra-sectoral linkages.

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MICROFINANCE AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

India has the one of the fastest developing country in the world. India falls under low income class according to World Bank. It is second population country in the world and nearby 70% of its population lives in rural area and round 60% of population depended on agriculture for their livelihood. One of the greatest challenge before the India sub-continent which accommodates more than one-third of the population is poverty. So the India economic growth has failed to make a significant improvement in its poverty figures. Government of India started various poverty alleviation programmes but they have failed due to failure to reach the target groups, developing a effective microfinance sector has been ineffective in the fight against

Rekha

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IMPACT OF FDI AND GDP ON EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA IN POST REFORM PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

Foreign Direct Investment plays a major role in the advancement of technology, generating employment opportunities and promoting overall development of a country. Around 1990, India faced a huge BOP crisis due to which the policy makers felt the need to bring in the economic reforms in the name of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization. This resulted in huge inflow of foreign capital into India. An enormous growth after the liberalization of the Indian economy has made FDI an important constituent of its growth and development strategy.

The objective of this paper is to study the impact of FDI on the employment generation capacity in India and it also finds correlation between GDP and employment. This paper tries to make an analysis of India's growth in post reform period. It try to analyze that whether the employment generation in India after reforms may be attributed to this liberalization policy and to opening up of the economy to rest of the world or not.

KEYWORDS: Foreign Direct Investment, Gross Domestic Product, Employment, Post reform period.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important areas for developing countries is FDI. It is an important source of development financing, and contribute activity gains by providing new investment, better technology, management and export markets. The definition of FDI is not only limited to the transfer of money, but has now extended to being defined as a measure of foreign ownership of domestic productive assets such as factories, land, patents and other intangible assets. The effects experienced spread across a wide range, from influencing production, generation of employment, changes in income levels, import and exports, impact on economic growth, balance of payments and general welfare of the host country.

An Overview of Goods and Services Tax (GST) In India

Rekha & Dev Karan

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Abstract: The GST is a Value added Tax (VAT) is proposed to be a comprehensive indirect tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods as well as services at the national level. It will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Indian Central and State governments. It is aimed at being comprehensive for most goods and services. The GST council, comprising federal and state finance ministers, has already cleared all the five draft laws- the central GST, Integrated GST, state GST, union territory GST and rules on compensating states for revenue losses. GST is expected to create a business friendly environment, as price levels and hence inflation rates would come down overtime as a uniform tax rate is applied. It will also improve government's fiscal health as the tax collection system would become more transparent, making tax evasion difficult. In this paper impact of GST (Goods and Services Tax) on Indian Tax Scenario will be analyzed. Here firstly historical scenario of Indian taxation and its tax structure will be described and then the need for the change in tax structure from traditional to GST model will be discussed. An attempt will also be made to study the concept of goods and service tax, its impact on Indian economy as well as the advantages and challenges of GST in Indian scenario in this paper.

Keywords: Value added tax, Goods and service tax, Indian taxation, Economy

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1. Introduction

Value added tax was first introduced by Maurice Laure, a French economist, in 1954. The tax was designed such that the burden is borne by the final consumer. Since VAT can be applied on goods as well as services it has also been termed as goods and services tax (GST). The reform process in indirect tax regime of India was started in 1986 by Vishwanath Pratap Singh by introduction of Modified Value Added Tax (MODVAT). During the last four decades VAT has become an important instrument of indirect taxation with 130 countries having adopted this, resulting in one-fifth of the world's tax revenue.

France was the world's first country to implement GST Law in the year 1954. Since then, 159 other countries have adopted the GST Law in some form or other. In many countries, VAT is the substitute for GST, but unlike the Indian VAT system, these countries have a single VAT tax which fulfils the same purpose as GST. In India, the discussion on GST Law was flagged off in the year 2000, when the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee brought the issue to the table.

Based on concept of 'one nation one tax', the One Hundred and First Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendments) Act, 2016, introduced a Goods and Services Tax in India from 1 July 2017. For a developing economy like India it is desirable to become more competitive and efficient in its resource usage. Traditionally India's tax regime relied heavily on indirect taxes including customs and excise. Revenue from indirect taxes was the major source of tax revenue till tax reforms were undertaken during nineties. The major argument put forth for heavy reliance on indirect taxes was that the India's majority of population was poor and thus widening base of direct taxes had inherent limitations.

The new tax, biggest tax reform since India got independence in 1947 from the British colonial rule, is expected to boost the rate of economic growth by about 0.5 percentage points, broaden the revenue base and cut compliance cost for firms. Goods & Service Tax (GST) or VAT serves the purpose to impose a broad-based tax on final consumption by households. Hence, GST is a comprehensive tax levy on supply of goods and services. GST would also address issues of development through greater interaction between VAT/GST systems along with growing risks of double taxation and unintended non taxation in the absence of international VAT/GST coordination. Basic principles of VAT/GST are generally same across the tax jurisdictions in so far as they are designed to tax final consumption in the jurisdiction where it occurs according to the destination principle. The fundamental proposition is that GST/VAT is a tax on final consumption and hence the burden should not rest on the business, additional customs duty, surcharge and state-level value added tax. Other levies currently applicable on inter-state transportation of goods are also likely to be done away with in GST.

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PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF REGIONAL RURAL BANKS IN INDIA – AN ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in India are an integral part of the rural credit structure of the country. Since the very beginning, when the RRBs were established in October 2, 1975, these banks played a pivotal role in the economic development of the rural India. The main goal of establishing regional rural banks in India was to provide credit to the rural people who are not economically strong enough, especially the small and marginal farmers, artisans, agricultural laborers and even small entrepreneurs. In order to strengthen RRBs and to improve their performance, various initiatives have been taken by the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India. The paper, therefore, is a synopsis on the evaluation of performance of RRBs in India with respect to deposit mobilization, credit channelization, Key performance indicators etc.

The present study is diagnostic and exploratory in nature and makes use of secondary data. The study is confined only to the specific area like number of branches, deposits mobilized, credits and investments made by the Indian Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for 12 years period spanning from 2004-05 to 2015-16. The data was mainly collected, compiled and calculated from annual reports of the NABARD and RBI. In order to analyze the data and draw conclusions in this study, various statistical tools accomplished through EXCEL and SPSS Software.

The financial performance of the RRBs in India has been analyzed with the help of key performance indicators and for analysis the growth performance Average annual linear growth rate was use in which year 2015-16 was taken as the current year and the year 2014-15 was base

year. The values are estimated using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method

Keywords: RRB, Rural Credit, Performance Indicators, Regional Rural Banks, Development, financial.

1. INTRODUCTION

Regional rural banks were established under the provisions of an ordinance passed in September 1975 and the RRB ACT 1976 to provide sufficient banking and credit facility for agriculture and other rural sectors. The genesis of the RRBs can be traced to the need for a stronger institutional arrangement for providing rural credit. The launch of regional rural banks (RRBs) can be seen as a unique experiment and experience in improving the efficacy of rural credit delivery mechanism in India. There were set upon the recommendations of the M. Narasimham working group conceptualized the creation of RRBs in 1975 as a new set of locally-oriented banks serving rural areas, which would combine the feel and familiarity of rural problems characteristic of cooperatives with the professionalism and large resource base of commercial banks. An effort was made to integrate commercial banking within the broad policy thrust towards social banking keeping in view the local conditions with joint share holding by Central Government, the concerned State Government and the sponsoring banks. Subsequently the RRBs were set up through the promulgation of RRB Act of 1976 with their equity held by

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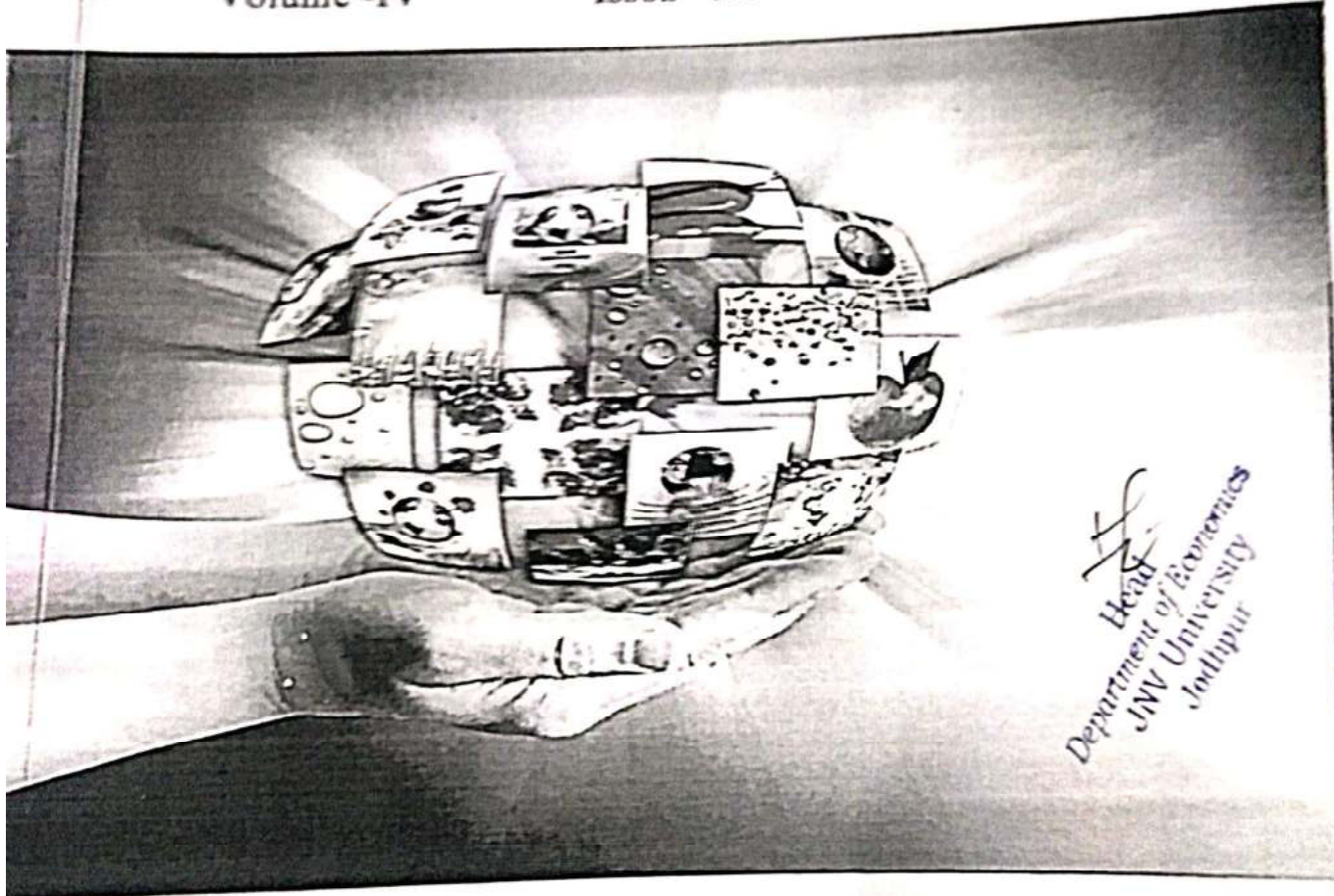
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PERFORMANCE OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN RAJASTHAN

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Abstract

Rajasthan's economy continues to be predominantly agrarian. About 75 percent population in Rajasthan lives in rural areas, which depends directly or indirectly on agricultural sector. Similarly, the share of state's rural labour force employed in agriculture (main workers) was found very high in Rajasthan. Thus, it is evident that the rural labour force depends mostly on agriculture and is unlikely to reduce drastically in the near future. In addition to this, the direct impact of agricultural growth on generation of rural employment and incomes, its significant secondary linkages with the development of rural non-farm sectors are more crucial. The economy of Rajasthan is mostly depended on agriculture and 20 percent of state's GDP comes from agriculture. Recognized as the largest state of India, Rajasthan has cultivated area of almost 20 million hectares but due to some unavoidable circumstances only 20% of the total cultivated area is irrigated. In recent years there is significant change in cropping pattern in Rajasthan as been observed. In Rajasthan there is clear shift from food crops to non-food crops is seen and thus in this paper study of relation between irrigated area and food & non-food crops is proposed.

In pursuance of the main objective to study the various aspects of agricultural development of Rajasthan, a perusal and systematic analysis of the prevailing agricultural economy of Rajasthan come imperative. In this paper careful assessment

of performance of agricultural sector of the state will be carried out and also in this paper basic feature of agricultural economy of Rajasthan will be highlighted. For this purpose simple statistical techniques are extensively used such as percentage averages, Index number and Pearson's correlation co-efficient and co-efficient of variation.

Keywords: Agrarian economy, cropping pattern, irrigated area, GDP, NSDP, CAGR

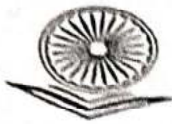
I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the dominant sector of Rajasthan economy, which determines the growth and sustainability. In the past few years, Rajasthan agriculture has done remarkably well in terms of output growth. The 11th five year plan (2007-12) witnessed an average annual growth of 3.6% in the GDP from agriculture and allied sector. The growth target for agriculture in the 12th five year plan is estimated to be 3.50 percent. Agriculture has been a way of life and continues to be the single most important livelihood of the masses.

Agriculture is backbone of Rajasthan economy and even though large industrialisation in last 60 years, agriculture still occupies a place of pre-eminence. Performance of Rajasthan economy is dependent upon the growth of Agriculture sector. Over 2005-15, agriculture witnessed an increase in growth rate, whereas growth in the manufacturing sector saw a decline. Agriculture growth increased from 2.6% to 9.8%. It contributes nearly 20% of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) & 13% of total exports. It

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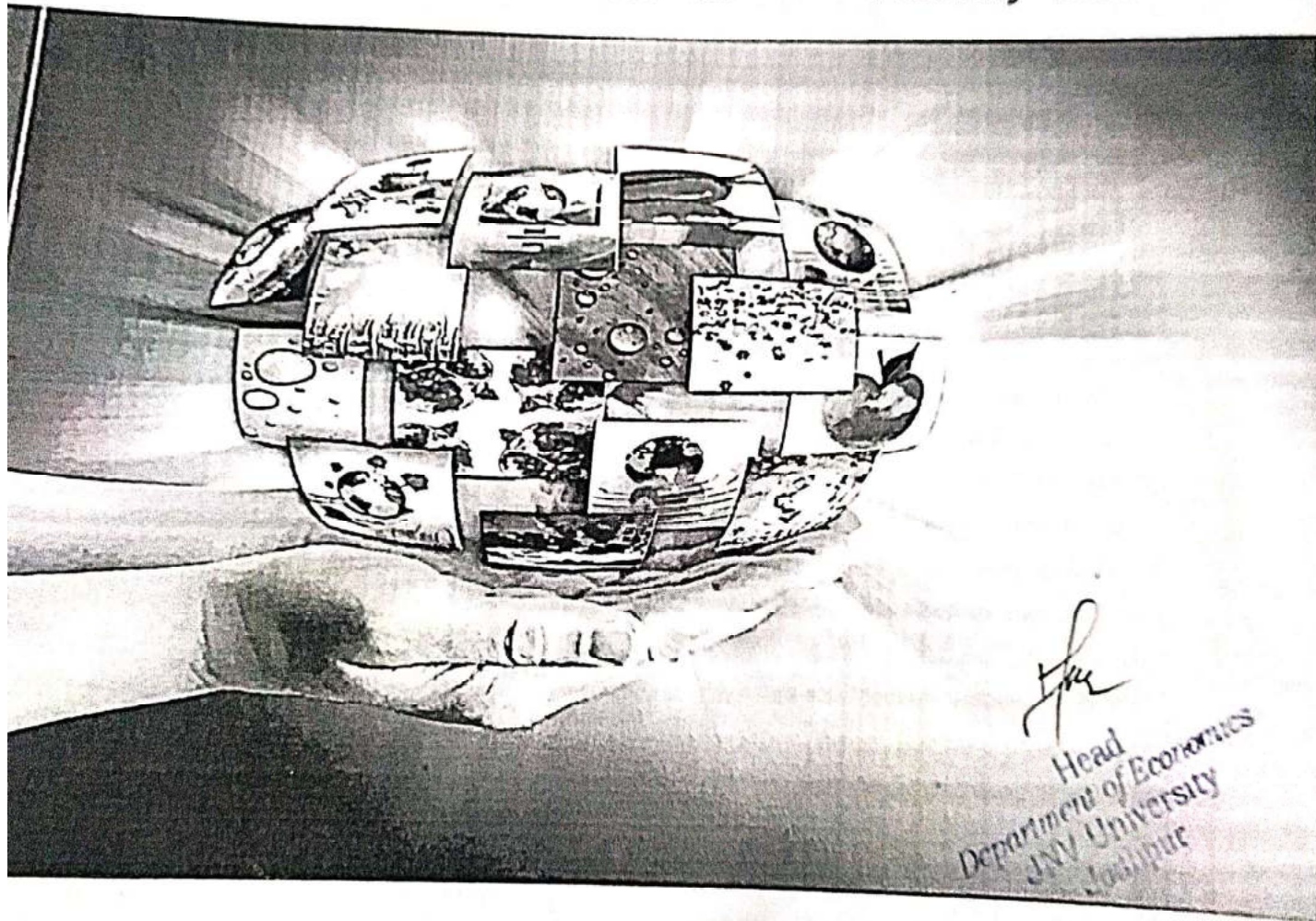
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AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF IMPACT OF DROUGHT ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE AND USE OF INPUTS IN RAJASTHAN

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Abstract

The situation of drought is very common for the state of Rajasthan and drought studies are important in context of Rajasthan because of their influence on the society and the economy this state. An attempt in this direction of thought would certainly help one to understand the natural process of drought for further work. Drought and Rajasthan seems to be synonymous. Drought is a natural disastrous phenomenon and it differs from other natural hazards. Drought is taken to have occurred over an area where the annual rainfall is less than 75 percent of the normal, and if the annual rainfall is less than 50 percent of the normal it is called a severe drought.

Drought affected areas in Rajasthan are lagging behind in agriculture and also in overall economic growth. They experience wide year-to-year fluctuations in agricultural production and incomes and have a relatively high incidence of poverty. At the time of drought in Rajasthan humans and animals migrate in search of fodder and water to the neighboring states which upsets the economic balance. Present paper tries to analyze the impact of drought on the performance of agriculture sector in Rajasthan.

Keywords: Drought, Cropped area, production, productivity, agriculture inputs.

I. INTRODUCTION

Drought is viewed in different ways by different constituency of water users. Drought definitions are of two types firstly conceptual drought, which help to understand meaning and effects of drought and secondly, operational definition which helps to identify the beginning, end and severity of drought.

India is an agrarian country and agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. In India, agriculture and animal husbandry are primary occupation and thus prosperity of agriculture is largely responsible for the prosperity of entire Indian economy. The success or failure of farming is intimately related to the state of weather conditions. There is very high diversity in weather conditions from one region to another. In some parts when agriculture suffers from scarcity of rainfall, the flood in other parts playing havoc with the agricultural production and life of human beings and livestock. Mostly it is the drought which poses many problems. Since irrigation facilities are limited in many parts of the country drought often results in partial or complete failures of crops and hardship to the livestock population.

Rajasthan is predominately an agrarian state where about 66 percent of the population depends on agriculture as a source of livelihood. Water resources in the state are decreasing gradually. At present less

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MICROFINANCE AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

India has the one of the fastest developing country in the world. India falls under low income class according to World Bank. It is second population country in the world and nearly 70% of its population lives in rural area and round 60% of population depended on agriculture for her livelihood. One of the greatest challenge before the India sub-continent which accommodates more than one-third of the population is poverty. So the India economic growth has failed to make a significant improvement in its poverty figures. Government of India started various poverty alleviation programmes but they have failed due to failure to reach the target groups, developing a effective microfinance sector has got and few other. But the effective in the fight against

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SECTORAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIAN ECONOMY (1951-2011)

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ABSTRACT

As an economy grows it will undergo some structural changes. Study of the shares of the three sectors, viz, agriculture, industry and services, in output, consumption and employment shares has not been a new phenomenon and has been of interest of scholars for centuries now. In developmental process, occupational structural transformation is avowed outcome. Indian economy also has been experiencing this structural change. The structural changes of an economy that involve the dynamics of sector shares (agricultural, Industry, services) are related to each other and to economic growth as well. According to structural change theory, as GDP per capita increases, the % share of employment in primary sector decreases on the other hand % share of the secondary sector initially increases and subsequently decreases, while the % share of tertiary sector increases steadily. This paper the changes in sectoral changes in three main sectors of Indian economy will be measured using Sectoral Changes Index (SCI).

Keywords: Occupation, Key Sectors, Structural change, Indian Economy, GDP, SCI

INTRODUCTION

Basic requirements of human life are universal and uniform and so man has been pursuing economic activities in one form or the other since ancient times to fulfill these requirements. There is a close relationship between occupational structure and development of an economy. Structural transformation is central to the idea of modern economic development. The pattern of employment growth is a key factor in facilitating the structural transformation of the economy as happened in the developmental experience of the developed economies.

Sustainable growth and development requires a continuous transformation of the economy towards higher value-added sectors and activities that produce income elastic goods, have an advantage in terms of dynamic economies of scale, create inter- and intra-sectoral linkages and

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IMPACT OF FDI AND GDP ON EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA IN POST REFORM PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

Foreign Direct Investment plays a major role in the advancement of technology, generating employment opportunities and promoting overall development of a country. Around 1990, India faced a huge BOP crisis due to which the policy makers felt the need to bring in the economic reforms in the name of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization. This resulted in huge inflow of foreign capital into India. An enormous growth after the liberalization of the Indian economy has made FDI an important constituent of its growth and development strategy.

The objective of this paper is to study the impact of FDI on the employment generation capacity in India and it also finds correlation between GDP and employment. This paper tries to make an analysis of India's growth pace in post reform period. It try to analyze that whether the employment generation in India after reforms may be attributed to this liberalization policy and to opening up of the economy to rest of the world or not.

KEYWORDS: Foreign Direct Investment, Gross Domestic
Employment, Post reform period.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important areas for developing countries is FDI. The FDI is an important source of development financing, and contributes to productivity gains by providing new investment, better technology, management expertise and export markets. The definition of FDI is not only limited to a simple transfer of money, but has now extended to being defined as a measure of foreign ownership of domestic productive assets such as factories, land and organizations and other intangible assets. The effects experienced spread over a wide range, from influencing production, generation of employment, change in income levels, import and exports, impact on economic growth, balance of payments and general welfare of the host country.

An Overview of Goods and Services Tax (Gst) In India

Rekha & Dev Karan

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Corresponding Author: Rekha

Abstract: The GST is a Value added Tax (VAT) is proposed to be a comprehensive indirect tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods as well as services at the national level. It will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Indian Central and State governments. It is aimed at being comprehensive for most goods and services. The GST council, comprising federal and state finance ministers, has already cleared all the five draft laws- the central GST, Integrated GST, state GST, union territory GST and rules on compensating states for revenue losses. GST is expected to create a business friendly environment, as price levels and hence inflation rates would come down overtime as a uniform tax rate is applied. It will also improve government's fiscal health as the tax collection system would become more transparent, making tax evasion difficult. In this paper impact of GST (Goods and Services Tax) on Indian Tax Scenario will be analyzed. Here firstly historical scenario of Indian taxation and its tax structure will be described and then the need for the change in tax structure from traditional to GST model will be discussed. An attempt will also be made to study the concept of goods and service tax, its impact on Indian economy as well as the advantages and challenges of GST in Indian scenario in this paper.

Keywords: Value added tax, Goods and service tax, Indian taxation, Economy

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I. Introduction

Value added tax was first introduced by Maurice Laure, a French economist, in 1954. The tax was designed such that the burden is borne by the final consumer. Since VAT can be applied on goods as well as services it has also been termed as goods and services tax (GST). The reform process in indirect tax regime of India was started in 1986 by Vishwanath Pratap Singh by introduction of Modified Value Added Tax (MODVAT). During the last four decades VAT has become an important instrument of indirect taxation with 130 countries having adopted this, resulting in one-fifth of the world's tax revenue.

France was the world's first country to implement GST Law in the year 1954. Since then, 159 other countries have adopted the GST Law in some form or other. In many countries, VAT is the substitute for GST, but unlike the Indian VAT system, these countries have a single VAT tax which fulfils the same purpose as GST. In India, the discussion on GST Law was flagged off in the year 2000, when the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee brought the issue to the table.

Based on concept of 'one nation one tax', the One Hundred and First Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendments) Act, 2016, introduced a Goods and Services Tax in India from 1 July 2017. For a developing economy like India it is desirable to become more competitive and efficient in its resource usage. Traditionally India's tax regime relied heavily on direct taxes including customs and excise. Revenue from indirect taxes was the major source of tax revenue. Tax reforms were undertaken during nineties. The major argument put forth for heavy reliance on indirect taxes was that the India's majority of population was poor and thus widening base of direct taxes had inherent limitations.

The new tax, biggest tax reform since India got independence in 1947 from the British colonial rule, is expected to boost the rate of economic growth by about 0.5 percentage points, broaden the revenue base and cut compliance cost for firms. Goods & Service Tax (GST) or VAT serves the purpose to impose a broad-based tax on final consumption by households. Hence, GST is a comprehensive tax levy on supply of goods and services. GST would also address issues of development through greater interaction between VAT/GST systems, with growing risks of double taxation and unintended non taxation in the absence of international GST coordination. Basic principles of VAT/GST are generally same across the tax jurisdictions in so far as they are designed to tax final consumption in the jurisdiction where it occurs according to the destination principle. The fundamental proposition is that GST/VAT is a tax on final consumption and hence the burden should not rest on the business, additional customs duty, surcharge and state-level value added tax. Other levies that are currently applicable on inter-state transportation of goods are also likely to be done away with in GST.

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Growth and Performance of Tourism in India with Special Reference to Rajasthan

Rekha & Dev Karan

INTRODUCTION

In the last few years, Indian tourism industry has been growing at a rapid pace and it has great potential for generating employment and earning large amount of foreign exchange. So it is imperative to study the growth and development of Indian tourism industry. Tourism is the largest service sector industry in India. The industry provides heritage, cultural, medical, business and sports tourism. It is expected that the tourism sector contribution to country's gross domestic product will grow at an annual rate of 6.8% to 28.49 lakh crore by 2027 (10% of GDP). It accounts 14.02 lakh crore or 9.6% of nation's GDP in 2016 and created 40.343 million jobs, 9.3% of its total employment. About 88.90 lakh foreign tourists arrived in India in 2016 that is 10.5% more than 80.27 lakh in 2015. This sector attracts the domestic tourist and foreign tourist in an enthusiastic way which resulted in improving well balanced economy for the nation like in India. Tourism industry in India has several positive impacts on the economy and society.

In the early days of independent India, quite rationally, the Government didn't pay much attention to tourism. Worldwide, the number of international tourists was still limited and among those tourists there were only few who considered going to faraway places like India. The tourist organization of India had its beginning from the year 1945 when a committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Sir John Sargent, Educational Adviser, Government of India, for the development of tourism. The regional offices at Bombay (Mumbai), Delhi, Calcutta (Kolkatta) and Madras (Chennai) were established in 1946 on the recommendation of the committee. The Tourist Traffic Branch was established at national level in 1949 and it came as a separate tourist department under the ministry of Transport and Communication. The first public milestone in the history of tourism was the creation of the Indian Tourist Development Corporation (ITDC), in 1966. This federal organization was meant to develop tourist infrastructure and services. On a state level, similar Corporations were established, albeit reluctantly and after considerable delay. Their budgets were small and the scope of their operations were limited. Moreover the tourist services they offered were considered substandard and indifferent. This held true for different states to different degrees. In Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Goa and Himachal Pradesh tourism was

Rekha

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AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF IMPACT OF DROUGHT ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE AND USE OF INPUTS IN RAJASTHAN

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Keywords: Drought, Cropped area, production, productivity, agriculture inputs.

I. INTRODUCTION

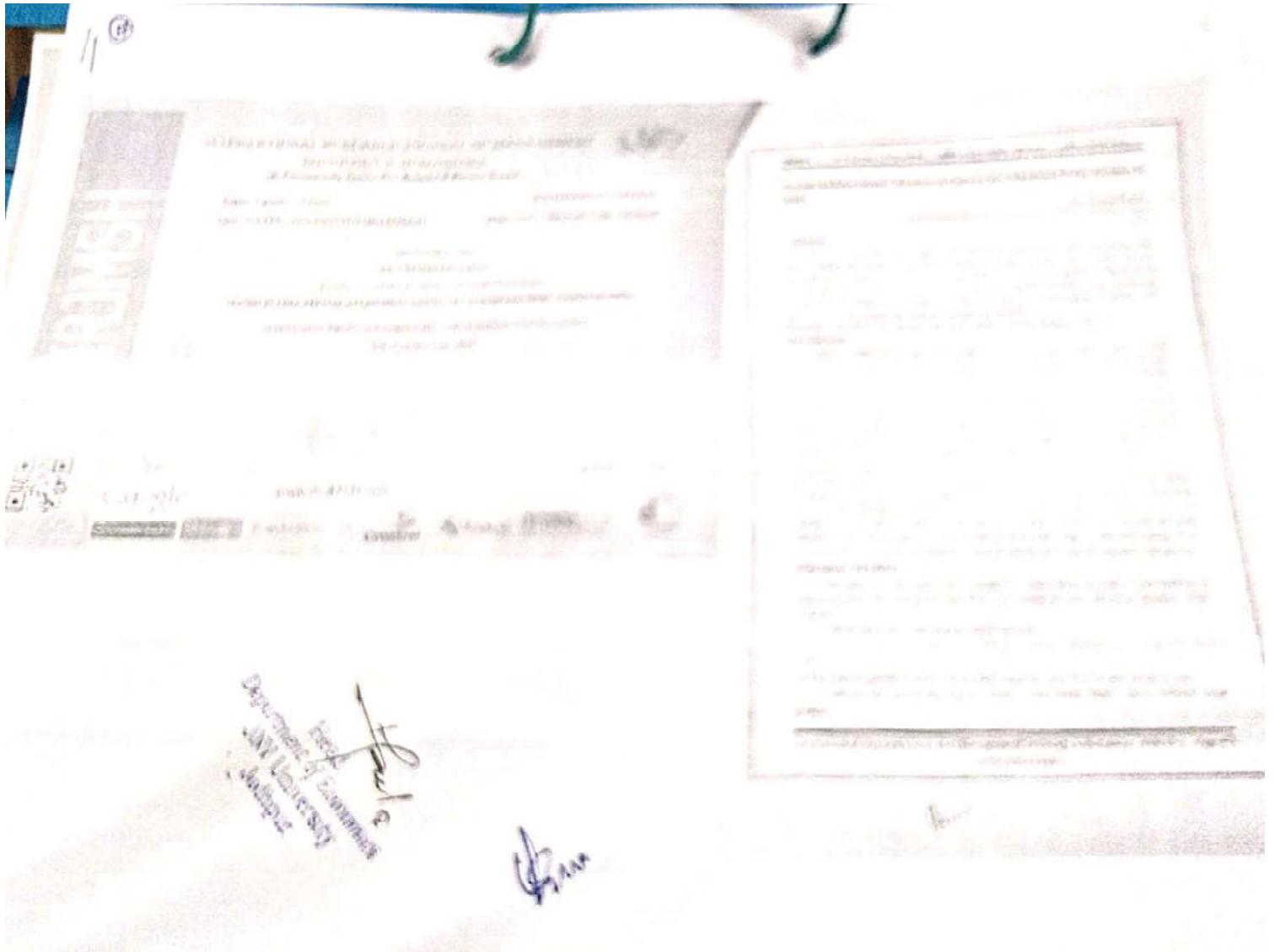
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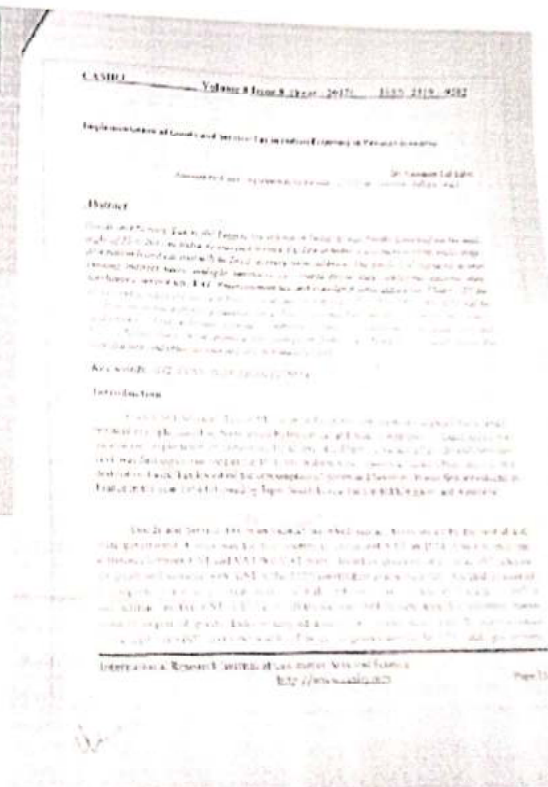
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Rajasthan is predominately an agrarian state where about 66 percent of the population depends on agriculture as a source of livelihood. Water resources in the state are decreasing gradually. At present less

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MANUSCRIPTS AND ARTICLES
MIGRATION IN INDIA - CAUSE AND IMPACT

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MIGRATION IN INDIA - CAUSE AND IMPACT

Dr. Kamal Al-Sayid

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to explore the causes and impacts of migration in India. The study is based on a review of the literature and a survey of the population. The results of the study show that migration in India is caused by a number of factors, including economic, social, and political factors. The impacts of migration in India are also discussed, including the effects on the economy, society, and culture. The study concludes that migration in India is a complex phenomenon that requires further research.

KEYWORDS

Migration, India, Cause, Impact

INTRODUCTION

Migration is a process of moving from one place to another. It is a common phenomenon in many countries, including India. Migration in India is caused by a number of factors, including economic, social, and political factors. The impacts of migration in India are also discussed, including the effects on the economy, society, and culture. The study concludes that migration in India is a complex phenomenon that requires further research.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that migration in India is a complex phenomenon that requires further research. The results of the study show that migration in India is caused by a number of factors, including economic, social, and political factors. The impacts of migration in India are also discussed, including the effects on the economy, society, and culture.

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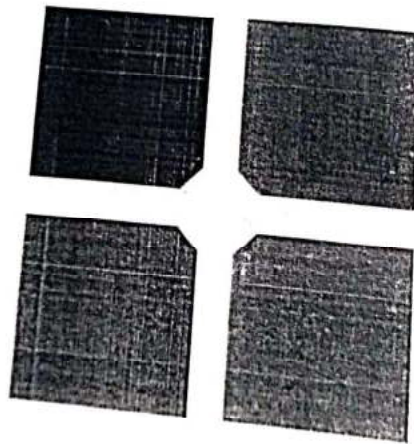
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Rajendra

EQUALITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF WOMEN IN RAJASTHAN

DR. RAJNIKANT TRIVEDI¹

ABSTRACT

The issue of status of women in society has been debated much since the observance of the international decade of women during 1975-85. The international conference on women held in Beijing in 1995, also raised the issue to a global debate. The strategies adopted for the upliftment of women have varied across nations as well as across society from time to time.

KEYWORDS -

Economic equality, International labour organization (ILO), Economic independence, women employment, upliftment of women

INTRODUCTION -

One of the most important changes that has taken place in recent time in the world is the growing status of women. Socio-economic advancement of a state can be just judged by the status and position, which, it can bestow on its women. Today, it is regarded that the level of economic equality and independence are the real indicators to measure the status of women in any society. In Rajasthan, the general economic situations is far from satisfactory, the situation of women being worse than that of the rest of the country. The female population constitutes nearly half of the total population. According to the 2011 census the total population of Rajasthan was 6.86 crores out of which 3.30 crores were females. The size of female population in Rajasthan indicates the social good strength of women in the total human resource in the state. Although women contribute much time and energy to the nation going out their contribution is scarcely recognized. As Dr. H. H. H. says, 'A woman who created and sustain a home and through whose heads children grow up to be strong and pure and women is a creator. Second only to God'. In The Rajasthan content greater emphasis has been given for women's movement since the VIIth plan. At present, a number of programmes are available and are making special efforts for women's movements in our society.

FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE -

Economic Independence is highly stressed by many author's Jhabvala say- 'Women in the hands of a man spend more money in the hands of a woman' An ILO study finds that men tend to spend 60% of their income in their homes on themselves, whereas a woman spend 90% of her income on the family and only 10% on herself. Thus, when a man spends the house hold income the family gets more benefits. Poor women in village have to earn a living or supplement of the family. Women do not own land or they have no legal rights to use it. Women workers get less wages than men and are to be unemployed. When machines came men were trained and women lost their earning source. When land is the Government the titles are given in the name of the men. Thus, many urban and rural scheme by passed women. Lack of women often mean more nutrition and education for children. Men spend a sizable part of their wages on liquor. So many of the problems of women are due to lack of earning capacity. The most important factor to free women economic independence. To Gandhi Ji, Women are the companions of men gifted with equal mental and the right to participate in all walks of life along with men. She has the same right to freedom and liberty as men.

Dr. Rajnikant Trivedi

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SOME PERSPECTIVES OF BANK REGULATIONS AND BANKING SYSTEM

Dr. Kanta Choudhary

ABSTRACT

Bank regulation is a fascinating and much debated subject, because of the banks' critical and sensitive role in society, and the costs of failure of banks. Bank regulation evolved through many phases of economic history and is now set for deep introspection. Banking regulation in India is a story of calibration and balanced environment, which have helped it to weather storms better. The liberalization measures of the last two decades have brought out marvels, as well as, perils of progress. Alarm bells were plenty, but inaction of regulators, and excesses of unbridled profit seekers brought about the biggest financial calamity since 1929. This has caused review of important regulatory issues, including the conflict between global and national interests. Against this background, this paper examines the significance of recent international events and the implications of collaborative action initiated towards global recovery.

Key Word:- Bank, Liberalization, Globalization, Development

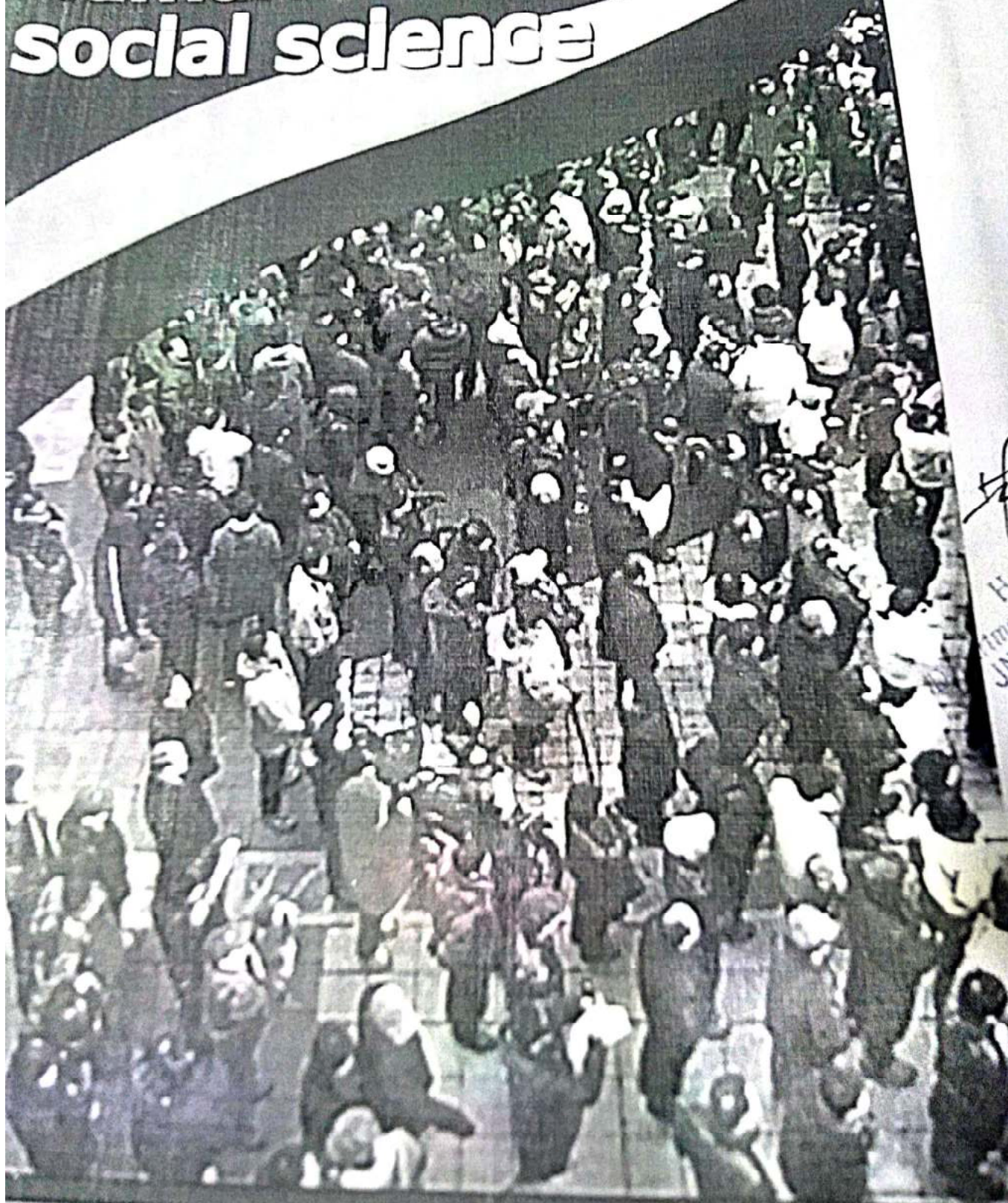
INTRODUCTION

Bank regulation is one of the most fascinating and much debated subjects of modern economics. From its origins as a local self-regulatory mechanism, it has been elevated into a key facet of globalization, covering discourses of convergence as well as conflict. In the recent times technology and financial complexities have demonstrated the potential for both integration and destruction of the world markets.

Banking is one of the most intensively regulated activities in the world. This is based on the premise that banks are special, for what they do in terms of mobilization of financial resources and deployment thereof as the agency for monetary payments and settlements, as also for the means, in terms of a public good provided by society. These institutions preserve the wealth and well-being of humanity, and this underlines the importance of their survival and safe functioning.

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Density Patterns in The Cities of Rajasthan

Dr. Jaya Bhandari, Assistant Professor,
J.N.V.U. Jodhpur

ABSTRACT

Rajasthan's 4.4 crores people of 1991 are uneven in distribution. About 78 percent of the total population lives in rural areas. Obviously, the number of people is not large in urban agglomerations. They are found in large numbers in good farming areas, where the soil is rich, rainfall is adequate and irrigation facilities are available. Rajasthan's urban population (1,00,67,113 persons) is asymmetrical distributed. The urbanisation in Rajasthan is related to the development of trade, commerce, industry and associated services. In the arid districts and hilly districts, urban development has been stunted by economic backwardness. In the desert region, towns are fewer and far more widely spaced. Desert towns are mainly trade towns. Population densities are higher in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ganganagar, Sikar, Beawar and Tonk. The population density is lower in Bikaner, Ajmer, Alwar, Bhilwara, Bharatpur and Pali. Climate is an important factor for determining the spatial distribution of population. The cold region have the lowest population density. Similarly, an extremely hot is harmful, it may increase intestinal diseases. Thus region having a moderate climate have a higher density of population. The quality of the soil is an important determinant of population density. Availability of water is a precondition for higher density of population. Low rainfall restricts human settlements. On plain population density is higher than the population density on sloppy land, mountains and hills. Favourable geographical location is a very important factor for higher density of population. Geographical location with respect to communication, trade and traffic is an important criterion for economic expansion. The concentration of population in large city is mainly due to the geographical factors of favoured location. Power resources and mineral wealth influence the concentration of people. The higher the supporting capacity of a region, the higher is the density of population. The supporting capacity is determined by many factors, e.g. fertility of land, productivity, natural resources, and so on. Better facilities like education, amenities of life etc, increase the density of

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Population Density: Types & Models in The Cities of Rajasthan

Dr. Jaya Bhandari
Assistant Professor, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur



Abstract

Density of population is the number of persons per square kilometer. It indicates the man land ratio. This is calculated by dividing the number of persons of a country or region by the number of person of a country or region by the total land area. Density depends upon many natural and human factors such as soil, rainfall, climate, economic resources, the stage of economic growth and so on. Density measures the degree of population concentration in a particular area. There are many types of density of population like Arithmetic density, Economic density, Critical density etc. Few important density of models are Clark Density - Distance model, Revision of Clark's model by Berry, Simmon and Tennant, Bush investigation of Indian cities etc. Clark's derivation of the distance decay function model gave a satisfactory explanation for not only population density variations within urban areas but also for several socio-economic attributes of the community. After twelve years of Clark's formulation of the negative exponential law, Berry and his colleagues contributed an important paper relating to urban population densities. To provide a sound theoretical base Berry selected several variables i.e., land use pattern land value, per unit residential house holds, front foot value of land etc., which directly or indirectly influenced the density gradient patterns. With regard to distributional patterns of population in cities, Brush after his country wide personal investigation of some major Indian cities, contributed a most interesting paper in 1960 which he further elaborated in 1972. The principal objectives of the paper was to analyses the intra-urban spatial patterns of population and its change over time. In modern times, many cities are expanding in size as a result of large industrial establishment at the margin of the city and as such these have essentially influenced the patterns of population in India, because the circumstances in which urban centers in India grew are not easy to explain. To be precise, the Indian cities because of a number of social, economic and cultural contrasts have a very complex internal structure.

Keywords: Population, density, climate, economic, cultural, social, agriculture.

Meaning of density The term 'Density of population' refers to the number of Persons per square kilometer. In other words, density of population indicates the man land ratio. This is calculated by dividing the number of person of a country or region by the total land area.

$$\text{i.e Density} = \frac{\text{Poputation}}{\text{Area}}$$

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**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC CONCERNS IN MODERN AGRICULTURE:
ALTERNATE FARMING SOLUTIONS FOR RESOURCE CONSERVATION**

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Abstract: *This paper reviews information on the significance of alternate agriculture today and analyses its procedural benefits in view of the recognized adverse long-term impacts of traditional farming procedures on environment. The promotion of organic farming both for crops and animals in recent times has gained momentum in tune with the global focus on sustainability. Organic technologies prove beneficial on counts like augmenting soil organic matter and nitrogen, reduction in fossil energy inputs and conservation of soil moisture and water resources. Ecological balance is maintained through use of cultural, biological pest controls and use of lesser toxic sprays. In the opinion of experts, developing countries where inexpensive labor is available constitute a fertile ground for penetration of organic farming as a viable venture and its labor-intensive nature ensures employment too. Its thrust on natural conditions, natural growth, natural varieties and optimal integration of crop and animal farming prove nature friendly not to forget its array of ecosystem services. Its long term beneficial feature of sustainability both environment and economic offsets its short-term costs. The paper endorses this practice of alternate agriculture as a sustainable solution to current farming problems and associated environmental and economic woes.*

Keywords: Global, Environmental, Economic, Agriculture, Resource Conservation

Introduction

The pace at which natural resources are dwindling necessitates immediate attention and determination to adopt a resource efficient economy regime for ensuring climate security, food security and health of our future generations. Only when our aim for resources is minimizing of usage and maximizing of recycling process, will we be able to leave food for our posterity that never gets exhausted. Towards this the pressing issue is to make our production or agricultural process sustainable. Sustainable agriculture incorporates three main objectives of environmental health, economic profitability, social and economic equity. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, 2007), sustainable agriculture "is the successful management of resources for agriculture to satisfy changing human needs while maintaining or enhancing the quality of environment and conserving natural resources". Organic farming practices considered as a sustainable option are believed to augment soil stability, organic matter and show resilience to climatic variations. It is known to enrich biodiversity to the tune of almost 30 percent as against traditional farming leading to flow of ecosystem services ranging from pollination and nutrient recycling to purifying water and air. In terms of demography agriculture is the largest economic sector and significantly influences the socioeconomic structure of India. The performance of the agricultural sector influences the growth of the Indian economy. The share of this sector in GDP has witnessed a declining trend, but it still plays an important part on account of its employment potential. Agriculture furnishes raw materials for agro based industries. Unfortunately, rising costs of cultivation and uncertain output prices have rendered unsustainability to modern agriculture system and pose serious economic threats for our farmers specifically the small-scale ones. Adoption of alternate forms of agricultural practice becomes an imperative. To aggravate matters India suffers from poor productivity of soil because of low content of organic matter. The efficiency of the organic inputs in the promotion of productivity is dependent on the organic contents of the soil. It is reported that soil under organic farming conditions had lower bulk density, higher water



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SECTORAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIAN ECONOMY (1951-2011)

Rekha & Dr Dev karan

Assistant Professor, Deptt. of Economics, Jai Narayan Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan

ABSTRACT

As an economy grows it will undergo some structural changes. Study of the shares of the three sectors, viz, agriculture, industry and services, in output, consumption and employment shares has not been a new phenomenon and has been of interest of scholars for centuries now. In developmental process, occupational structural transformation is avowed outcome. Indian economy also has been experiencing this structural change. The structural changes of an economy that involve the dynamics of sector shares (agricultural, Industry, services) are related to each other and to economic growth as well. According to structural change theory, as GDP per capita increases, the % share of employment in primary sector decreases on the other hand % share of the secondary sector initially increases and subsequently decreases, while the % share of tertiary sector increases steadily. This paper the changes in sectoral changes in three main sector of Indian economy will be measured using Sectoral Changes Index (SCI).

Keywords: Occupation, Key Sectors, Structural change, Indian Economy, GDP, SCI

INTRODUCTION

Basic requirements of human life are universal and uniform and so man has been pursuing economic activities in one form or the other since ancient times to fulfill these requirements. There is a close relationship between occupational structure and development of an economy. Structural transformation is central to the idea of modern economic development. The pattern of employment growth is a key factor in facilitating the structural transformation of the economy. This happened in the developmental experience of the developed economies.

Sustainable growth and development requires a continuous transformation of the economy towards higher value-added sectors and activities that produce income elastic goods and services. Advantage in terms of dynamic economies of scale, create inter- and intra-sectoral linkages.

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MICROFINANCE AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

India has the one of the fastest developing country in the world. India falls under low income class according to World Bank. It is second population country in the world and nearby 70% of its population lives in rural area and round 60% of population depended on agriculture for their livelihood. One of the greatest challenge before the India sub-continent which accommodates more than one-third of the population is poverty. So the India economic growth has failed to make a significant improvement in its poverty figures. Government of India started various poverty alleviation programmes but they have failed due to failure to reach the target groups, developing a effective and few other. But the microfinance sector has been effective in the fight against

Rekha

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IMPACT OF FDI AND GDP ON EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA IN POST REFORM PERIOD

Ms. Rekha & Mr. Dev Karan

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ABSTRACT

Foreign Direct Investment plays a major role in the advancement of technology, generating employment opportunities and promoting overall development of a country. Around 1990, India faced a huge BOP crisis due to which the policy makers felt the need to bring in the economic reforms in the name of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization. This resulted in huge inflow of foreign capital into India. An enormous growth after the liberalization of the Indian economy has made FDI an important constituent of its growth and development strategy.

The objective of this paper is to study the impact of FDI on the employment generation capacity in India and it also finds correlation between GDP and employment. This paper tries to make an analysis of India's growth in post reform period. It try to analyze that whether the employment generation in India after reforms may be attributed to this liberalization policy and to opening up of the economy to rest of the world or not.

KEYWORDS: Foreign Direct Investment, Gross Domestic Product, Employment, Post reform period.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important areas for developing countries is FDI. It is an important source of development financing, and contribute activity gains by providing new investment, better technology, management and export markets. The definition of FDI is not only limited to the transfer of money, but has now extended to being defined as a measure of foreign ownership of domestic productive assets such as factories, land, patents and other intangible assets. The effects experienced spread across a wide range, from influencing production, generation of employment, changes in income levels, import and exports, impact on economic growth, balance of payments and general welfare of the host country.

An Overview of Goods and Services Tax (GST) In India

Rekha & Dev Karan

Assistant Professor, Deptt. of Economics Jai Narayan Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan
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Abstract: The GST is a Value added Tax (VAT) is proposed to be a comprehensive indirect tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods as well as services at the national level. It will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Indian Central and State governments. It is aimed at being comprehensive for most goods and services. The GST council, comprising federal and state finance ministers, has already cleared all the five draft laws- the central GST, Integrated GST, state GST, union territory GST and rules on compensating states for revenue losses. GST is expected to create a business friendly environment, as price levels and hence inflation rates would come down overtime as a uniform tax rate is applied. It will also improve government's fiscal health as the tax collection system would become more transparent, making tax evasion difficult. In this paper impact of GST (Goods and Services Tax) on Indian Tax Scenario will be analyzed. Here firstly historical scenario of Indian taxation and its tax structure will be described and then the need for the change in tax structure from traditional to GST model will be discussed. An attempt will also be made to study the concept of goods and service tax, its impact on Indian economy as well as the advantages and challenges of GST in Indian scenario in this paper.

Keywords: Value added tax, Goods and service tax, Indian taxation, Economy

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1. Introduction

Value added tax was first introduced by Maurice Laure, a French economist, in 1954. The tax was designed such that the burden is borne by the final consumer. Since VAT can be applied on goods as well as services it has also been termed as goods and services tax (GST). The reform process in indirect tax regime of India was started in 1986 by Vishwanath Pratap Singh by introduction of Modified Value Added Tax (MODVAT). During the last four decades VAT has become an important instrument of indirect taxation with 130 countries having adopted this, resulting in one-fifth of the world's tax revenue.

France was the world's first country to implement GST Law in the year 1954. Since then, 159 other countries have adopted the GST Law in some form or other. In many countries, VAT is the substitute for GST, but unlike the Indian VAT system, these countries have a single VAT tax which fulfils the same purpose as GST. In India, the discussion on GST Law was flagged off in the year 2000, when the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee brought the issue to the table.

Based on concept of 'one nation one tax', the One Hundred and First Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendments) Act, 2016, introduced a Goods and Services Tax in India from 1 July 2017. For a developing economy like India it is desirable to become more competitive and efficient in its resource usage. Traditionally India's tax regime relied heavily on indirect taxes including customs and excise. Revenue from indirect taxes was the major source of tax revenue till tax reforms were undertaken during nineties. The major argument put forth for heavy reliance on indirect taxes was that the India's majority of population was poor and thus widening base of direct taxes had inherent limitations.

The new tax, biggest tax reform since India got independence in 1947 from the British colonial rule, is expected to boost the rate of economic growth by about 0.5 percentage points, broaden the revenue base and cut compliance cost for firms. Goods & Service Tax (GST) or VAT serves the purpose to impose a broad-based tax on final consumption by households. Hence, GST is a comprehensive tax levy on supply of goods and services. GST would also address issues of development through greater interaction between VAT/GST systems along with growing risks of double taxation and unintended non taxation in the absence of international VAT/GST coordination. Basic principles of VAT/GST are generally same across the tax jurisdictions in so far as they are designed to tax final consumption in the jurisdiction where it occurs according to the destination principle. The fundamental proposition is that GST/VAT is a tax on final consumption and hence the burden should not rest on the business, additional customs duty, surcharge and state-level value added tax. Other levies currently applicable on inter-state transportation of goods are also likely to be done away with in GST.

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PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF REGIONAL RURAL BANKS IN INDIA – AN ANALYSIS

Dr. DEV KARAN

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Abstract

Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in India are an integral part of the rural credit structure of the country. Since the very beginning, when the RRBs were established in October 2, 1975, these banks played a pivotal role in the economic development of the rural India. The main goal of establishing regional rural banks in India was to provide credit to the rural people who are not economically strong enough, especially the small and marginal farmers, artisans, agricultural laborers and even small entrepreneurs. In order to strengthen RRBs and to improve their performance, various initiatives have been taken by the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India. The paper, therefore, is a synopsis on the evaluation of performance of RRBs in India with respect to deposit mobilization, credit channelization, Key performance indicators etc.

The present study is diagnostic and exploratory in nature and makes use of secondary data. The study is confined only to the specific area like number of branches, deposits mobilized, credits and investments made by the Indian Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for 12 years period spanning from 2004-05 to 2015-16. The data was mainly collected, compiled and calculated from annual reports of the NABARD and RBI. In order to analyze the data and draw conclusions in this study, various statistical tools accomplished through EXCEL and SPSS Software.

The financial performance of the RRBs in India has been analyzed with the help of key performance indicators and for analysis the growth performance Average annual linear growth rate was use in which year 2015-16 was taken as the current year and the year 2014-15 was base

year. The values are estimated using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method

Keywords: RRB, Rural Credit, Performance Indicators, Regional Rural Banks, Development, financial.

1. INTRODUCTION

Regional rural banks were established under the provisions of an ordinance passed in September 1975 and the RRB ACT 1976 to provide sufficient banking and credit facility for agriculture and other rural sectors. The genesis of the RRBs can be traced to the need for a stronger institutional arrangement for providing rural credit. The launch of regional rural banks (RRBs) can be seen as a unique experiment and experience in improving the efficacy of rural credit delivery mechanism in India. There were set upon the recommendations of the M. Narasimham working group conceptualized the creation of RRBs in 1975 as a new set of locally-oriented banks serving rural areas, which would combine the feel and familiarity of rural problems characteristic of cooperatives with the professionalism and large resource base of commercial banks. An effort was made to integrate commercial banking within the broad policy thrust towards social banking keeping in view the local conditions with joint share holding by Central Government, the concerned State Government and the sponsoring banks. Subsequently the RRBs were set up through the promulgation of RRB Act of 1976 with their equity held by

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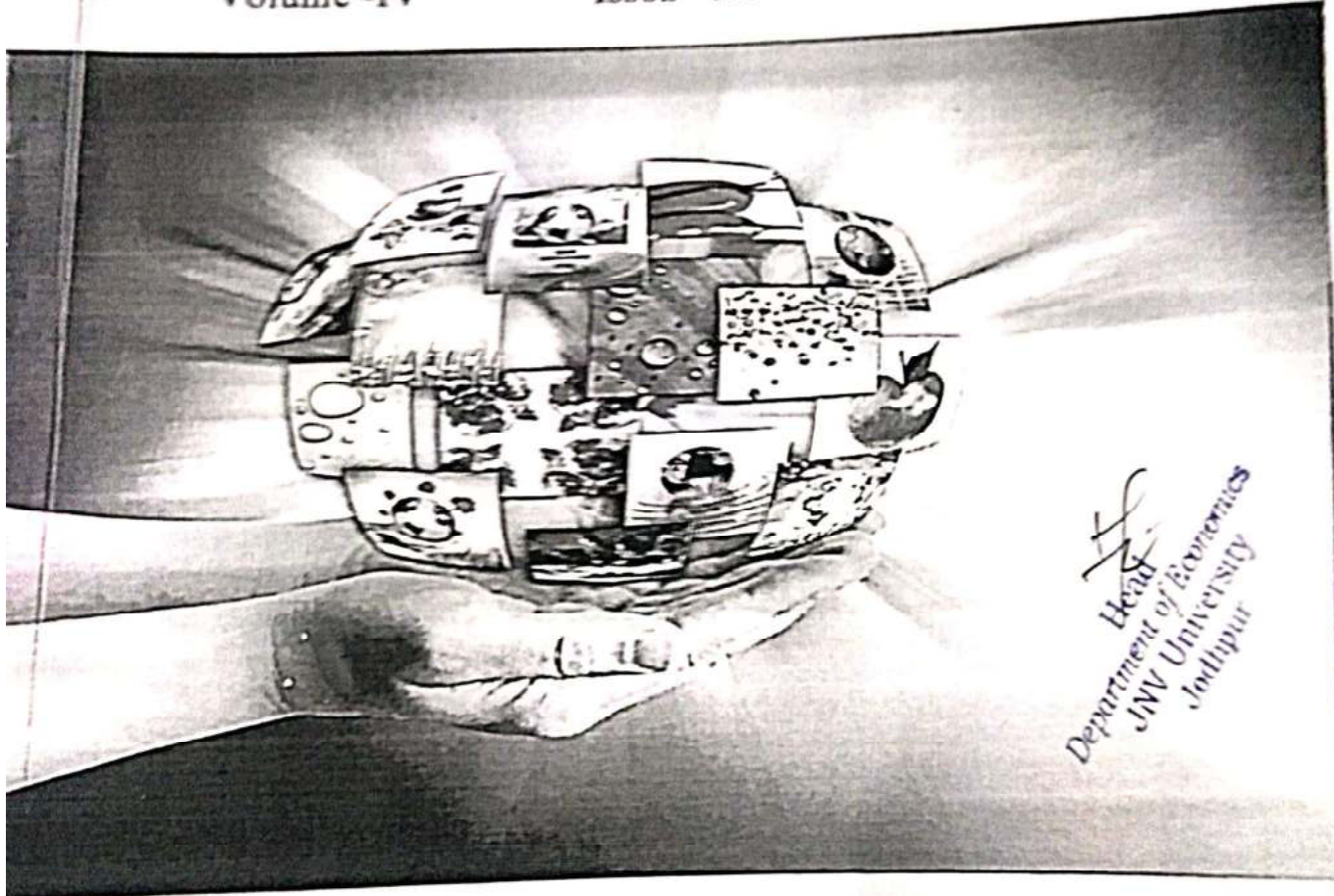
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PERFORMANCE OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN RAJASTHAN

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Abstract

Rajasthan's economy continues to be predominantly agrarian. About 75 percent population in Rajasthan lives in rural areas, which depends directly or indirectly on agricultural sector. Similarly, the share of state's rural labour force employed in agriculture (main workers) was found very high in Rajasthan. Thus, it is evident that the rural labour force depends mostly on agriculture and is unlikely to reduce drastically in the near future. In addition to this, the direct impact of agricultural growth on generation of rural employment and incomes, its significant secondary linkages with the development of rural non-farm sectors are more crucial. The economy of Rajasthan is mostly depended on agriculture and 20 percent of state's GDP comes from agriculture. Recognized as the largest state of India, Rajasthan has cultivated area of almost 20 million hectares but due to some unavoidable circumstances only 20% of the total cultivated area is irrigated. In recent years there is significant change in cropping pattern in Rajasthan as been observed. In Rajasthan there is clear shift from food crops to non-food crops is seen and thus in this paper study of relation between irrigated area and food & non-food crops is proposed.

In pursuance of the main objective to study the various aspects of agricultural development of Rajasthan, a perusal and systematic analysis of the prevailing agricultural economy of Rajasthan come imperative. In this paper careful assessment

of performance of agricultural sector of the state will be carried out and also in this paper basic feature of agricultural economy of Rajasthan will be highlighted. For this purpose simple statistical techniques are extensively used such as percentage averages, Index number and Pearson's correlation co-efficient and co-efficient of variation.

Keywords: Agrarian economy, cropping pattern, irrigated area, GDP, NSDP, CAGR

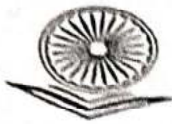
I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the dominant sector of Rajasthan economy, which determines the growth and sustainability. In the past few years, Rajasthan agriculture has done remarkably well in terms of output growth. The 11th five year plan (2007-12) witnessed an average annual growth of 3.6% in the GDP from agriculture and allied sector. The growth target for agriculture in the 12th five year plan is estimated to be 3.50 percent. Agriculture has been a way of life and continues to be the single most important livelihood of the masses.

Agriculture is backbone of Rajasthan economy and even though large industrialisation in last 60 years, agriculture still occupies a place of pre-eminence. Performance of Rajasthan economy is dependent upon the growth of Agriculture sector. Over 2005-15, agriculture witnessed an increase in growth rate, whereas growth in the manufacturing sector saw a decline. Agriculture growth increased from 2.6% to 9.8%. It contributes nearly 20% of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) & 13% of total exports. It

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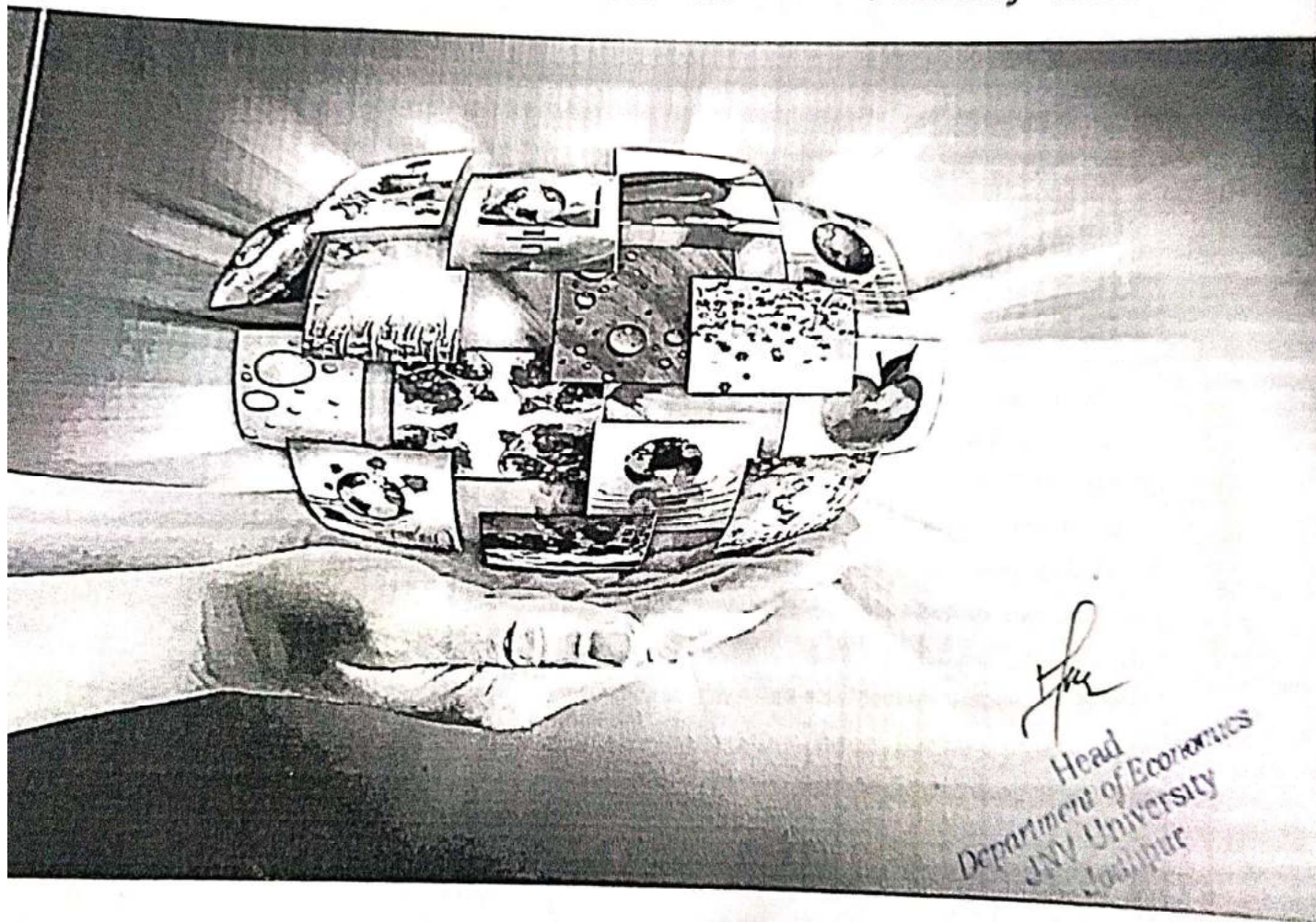
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AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF IMPACT OF DROUGHT ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE AND USE OF INPUTS IN RAJASTHAN

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Abstract

The situation of drought is very common for the state of Rajasthan and drought studies are important in context of Rajasthan because of their influence on the society and the economy this state. An attempt in this direction of thought would certainly help one to understand the natural process of drought for further work. Drought and Rajasthan seems to be synonymous. Drought is a natural disastrous phenomenon and it differs from other natural hazards. Drought is taken to have occurred over an area where the annual rainfall is less than 75 percent of the normal, and if the annual rainfall is less than 50 percent of the normal it is called a severe drought.

Drought affected areas in Rajasthan are lagging behind in agriculture and also in overall economic growth. They experience wide year-to-year fluctuations in agricultural production and incomes and have a relatively high incidence of poverty. At the time of drought in Rajasthan humans and animals migrate in search of fodder and water to the neighboring states which upsets the economic balance. Present paper tries to analyze the impact of drought on the performance of agriculture sector in Rajasthan.

Keywords: Drought, Cropped area, production, productivity, agriculture inputs.

1. INTRODUCTION

Drought is viewed in different ways by different constituency of water users. Drought definitions are of two types firstly conceptual drought, which help to understand meaning and effects of drought and secondly, operational definition which helps to identify the beginning, end and severity of drought.

India is an agrarian country and agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. In India, agriculture and animal husbandry are primary occupation and thus prosperity of agriculture is largely responsible for the prosperity of entire Indian economy. The success or failure of farming is intimately related to the state of weather conditions. There is very high diversity in weather conditions from one region to another. In some parts when agriculture suffers from scarcity of rainfall, the flood in other parts playing havoc with the agricultural production and life of human beings and livestock. Mostly it is the drought which poses many problems. Since irrigation facilities are limited in many parts of the country drought often results in partial or complete failures of crops and hardship to the livestock population.

Rajasthan is predominately an agrarian state where about 66 percent of the population depends on agriculture as a source of livelihood. Water resources in the state are decreasing gradually. At present less

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MICROFINANCE AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

India has the one of the fastest developing country in the world. India falls under low income class according to World Bank. It is second population country in the world and nearly 70% of its population lives in rural area and round 60% of population depended on agriculture for her livelihood. One of the greatest challenge before the India sub-continent which accommodates more than one-third of the population is poverty. So the India economic growth has failed to make a significant improvement in its poverty figures. Government of India started various poverty alleviation programmes but they have failed due to failure to reach the target groups, developing a effective microfinance sector has got and few other. But the effective in the fight against

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SECTORAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIAN ECONOMY (1951-2011)

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ABSTRACT

As an economy grows it will undergo some structural changes. Study of the shares of the three sectors, viz, agriculture, industry and services, in output, consumption and employment shares has not been a new phenomenon and has been of interest of scholars for centuries now. In developmental process, occupational structural transformation is avowed outcome. Indian economy also has been experiencing this structural change. The structural changes of an economy that involve the dynamics of sector shares (agricultural, Industry, services) are related to each other and to economic growth as well. According to structural change theory, as GDP per capita increases, the % share of employment in primary sector decreases on the other hand % share of the secondary sector initially increases and subsequently decreases, while the % share of tertiary sector increases steadily. This paper the changes in sectoral changes in three main sectors of Indian economy will be measured using Sectoral Changes Index (SCI).

Keywords: Occupation, Key Sectors, Structural change, Indian Economy, GDP, SCI

INTRODUCTION

Basic requirements of human life are universal and uniform and so man has been pursuing economic activities in one form or the other since ancient times to fulfill these requirements. There is a close relationship between occupational structure and development of an economy. Structural transformation is central to the idea of modern economic development. The pattern of employment growth is a key factor in facilitating the structural transformation of the economy as happened in the developmental experience of the developed economies.

Sustainable growth and development requires a continuous transformation of the economy towards higher value-added sectors and activities that produce income elastic goods, have an advantage in terms of dynamic economies of scale, create inter- and intra-sectoral linkages and

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IMPACT OF FDI AND GDP ON EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA IN POST REFORM PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

Foreign Direct Investment plays a major role in the advancement of technology, generating employment opportunities and promoting overall development of a country. Around 1990, India faced a huge BOP crisis due to which the policy makers felt the need to bring in the economic reforms in the name of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization. This resulted in huge inflow of foreign capital into India. An enormous growth after the liberalization of the Indian economy has made FDI an important constituent of its growth and development strategy.

The objective of this paper is to study the impact of FDI on the employment generation capacity in India and it also finds correlation between GDP and employment. This paper tries to make an analysis of India's growth pace in post reform period. It try to analyze that whether the employment generation in India after reforms may be attributed to this liberalization policy and to opening up of the economy to rest of the world or not.

KEYWORDS: Foreign Direct Investment, Gross Domestic Employment, Post reform period.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important areas for developing countries is FDI. The FDI is an important source of development financing, and contributes to productivity gains by providing new investment, better technology, management expertise and export markets. The definition of FDI is not only limited to a simple transfer of money, but has now extended to being defined as a measure of foreign ownership of domestic productive assets such as factories, land and organizations and other intangible assets. The effects experienced spread over a wide range, from influencing production, generation of employment, change in income levels, import and exports, impact on economic growth, balance of payments and general welfare of the host country.

An Overview of Goods and Services Tax (Gst) In India

Rekha & Dev Karan

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Abstract: The GST is a Value added Tax (VAT) is proposed to be a comprehensive indirect tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods as well as services at the national level. It will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Indian Central and State governments. It is aimed at being comprehensive for most goods and services. The GST council, comprising federal and state finance ministers, has already cleared all the five draft laws- the central GST, Integrated GST, state GST, union territory GST and rules on compensating states for revenue losses. GST is expected to create a business friendly environment, as price levels and hence inflation rates would come down overtime as a uniform tax rate is applied. It will also improve government's fiscal health as the tax collection system would become more transparent, making tax evasion difficult. In this paper impact of GST (Goods and Services Tax) on Indian Tax Scenario will be analyzed. Here firstly historical scenario of Indian taxation and its tax structure will be described and then the need for the change in tax structure from traditional to GST model will be discussed. An attempt will also be made to study the concept of goods and service tax, its impact on Indian economy as well as the advantages and challenges of GST in Indian scenario in this paper.

Keywords: Value added tax, Goods and service tax, Indian taxation, Economy

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I. Introduction

Value added tax was first introduced by Maurice Laure, a French economist, in 1954. The tax was designed such that the burden is borne by the final consumer. Since VAT can be applied on goods as well as services it has also been termed as goods and services tax (GST). The reform process in indirect tax regime of India was started in 1986 by Vishwanath Pratap Singh by introduction of Modified Value Added Tax (MODVAT). During the last four decades VAT has become an important instrument of indirect taxation with 130 countries having adopted this, resulting in one-fifth of the world's tax revenue.

France was the world's first country to implement GST Law in the year 1954. Since then, 159 other countries have adopted the GST Law in some form or other. In many countries, VAT is the substitute for GST, but unlike the Indian VAT system, these countries have a single VAT tax which fulfils the same purpose as GST. In India, the discussion on GST Law was flagged off in the year 2000, when the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee brought the issue to the table.

Based on concept of 'one nation one tax', the One Hundred and First Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendments) Act, 2016, introduced a Goods and Services Tax in India from 1 July 2017. For a developing economy like India it is desirable to become more competitive and efficient in its resource usage. Traditionally India's tax regime relied heavily on direct taxes including customs and excise. Revenue from indirect taxes was the major source of tax revenue. Tax reforms were undertaken during nineties. The major argument put forth for heavy reliance on indirect taxes was that the India's majority of population was poor and thus widening base of direct taxes had inherent limitations.

The new tax, biggest tax reform since India got independence in 1947 from the British colonial rule, is expected to boost the rate of economic growth by about 0.5 percentage points, broaden the revenue base and cut compliance cost for firms. Goods & Service Tax (GST) or VAT serves the purpose to impose a broad-based tax on final consumption by households. Hence, GST is a comprehensive tax levy on supply of goods and services. GST would also address issues of development through greater interaction between VAT/GST systems, with growing risks of double taxation and unintended non taxation in the absence of international GST coordination. Basic principles of VAT/GST are generally same across the tax jurisdictions in so far as they are designed to tax final consumption in the jurisdiction where it occurs according to the destination principle. The fundamental proposition is that GST/VAT is a tax on final consumption and hence the burden should not rest on the business, additional customs duty, surcharge and state-level value added tax. Other levies that are currently applicable on inter-state transportation of goods are also likely to be done away with in GST.

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Growth and Performance of Tourism in India with Special Reference to Rajasthan

Rekha & Dev Karan

INTRODUCTION

In the last few years, Indian tourism industry has been growing at a rapid pace and it has great potential for generating employment and earning large amount of foreign exchange. So it is imperative to study the growth and development of Indian tourism industry. Tourism is the largest service sector industry in India. The industry provides heritage, cultural, medical, business and sports tourism. It is expected that the tourism sector contribution to country's gross domestic product will grow at an annual rate of 6.8% to 28.49 lakh crore by 2027 (10% of GDP). It accounts 14.02 lakh crore or 9.6% of nation's GDP in 2016 and created 40.343 million jobs, 9.3% of its total employment. About 88.90 lakh foreign tourists arrived in India in 2016 that is 10.5% more than 80.27 lakh in 2015. This sector attracts the domestic tourist and foreign tourist in an enthusiastic way which resulted in improving well balanced economy for the nation like in India. Tourism industry in India has several positive impacts on the economy and society.

In the early days of independent India, quite rationally, the Government didn't pay much attention to tourism. Worldwide, the number of international tourists was still limited and among those tourists there were only few who considered going to faraway places like India. The tourist organization of India had its beginning from the year 1945 when a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Sir John Sargent, Educational Adviser, Government of India, for the development of tourism. The regional offices at Bombay (Mumbai), Delhi, Calcutta (Kolkatta) and Madras (Chennai) were established in 1946 on the recommendation of the committee. The Tourist Traffic Branch was established at national level in 1949 and it became a separate tourist department under the ministry of Transport and Communication. The first public milestone in the history of tourism was the creation of the Indian Tourist Development Corporation (ITDC), in 1966. This federal organization was meant to develop tourist infrastructure and services. On a state level, similar Corporations were established, albeit reluctantly and after considerable delay. Their budgets were small and the scope of their operations were limited. Moreover the tourist services they offered were considered substandard and indifferent. This held true for different states to different degrees. In Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Goa and Himachal Pradesh tourism was

Rekha

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AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF IMPACT OF DROUGHT ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE AND USE OF INPUTS IN RAJASTHAN

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Inclusive Growth through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in Rajasthan State

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Abstract: Rural Development in India is one of the most important factors for the growth of Indian economy. In order to overcome all these problems especially rural unemployment, Government of India enacted The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) on 25th August 2005. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in India seeks to provide a specified number of days of employment at a specified wage rate to interested rural households, and ensures equal wages between male and female workers. MGNREGS will benefit wage seekers directly by providing assured employment and pay, which will enhance their purchasing power; and indirectly by increasing the rural market wage rate. The nature of work of some employment opportunities under MGNREGS will likely improve the infrastructure at both community and individual levels, mostly of small-scale and marginal farmers, which is expected to improve the income levels of the poor. The present study sought to determine if MGNREGS promotes inclusive growth. The empirical study used secondary data. The analyses reveal that MGNREGS promotes inclusive growth by augmenting open market wages, reducing gender wage differentials, increasing the proportion of Scheduled Castes among the participating households, improving the employment and income levels of wage seekers, and deriving substantial benefits compared to government expenditure on the Scheme. Results depicts that the MGNREGA helps in strengthening the gross root process of democracy through employment.

Keywords: Inclusive Growth, MGNREGA, Rural India, Person days.

Date of Submission: 01-02-2019

Date of acceptance: 18-02-2019

I. INTRODUCTION

Inclusive growth decreases the rapid growth rate of poverty in a country and increases the involvement of people into the growth process of the country. The main challenge facing India today is to improve core public services, sustaining rapid growth and spreading its benefit among all. Maintaining rapid growth will require more and more effective investments in infrastructure to create more jobs for low and semi-skilled workers. The present MGNREGA scheme is really benefitting the poor and needy one. It is enhancing the economic security, promoting gender equity and equitable opportunities to disadvantaged groups. Independent India has to acknowledge the critical role the MGNREGA has played in providing a measure for inclusive growth. It has given people a right to work.

Inclusive growth means 'Broad based growth', 'Shared growth', and 'Pro-poor growth'. It decreases the rapid growth rate of poverty in a country and increases the involvement of people into the growth process of the country. It implies an equitable allocation of resources with benefits incurring to every section of the society. The allocation of resources must be focused on the intended short and long term benefits to the society such as availability of consumer goods, people access, employment, standard of living etc. Thus, inclusive growth is about providing the poor with a starting point that can enable them to enjoy the fruitfulness of economic growth. The Inclusive growth is not necessarily synonyms with relative definition of Pro-poor growth. In case of pro poor growth income of poor grows faster than income of the population as a whole, and thus poverty and inequality are reduced. The 'pro poor growth' is in line with 'Inclusive growth' where income of the poor increases as an economy experiences growth and poverty is reduced; but not necessarily in the elimination of inequality.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Annual Report Ministry of Rural Development (April 2006 - March 2007) reported that in case of choice of work under NREGA, highest priority that is 54% was given to water conservation followed by providing irrigation facility to the land owned by SC/ST 10% land development 11%, rural connectivity 21% and any other activity 4% in 2006-2007 etc. The All India Report on Evaluation of NREGA (2008), a survey of twenty

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Impact of MGNREGA in Improving Socio-Economic Status of Rural-Poor: a study of Jodhpur District of Rajasthan

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ABSTRACT: The present study conducted in the Jodhpur district of Rajasthan, has examined the socio-economic impact of MGNREGA on the rural poor who are mainly comprised of landless, small and marginal farmers. The study is based on a random sample of 240 respondents. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was developed by the Indian government to reduce rural poverty through 100 days of guaranteed employment per year. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage. The objective is to ensure livelihood and food security by providing unskilled work to people through creation of sustainable assets. The Study mainly concentrated on to study the performance and impact of MGNREGA in the study area.

It has been found that significant changes have taken place in the socio-economic variable and the adjusted R2 value for the model was 0.54, indicating a good fit, explaining 54 per cent of the total variations in the dependent variable. The coefficients of variables like social group and economic category were non-significant; indicating that they are not significantly contributing to the change in the dependent variable. The coefficients of other variables like gender, age, family size, education and landholding size were significant. The study has made some suggestions also for incorporating improvements in the present MGNREG Scheme based on the constraints reported by the workers associated with this scheme. It can be said that if the is executed properly with accountability and obligation to the laws, MGNREGA can efficiently contribute towards the inclusive economic growth of the country.

KEYWORDS: Impact of MGNREGA, Rural employment, Socio-economic conditions

Date of Submission: 20-02-2019

Date of acceptance: 05-03-2019

I. INTRODUCTION

Despite high rates of economic growth in India since the 1990s, rural poverty continues to be a policy concern. Over two thirds of India's population inhabits rural areas, accounting for 68% of all impoverished citizens in India. Currently, nearly 29.5% of rural Indians live below the poverty line (Rangarajan committee). Risks for rural poverty include caste, employment status, gender and land ownership.

Employment generation, particularly in rural areas, appears to be most challenging task for planners and policy makers. The employment situation has worsened over a period of time. One of the main objectives of various five year plans is to create employment avenues for over six million rural people every year. In addition, the number of unemployed in rural areas is reportedly increasing at the rate of one million per year. The rural labour force is adversely affected due to meager wage rates and rising unemployment. The Government sought to improve the plight of rural labourers by implementing special programmes for supplementing work opportunities and programmes for increasing labour absorption in agriculture. The programmes so far implemented to enhance the labour absorption capacity of agriculture sector have failed to reach the point of success.

According to the National Sample Survey Organization, 300 million Indians live in extreme poverty. A majority of them earns their livelihood through unskilled, casual manual labour and exploiting of the natural resource base. This dependence makes them more vulnerable to crises, like climate change, natural disaster, ill-health, etc, all of which adversely impact their employment opportunities and reduce their ability to move out of the poverty trap. The Ministry of Rural Development has agamut of programmes which aim at providing direct employment, self employment, social security, housing, building rural infrastructure and managing land resources to alleviate poverty. Since the First Five year Plan, many programme interventions have been promoted. Although there has been an improvement in employment generation through these programmes in rural areas over the years, particularly certain sections of the rural population, especially those unskilled, casual, manual labourers remained unaffected to a greater extent by these measures. This was mainly because these

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Women's Rights in India: Problems and Prospects

Abstract

Dr. Jyoti Chavhan
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Jodhpur

Abstract: Women's rights in India have been a subject of debate and discussion for a long time. The article discusses the various problems and prospects of women's rights in India. It highlights the importance of women's rights and the need for a comprehensive approach to address the issues. The article also discusses the role of the government and the private sector in promoting women's rights. The article concludes by stating that women's rights are a fundamental part of human rights and that it is the responsibility of the state to ensure that women's rights are protected and promoted.

Keywords: Women's rights, India, problems, prospects, government, private sector, human rights.



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Reform in Tax Policy

Abstract

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Gap between Facts and Discrepancies in Rural-Urban Developments in India

Abstract

The development of India has been a long and arduous process. The country has made significant progress in various fields, but there are still many challenges that need to be addressed. One of the most prominent issues is the gap between facts and discrepancies in rural-urban developments. This paper aims to explore this issue and provide a comprehensive analysis of the current situation in India.

The first part of the paper discusses the historical context of rural-urban development in India. It highlights the role of the government in shaping the development process and the impact of various policies and programs. The second part of the paper focuses on the current state of rural-urban development in India. It examines the various factors that contribute to the gap between facts and discrepancies, such as infrastructure, education, and healthcare. The third part of the paper discusses the challenges that need to be addressed in order to bridge this gap. It proposes various strategies and policies that can be implemented to improve rural-urban development in India.

The paper concludes by emphasizing the importance of addressing the gap between facts and discrepancies in rural-urban developments in India. It calls for a concerted effort from the government, the private sector, and the community to achieve sustainable and inclusive development for all.

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ROLE OF RURAL WOMEN ENTREPRENEUR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

Shravani Kumar*, Dr. L. L. Salyi**

Introduction

Entrepreneurship is the purposeful activity of an individual or group of associated individuals undertaken to initiate, maintain or earn profit by production and distribution of economic goods and services.

Entrepreneurship = Entrepreneur + Enterprise

Women entrepreneurship is essential for every nation. If we want to compete with well developed nations, both men and women should participate in all activities on equal basis. Men performance is good, as an entrepreneur, women also should grow well as an entrepreneur. Government should introduce such schemes which facilitates to progress women as an entrepreneur. Not only introducing schemes should introduce (or) implement systematically for the sake of development of women entrepreneurs. Certain social and cultural factors should support women to progress well as an entrepreneur. The Primary measures to women to get success as an entrepreneur not only in the form of financial assistance and government schemes, there should be psychological support from family members and husband. Even though, government supporting in financial aspects, without having moral support from near and dear women may not get success as an entrepreneur.

Women entrepreneurship

Technically a "women entrepreneur" is any women who organizes and manages any enterprise, especially a business, usually with considerable initiative and risk. Women Entrepreneurs may be defined as the women or a group of women who initiate, organize and operate a business enterprise.

Concept of rural women entrepreneurs

Rural women constitutes the force that leads to society and Nation. Overall development of women is necessary for the development of society and

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Globalization and Schedule Tribes in India

Dr. Lakshman Sai
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Abstract

Schedule tribes have been the most vulnerable section of the Indian society not only on the basis of social aspect but also economically. Globalization describes an ongoing process by which regional economies, societies and cultures have become integrated through a globalizing network of communication and exchange. This paper considers theoretical and empirical study of human capital status of a tribal tribe during growth and is of globalization period so as to assess its impact on economic growth of India. The study with objective based approach to assess the human capital growth of schedule tribe in India. The regression model have been built to highlight the linkage of economic growth with human capital using the cross section data for the year 1991, 1997 and 2011 for all the states. The study shows that there is a positive correlation between the per capita income and literacy rate of tribal while the literacy rate for schedule tribe is below the average literacy rate of India in every growing association between the per capita income and literacy rate.

Keywords: Globalization, Human Capital, Economic Growth, Tribal History

Introduction

In the traditional caste system, Indian society was divided into four groups based on traditional occupations. They are Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras. But, in the modern Indian social system, there are two more marginalized caste groups namely, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, who are lower outside the mainstream of the society due to their lower social and economic status. The caste-based stratification of the society adversely affects the quality of opportunities to the disadvantage of these groups. The scheduled tribes are the aggregated and isolated communities and are concentrated in the states of Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan where they constitute about 80 percent of the Scheduled tribe population of India. They have remained educationally, culturally, economically and socially disadvantaged. Scheduled Tribes have been considered lowest in the social hierarchy. Being mostly illiterate, they have been subjected to all kind of subordination in social, economic and political spheres. A vast body of work is presently under way on the tribal communities in India in that most of them are socially, economically, educationally and geographically isolated, politically under-represented, culturally rich, behaviourally atypical, under-urbanized.

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UNEMPLOYMENT AND MIGRATION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Throughout the world it has been observed that the countries that are with struggling to get themselves categorized as developed tend to face several issues. It has been observed that in order to achieve balanced growth these issues need to be worked out first. The major issues include migration and its impact on unemployment and vice versa. This research is an attempt to study the pattern of migration and unemployment in India. During the process I intend to find out the effect of migration on employment and the challenges that occur in the formation of economic policies like to uniform distribution of human resources.

Keywords: Migration, Unemployment, Migration, Education, Source of livelihood.

Introduction

The study of demographic distributions reveals that some areas of the earth are more densely populated than the others. Throughout the centuries it has been observed that this uneven distribution of population is due to jagged distribution of resources and opportunities. This also seems to act as the major factor affecting the movement of individuals from one place to the other. This movement of an individual from his native place of residence to a new urban area in quest of better opportunities and amenities is called migration. The people who are residing in a particular area but do not happen to be its original inhabitants are usually categorized as migrants. Thus migration has become an all-scale process that affects multiple aspects of our lives. It not only affects the life of the migrant but also the non migrants.

A number of socio economic indicators can be used to study the cause and impact of migration. One such indicator is the education attainment level of the rural and urban workforce. The overwhelming data on education attainment suggests a strong and significant trend especially while comparing average years of education between the urban and rural workforce. The general comparison reveals a striking difference between most of the categories of education. Not only in the selection of subjects but also in the average age of attaining a particular standard of education. Another marked difference has been observed in the choice of occupation that is made by the workforce in urban and rural areas. Our focus was in determining whether the occupation choices being made in the two were the same or at least somewhere nearby. However it is observed that there were some fundamental differences in the occupational

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(Analysis of Dropout in Rural School Girls Education in Rajasthan)

डॉ. श्रवण राज

सहायक आचार्य अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर (राज.)

विश्व के अधिकांश विकसित देशों का अनुभव बताता है कि जिस देश के पास उच्च कुशल श्रम-शक्ति है वह देश बहुत अधिक संसाधनों के अभाव में भी ऊँचा आर्थिक स्तर प्राप्त कर सकता है और यह कुशल श्रम-शक्ति शिक्षा के माध्यम से ही तैयार होती है। शिक्षा की महत्ता को विभिन्न अर्थशास्त्रियों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। नोबल पुरस्कार विजेता अर्थशास्त्री प्रो. अमर्त्य सेन का मानना है कि आज कोई भी देश शिक्षा की उपेक्षा करके सतत् सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास की दर को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता है। अर्थशास्त्री प्रो. थियोडोस शूल्ट्ज ने अपने शोध में पाया कि शिक्षा पर व्यय का भार इसके लाभांश की अपेक्षा श्रमिकों, कार्मिकों, एवं शिक्षकों की दक्षता बढ़ाता है जो अन्तोगत्वा उत्पादन में वृद्धि करता है। इसी प्रकार अर्थशास्त्री प्रो. गुनार मिर्डल ने अपनी पुस्तक 'एशियन ड्रामा' में लिखा है कि किसी कार्यक्रम की सफलता जनभागीदारी पर निर्भर करती है जिसके लिए जनता को जागरूक बनाना आवश्यक है और यह जागरूकता शिक्षा से ही आ सकती है।

यह सर्वमान्य तथ्य है कि यदि किसी देश को आर्थिक विकास करना है तो उसे पहले अपनी श्रम-शक्ति को कुशल बनाना होगा और वह शिक्षा के माध्यम से ही तैयार होगी। परन्तु, कोई देश शिक्षा का विकास करे और उसमें किसी प्रकार की विशमता न आए, ऐसा कम ही दिखाई पड़ता है। सामान्यतः शिक्षा के विकास में विशमताएँ होती ही हैं चाहे वह लिंगीय हो अथवा क्षेत्रीय। शिक्षा के विकास में लिंगीय विशमता के तथ्य को अनेक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एवं राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं द्वारा उजागर किया है। विश्व विकास रिपोर्ट (2005) के अनुसार शिक्षा हो महिलाओं को सोचने, समझने एवं सजग बनकर जीने की क्षमता प्रदान करती है। इसी प्रकार विश्व बैंक (1992) ने अपने अध्ययन में महिलाओं को शिक्षित बनाने को एक अच्छे किस्म का निवेश बताया है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (1948) का भी मानना है कि शिक्षा का अवसर महिलाओं को दिया जाए ताकि भावी पीढ़ी को शिक्षा दी जा सके।

शिक्षा के विकास में क्षेत्रीय विशमता के तथ्य पर अनेक शैक्षणिक प्रतिवेदनों में प्रकाश डाला गया है। इन प्रतिवेदनों में इवेल्युएशन ऑफ बवालिटि इम्पुमेन्ट प्रोग्राम इन एज्युकेशन (1998) में बताया गया कि घरेलू एवं जीविकोपार्जन कार्यों में व्यस्त रहने के परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण छात्र-छात्राएँ नियमित रूप से विद्यालय नहीं जा पाते हैं। पब्लिक रिपोर्ट ऑन बेसिक एज्युकेशन (1999) में बताया गया कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बच्चे अभी भी प्राथमिक शिक्षा से वंचित हैं। इसी प्रकार इण्डियन एज्युकेशन रिपोर्ट (2000) में बताया गया कि शहरों की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा अब भी बहुत कम है।

शिक्षा के विकास में विशमता का एक अन्य सामाजिक पहलू है जिसमें लिंगीय एवं क्षेत्रीय दोनों ही प्रकार की विशमता देखने को मिलती है, विशेषकर ग्रामीण विद्यालयी बालिका शिक्षा में। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विद्यालयों में बालिका ड्रापआउट अधिक है जिसके अनेक पारिवारिक, सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक कारक देखे गए हैं। इन कारकों में कुण्डू, एम. ने भाषा एवं संस्कृति के विकास का अपूर्ण ज्ञान, क्षेत्रीय भाषा में पाठ्य पुस्तकों का उपलब्ध न होना, ग्रामीण विद्यालय के प्रति शिक्षकों के नकारात्मक अभिगम को प्रमुख बताया। सुब्रह्मण्यम, एस. ने ग्रामीण विद्यार्थियों का वर्तमान शैक्षणिक व्यवस्था के साथ समायोजन का अभाव, उनके अभिभावकों का एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर व्यावसायिक स्थानांतरण, ग्रामीण बालिकाओं का शिक्षा के प्रति नकारात्मक अभिगम एवं सामाजिक रीति-रिवाज को ड्रापआउट के मुख्य कारणों के रूप में इंगित किया। इसी प्रकार नैय्यर, यु. ने अभिभावकों की शिक्षा, सामाजिक श्रेणी, आर्थिक स्तर, लिंग एवं विद्यालय सुविधाओं को कभी हद तक ड्रापआउट का जिम्मेदार माना।

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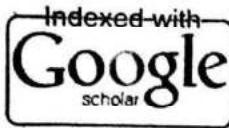
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परवेज अली
शोधार्थी,
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विश्वविद्यालय,
बांसवाड़ा, राजस्थान, भारत



कैलाश चन्द नायमा
शोध निदेशक,
अर्थशास्त्र विभाग,
राजकीय महाविद्यालय,
झुंझपुर, राजस्थान, भारत

सारांश

जुलाई 1991 की नई आर्थिक नीति की घोषणा के पश्चात् अर्थव्यवस्था का शायद ही ऐसा कोई क्षेत्र रहा होगा जिस पर उदारीकरण, निजीकरण एवं वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव न पड़ा हो। नई आर्थिक नीति ने अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ता प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय एवं विदेशी निवेशकों को नए अवसर प्रदान किए। वर्ष 1991 के बाजारोन्मुख आर्थिक सुधार, बढ़ता उदारीकरण निजीकरण एवं वैश्वीकरण, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का विनियमन, व्यापार बाधाओं को कम कर अर्थव्यवस्था को वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा की ओर उन्मुख करना तथा पूंजी खाते को धीरे-धीरे विदेशी निवेश के लिए खोलने से भारत विदेशी निवेशकों हेतु निवेश के लिए अनुकूल गन्तव्य साबित हुआ है। इस प्रकार, विदेशी निवेश से भारत निःसंदेह एक तेजी से बढ़ती हुई विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था के रूप में उभरा है।

मुख्य शब्द : नई आर्थिक नीति, विदेशी निवेश, विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश अन्तर्प्रवाह, मात्रात्मक विश्लेषण।

प्रस्तावना

किसी देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में विदेशी निवेशकों द्वारा किया गया निवेश प्रत्यक्ष अथवा परोक्ष दो रूपों में हो सकता है। जब विदेशी निवेशकों द्वारा किसी देश की भौतिक सम्पदा जैसे कारखाने, भूमि, पूंजीगत वस्तुएं तथा आधारित संरचना वाले क्षेत्रों में निवेश किया जाता है तो इसे विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश कहा जाता है। इसी प्रकार, विदेशी निवेशकों द्वारा देश की वित्तीय परिसंपत्तियों जैसे अंश, अनुबंध पत्र, ऋण पत्र तथा अन्य प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश किया जाता है तब इसे विदेशी परोक्ष निवेश कहते हैं। विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष अथवा परोक्ष दोनों ही प्रकार के निवेश बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों एवं विदेशी निवेशकों द्वारा किये जाते हैं। विदेशी निवेश से देश के उद्योग धर्मों में प्रतिस्पर्धा एवं गुणवत्ता बढ़ती है जिसके फलस्वरूप घरेलू एकाधिकार समाप्त होता है और देश के भीतर वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं की कीमतों में कमी आती है।

भारत सरकार ने स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् विदेशी निवेश को देश के आर्थिक विकास हेतु घरेलू बचत के अनुपूरक के रूप में पहचाना और वर्ष 1972 में पूर्ण विदेशी निवेश की अनुमति प्रदान की परन्तु, प्रतिबंधात्मक सरकारी नीतियों के फलस्वरूप वर्ष 1990 तक विदेशी निवेश का स्तर निम्न रहा है। भारत में विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत ईविषटी में विदेशी हिस्सेदारी की सीमा को अधिकतम 40 प्रतिशत रखना, विदेशी निवेश स्वीकृति की लम्बी प्रक्रिया और अर्थव्यवस्था के अनेक क्षेत्रों में विदेशी भागीदारी को प्रतिबंधित करना आदि प्रमुख ऐसे कारक रहे जिन्होंने विदेशी निवेश अन्तर्प्रवाह को हतोत्साहित किया है। संक्षेप में, स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के लगभग चार दशकों तक विदेशी निवेश का अन्तर्प्रवाह धीमा एवं कुछ क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित रहा है।

जुलाई 1991 की नई आर्थिक नीति की घोषणा के पश्चात् अर्थव्यवस्था का शायद ही ऐसा कोई क्षेत्र रहा होगा जिस पर उदारीकरण, निजीकरण एवं वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव न पड़ा हो। नई आर्थिक नीति ने अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ता प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय एवं विदेशी निवेशकों को नए अवसर प्रदान


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कला, मानविकी एवं वाणिज्य की
मानक शोध पत्रिका


Head
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इस अंक में

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भारत में विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश के क्षेत्रवार अन्तर्प्रवाह के आर्थिक प्रभावों का मात्रात्मक विश्लेषण

(Quantitative Analysis of Economic Impacts of Sectorwise Inflow of
Foreign Direct Investment in India)

परवेज अली

शोधार्थी अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, गोविन्द गुरु जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय, बांसवाड़ा (राज.)

डॉ० कैलाश चन्द नायमा

शोध निदेशक अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, राजकीय महाविद्यालय डूंगरपुर (राज.)

सारांश (Summary)

नई आर्थिक नीति जुलाई 1991 की घोषणा के पश्चात् अर्थव्यवस्था का शायद ही ऐसा कोई क्षेत्र रहा होगा जिस पर उदारीकरण, नीजिकरण एवं वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव न पड़ा हो। नई आर्थिक नीति ने अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ता प्रदान करने के साथ देश एवं विदेश के निवेशकों को नए अवसर प्रदान किए। वर्ष 1991 के बाजारोन्मुख आर्थिक सुधार, बढ़ता उदारीकरण नीजिकरण एवं वैश्वीकरण, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का विनियमन, व्यापार बाधाओं को कम कर अर्थव्यवस्था को वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा की ओर उन्मुख करना तथा पूंजी खाते को धीरे-धीरे विदेशी निवेश के लिए खोलने से भारत विदेशी निवेशकों हेतु निवेश के लिए अनुकूल गन्तव्य साबित हुआ है। इस प्रकार, विदेशी निवेश से भारत निःसंदेह एक तेजी से बढ़ती हुई विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था के रूप में ऊभरा है।

Keywords:- नई आर्थिक नीति, विदेशी निवेश, विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश अन्तर्प्रवाह, मात्रात्मक विश्लेषण।

परिचय (Introduction)

देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में विदेशी निवेशकों द्वारा किया गया निवेश प्रत्यक्ष अथवा परोक्ष दो रूपों में हो सकता है। जब विदेशी निवेशकों द्वारा किसी देश की भौतिक सम्पदा जैसे कारखाने, भूमि, पूंजीगत वस्तुएं तथा आधारित संरचना वाले क्षेत्रों में निवेश किया जाता है तो इसे विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश कहा जाता है। इसी प्रकार, जब विदेशी निवेशकों द्वारा देश की वित्तीय परिसंपत्तियों जैसे अंश, अनुबंध पत्र, ऋण पत्र तथा अन्य प्रतिभूतियों में निवेश किया जाता है तब इसे विदेशी परोक्ष निवेश कहते हैं। उक्त दोनों ही प्रकार के निवेश बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों एवं विदेशी निवेशकों द्वारा किये जाते हैं। विदेशी निवेश से देश के उद्योग धन्यों में प्रतिस्पर्धा एवं गुणवत्ता बढ़ती है, घरेलू एकाधिकार समाप्त होता है और देश के भीतर वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं की कीमतों में कमी आती है।

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् भारत सरकार ने विदेशी निवेश को देश के आर्थिक विकास हेतु घरेलू बचत के अनुपूरक के रूप में पहचाना और वर्ष 1972 में पूर्ण विदेशी निवेश की अनुमति प्रदान की गई परन्तु, प्रतिबंधात्मक सरकारी नीतियों के फलस्वरूप वर्ष 1990 तक विदेशी निवेश अन्तर्प्रवाह निम्न रहा है। भारत में विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत ईक्विटी में विदेशी

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**PROSPECT OF
ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



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Growth and Performance of Tourism in India with Special Reference to Rajasthan

Rekha & Dev Karan

INTRODUCTION

Since last few years, Indian tourism industry has been growing at a rapid pace and it has vast potential for generating employment and earning large amount of foreign exchange. So it is imperative to study the growth and development of Indian tourism industry. Tourism is the largest service sector industry in India. The industry provides heritage, cultural, medical, business and sports tourism. It is expected that the tourism sector contribution to the country's gross domestic product will grow at an annual rate of 6.8% to 28.49 lakh crore by 2027(10 % of GDP). It accounts 14.02 lakh crore or 9.6% of nation's GDP in 2016 and supported 40.343 million jobs, 9.3 % of its total employment. About 88.90 lakh foreign tourists arrived in India in 2016 that is 10.5 % more than 80.27 lakh in 2015. This sector also attracts the domestic tourist and foreign tourist in an enthusiastic way which resulted in improving well balanced economy for the nation like in India. Tourism industry in India has several positive impacts on the economy and society.

In the early days of independent India, quite rationally, the Government didn't pay much attention to tourism. Worldwide, the number of international tourists was still limited and among those tourists there were only few who considered going to faraway places like India. The tourist organization of India had its beginning from the year 1945 when a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir John Sargent, Educational Adviser, Government of India, for the development of tourism. The regional offices at Bombay (Mumbai), Delhi, Calcutta (Kolkata) and Madras (Chennai) were established in 1946 on the recommendation of this committee. The Tourist Traffic Branch was established at national level in 1949 and it had become separate tourist department under the ministry of Transport and Communication in 1958. The first public milestone in the history of tourism was the creation of the Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), in 1966. This federal organization was meant to develop tourist infrastructure and services. On a state level, similar Corporations were established, albeit reluctantly and after considerable delay. Their budgets were small and the scales of their operations were limited. Moreover the tourist services they offered were generally considered substandard and indifferent. This held true for different states to different degrees. In Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Goa and Himachal Pradesh tourism was

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A Study on Energy Availability and Sustainable Development in India

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ABSTRACT: Energy is the prime mover of economic growth. Availability of energy with required quality of supply is not only key to sustainable development, but also the commercial energy has a direct impact and influence on the quality of service in the fields of education, health and, in fact, even food security. Inadequacy of energy supply would obviously affect very adversely these vital and essential requirements of any society. There is, therefore, an urgent need to enhance substantially the energy availability at a rapid pace so that aspirations of those who have remained insulated from such important inputs and services are fulfilled and they are enabled to have a reasonable access. There is a big divide between the developed and the developing countries in per capita availability of energy. The developed countries not only have a significantly higher per capita energy consumption but also mainly depend on commercial energy. On the other hand, developing countries are highly energy deficient and also the large proportion of energy consumed is comprised of non-commercial energy sources such as bio-mass. As per the projections made by International Energy Agency (IEA), most of the developing countries are not expected to reach, even by the year 2030, the level of Energy Development Index achieved by the OECD countries way back in 1971.

KEYWORDS: Sustainable Development, International Energy Agency (IEA), Energy Development Index, countries

I. INTRODUCTION

India's energy security, at its broadest level, is primarily about ensuring the continuous availability of commercial energy at competitive prices to support its economic growth and meet the lifeline energy needs of its households with safe, clean and convenient forms of energy even if that entails directed subsidies. Reducing energy requirements and increasing efficiency are two very important measures to increase energy security. However, it is also necessary to recognise that India's growing dependence on energy imports exposes its energy needs to external price shocks. Hence, domestic energy resources must be expanded. For India it is not a question of choosing among alternate domestic energy resources but exploiting all available domestic energy resources to the maximum as long as they are competitive. Ensuring energy security requires dealing with various risks. The threat to energy security arises not just from supply risks and the uncertainty of availability of imported energy, but also from possible disruptions or shortfalls in domestic production. Supply risks from domestic sources, such as from a strike in CIL or the Railways, also need to be addressed. Even if there is no disruption of supply, there can be the market risk of a sudden increase in energy price. Even when the country has adequate energy resources, technical failures may disrupt the supply of energy to some people. Generators could fail, transmission lines may trip or oil pipelines may spring a leak. One needs to provide security against such technical risks. Risks can be reduced by lowering the requirement of energy by increasing efficiency in production and use; by substituting imported fuels with domestic fuels; by diversifying fuel choices (gas, ethanol, orimulsion tar sands etc.) and supply sources; and by expanding the domestic energy resource base. Risks can also be dealt with by increasing the ability to withstand supply shocks through creation of strategic reserves, the ability to import energy and face market risk by building hard currency reserves and by providing redundancy to address technical risks.

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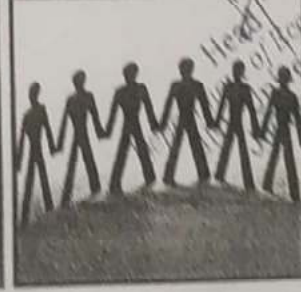
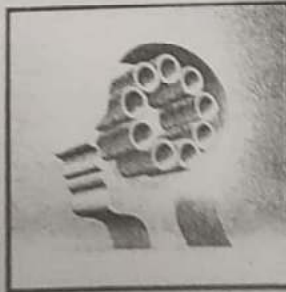
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Asian Resonance

Origin and Performance of MGNREGA in India- A Special Reference to Western Rajasthan



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Abstract

With MGNREGA scheme India embarked on an ambitious attempt to battle by guaranteeing employment to those who demand work. The national rural employment guarantee act (NREGA), enacted on 25 August 2005 and renamed the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on 2 October 2009, includes activities under nine different heads to provide employment to village communities and improve their livelihood. It is the biggest employment providing programme ever started in a country for the development of its rural areas. During 2006-07 against the total available fund of Rs 12073.56 crore, Rs 8823 crore was utilized. The total available fund in 2014-15 of Rs 31467 crore, Rs 26404 crore was utilized. The women employment participation is increase 41% in 2006-07 to 56% in 2013-14.

Keywords: MGNREGA, Person-days, Employment, SCs, STs, Women.

Introduction

The Indian government has taken up various measures to overcome the problem of poverty. Poverty alleviation programmes comprising of wage employment programmes, rural housing schemes and a public distribution system have been initiated from time to time. Some were partially successful in addressing the issue of poverty whereas others suffered from major flaws in their implementation.

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) 1980-89; Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) 1983-89; Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) 1989-99; Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) 1993-99; Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) 1999- 2002; Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) since September 2001; National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) since November 14, 2004 (SGRY and NFFWP now merged with NREGS 2005) were national level rural employment generation schemes. However these programmes could not provide social security to the rural poor. The Central Government launched NREGA on February 2, 2006. The Act guarantees the right to work to by providing 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. NREGA is the first ever law internationally, that guarantees wage employment on an unprecedented scale. Its auxiliary objective is to strengthen natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and so encourage sustainable development. It has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on 2nd October 2009.

The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from February 2, 2006 and then extended second phase to 130 districts in the financial year 2007-08 (113 districts were notified with effect from April 1, 2007 and 17 districts in UP were notified with effect from May 15, 2007). The remaining districts have been notified in phase three under the NREGA with effect from April 1, 2008. Thus NREGA covers all the 593 districts in India.

Review of Literature

A lot of literature are found from different studies in India where in the details about the salient features of NREGA and its several relevant issues are narrated e.g. Trivedi and Aswal, 2011 ; Thomas, 2008; Bigi Thomas, Ruby bhartia, 2012; Reetika khera, 2008; Bordoloi, J., 2011; Santosh mehrotra, 2008; Dreze Jean, 2009. MGNREGA has a demand driven Scheme so under this scheme part of the 60% expended on wages but due to irregularities in some cases work has been completed but

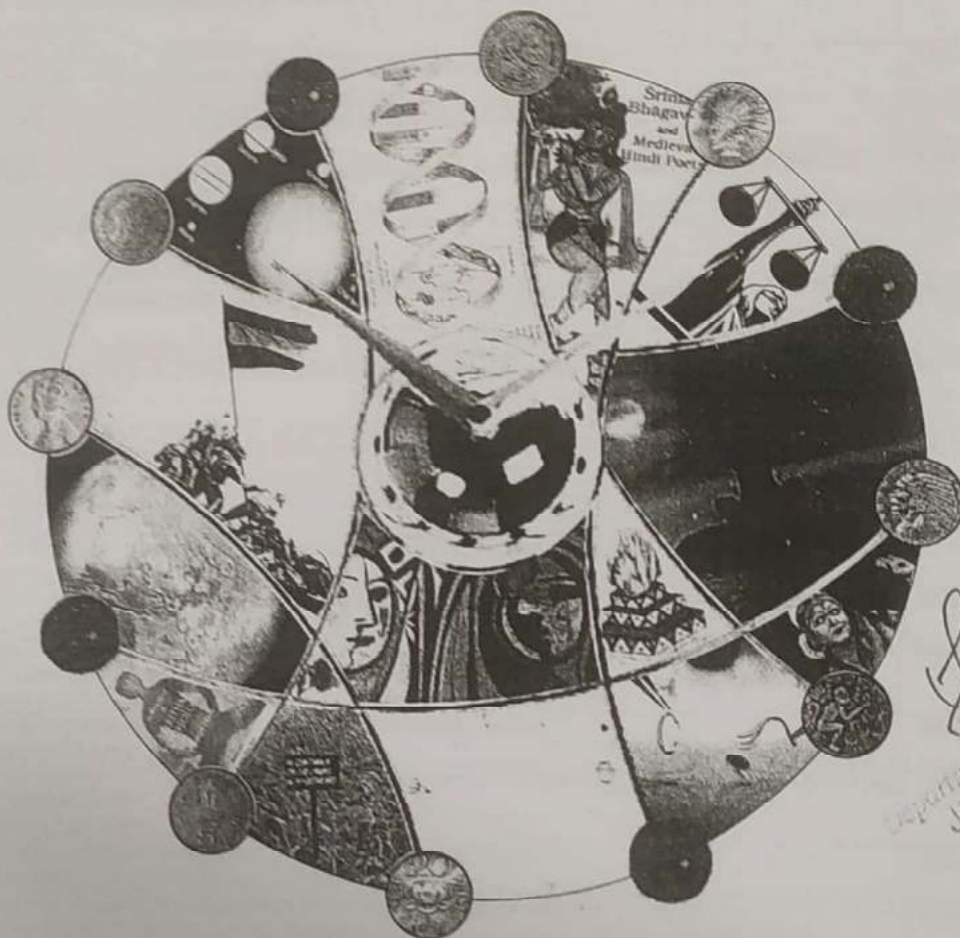
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Periodic Research

India's Agriculture: an Economic Analysis of Growth and Production in Present Scenario



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Abstract

Agriculture is the dominant sector of Indian economy, which determines the growth and sustainability. In the past few years, Indian agriculture has done remarkably well in terms of output growth. Indian agriculture is benefiting huge from rising external demand and the sector's wider participation in global economy. The 11th five year plan (2007-12) witnessed an average annual growth of 3.6% in the GDP from agriculture and allied sector. The growth target for agriculture in the 12th five year plan is estimated to be 4 percent. India is the first in the world in the production of milk, pulses, jute and jute-like fibers; second in rice, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut, vegetables, fruits and cotton production; and is a leading producer of spices and plantation crops as well as livestock, fisheries and poultry. In this context, the present study analysis the trends in agriculture growth and production in India. Government has also taken initiatives to encourage private investment in the food processing industry. The agriculture sector represents one of the most significant and dynamic sectors of the Indian economy.

Keywords: Agriculture, Growth, GDP, Production.

Introduction

Agriculture has been a way of life and continues to be the single most important livelihood of the masses. India is the second largest economy in Asia after china, as measured in terms of its GDP. High growth rates have significantly reduced poverty in India. However its GDP per head is still very low (estimated at US\$ 820 in 2006), so it remain s classified by the World Bank as a low income country. Agriculture including allied activities, accounted for 14.5 per cent of gross domestic product at 2004-05 prices, in 2010-11 as compared to 14.7 per cent in 2009-10. India has experienced considerable changes in the crop mix, yield and production since the inception of green revolution. The green revolution phase displayed a high yield growth per unit of input. The first post-green revolution phase (from late 1960s to mid-1980s) was marked by the continued growth in returns from land through the intensification in use of chemical inputs and machine labour. The second post green revolution phase (beginning the mid-1980s) was characterized by high input use and decelerating productivity growth.

Agricultural Changes in Global Scenario

Steady globalization of trade has profound implication for future agriculture development. In India with increasing globalization of markets over the years there will be demand for agricultural intensification. This will also favored because of greater backward and forward linkages between agriculture and food industry. Now, increase in production and productivity is bound to be strategically important to economy. Intensification will not only favour alleviation of rural poverty but will also improve resources conservation particularly in the small sector where farmers can be encouraged to take -up organized production of high value crops such as fruits and vegetables, flowers medicinal and aromatic herbs.

Objectives and Methodology

In this background, the present study is to analyze the trends and pattern of agriculture growth and production in India. The present study is based on secondary sources. Secondary data is collected from various governments of India reports, books, articles and economic survey of India.

Objective

1. To analyze the production of major crops in India.
2. To analyze the contribution of agriculture in India's GDP.

Distribution of Agriculture GDP in India

The agriculture and allied sectors contributed approximately

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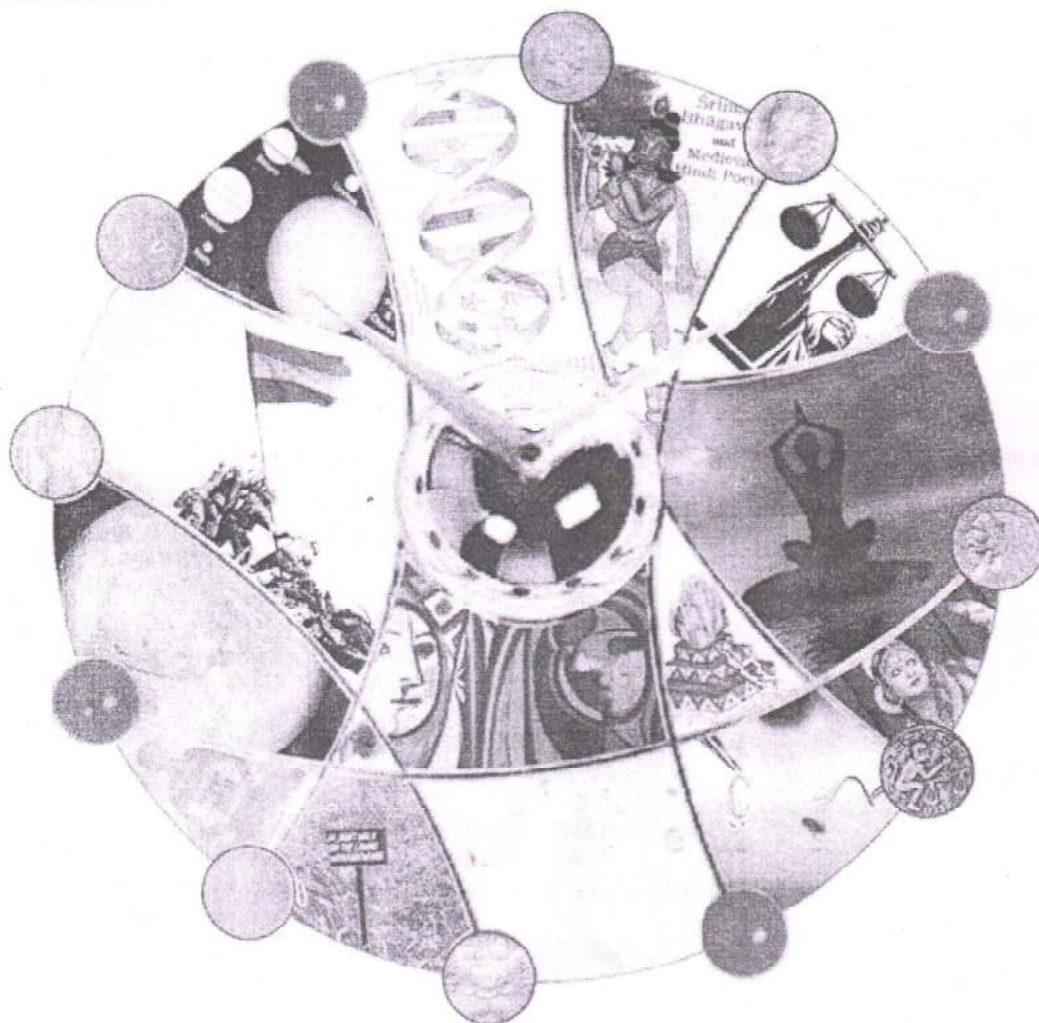
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Periodic Research

Impact Assessment of Irrigation on Transformation of Income and Socio-Economic Status in the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Area (Rajasthan)



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Abstract

Irrigation is an age-old practice and in fact as old as man's first attempt at crop growing. The beginning of agriculture revolutionized the way of living of primitive man who was till then depended only on hunting and food gathering (Dilip Kuamr Majumdar, 2004). Early agriculture involving mainly food production changed slowly to modern agriculture through continuous evolution of agricultural technologies. This transformation gave a strong structural and economic base to the human society for its existence and progress.

The large scale irrigation by canal and tube-wells has brought changes not only in the physical environment of the area but also in the social and economic status of the population. Economic impacts include employment opportunities, poverty alleviation, increase in household income and living standard etc. The present study is, however confined to impact of irrigation which has brought revolutionary changes in socio-economic status in the IGNP area.

Keywords: Irrigation, Transformation, Socio-Economic Status.

Introduction

Statement of the Problem

Irrigation is pivotal to agricultural, social and economic growth of nation. It has provided stability to food production. Agriculture has always occupied a place of pride in desert's economy (Chauhan, Y. S. and Prasad, V., 1978). The great significance of agriculture in the desert life and economy is well borne out by the fact, that it is the mainstay of the people. It forms the basic key to economic development. The Indira Gandhi Canal Project (IGNP) area is predominantly an agricultural and pastoral region. Most of population is engaged in agriculture and allied pursuits for their livelihood and it is still the chief occupation of sustenance for growing population. After the introduction of IGNP irrigation, the crop revenue has significantly increased. The traditional cropping pattern has shifted to the market oriented crops and the crop yield has increased enormously that has further accelerated the economic prosperity and infrastructural development of the area.

Study Area

The IGNP area spreads over four districts of the Indian Thar Desert in Rajasthan for the point of view of irrigation facilities namely Hanumangarh, Sriganganagar, Bikaner and Jaisalmer by covering an area of 92,649 sq km. The study area is located between 26°5' to 30°6' north latitudes and 69°30' to 75°3' east longitudes. It slopes from north-east to south-west having an altitude of 150-300 m. The rainfall is very low, highly erratic and unpredictable. The study area has extremes of temperature, high evaporation and strong winds (Sharma, H.S. and Sharma, M.L. 2010). The ground water is very deep, found only in small isolated patches and its quality is poor and saline. The area has 23 blocks, 27 tehsils, 25 urban centres and 6007 inhabited villages and hamlets. The construction of the IGNP has been divided into two stages -

Stage-I

It consists a feeder canal of 204 km long, having a headwork discharge capacity of 460 m³/sec, which starts from Harike Barrage. The feeder canal lies 170 km in Punjab and 34 km in Haryana. In Rajasthan, it

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Impact of Irrigation on Poverty Alleviation and Food Security in the Arid Region of Rajasthan- A Case Study of Indira Gandhi Canal Project Area

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Abstract

Irrigation is an age-old practice and in fact as old as man's first attempt at crop growing. The beginning of agriculture revolutionized the way of living of primitive man who was till then depended only on hunting and food gathering. Early agriculture involving mainly food production changed slowly to modern agriculture through continuous evolution of agricultural technologies. This transformation gave a strong structural and economic base to the human society for its existence and progress. Irrigation has dictated and decided largely the pace and the progress of agricultural development. Irrigation is the key input in crop production in the arid region of Rajasthan. It supports successful crop growing and stabilizes crop yields under proper management practices. It has resulted in economic prosperity and food security in the study area.

Keywords: Irrigation, Modern Agriculture, Economic Prosperity and Food Security.

Introduction

Irrigation is pivotal to agricultural, social and economic growth of a country. It has provided stability to food production. Agriculture has always occupied a place of pride in desert's economy. The great significance of agriculture in the desert life and economy is well borne out by the fact, that it is the mainstay of the people. It is the primary source of income and provides foodgrains, pulses, oilseeds and commercial crops in the arid region, and forms the basis of various infrastructural developments (Peter P. Mollinga, 2000). It forms the basic key to economic development which has resulted in food security and poverty alleviation in the study area.

Irrigation is generally defined as the application of water to the land for the purpose of supplying moisture essential to plant growth. Irrigation is the artificial application of water to the soil usually for assisting in growing crops. In crop production it is mainly used to replace scanty rainfall in periods of drought, but also to protect plants against extremes of temperature and other atmospheric conditions (Mathur, Archana S, Das Surajit and Sircar, Subhalaxmi; 2006). In the Indira Gandhi Canal Project (IGNP) area most of population is engaged in agriculture and allied pursuits for their livelihood and it is still the chief occupation of sustenance for growing population.

The IGNP area spreads over four districts of the Indian Thar Desert in Rajasthan for the point of view of irrigation facilities namely Hanumangarh, Sriganganagar, Bikaner and Jaisalmer by covering an area of 92,649 sq km. The project area is located between 26°5' to 30°6' north latitudes and 69°30' to 75°3' east longitudes. The rainfall is very low, uncertain and irregular. The landform is mainly a sand covered penneplain with sparse vegetation cover (Nigam, M.N. and Tiwari, A.K.; 2003). Soils are poor in fertility status, organic matter and nitrogen with low moisture retention capacity. Groundwater is generally located very deep, found only in small isolated patches and its quality is poor and saline. The main highlights of the IGNP are described in table 1.

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Remarking An Analisation Industrialization and Its Impact on Environment: A Case Study of Water Pollution in Bikaner District (Rajasthan)

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Abstract

Like so many other things in life, industrialization is a mixed blessing. It is essential to make an economy diverse, strong and more productive. A diversified economy is more stable and productive. Value-addition through industrial processing also makes economy more productive and remunerative. The economy enables to absorb more people in the employment sector. Tertiary sector, which has been considered as the last stage of evolution of economy by many, is most productive when a strong industrial sector precedes the development of formal service sector. Despite the economic significance of industrialization, there is a dark side to it also. Large scale, automated production in the industries, coupled with excessive growth rate of population necessitates intensive exploitation of water resources. Water pollution affects surface, ground water and oceans through various possible means like organic overloading, heavy metals and poisonous chemicals. Sewage discharge and food industry cause organic pollution and probabilities of disease affliction which leads to serious health problems.

Keywords: Industrialization, Economic Significance, Intensive Exploitation, Water Pollution.

Introduction

Industrial production in a region is dependent upon its various levels of resourcefulness, human development and organizational skills (Warhurst, Alyson 1994). The raw materials for the industries are obtained directly from the earth's interior in the form of minerals, from the natural vegetation, or from the domesticated animals or plants, i.e. livestock rearing and agriculture.

In the study area, economic scenario began to change after extension of irrigation following electrification which has transformed the status of agricultural activities. Most of the industries are reported to be the development of the last two decades or so. Livestock rearing has been commercialised as a result of infrastructural development. Mineral wealth is utilized in clay-based industries producing goods mainly for construction activities, and now in thermal power plants. Industrialisation has based itself upon agricultural and livestock products, and mineral resources in Bikaner district.

Aim of the Study

1. To evaluate the water pollution due to industrial activities in the study area.
2. To suggest measures for development of environmentally balanced industrial activities.

Hypothesis

The industrial growth and improper disposal of industrial effluents have increased environmental pollution in Bikaner district.

Study Area

Bikaner district spreads over an area of 30289.62 km² and lies in the north-north western part of Rajasthan. It is located between 27°11' and 29°03' north latitudes and 71°54' to 74°12' east longitudes. It is bounded by Sriganganagar district in the north, Pakistan in the west, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur districts in south-west, Nagaur district in the south and Churu and Hanumangarh districts in the east and north-east. Its international boundary with Pakistan is 170 km. The location of the study area is shown in figure 1.

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Challenges for Enforcement of Environmental Laws in India

Gaurav Kumar Jain

Today, the conservation, protection and improvement of human environment are major issues all over the world. Human environment consists of both physical environment and biological environment. Physical environment covers land, water and air. Biological environment includes plants, animals and other organisms. Both physical and biological environment are inter-dependent. Industrialisation, urbanisation, explosion of population, over-exploitation of resources, disruption of natural ecological balances, destruction of a multitude of animal and plant species for economic reasons are the factors which have contributed to environmental deterioration. One country's degradation of environment degrades the global environment for all the countries. The problem of environmental pollution has acquired international dimension and India is no exception to it.

In the present paper, an attempt has been made to briefly outline the Indian laws which are primarily and more relevant to protect and improve the environment. The enforcement of these laws has also been examined and evaluated.

Constitutional And Legislative Measures

Stockholm Declaration of 1972 was perhaps the first major attempt to conserve and protect the human environment at the international level. As a consequence of this Declaration, the States were required to adopt legislative measures to protect and improve the environment. Accordingly, Indian Parliament inserted two Articles, i.e., 48A and 51A in the Constitution of India in 1976. Article 48A of the Constitution rightly directs that the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests and wildlife of the country.

Similarly, clause (g) of Article 51A imposes a duty on every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, river and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures. The cumulative effect of Articles 48A and 51A (g) seems to be that the 'State' as well as the 'citizens' both are now under constitutional obligation to conserve

perceive, protect and improve the environment. Every generation owes a duty to all succeeding generations to develop and conserve the natural resources of the nation in the best possible way. The phrase 'protect and improve' appearing in both the Articles 48A and 51A (g) seems to contemplate an affirmative government action to improve the quality of environment and not just to preserve the environment in its degraded form.

Apart from the constitutional mandate to protect and improve the environment, there are a plenty of legislations on the subject but more relevant enactments for our purpose are the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977; the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, the National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995 and the National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997; the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972; the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

The Water Act provides for the prevention and control of water pollution and the maintaining or resorting of the wholesomeness of water. The Act prohibits any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter from entering into any stream or well. The Act provides for the formation of Central Pollution Control Board and the State Pollution Control Board. The new industries are required to obtain prior approval of such Boards before discharging any trade effluent, sewage into water bodies. No person, without the previous consent of the Boards shall bring into use new or altered outlet for the discharge of a sewage or trade effluent into a stream or well or sewer or on land. The consent of the Boards shall also be required for continuing an existing discharge of sewage or trade effluent into a stream or well or sewer or land.

In the Ganga Water Pollution case, the owners of some tanneries near Kanpur were discharging their effluents from their factories in Ganga without setting up primary treatment plants. The Supreme Court held that the financial capacity of the tanneries should be considered as irrelevant

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SCENARIO OF LIVESTOCK IN RAJASTHAN AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO STATE ECONOMY

Om Prakash*, Prof. Irfan Mehar**

Abstract

Livestock sector plays a significant role in the welfare of Rajasthan's rural population as it employs a major section of the state labour force and also provides a large share of draft power being used to cultivate crop land. Rajasthan's livestock sector is second largest in India with a holding of 11.27% of India's livestock population. Contribution of livestock sector to the state economy in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 8%. Agriculture and allied sector contributed about 24.1% to the total GDP. The livestock sector is an important source of rural livelihood too and is performing well in the manner of production, value addition, fishery, wool, poultry and other products.

Keywords: Livestock, Poultry, Economy, Population, Production, Trade.

Introduction

Animal Husbandry is a major economic activity of the rural peoples, especially in the arid and semi-arid regions of the Rajasthan. Development of livestock sector has a significant beneficial impact in generating employment and reducing poverty in rural areas. Livestock contributes a large portion of draft power for agriculture, with approximately half the cattle population and 25 percent of the buffalo population being used for cultivation.

Mankind has been utilizing different animal species from the dawn of civilization for a variety of purposes viz. production of milk, meat, wool, egg and leather. Apart from these, various animal species are also used for draught power companionship, entertainment, research experimentation, sports, security etc. Livestock sector plays a crucial role in rural economy and livelihood. The organic fertilizer produced by the sector is an important input to crop production, and dung from livestock is widely used as fuel in rural

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Late Prof. R.C. Sharma
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Editorial

Welcome to the volume 21th (XXI-2017) of The Indian Journal of Geography. This issue is a true tribute to the late Prof. R.C. Sharma, his academic vision and Commitment for Interdisciplinary research are well known in the world.

Geography is not a traditional stream, it plays a significant role in globalized economy, has a scientific foundation to solve the socio-economic and ecological & political problems, society witnesses in global village.

Learning to contribute for ethical development is a greatest service to the present civilization.

Objective analysis and interpretations of communication revolution are the prime concern of Geographers.

I am highly obliged to the advisory committee, contributors, editorial board members and specially editor, Dr. Arjun Lal Meena for his hardwork in letter and spirit, Proof reading etc. played a catalytic role for this volume. I thank for computer typing by Layak Ali, without their co-operation, we could not have reached this milestone amiably.

We Would appreciate your positive feedback and creative suggestions for the next volumes. I shall be sole responsible for all kinds of shortcomings and credit goes to our well wishers.

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THE CULTURAL UNIVERSALS OF GLOBAL VILLAGE AN INDIAN SUBALTERN PERSPECTIVE.

Prof. Rajendra Parihar

Abstract :

The very concept of culture is vague, it is difficult to define in proper context. This is basically a set of rule or rather to say a behaviour pattern of a particular geographical area, developed in a historical period of time. The culture can be broadly divided into two categories: e.g. (i) Physical; and (ii) Under current. The physical stakeholders of culture are visible, and non-physical factors are not visible. The second one is more powerful than first one.

The concept of global village, is not latest one, it is almost 60 years' old nation of unification processes of civilizational pattern evolved after Second World War especially in food habits, art, painting, print and mass media etc. to understand the new world circumstances affecting the lifestyle of people at local to global level. It is to be believed that this is a sort of unification of cultural processes all over the world. The main political players of these phases are, European Economic Community, United States of America, China, Japan, Pacific World, violent world, Latin American block, Afro-Asian underdeveloped countries, last but not the least India.

The culture of global village, its significant role and scheme of designing the new world based on the principles of non-violence, peace, prosperity and cooperation is the prime agenda of new millennium. The prime political operators of

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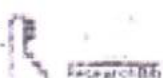
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**राजस्थान में पारम्परिक जल स्रोतों पर अस्तित्व का संकट**

गौरव कुमार जैन,

सहायक प्रोफेसर, भूगोल विभाग,

जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय जोधपुर।

सारांश—

क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टिकोण से देश का सबसे बड़ा राज्य राजस्थान भौगोलिक बनावट एवं स्थायी पानी स्रोतों के अभाव के कारण सदैव जल संकट से जूझ रहा है। इसी तथ्य को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए प्राचीन काल से ही इस प्रदेश में उच्च स्तर की जल संग्रहण, संयोजन व संरक्षण की व्यवस्था की जाती रही है। राज्य के जल स्रोत पूर्णतया वैज्ञानिक पद्धति व सुनियोजित ढंग से निर्मित हैं, तथा जल प्रबंधन में समाज की सामुहिक नागरिकता पर अवलम्बित है। राजस्थान के कुए, तालाब, टांका, बावड़िया, नाली व झीलें स्थापत्य कला के महत्वपूर्ण व बेजोड़ हैं। इन पारम्परिक जल स्रोतों का पुनरुद्धार कर, राज्य की कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ाया जा सकता है, प्राकृतिक आपदा के समय सूखे एवं बाढ़ जैसी विपदाओं के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए सक्षम बन सकते हैं, जिससे नयी पीढ़ी के लिए रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराके क्षेत्र का बहुमुखी विकास किया जा सकता है। किन्तु, पिछले कुछ दशकों के लिए राजस्थान के जल स्रोत अतिक्रमण, अनदेखी, उपेक्षा व प्रदूषण का शिकार होते हुए लुप्तप्राय व मृतप्राय हो रहे हैं। राजस्थान की विरूप प्रसिद्ध झीलें अतिक्रमण, प्रदूषण, अतिदोहन व खरपट्टारों की अनियंत्रित वृद्धि के कारण महत्वहीन व जल रहित होती जा रही हैं। इनकी प्राप्ति पर प्रश्न चिह्न लग गया है। इसी भाँति तालाबों व बावड़ियों में गाद जमा होने से इनकी भराव क्षमता घटती प्रतिशत हो रह गई है। ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से वर्षा के स्तर में भी कमी आ गई है। यही हाल रहा तो कुछ वर्षों बाद पानी पीने के लायक पड़ सकते हैं। यदि हम जल की कीमत को नहीं पहचानेंगे तो 15 वर्षों के पश्चात पानी अर्द्ध रह जायेगा और 40 वर्षों के पश्चात स्थिति और भी निराशाजनक हो जायेगी। इस पेपर में अध्ययन कर उद्देश्य पश्चिमी राजस्थान में पारम्परिक जल स्रोतों के संकट को उजागर कर, उसके रख-रखाव, प्रबंधन व संरक्षण की समुचित व पर्याप्त व्यवस्था को सुनिश्चित करना है।

परिचय:

राजस्थान क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से देश का सबसे बड़ा राज्य है। देश की 5.5 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या राजस्थान में निवास करती है, परन्तु देश में उपलब्ध जल का मात्र एक प्रतिशत जल ही राजस्थान में उपलब्ध है। राजस्थान भौगोलिक बनावट एवं स्थायी पानी स्रोतों के अभाव के कारण सदैव जल संकट से जूझ रहा है। इसी तथ्य को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, प्राचीन काल से ही इस प्रदेश में राजा-महाराजा व सेत-साधूकोरी द्वारा राज्य

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Status of Accommodation and Transportation Facilities in Desert Circuit of Rajasthan

Lalit Singh Jhala

Tourism sector is one of the main important sectors of the economy. Rajasthan state take advantage of covering the budget deficit with the help of profits coming from tourism. That is why tourism sometimes is called a factory without chimney. But tourism has its own unique features that differentiate this sector from the others. Like in the other service Industries, in tourism the customers, that is, the tourists came to the destination where the tourism services are provided. As the matter of fact it is difficult to think of tourism sector without transportation and accommodation. In this research paper, the actual transportation and accommodation facilities of desert circuit in tourism sector has been analysed. The study is based on primary and secondary database for accommodation and transportation facilities analysis of the chi-square test, growth rate of desert circuit tourist with comparison to Rajasthan during period of 1991 to 2011. It's concluded that the number of registered tourists transport is increasing every year in desert circuit along with the inflows of tourists.

Keywords : Desert, tourism, accommodation, transportation.

Introduction

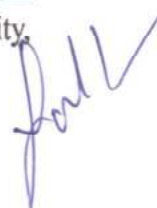
Tourism is an activity which does not operate in isolation. It consists of various constituents ranging from small scale businesses operating at local levels to multinationals. Today the travel industry is a highly developed industry with its various branches in the areas of road, rail, air and water. Transport contributes significantly to our social-economic needs. Transport industry has acquired a fundamental place in the global network system by facilitating mobility of persons and goods from one place to another through various modes of transport. The development of tourism depends on the

transport industry. A tourist always thinks of safe, comfortable and convenient mode of transport. And of course, costs and time are also important consideration while deciding on the mode of travel. Here lies the challenge before the transport industry to attract the tourist by offering suitable means of travel as per their requirements.

A tourist not only travels but also stays somewhere and here comes in accommodation. It could be of different types i.e. from cottages or tourist lodges to a house boat or a five star hotel. For example, there are some tourists who wish to travel on a very small budget, they would probably stay at guest houses alternately,

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GROWTH AND DISPARITY IN CEREAL PRODUCTIVITY IN SOUTHERN RAJASTHAN

Lalit Singh Jhala

Abstract

This study has examined the trends in growth and disparity in Southern Rajasthan and has identified distinctive features and drivers of cereal productivity growth across region. The analysis of tehsil level data has revealed the important role of modern inputs. Along with fertilizer use, Source of irrigation, better use of modern mechanization has emerged as the other critical determinants of cereal productivity to analysis the factors of cereal productivity and spatial variation in cereal productivity of 54 tehsils of Southern Rajasthan, the cereal productivity regions have been identified with the help of measurement of Bhatia's method technique for the average year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 2010-11, 2011-12 data. Coefficient of correlation technique has also been applied.

Introduction

Cereal are the predominant crops in Southern Part of Rajasthan. Productivity of cereal which is highly dependent on agriculture infrastructure, will need to be maintained at a higher level to meet the future food demands of increasing population in study area. This research has been under taken with a view to study the growth and disparity of cereal productivity, which is highly relevant with reference to southern Rajasthan. The study area is located in the southern parts of Rajasthan.

Study region

The study region has seven districts namely, Bhilwara, Banswara, Dungarpur, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur with 27 sub divisions, 54 tehsil according to 2011 Census. The Southern part of the state covers 3694239 square km area with a population of 122360 i.e. 14.3 percent of the total population of the Rajasthan in 2011.

Objectives

The main objectives of this paper are firstly to measure the growth and disparity in cereal productivity between average of 1980-82 and 2010-12. Secondly, to identify factors which are responsible for regional imbalances in the field of cereal productivity and third to find out ways and means by which the spatial variations in cereal productivity can be reduced and to suggest measure for an overall increase in cereal productivity in the study area of southern Rajasthan.


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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that our Editorial, Advisory and Review Board accepted research paper of Prof./Dr./Shri/Smt./Ku **Dr. ASHA RATHORE**, The title of the paper is **"GLOBALIZATION AND TOURISM"**. This is original and innovative. It is double blind peer reviewed. This paper has been published on December 2016.

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GLOBALIZATION AND TOURISM**Dr. Asha Rathore**

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, JNVU, Jodhpur

1 INTRODUCTION

There has been much talk of globalization. It can refer to variety of phenomena: politics, technology, consumer behavior, firm strategy, markets, trade flows and capital flows. This paper intends to look into the phenomenon of 'Globalization in Tourism' and determine its pros and cons. Globalization is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies and government of different countries, a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology. It has increased the interdependence between different countries, economies and people. Globalization not only involves giant corporations but also small and medium sized business together with family run firms.

Globalization has led to the creation and operation of global tourism market where destinations which are expected to compete on equal basis regardless of the country of origin. Globalization has opened a whole new world of development and opportunities. 715 million people travelled abroad in 2002 and by 2020 this number is expected to increase by 1.6 billion. The

tourism turnover is 3500 million USD and accounts for 10% of global trade.

2 SIGNIFICANCE OF TOURISM

Tourism has become big business and is run by great trusts. It has become a popular leisure activity. Tourism is travel for pleasure – a holiday activity, travelling to and staying in a place outside the usual environment for a short term. Tourism has become a popular leisure activity, it has both incoming and outgoing implications on a country's balance of payments. It has become a major source of income for many countries and effects the growth the source and the host countries. Globalization has opened new opportunities for tourism development. It has facilitated growth in tourism through development in electronic technology, communication and transportation. The impacts of technology and internet have dramatically affected the tourism industry. Important demand factors for globalization are: increasing and wealth; tourists are more experienced and knowledgeable.

Important demand factors for globalization are: increasing and wealth; tourists are more experienced and knowledgeable.

ECONOMY

- Horizontal and vertical integration strategies of tourism enterprises.
- Foreign investment in hotels and tourist attractions ("global tourism markets")
- Global players and strategic alliances (air companies, hotels, tour operators)
- Global tourism management
- Global competition of holiday resorts

TECHNOLOGY

- Global looking systems
- Standard technologies in transport systems

CULTURE

- Global tourist : uniform traveller behavior
- Creation of "global tourist village"

ECOLOGY

- Tourism as "global syndrome of ecology problem"
- Climate changes and their effects on destinations

POLITICS

- Increasing importance of international tourism organizations
- Necessity for global coordination and regulation of passenger circulation
- Sustainable development as quality and dominant idea

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सारांश :-

स्थानीय संसाधनों पर आधारित आर्थिक क्रियाओं का विकास वर्तमान की आवश्यकता है। विकास की क्षेत्रीय विषमता को दूर करने के अतिरिक्त विविध व्यवसायों के विकास में इनकी महती भूमिका होती है। इनमें खनिजों की अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास में न केवल महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होता है बल्कि वे राष्ट्र के औद्योगिक विकास की धूरी भी होते हैं। राज्य की खनन क्रियाएं राज्य अर्थव्यवस्था की जीवनरेखा है। यही कारण है कि विश्व में अब समाज का सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक जीवनदर्शन प्रस्तर में और प्रस्तर आधारित उत्पादनों में पूर्णतया समाहित हो गया है। मरु पारिस्थितिकी के बीकानेर जिले में क्ले खनिजों की उपलब्धि और उनके खनन से वर्तमान दशकों में क्ले आधारित उद्योगों के विकास में तीव्रता आई है। इससे पूर्व की पशुपालन अर्थव्यवस्था के स्थान पर औद्योगिक क्रियाओं का विकास सम्भव हुआ है। इन क्रियाओं पर आधारित औद्योगिक इकाइयों की स्थापना मुख्य रूप से बीकानेर के बीछवाल, खारा, रानी बाजार तथा करणी औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों तथा कोलायत, बज्जू, नोखा के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में हुई हैं।

संकेत शब्द :- सिरेमिक, बॉल क्ले, बालूकामय औद्योगिकीकरण, विद्युत इन्सुलेटर भूमण्डलीकरण।

प्रस्तावना :-

खनिजों की अर्थव्यवस्था में न केवल महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है बल्कि एक राष्ट्र के औद्योगिक विकास की धूरी होते हैं। राज्य की खनन क्रियाएं राज्य अर्थव्यवस्था की जीवनरेखा है। यही कारण है कि विश्व में अब समाज का सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक जीवन प्रस्तर और प्रस्तर आधारित उत्पादनों में पूर्णतया समाहित हो गया है। सिरेमिक (Ceramics, Potter's earth) का तात्पर्य मृत्तिका शिल्प से है। मानव सभ्यता के पुरातात्विक उपादानों में से एक मृद्भाण्ड आसानी से प्राप्त पुरावशेष है। प्राचीन स्थलों की खुदाई में क्ले निमित्त विविध प्रकार के मिट्टी के बर्तन और उपकरण प्राप्त हुए हैं। यद्यपि मृत्तिका शिल्प (सिरेमिक) वर्तमान में अपने विकास की चरम अवस्था में है लेकिन

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Dedicated to

Late Prof. R.C. Sharma
Political Geography/CIPOD/SIS/JNU

Who

Inspired a lot to the Subaltern Scholars

at

Jawahar Lal Nehru University New Delhi
INDIA



DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

JAI NARAIN VYAS UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR

Prof. & Head
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J.N. Vyas University, Jodhpur

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IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF MINING AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES ON NOISE POLLUTION IN BIKANER DISTRICT (RAJASTHAN)

Dr. Jai Singh Rathore
Dr. Jai Bharat Singh
Dr. Sultan Singh

Keywords: Primary and secondary activities, Processing and value-addition, Geo-environmental degradation.

Abstract

Industrialization has been described as the process of economic transformation of society from primary activities (e.g. agriculture) to that based, primarily, on manufacturing or secondary activities. The pre-transformed society may be sustaining upon agriculture, livestock rearing, fishing or even forestry. An industrialized economy is characterized by processing of raw materials obtained from primary production, depending upon technological development such processing entails more or less value-addition in the form of skilled or unskilled labour and materials. Processing and value-addition increases the market price of the goods-many times over, when compared to the individual raw materials. Thus, secondary economic activities are more productive than primary activities. But, it results changes in the nature and composition environment which is harmful for living-beings.

Introduction

An industrialized economy is highly organized as the collection and distribution of raw materials and finished

goods, large-scale mechanized production, demand and supply of labour, managers and technocrats results into continuous movement and interaction of factors of production over time and space. Such physico-economic and technological changes bring a new dynamism into the society and a parallel process of social change is induced (Castells (1996). A materialist outlook begins to dominate the worldview of the society. An industrialized economy is characterized by an urbanized society, wherein the population is concentrated in urban areas and man-nature interaction is indirect as compared to the primary activities. Industrial-urban ecosystem is marked by high levels of energy consumption and waste generation and has intense environmental and resource implications.

Industrial production in a region is dependent upon its spatially variable levels of resourcefulness, human development and organizational skills. The raw materials for the industries are derived from environment, whether local, regional or global. Raw materials can be obtained directly from the earth's interior in the form of minerals, from the natural vegetation, or from the domesticated animals or plants, i.e. livestock rearing and agriculture. In less developed countries or regions, cottage, micro or small scale units characterized by manual labor, lesser use of outdated-sometimes improvised technology and low productivity are more prevalent (Pred (1967). Since industrial revolution, however, thousands of chemically synthesized goods have been invented. Their production, storage, handling and utilization involve risk of environmental contamination and sometimes, threat to life itself. The undesirable byproducts of manufacturing, even if harmless in themselves, may become stressful to ecosystem and its biotic components, because these are released in high quantities. Mass, automated production of goods facilitates mass consumption of raw materials.

Though minerals have been mined and used since Bronze Age Civilization, the population then was low, technique of

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EXPANSION OF MINING AND INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION:

A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF LAND AND SOIL POLLUTION IN BIKANER DISTRICT (RAJASTHAN)

Dr. Jai Bharat Singh
Dr. Jai Singh Rathore
Dr. Sultan Singh

Keywords: Land and soil pollution, mining and industrial effluents, environmental degradation,

Abstract

Land and soil pollution is one of the forms of environmental degradation that can be perpetuated by mining and industrialization. Sheer accumulation of industrial or wastewater on land, or irrigation with industrial effluents, can pollute the soil and land, or even groundwater through percolation. The nature of pollution can be organic, inorganic or biological, according to the nature of industrial and mining wastes being led out to the ambience. Non-degradable, inert solid wastes like those emanating from ceramic tiles and sanitaryware industry, for e.g., degrade the soil quality, hamper ecosystem functioning and impart unaesthetic looks to the ambient setting.

Introduction

An industrialized economy is highly organized as the collection and distribution of raw materials and finished goods, large-scale mechanized production, demand and supply of labour, managers and technocrats results into continuous movement and interaction of factors of production over time

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DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERN AND POPULATION DENSITY ZONE: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF JODHPUR CITY IN WESTERN RAJASTHAN

Gaurav Kumar Jain

Introduction:

Jodhpur city is second largest city of the Rajasthan. The city is located on latitude $26^{\circ}18'$ N and longitude $73^{\circ}01'$ E. The area of Jodhpur town is 233 square kilometer. The Jodhpur Urban/Metropolitan area includes Jodhpur, Kuri Bhagtasani, Mandore Industrial Area, Nandri, Pal Village and Sangariya. The city area comprises sequences of sandstone and shales belonging to Jodhpur Group of Marwar Super Group resting uncomfortably and population of about 1056191 (Census 2011). Its distribution is not uniform in the city because it depends upon various factors like Relief, Climate, Soil, Surface, Water Supply, Financial Resources, Transportation, Social and Cultural Environment etc. Jodhpur city is known as the "Blue city", in the old city area almost all the houses are painted with blue colour, especially around the Mehrangarh Fort. The city is also known as the "Sun City" for the bright, sunny weather it enjoys all year. The old city circles the fort and is bounded by a wall with several gates. However, the city has expanded greatly outside the wall over the past several decades. Presently this city is well connected to other big cities through broad and narrow gauge railway tracks. National highway 65 and 112 lies in Jodhpur city.

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND THEIR RESPONSE IN INDIA

Gaurav Kumar Jain

Introduction:

Global Environmental crisis has questioned the modernity and its values. The very existence and survival of man and other forms of life have become a matter of deep concern.

The global concerns for environmental crisis have led the evolution and remarkable growth of international environmental law. Like international human rights law, discipline of international environmental law is one of the most important phenomena in post Stockholm Conference (1972) period. The growth of international environmental law has compelled us to revisit to our existing political, economic and social values and structure both at national and international levels.

General Principles and Rules of International Environmental Law

General principles of international environmental law reflect in treaties, binding acts of international organizations, state practice, and soft law norms. They are general in the sense that they are applicable to all members of the international community in respect of the protection of the

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स्वच्छ पर्यावरण व सतत विकास : भारत के संदर्भ में

✍ गौरव कुमार जैन

सहायक आचार्य, भूगोल विभाग

जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर।

भूमिका -

परिवर्तनशील प्रकृति एवं क्रियाशील मानव के मध्य अन्तरक्रिया से प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण में समय के साथ महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव परिलक्षित हुए। इन बदलावों में सांस्कृतिक दृश्यभूमि द्वारा प्राकृतिक दृश्यभूमि का अध्यारोपण महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्रिया थी जिसकी गति बीसवीं सदी के उत्तरार्द्ध में तेज हो गई। परिवर्तन की यह प्रक्रिया पारिस्थितिक तंत्र की "होमियोस्टेटिक एडजस्टमेंट" की क्षमता से आगे निकल गई जिसका परिणाम बढ़ते निर्वनीकरण, जैव-विविधता ह्रास, वायु प्रदूषण, जल प्रदूषण आदि के रूप में मनुष्य के सम्मुख टकराया।

द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध की विभिन्निका से उमरे देशों ने आर्थिक विकास को एकमात्र लक्ष्य माना। बढ़ती जनसंख्या से जनित मांग ने जीवाश्म ईंधन पर आधारित औद्योगिकरण की प्रक्रिया एवं तदुत्पन्न प्रदूषण को तीव्रता प्रदान की जिसमें मानव जीवन एवं स्वास्थ्य पर संकट उत्पन्न हुआ। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के अनुमान के अनुसार प्रतिवर्ष 13 लाख लोग सिर्फ वायु प्रदूषण के कारण मृत्यु को प्राप्त हो जाते हैं। जल प्रदूषण से उत्पन्न रोगों जैसे- हैजा, हेपेटाइटिस आदि ने विश्व के सामने विशेषकर विकासशील एवं पिछड़े देशों के सम्मुख नवीन दबाव उत्पन्न किये हैं।

उपयुक्त समस्याओं के आलोक में "क्लब ऑफ रोम" के द्वारा 1972 में "विकास की सीमा" रिपोर्ट में विश्व के सामने विकास एवं पर्यावरण को अन्तर्सम्बन्धित कर देखने की नई दृष्टि रखी। साथ ही 1972 में स्वस्थ पर्यावरण पर विशेष बल देते हुए स्टॉकहोम में मानव पर्यावरण पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया। यह पहला अन्तराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन था जिसमें स्वस्थ पर्यावरण को अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की गई। इसी सम्मेलन के पश्चात् पर्यावरण को मानव जीवन में मान्यता प्रदान करवाने के लिए संस्थागत रूप प्रदान करते हुए संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम (UNEP) का गठन किया गया।

साथ ही संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार आयोग ने विभिन्न संकल्प प्रस्तावों के माध्यम से स्वच्छ एवं स्वस्थ पर्यावरण तथा मानव अधिकारों के उपयोग के बीच अन्तर्सम्बन्ध स्थापित किए। मानव अधिकार परिषद् ने मार्च 2008 के संकल्प 7/23 व मई 2009 के संकल्प 10/4 में मानव अधिकार एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन पर विशेष बल दिया क्योंकि जलवायु परिवर्तन प्रत्यक्ष एवं परोक्ष रूप से मानव अधिकारों के प्रभावी उपयोग को बाधित करता है।

भारत के संदर्भ में

भारत में पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु स्वतंत्रता पूर्व एवं पश्चात् लगभग 200 विधियां बनाई गई हैं। परन्तु स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व के कानून अपवर्ती रूप से पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए नहीं बने थे। उदाहरण के लिए भारतीय वन संहिता, 1860 का अध्याय- XIV लोक स्वास्थ्य, सुरक्षा से जुड़े अपराधों से संबंधित है। जिसमें जल, वायु एवं ध्वनि प्रदूषण जैसे पक्षों को सम्मिलित किया गया है। इसी प्रकार भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1865, 1878 एवं 1927 का उद्देश्य वनों के ऊपर ब्रिटिश नियंत्रण स्थापित करना था।

संविधान की अनुसूची-6 के पैरा 3(1) के द्वारा असम, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा व मिजोरम के जिला परिषद् व क्षेत्रीय परिषदों द्वारा स्थानिय रूप से आरक्षित वनों से इतर वनों का प्रबन्ध करने तथा शूम कृषि को विनियमित कर स्थानीय समुदायों को प्राकृतिक पारितंत्र में निवास के अधिकार प्रदान किये गये।

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STUDY OF VARIABILITY OF RAINFALL AND SUITABILITY OF FARMING IN SUB- HUMID REGION: A CASE STUDY OF JAIPUR DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN, INDIA.

ESTUDIO DE LA VARIABILIDAD DE LA LLUVIA Y SUSTENTABILIDAD DE LAS GRANJAS EN UNA ZONA SUB-HUMEDA: UN CASO EN ESTUDIO DEL DISTRITO DE JAIPUR, RAJASTAN, INDIA.

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ABSTRACT

Agricultural activities are integrated with climatic conditions and elements such as temperature, humidity, rainfall etc. Rainfall is the prominent feature of climate which directly or indirectly influences agricultural activities. The rainfall pattern and its erratic characteristics have been created problems for farmers as every year its pattern gets change. In India, more than 70% people rely on agriculture and allied activities for their survival. The farming in India totally depends on the mercy of rainfall distribution and intensity as the farmers are not aware about new technologies, tools and methods in farming. This paper is an attempt to demonstrate the rainfall variability in Jaipur district, which is situated in sub-humid region of Rajasthan.

Key words: Variability, Geographical, Rainfall, erratic, irregular, sub-humid etc.

RESUMEN

Las actividades agrícolas se integran con las condiciones climáticas y elementos tales como la temperatura, la humedad, las precipitaciones, etc. La lluvia es la característica prominente del clima que influye directa o indirectamente en las actividades agrícolas. Los patrones de lluvia y sus características erráticas se ha creado problema para el agricultor como cada año su patrón obtiene el cambio. En la India, más del 70% de las personas dependen de la agricultura y actividades afines para su supervivencia. La agricultura depende totalmente de la distribución e intensidad de las lluvias, ya que los agricultores no son conscientes de las nuevas tecnologías y métodos. Este trabajo intenta demostrar la variabilidad de la precipitación en el distrito de Jaipur, que está situado en la región subhúmeda de Rajasthan.

Palabras clave: Variabilidad, Geográfica, Precipitación, errático, irregular, subhúmedo.

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Theme III:

**Rural and Urban Development in India:
Policies & Initiatives**

Editor

D. K. MADAAN

Secretary, Indian Economic Association (IEA)


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ASSESSMENT OF LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT IN JODHPUR DISTRICT: TRENDS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

OM PRAKASH

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Abstract

Livestock is highly potential sector of state economy as well as in study area. The potential of crop production depends upon huge investment and weather and meteorological condition. Comparatively animal husbandry and livestock is more stable and require lesser investment. Livestock have proved to be life saviour in many distresses, especially in case of drought in study area. Livestock provides a potentially significant source of diversified income to smallholder operating in difficult climatic condition. Livestock is a measure of the relationship between area and therefore an essential part of geography. The relations and connection between area's are frequently reflected in the composition structure of the livestock and change in livestock involving basic geographical concept as spatial interaction and areal association and development of livestock affected by terrain, climate, vegetation etc

Keywords: indigenous breeds , growth, Rearing, fodder, arid region

Agriculture, with approximately half the cattle population and 25 percent of the buffalo population being used for cultivation. Livestock contributes a large portion of draft power for agriculture, with approximately half the cattle population and 25 percent of the buffalo population being used for cultivation. In addition that Livestock production in Rajasthan is pre-dominantly the Endeavour of small holders. Almost 90 per cent of the rural households keep livestock of one species or the other. Livestock farming is practiced traditionally mostly for agricultural operations. There are hardly any commercial livestock farms in the rural areas; though few commercial dairy farms exist in the periphery of the cities.

The aim of this paper is to examine the various issues related to livestock production vis-à-vis the development of animal husbandry sector in Jodhpur district of Rajasthan, and to identify the constraints and strategies to be adopted for better growth and development of livestock production and productivity in Rajasthan.

Livestock Resources

Livestock in the state is highly livelihood-oriented and is generally owned by small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers. The livestock is basically a component of production system, contributing to sustainable agricultural systems. The livestock population in

I. INTRODUCTION

Animal Husbandry is a major economic activity of the rural peoples, specially in the arid and semi-arid regions of the Rajasthan. Development of livestock sector has a significant beneficial impact in generating employment and reducing poverty in rural areas. Livestock contributes a large portion of draft power for

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REGIONAL STUDY OF VARIATION IN CROPPING AND IRRIGATION INTENSITY IN RAJASTHAN STATE, INDIA.

ESTUDIO REGIONAL DE LA VARIACION DE LA INTENSIDAD DE IRRIGACION Y AGRICULTURA EN EL ESTADO DE RAJASTHAN, INDIA.

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture is the primary activity which directly or indirectly influences the other activities. It plays a vital role to achieve the self-sufficiency in each sector of economy. Irrigation plays a crucial role in farming for those areas suffering from irregular pattern of rainfall. Rajasthan is the state of India which usually faces the drought condition as the monsoon gets fall. The farming in this state totally depends on the irrigation. This paper includes the district-wise distribution of cropping intensity and irrigation intensity including the comparison of 2013-2014 with the year 2006-2007.

Key words: Irrigation Intensity, Cropping Intensity, Net Area, Gross Area.

RESUMEN

La agricultura es una actividad primaria la cual está directa o indirectamente relacionada con otras actividades. Esta tiene un rol vital en la autosustentabilidad en cada sector de la economía. La irrigación tiene un rol importante en las granjas de estas áreas y tiene un patrón irregular debido a las lluvias. El estado de Rajasthan en la India tiene periodos de sequía debido a la falta de lluvias. Las granjas en este estado

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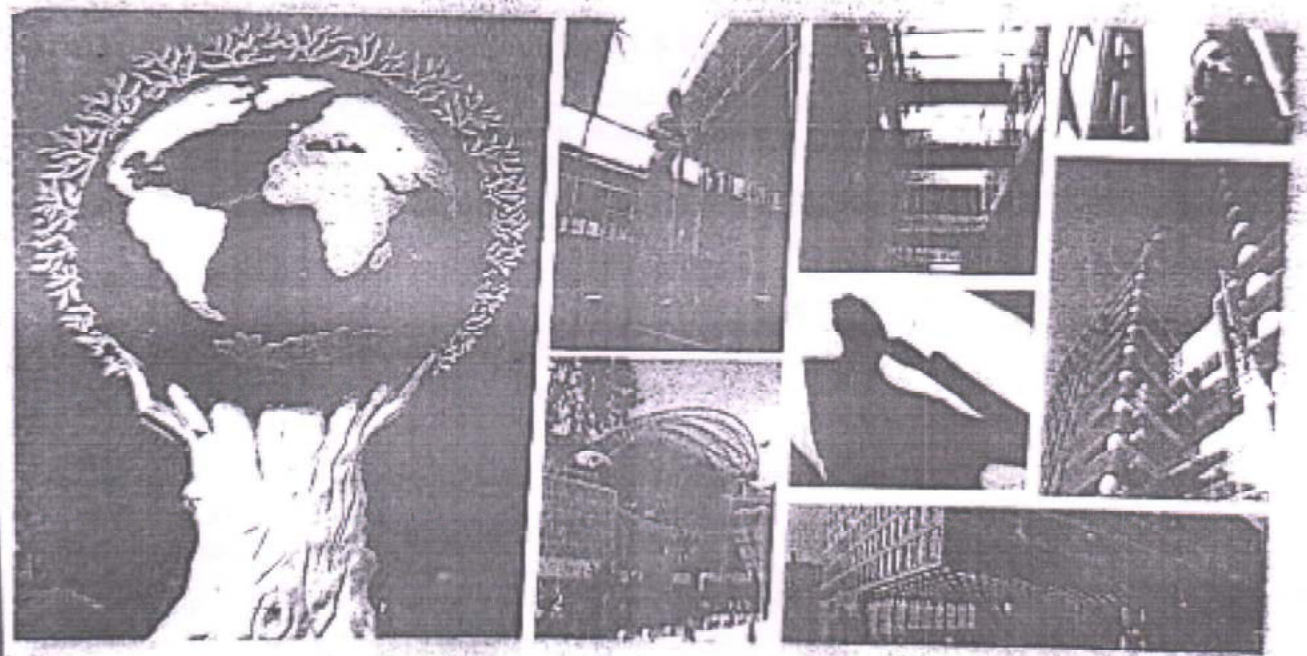
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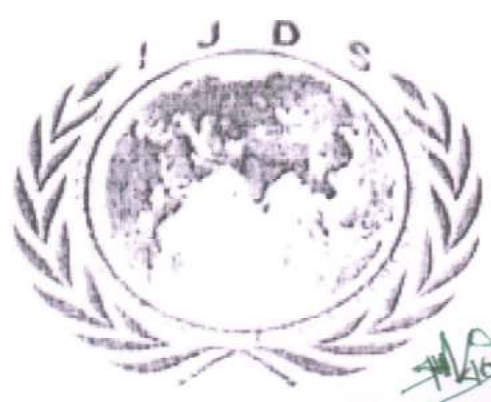
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Environment and Human Rights: In Indian Context

Gaurav Kumar Jain

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Due to rapid acceleration of science and technology Human race have acquired the power to transform our environment in countless and on an unprecedented scale. Humanity's capacity to transform its surroundings, if used wisely and with respect to the ways of nature, can bring to all communities. The opportunity to enhance the quality of life. There are many growing evidence of human caused harm in different region of earth in the form of destruction and depletion of irreplaceable life forms and natural resources. To large number of humanity largely depends upon the natural resources for their needs and sustenance. In the growing cities of the industrializing world have faced gross deficiencies, harmful to physical and mental and social health of residents people. All over the world people are experiencing the effects of ecosystem decline, from water shortage to fish kills to landslides on deforested slopes. The victims of environmental degradation tend to belong to more vulnerable sectors of society- racial and minorities.

Keywords: environment, human rights, technology, customary rights and NHRC

INTRODUCTION

Due to rapid acceleration of science and technology, Human race have acquired the power to transform our environment in countless and on an unprecedented scale. Humanity's capacity to transform its surroundings, if used wisely and with respect to the ways of nature, can bring to all communities. The opportunity to enhance the quality of life. There are many growing evidence of human caused harm in different region of earth in the form of destruction and depletion of irreplaceable life forms and natural resources. To large number of humanity largely depends upon the natural resources for their needs and sustenance.

In the growing cities of the industrializing world have faced gross deficiencies harmful to physical and mental and social health of residents people. All over the world people are experiencing the effects of ecosystem decline, from water shortage to fish kills to landslides on deforested slopes. The victims of environmental

degradation tend to belong to more vulnerable of society- racial and minorities.

Life, livelihoods, culture and societ fundamental aspects of human existence- fundamental human right. Human rights are those guaranteed in the constitution to each individual capacity as a member of the society. These are to life, freedom, equality and dignity of individual. Indian Constitution protects most of the human as fundamental rights. One of the essential fu of the National Human Rights Commission (is to spread a 'Human Rights Culture, and to empowerment of people for the better, more human rights in the country. One approach is maintaining law and human rights in society.

Development Vs Environment

Environmental problems in India arise number of different causes. The growing human populations are making increasing d

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पश्चिमी राजस्थान का पर्यटन का केन्द्र-जूनागढ़ (वीकानेर)

डॉ. गौरव कुमार शर्मा

जूनागढ़ की खाती रहा राजस्थान रंगों से भरा है। खाती पर शिवा मंदी, गढ़ और राजमहल अपने-अपने ढंग से नज़रों को सम्मोहित करने में सक्षम है। वैसे तो राजस्थान के हर किले की स्थापत्य कला पर चेतना मिले हुए है। लेकिन इन किलों में वीकानेर का किला स्थापत्य शिल्प, भौगोलिक स्थिति तथा सज्जों का आश्चर्यजनक उदाहरण है। वीकानेर का किला जूनागढ़ के नाम से जाना जाता है। जूनागढ़ की खाती के बीच जो कभी जांगल प्रदेश के नाम से जाना जाता था। गढ़ कल्कदुम का किला खान पर जल और घास की कमी हो, जहाँ वायु और धूप की प्रचलता हो किंतु कई प्रकार के पेड़ होते हैं तो ऐसे प्रदेश को जांगल देश कहते हैं। यह लक्षण वीकानेर के संदर्भ में बताया गया है। जल और वायु की इसी गुणों को सार्थक करता है। इस पर एक से बढ़कर एक अटलासिका, हवेलियाँ और जंगल अपने-अपने अंग महलों की कतार अपने आप में आश्चर्य है।

इसके सौंदर्य, ऐतिहासिक धरोहरों, स्थापत्य कला, सांस्कृतिक और परम्परा की खाती अपने आँखों को खोलकर अब सेलानियों के आकर्षण का भी प्रमुख केन्द्र बनता जा रहा है। इस शहर की स्थापना महाराज राव जोधा के पुत्र राव बीका ने की थी। इसे सही रूप राजा रायसिंह ने दिया तथा इसे स्वयं इन का छोटे महाराज रायसिंह ही को दिया जाता है। वस्तुतः वीकानेर के पुराने गढ़ की स्थापना वीकानेर के महारानी राधाबाई राव बीकाजी ने 1485 ई. में रखी थी। उनके द्वारा निर्मित मंदिर नाम प्राचीन (महाराज) के भीतर द.प. में एक ऊँची चट्टान पर विद्यमान है जो 'बीकाजी' का महल है। वीकानेर के दिवंगत महाराज कल्याणसिंह ने इस संदर्भ में लिखा है। लक्ष्मीनाथ महाराज राव बीकाजी की टकरी और पुगल के पुराने किले छोटे और मिट्टी की कच्ची ईंटों के हैं। महल में जूनागढ़ की नींव महाराज रायसिंह ने 30 जनवरी 1588 को रखी थी तथा इसका निर्माण 1624 ई. को पूरा हुआ। महाराज रायसिंह जब रावरी सेना के साथ दक्षिण के अभियान में गए (1642) तब उसने बुरहानपुरा से अपने मंत्री करमबद (बाघावत) के नाम खास रुकका भेजकर 'बीकाजी' महल का आदेश दिया। अब बीकाजी गढ़ (पहले से विद्यमान किसी प्राचीनगढ़) के स्थान पर 'बीकाजी' महल बुर्ग अपने लातिय एवम् निर्माण की कला के कारण स्थल बुर्गों में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थल बुर्गों की श्रेणी में आता है। यह लाल पत्थरों से निर्मित है तथा दिखने में बहुत आकर्षक है। इसकी परम्परा मध्ययुगीन स्थापत्य-शिल्प में गढ़, महल और दृष्टिक ज़रूरतों के अनुरूप बना है। यह बहुत कुछ आँखों के किले से मिलता है, इस पर पुगल स्थापत्य का प्रमाण है। कमुमुजावर महल किलागढ़ के अंगरे में किला गल्लर व सेखी से निर्मित है। जिसकी परिधि 1078 मीटर है। इसकी लंबाई और चौड़ाई 10 मीटर है। यह भी 37 बुर्गों की है, जिन में से 10 बुर्गों की खाती थी। किले पर राज मण्डप को तराश कर बनाए गए कंगूर देखने में बहुत

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भरतपुर की स्थापत्य कला की शैली मुख्य रूप से प्रदर्शित होती उनके किलों में, हवेली या छोटी सागर और धार्मिक भवनों में, सभी भवन पूर्ण रूप से धार्मिकरूपेण है। डींग के भवन तथा लक्ष्मी कंज वृंदावन प्रान्त बनाकर के लिए विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय है।¹

भरतपुर के दुर्ग व गढ़ी

भारतवर्ष की भूमि प्रभावशाली दुर्गों से भरी पड़ी है। जहाँ से शासक अपना शासन चलाते थे तथा किन्तु उन्हें अपने कौशल दिखाने के लिए बनाते थे। सम्यता की शुरुआत से यह देखने में आया है कि मनुष्य अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से बचने के लिए, जंगली जानवरों से सुरक्षा तथा अन्य प्रतिस्पर्धी का कारण इनका निर्माण किया था। परकोटे का निर्माण तथा अपनी बस्ती की आसपास किलेबंदी करना मनुष्य का शुरुआती रचना है।

राजस्थान का दुर्ग स्थापत्य उत्कृष्ट उत्पादों से महिमा मंडित होकर देशी-विदेशी लोगों का, होश का इतिहासवेत्ताओं का आकर्षण का केन्द्र रहा है। राजाओं के दुर्ग स्थापत्य को देखकर कहीं-कहीं दुर्ग शास्त्रीय विधान² तो कहीं संस्कृति के अनूठे अनमोल खजाने का रमरण हो आता है। अणुदेव न स्वयं इन दुर्गों का वर्णन किया गया है जो कि पत्थर से बनते थे।³ अयस लोहे से या धातु से सतभुज दुर्ग जितने 100 दीवार होती है।⁴

कौटिल्य ने दुर्गों का सात भागों में वर्गीकरण किया है। 1. नदी दुर्ग, 2. नदी सनम पर, 3. शीतल, 4. टापू पर, 5. मरुस्थल में, 6. जंगल में, 7. पहाड़ के शिखर पर। इन दुर्गों में गिरी दुर्ग को कौटिल्य सर्वश्रेष्ठ बताता है।⁵

राजस्थान के प्राचीनतम किलों में चित्तौड़ सर्वाधिक प्रसिद्ध है। चित्तौड़ राजस्थान की गौरव गतिमा की प्रतीक है। 12वीं शती का जैसलमेर दुर्ग भी प्रसिद्ध है। माण्डलगढ़, जालौर, सिवाना, मेसरोडगढ़ सभी 10वीं शताब्दी के हैं। नागौर, गागरोन, बयाना के दुर्ग 11वीं शताब्दी के हैं। रणथाम्बौर संभवतः 13वीं शती में बहामनी ने बनाया था। कुम्भलगढ़, अचलगढ़, जांधपुर, वसंतगढ़, बीकानेर के दुर्ग 15वीं शती में बने।

राजस्थान का दुर्गम दुर्ग भरतपुर 18वीं शताब्दी में बना यह चाणवस द्वारा बताया गये मरुस्थल दुर्ग की श्रेणी में आता है। इसे ही घानवान दुर्ग भी कहा जाता है। भरतपुर के अलावा, कुम्हेर आदि इसी श्रेणी में आते हैं। भरतपुर के शासकों ने बहुत बड़े दुर्गों का निर्माण किया जहाँ उन्होंने भिदड़ी के दुर्गों का निर्माण किया था। भरतपुर के शासक सूरजमल ने दुर्गों की एक महत्वपूर्ण समूह तैयार किया था। जालों के प्रसिद्ध दुर्गों की मरम्मत व निर्माण इनके पिता के शासन काल में किया गया था तथा स्वयं के द्वारा बनवाये गये। जो कि

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A question on sustainability of drinking water supply: a district level analysis of India using analytic hierarchy process

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Abstract

The subject of drinking water supply falls under the legislative jurisdiction of the State governments in India. States have their own mechanism of drinking water supply through urban and rural local bodies. Drinking water supply itself is a multidimensional phenomenon of sources, quality, accessibility, sufficiency, etc. This study combines various aspects of drinking water supply at the district level, by assigning weights through analytic hierarchy process, to result in a drinking water supply index. The spatial pattern of drinking water supply index is not in favor of the areas having abundant natural water endowment. Areas which are low in the natural endowment of water are better in drinking water supply, while areas which have abundant natural water are not able to manage the available water and are low on the drinking water supply index. Among various socio-economic-political factors, water governance is most important in the wake of water supply being the function of urban and rural local bodies.

Keywords: Analytic hierarchy process (AHP); Drinking water supply; Sustainable; Water governance

Introduction

State governments are vested with the constitutional right to plan, implement, operate and maintain water supply projects in India. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts have further devolved this power to urban and rural local bodies. The Eleventh Five Year Plan appraisal report by the Planning Commission clearly states the sustainability of drinking water supply as a major concern, as habitations that are covered in the earlier years slip back to not being covered or partially covered status due to reasons such as sources going dry or lowering of groundwater, sources which are quality affected, systems working below their capacity due to poor operation and maintenance, and normal depreciation. Increasing population leading to the emergence of new habitations also increases the number of unserved habitations. Groundwater is a dominant source of irrigation as well as drinking water in semi-arid parts of India. Evidence suggests that north-western India is

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Study of Rainfall Pattern of Shergarh Tehsil, Jodhpur District, Rajasthan

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Abstract: As the food is the necessary for the human life, the agriculture is the one of the primary activity which is the main activity to drive the food. The agriculture depends on the Rainfall pattern and intensity. The area with the low rainfall relies on the irrigation for farming. The area lie in arid or having desert area totally rely on the irrigation facilities as they receive little rainfall. Shergarh tehsil lie in the Jodhpur district which experiences the rainfall scarcely. The paper shows the rainfall pattern persist over the study area in last 17 years.

Keywords: Anomaly, Deviation, Inconsistence, irregular etc

I. INTRODUCTION

Change is the law of nature. These changes could have either be positive impacts or negative impacts. Similarly the climatic conditions over an area get change with the time but its take a long period. All elements of climate don't change with the same intensity. Rainfall is the one of the element of climate which is one of the inconsistence and irregular. This changing pattern of rainfall always create problem for farmers, decision makers of policies as both high and low rainfall is injurious for human life and property.

India is the country with diversity enjoys different climatic conditions in different areas. Rajasthan is the only state which has worst conditions regarding the rainfall. Jodhpur district lie in the west part of the state having desert condition as it is the part of the Thar Desert. Shergarh Tehsil is located in western part of Jodhpur district. The paper focus on the pattern of rainfall over the tehsil.

Study Area

Shergarh tehsil is located in west of Jodhpur. It is surrounded by Phalodi Tehsil in North, Osian in East, Jodhpur and Luni in south and Jaisalmer and Barmer district in east.

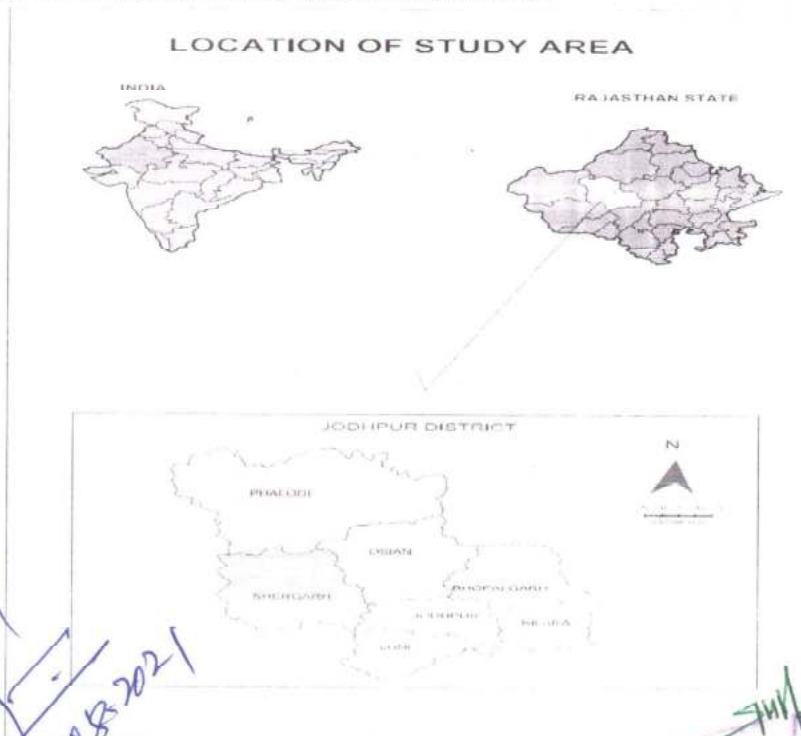


Figure 1: Location of Study Area

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Human Resource: A Key of Assessment of Socio-Economic Development of a Region with Special Reference to Rajasthan, India

Dr. Arjun Lal Meena*
Privanka Bisht**

Abstract

The study focuses on the demographic scenario of Rajasthan and the contribution of variables into the development. In India, Rajasthan ranks first in terms of area but support nearly only 1% population of India. Along with this, the condition of state is not seems good in sex-ratio and literacy which influences the development. The state is counted as the least developed state among the Indian states. The study analysis the combined effect of demographic variable on the development. All these factors contribute to create clear hierarchy of the districts in terms of Development. The study is conducted to find out which variable play prominent role for the development of a region. The study is completely devoted to the study of demography of state with the analysis of growth rate, literacy rate, sex-ratio, working population. The values of variables are converted into standardized form and then composite values are calculated to determine the level of development at district level. With the calculation of Development index, the districts are categorised into Under Highly Developed, Developed, Less/ Low Developed and Undeveloped. It shows that sex-ratio plays prominent role in the development of region.

Key words: Human, Development, Index, Composite, Resources, Demography etc.

Introduction

Human is that resource of nature which has efficiency and ability to invent new things and generate new opportunities for growth. Quantitative and Qualitative aspects of human resource influence the growth of an area and this growth is concluded in term of development. The quantitative aspects include the measurement of no of heads in the region including the study of density, growth rate, their spatial distribution. The qualitative aspects of human resource deals with the intelligence, working ability and their involvement in social, political and technological activities which is in true sense involve in the development of a region.

Development is a function of Human Resource. The various aspects of Human Resource are key factors of development. So, in this way the capability of human resource is the scale of measurement of development. There are various variables such as Literacy rate, Growth Rate, Sex-Ratio, Working Population etc. without which the study of qualitative aspects of Human Resource is incomplete. According to the census of India, Literacy rate is defined as the percentage of people those are able to write and read (excluded the age group 0-6 yrs.). Sex - Ratio is defined as the number of Females per thousand male.

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Study of Rainfall Variability in Arid Region With Reference To Jodhpur District, Rajasthan, India

Dr. Arjun Lal Meena*

Abstract

The unique feature of monsoon is its irregularity and inconsistency. This feature of monsoon always creates the problem for the farmers as it fails occasionally and drought condition prevails over the area. The failure of monsoon leads to destroy of crops and create the condition of starvation in the area. In this paper the study of rainfall pattern of Jodhpur district is done with the rainfall data of last 17 years.

Key words: Irregularity, starvation, drought, variability etc.

Introduction

Monsoon is the unique feature of the rainfall of India. This brings the heterogeneity in the rainfall conditions persist over the country. All parts of the India receive the rainfall in good amount except the western. Rajasthan is the state lie in the west of country and characterized with desert conditions as the Thar Desert cover 60% of the state. The Thar Desert covers 11 districts named as Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Barmer, Jodhpur, Pali, Sirohi, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Sikar, Churu and Nagaur.

Study Area

Jodhpur is known as the 'Sun City'. It has arid climate and featured with dry conditions. The study includes the analysis of rainfall variability of tehsils named as Bilara, Jodhpur, Osian, Bhopalgarh, and Shergarh. The district stretches between 26°0' and 27°37' at North Latitude and between 72°55' and 73°52' at East Longitude. The district is situated at the height between 250- 300 metres above mean sea level. It receives rainfall in month of July to September. Occasionally it received rainfall in winter season (November to February).

Objectives

District receives the rainfall in little amount which lead to drought conditions. The main objective of study to find out the area which can contribute in agriculture production with this irregular and inconsistent monsoon.

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A Study of Rainfall Variability of Chaksu Tehsil, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

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Abstract: The development of an area is directly or indirectly depends on the rainfall. As the rainfall is the basic component for the survival of human, it is always be the main centre of the study due to its unpredictable nature. The study of rainfall pattern of passing years give the outline of future scenario of rainfall in study area which can be helpful in decision making and preparation of planning projects. The study throw the light on rainfall pattern pursue over the Chaksu tehsil for last 25 years ranging from 1991 to 2015. Coefficient of variability is calculated to find out the rainfall pattern prevail during this period and how is it changing from one five years period to another.

Keywords: Variation, Statistical techniques, coefficient of variability

1. INTRODUCTION

The rainfall in India depends on the south-west monsoon, so sometime it brings good rainfall and sometime there is found the conditions of drought due to the failure of monsoon. The monsoon seems failed in Rajasthan state most frequently due to which desert condition arises. The region in east of Aravali receive rainfall but not well as the rest part of India. Chaksu is the tehsil of Jaipur district located in east of Aravali range where the erect rainfall pattern pursue. There is found some years in which good rainfall is received and in some year's drought condition prevail over the tehsil.

Study Area

Rajasthan is the state having two type of climate one is humid lie to the eastern part and arid lie to the west. This contradictory climatic condition in the Rajasthan creates the two halves in the Rajasthan. Jaipur district is located in the eastern part of the Rajasthan stretches between the latitudes 26°23'N to 27°51'N and longitudes 74°55'E to 76°50'E. It covers an area of 11,143 km². It comprises 16 tehsils and 13 sub-districts.

Chaksu tehsil is located in south eastern part of Jaipur district. The latitudinal extension of tehsil including Kotkhawada Tehsil is 26°29'N to 26°45'N and longitudinal expansion is 75°46'E to 76°13'E. The climate of study area is Semi-Arid. It is surrounded by the Bassi Tehsil in North, Sanganer in North West, Phagi in west, Tonk district in South, Swai-Madhopur in South east and Dausa in east. The normal rainfall is cm. The area is drained by seasonal rive like Morel, Dhund etc. so the tehsil inhabitants depend on the rainfall to meet the water requirement. The study area is influenced by local steppe and desert climate. The area receives rainfall mainly from south west monsoon in summer season and other seasons remain dry. In past 25 years, the highest rainfall is recorded in month of July.

Objective

The study is focus on:

- To find out the years with strong and weak monsoon conditions for study area.
- Along with this, study is carried out with analysis of relation of annual rainfall with rainy days and highest rainfall so whole condition during the study period could be understands.

Hypothesis

The study is carried out on the basis of following Hypothesis:

There is found positive relation between annual rainfall and annual rainy days.

Verified by
13-08-2021

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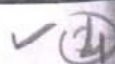
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LAND USE PATTERN AND CHANGES IN WESTERN RAJASTHAN: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

Taruna Sharma
Dr. Jaisingh

Land use pattern is a major component of rural society, for it is the physical expression of the rural economy. As the physical environment changes, there is a corresponding expression in land use, it is a geographical adjustment of the land use pattern however is at present geographical adjustment of land use pattern is depending upon the availability of resources and the nature of resources like climate, soil, water, etc. Land use is responsive to human needs and towards the stability. The land use pattern undergoes significant changes due to economic and natural factors. It is important not only in the context of the developing regions but also in the context of its relationship with the cultural land use refers to the land use for different purposes and the utilization of all developed land in time and space. It is a geographical development. The study aims to analyze the changes that have taken place in Western Rajasthan from

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DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECT

Abstract: -

Agriculture of Rajasthan is one of the main pillars of the state's economy. It is the backbone of the state's economy. The sector also known as the primary sector occupies the first place. It is the main source of food and fibre. It is primarily an agrarian economy. The state is, ever now, dependent on agriculture for its production. Agriculture is the mainstay of the state's economy. Rajasthan is an arid state with a diversified economy having agriculture as the main engine of growth. It has achieved significant development in the last few years. Rajasthan is a diverse state with a wide range of crops which are further processed into various products. In these regions, there is a high level of productivity. Agriculture is the basic occupation of the people. A large number of people are engaged in agriculture. A large number of people are also engaged in agro-based industries, such as jute, cotton, and wool. Raw materials for many industries are produced. The state's contribution to the national development is significant. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the people. It is the only source of income in the rural area. It also contributes significantly to the state's economy.

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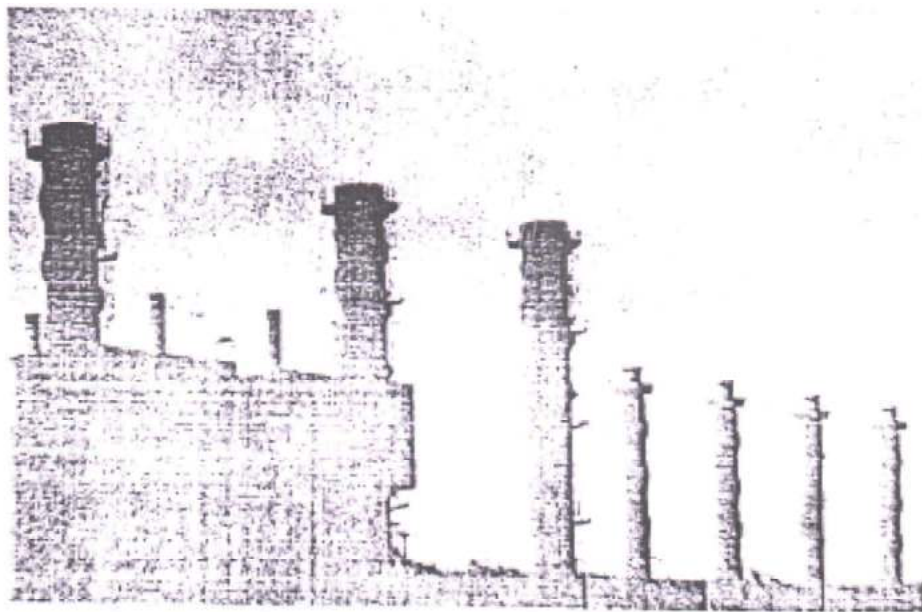
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**INDUSTRIALIZATION IN RAJASTHAN:
A STEP CURBING POVERTY AND
UNEMPLOYMENT BY MAKING IT WAY
SMARTER**

Gaurav Kumar Jain



Abstract-

The long-term goal for the system is to attain a good social status for the financially poor people. Rajasthan has been pitiable on several social issues like femininity and child marriage. The government aims to check all social menace through education, creating more jobs and building many skills for the people. Industrialization will help raise money for the poor and ignorant. They will sharpen their skills and learn more. Awareness would not be possible without the spread of industrialization. If the people have money in

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DESERTIFICATION : ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN ARID AND SEMI-ARID AREAS OF RAJASTHAN.

Dr. Asha Rathore

Abstract

The problem of desertification is a crucial environmental concern of the present time. Environmental hazards in desert areas may be defined as package of processes which bring about certain basic changes in the ecosystem. These processes include all the developmental processes i.e urbanization, transportation, mining, forestry, agriculture and also climatic and other biotic factors. Though stress is being laid on mutual relationship between environment and development as they are complementary to each other. Environment chiefly includes water trees, animals birds and other living creatures along with air and land. All the development processes have great effect on environment, it is accepted that the environment should not in any way be put to loss in the process of development so all process should be so designed as to protect the environment and to ensure its utmost growth. Urbanization on the other hand has to quite some extent lead to desertification. More urbanization leads to other way are related to urbanization. More urbanization leads to more use of land for cultivation, housing mining and other demands of growing population. All these lead to desertification. Desertification is a long term process leading to biodiversity loss including habitat degradation reduction in soil health, reduction in ecosystem productivity, depletion of aquifers and expansion of invasive species. Desertification is major problem in dry lands of India of which 92% area is in Rajasthan. If urbanization by way of environmental degradation, it will unstable and prove to be

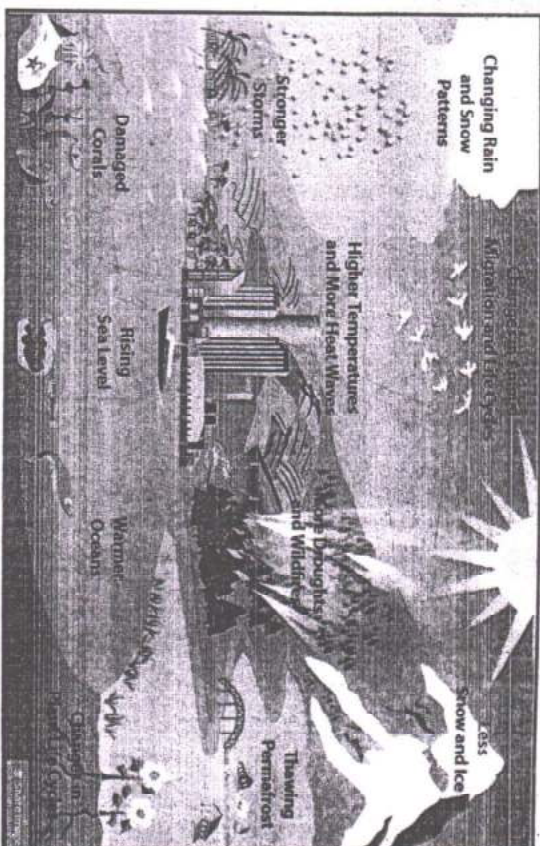
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Ashwani

2

ASSESSMENT OF BIODIVERSITY IN THE REVENUE WASTELAND OF UDAIPUR FOREST RANGE, DISTRICT UDAIPUR

Dr Ashwani Arya

Abstract

Biodiversity is the term given to the variety of life on Earth and the natural patterns it forms. The biodiversity we see today is the fruit of billions of years of evolution, shaped by natural processes and, increasingly, by the influence of humans. It forms the web of life of which we are an integral part and upon which we so fully depend. Biological resources are the pillars upon which we build civilizations. Nature's products support such diverse industries as agriculture, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, pulp and paper, horticulture, construction and waste treatment. The loss of biodiversity threatens our food supplies, opportunities for recreation and tourism, and sources of wood, medicines and energy. It also interferes with essential ecological functions. While the loss of individual species catches our attention, it is the fragmentation, degradation, and outright loss of forests, wetlands, coral reefs, and other ecosystems that poses the gravest threat to biological diversity. While loss of species has always occurred as a natural phenomenon, the pace of extinction has accelerated dramatically as a result of human activity. Ecosystems are being fragmented or eliminated, and innumerable species are in decline or already extinct.

In this context this study has tried to bring out an assessment of the biodiversity in the revenue wasteland of Udaipur forest range, district Udaipur.. Dry mixed deciduous forests are the

Chief type of forests in Udaipur district, in the mountain plateau teak dominates whereas mostly the vegetation alter with the altitude. At higher elevation Boswellia serrata dominates with Anogeissus latifolia, Sterculia urens etc. At medium height Anogeissus pendula is more common with species like Diospyros melanxylon, Wrightia tinctoria and Holoptelia integrifolia. Species like Butea monosperma, Dichrostachys cinerea and Cassia auriculata cover the lower elevations.

The present study found that the increasing pressure of both human and livestock population is taking a heavy toll on the biodiversity of the area particularly in terms of rapid falling of trees and excessive grazing of livestock. On the flat plateau and ridges of the hills most of the fertile soil has been washed away due to serious erosion and these areas are not capable for good teak growth. It is therefore suggested that as the soil of hilly and plateau tracks is fragile and has a thin horizon so these areas must be monitored very closely so that the soil erosion due to removal of vegetation cover can be checked by planting of new saplings which can bind the soil in short term and then these areas too can be made viable to support the teak vegetation as they were supporting prior to the deterioration conditions were set in. The study also suggests various ways and means to arrest the degradation of biodiversity in the area and to regenerate the forest cover on the patches which are rendered barren due to manmade practices.

Key words : Biodiversity, Forest, Rajasthan, Teak, Udaipur.

Introduction

Biodiversity refers to the variety and variability among living organisms and the ecological complexes in which they occur. The site of occurrence of species is determined by the environment conditions of the site and the range of tolerance of the species. Human population depends on the biodiversity for food and other necessities. The increasing human population is depleting natural resources and causing pollution.

In view of this reality, the biologically rich and unique habitats are being destroyed, fragmented and degraded. The loss of biodiversity prevents evolutionary capacity of biota to cope up with environmental changes. Thus the major challenge to science is to check the loss of species and erosion of gene pool.

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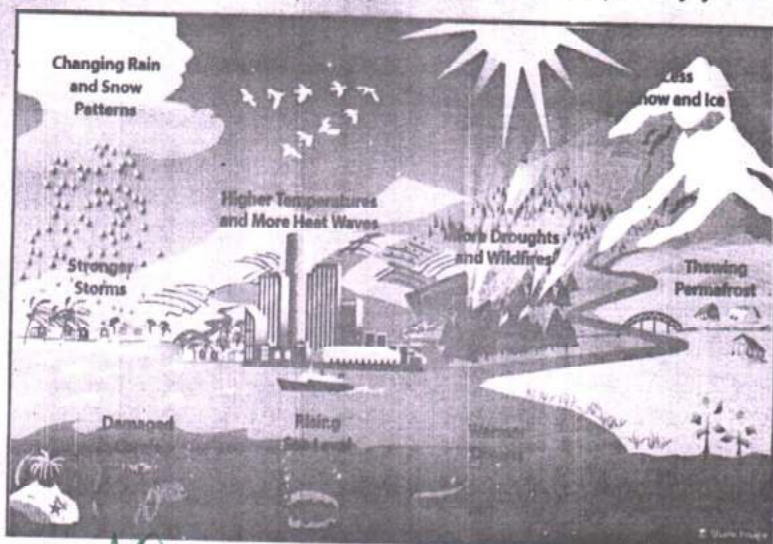
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RAJASTHAN (INDIA)

56

Cultural Deviance and Migration Processes of Global Village : A Case Study of India

*Ms Kanchan Baniya
Prof. Rajendra Parihar*

Abstract :

Culture plays a very Significant role in human civilization. It is very difficult to define the culture in one definition. Culture basically deals with the entire life style of the people settled down at a particular geographical area. It is the sum of food habits, dress pattern, spoken dialect/language, religious belief system and behavioral attitude etc. The basic culture varies from one place to another due to lots of socio-economic, political and geographical factors. The main culture witnesses the sea change at the on set on fire discovery, agricultural revolution, Industrial revolution and present globalization processes, etc.

The population increase is also one of the basic factor which led to cultural fusion and migration in the different parts of the world. The water availability was main deciding factor which attracted the people to settle down over that region. The oldest four civilization, e.g, Nile valley, Mesopotamia, Indus valley and Hwangho valley of China are the best examples of this trends of ancient human civilizations of the world, which flourished on the banks of rivers etc. Their favorable climatic conditions led to the that time global trade pattern and civic development. The motives of all four oldest (indigenous people) were basically of peace and nature loving people, cooperative to each other etc. meanwhile the outsiders of that

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The purpose of this exercise is to collect basic data and synthesise for the geographical analysis. The basic findings etc. An idea, Intention, interpretations and conclusions are expressed in this journal are solely those of the contributors and should not be attributed in any matters to the department of the Geography, Chief Editor.

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POPULATION TRENDS OF CAMEL: A REGIONAL STUDY OF RAJASTHAN (1961-2012)

Om Prakash

Abstract:

Camels are lifeline of the dry land ecosystem and considered as fairly constant resource for income generation among rural population of the Rajasthan, The camel is an important species uniquely adapted to hot and arid environments and, therefore, contributes significantly to the food security of the farmers and nomadic pastoral households. This unique adaptability makes this species ideal for exploitation under the arid and semi arid land conditions. According to various livestock census the camel population of Rajasthan, and of India as a whole, is experiencing a steep decline.

Keywords: Camel, Growth, Fodder, nomad, grazing

Methods And Data

The present paper is based on extensive perusal of secondary data from various published research articles, proceedings of conferences, annual reports and data published by Department of Animal Husbandry Govt. Of Rajasthan from time to time, are used as a source of information. Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics (2012) 19th census report served as a major source of information was reviewed for the present compilation.

Introduction

7/11/2011

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2018-19

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Study Of Correlation Between Irrigation And Cropping Intensity Of Bassi Tehsil, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Dr. Arjun Lal Meena*

Priyanka Bisht**

Abstract

Utilization of irrigation facilities becomes crucial in a region having scanty rainfall to get water for farming. This paper is an attempt to examine the relationship between cropping and irrigation intensity. There is employed spearman's rank correlation coefficient to establish the relation between cropping and irrigation intensity. Along with this, study throws the light on the role of other factors in agriculture production. The study is carried out at micro level so there could be focused on the results of different combination of these factors on the agriculture production. In this way, the focus of study is to analysis at what extent irrigation play important role in farming and its allied activities in study area.

Key words: Cropping Intensity, Irrigation Intensity, Techniques, agriculture production etc.

Introduction

Agriculture growth is measured by its output (production) in a region. Production depends on the various factors e.g. water availability, soil fertility, techniques & tools, fertilizers & pesticides etc. The availability of water is one of the crucial factors of farming which directly influence the agriculture production. The demand of water could be meet by two methods. One way is Natural method (rainfall) and another method is employing artificial method (Irrigation method). India receives 80% of total rainfall through S-W monsoon originated from Bay of Bengal in months of June- September and rest 20% through western disturbance. Indian monsoon is well known for its inconsistency and irregularities, so there is need to utilize the irrigation source for the fulfilment the demand of water for irrigation. Practice of irrigation becomes more crucial in state like Rajasthan where rainfall is scanty and unpredictable. As a result state experiences drought frequently (Garhiwal et.al, 2017). Rajasthan is divided into two agro climatic zone, One is Eastern halves having characteristics of humid and sub-humid region & another one is western halve characterised by arid and semi-arid climatic conditions. The western halve is famous for the Great Thar and having the scanty rainfall. Eastern halve receive rainfall comparably high rainfall than the western. In this way, Farmers of Rajasthan totally reliable on the irrigation sources for irrigation. But

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CARTOGRAPHY AS AN ART OF MAP MAKING: AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

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2018-19
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ABSTRACT

Portray of real life event on paper has been the getting popularity among the scholars as well as among common people. Topographical features has been portrayed by the different scholars at different time-period. The paper demonstrates the relation between the cartography and geography and its necessity in field of geography. It is tried to explain the how cartography fulfil the objective of the subject. As the cartography is not new, there has been introduced new trend from ancient to till now. These new trends enhance the quality of map- making and depicted the data or information with accuracy. This enhanced the data presentation via diagram or maps as they completely depicted the subject matter of study.

There are so many techniques in cartography which are utilized during the map-making for presentation of data. Selections of techniques depend on object of study that means what is to show in the map. Along with this, the nature of data also influences the choice of selection of technique. To draw map, there is need to provide other additional information which are discussed in this paper. Now a days, every work is done through the help of computer. This change also occurred in field of cartography as there is introduced too many software which reduced the complication of map-making. Introduction of Aerial photography, Remote-sensing, Global Positioning system (GPS) etc. promoted the study of spatial distribution of phenomena. The differentiation among the distribution of phenomena is the subject matter of geography. The paper provide the outline of the new trends of cartography along with the discussion over the aspects

Key words: Cartography, Geography, Techniques, Aerial Photography, Remote- Sensing etc.

INTRODUCTION

The fundamental approach of geography is the differentiation of the content of space on the earth surface and the analysis of relation of the same universe. (Eckermann , 1958) Geography is the science of places, concerned with the qualities of potentialities of countries. The particular character of a country is expressed by the totality of its features, the social diversities associated with the diversities of places (Vidal De La Blache). Geography is the chorological science of the earth or the science of the earth areas and places in terms of their differences and their spatial relations. The goal of the chorological point of view is to know the character of regions and places through comprehension of the existence together and inter-relations amount the difference realms of reality and their varied manifestation; and to comprehend the earth-surface as a whole in its actual arrangement in continents, large and smaller regions and places (Alfred Hettner, 1895).

Cartography is the art of map making. It is pictorial presentation of places on the paper. It provides rough idea of place without reaching that place. The international cartographic Association defines cartography as the discipline dealing with the conception, production, dissemination and study of maps. Cartography is about the representation of the maps. This means that cartography is the whole process of mapping. Cartography is a complex, an ever -changing field, but at the centre of it is the map making process.

Cartography is not only process of portray of topographic feature, it has a broad sense. Process starts with the collection, evaluation and processing data, through the plotting of data on the map fulfilling the purpose of study and get the final documents. So this technique is mixture of so many process such as data collection, analysis, use of computer software to portray the data on the map.

OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the study is to analysis the different aspect of cartography along with discussion over the traditional techniques which are still in fashion. There is always a pattern to depict the information whether it is geographical and related to other so there is provide information what essential should be provide during the map-making. A small introduction over the trends in cartography has been given which made it so popular.

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Assessment Of Change In Cropping Intensity In Jaipur District, Rajasthan, India

Dr. Arjun Lal Meena*

Priyanka Bisht**

Abstract

Agriculture provides the base for other activities as the raw material of most of economic activities are gained from this sector. Farming activities in an area depends on the environmental, geographical and social factors. This paper attempts to provide spatial distribution of cropping intensity in Jaipur district for years 2013-14 and 2016-17. The changes in cropping intensity in the study area is measured by taking 2013-14 as the base year. There is negative changes in the cropping intensity in study area. These all changes are arises due to use of latest techniques in farming for optimum utilization of agriculture infrastructure.

Key words: Cropping Intensity, Techniques, agriculture production, Temporal etc.

Introduction

Agriculture production depends on the soil fertility, seed quality, use of fertilizers and irrigation facilities. Along with this, use of proper techniques make the easier to achieve the high agriculture production. In India, farmers are still using the traditional techniques for farming which in turn make low agriculture production. Soil fertility is one of the major factor for agriculture production. High fertile soil needs less fertilizer, irrigation facilities and manual work comparatively but provide high agriculture production. There is need to use proper techniques, so the fertility of soil could retain for long period. Rajasthan state is famous for The Thar desert and half of the area of state is suffered by low soil fertility which influence the agriculture production. Jaipur district is located in the sub-humid region of the state which has better condition than the western halve of Rajasthan. Study demonstrate the how much changes occurred in the cropping intensity in the recent years in Jaipur district.

Study Area

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इस अंक में

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Ashwani

चिड़ावा तहसील में सिंचित क्षेत्र के स्थानिक वितरण का अध्ययन

डॉ० संजीव कुमार

सहायक आचार्य, भूगोल, श्री आर.आर. मोरारका राजकीय महाविद्यालय, झुन्सुनूं

डॉ० अश्वनी आर्य

सहायक आचार्य, भूगोल विभाग, जय नारायण व्यास विश्वविद्यालय, जोधापुर

सारांश

जल एवं भूमि किसी भी राष्ट्र के कृषि एवं आर्थिक विकास के लिए आधारभूत आवश्यकता है। भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति जल एवं भूमि की उपलब्धता अन्य देशों से कम होने के कारण इन दोनों संसाधनों पर प्रतिदिन दबाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। भारत 4 प्रतिशत जल संसाधनों के साथ विश्व की 17.5 प्रतिशत आबादी को खाद्य व पोषण की सुरक्षा उपलब्ध कराता है तथा देश की 68.85 प्रतिशत आबादी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में निवास करती है, जो प्रत्यक्ष एवं परोक्ष रूप से कृषि पर निर्भर है। अतः भारत में कृषि हमेशा मुख्य उद्यम रही है एवं देश में वर्षा की सीमित अवधि, अनियमितता, अनिश्चितता आदि के कारण सिंचाई भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का आधार है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र अर्द्धशुष्क जलवायु में स्थित है जहाँ कृषि के सफल उत्पादन हेतु सिंचाई व्यवस्था अनिवार्य है। अतः वर्षा की कम मात्र एवं सतही जल संसाधनों के अभाव के कारण सिंचाई मुख्य तौर पर भूमिगत जल के कुओं/नलकूपों पर आधारित है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र में कुओं का घनत्व 11.11 प्रति वर्ग किमी है, शुद्ध सिंचित क्षेत्र 88257.5 हैक्टेयर है, जो कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल का 67.83 प्रतिशत है एवं सिंचाई गहनता 107.78 प्रतिशत है।

मूल शब्द: जल सम्भाव्यता, सकल बोया गया क्षेत्र, अतिदोहित क्षेत्र, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई विधि

प्रस्तावना

भारत में प्रतिव्यक्ति कृषि भूमि की उपलब्धता 1951 में 0.48 हैक्टेयर थी जो अब घटकर 0.12 हैक्टेयर हो गई है और भविष्य में कृषि भूमि क्षेत्र बढ़ने की संभावना न के बराबर है। अतः बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के कारण, बढ़ती हुई खाद्यान्न की मांग की पूर्ति के लिए प्रति इकाई क्षेत्र व प्रति इकाई समय में उत्पादकता में वृद्धि आवश्यक है। इस हेतु सिंचाई जल की उपलब्धता सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र अर्द्धशुष्क जलवायु में स्थित है। वर्षा केवल मानसून काल में सीमित मात्र में होती है तथा कई बार मानसून की अफलता के कारण सूखे जैसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है जो कृषि के लिए हानिकारक होती है। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ फसलों को अधिक जल की आवश्यकता होती है, वहाँ वर्षा जल की कमी रक्षित सिंचाई को आवश्यक बनाती है। शुष्क ऋतु में फसलों को बोनो के लिए एवं बहुफसलीकरण के लिए सिंचाई अनिवार्य है।

(82)

नवम्बर-दिसम्बर, 2019

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Ashwani

Study of Fluoride Contamination in Water of Chaksu Tehsil, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

2019-20

✓①

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Abstract

Fluoride contamination in ground water of Jaipur district is an issue of concern. Fluoride concentration in most of part of District has been reported above the permissible level. High Concentration of Fluoride has reported in water samples of Chaksu tehsil of District even in some sample it has reached to 6.93 mg/l. Average concentration of Fluoride in Ramniwaspura, Kadera and Chandlai was reported as 3.32 mg/l, 3.23 mg/l and 1.10 mg/l. More than half of samples have exhibited the fluoride concentration beyond the permissible level. Fluoride contamination beyond the permissible level has reported in most of water samples of Ramniwaspura and Kadera village.

Keywords: Fluoride, Permissible, Contamination, Drinking etc.

Introduction

Water is an essential element on the earth which drives the life on the earth. Out of the total available water, less than 1% water is fit for drinking purpose. Water reaches to the earth surface via precipitation. After reaching the earth's surface, water flows as run-off over the earth's surface. Some part of this run-off reaches to the lakes, rivers etc. and some part in filter downward. During this process, various elements add to the water which influences the quality of water (USGS).

Fluoride is one of the important ion present in water which strengthens the bones and teeth if it is taken in permissible level. High intake of this ion can cause fluorosis which may weaken the teeth and bones (BIS, 2012). Now a Day, High concentration of fluoride ions is traced in water Jaipur district. Most part of district is affected by high concentration of this ion in water



CASE REPORT



Associates and determinants of drinking water supply: a case study along urban-rural continuum of semi-arid cities in India

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable urbanization in semi-arid cities of third world countries like India demands an Integrated Urban Water Management System for sustainable water supply. Physical availability of water is rarely a determinant of good drinking water supply. To understand the associates and determinants of water supply, a micro-level has been done along the urban-rural continuum of two semi-arid cities, showing the dichotomies of urban-rural, rich-poor, high-low caste. Chi-square test and logistic regression have been applied to data of various indicators collected from the household surveys. Results show that social class, economic class, occupation, education and location of a household determine the drinking water scenario. Households with low or no payment for water, low education level, low income, laborers and residing in rural areas are more vulnerable to drinking water scarcity. Need is to cover all households with institutional water supply to eliminate these inequities and to protect irrational groundwater exploitation.

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KEYWORDS

Drinking water supply; semi-arid cities; urban-rural continuum

Introduction

World bank report¹ (2016) calls India's urbanization 'Messy and Hidden'. This new age urbanization is posing a difficulty, with the pressures urban populations put on infrastructure, basic services, land, housing and the environment. International platforms such as UN-Habitat, pitch for sustainable urbanization, while giving the 'New Urban Agenda', which is not possible at all without sustainable water supply. Sustainable Development goals further give directives for sustainable urbanization and sustainable, equitable water supply. Water stress has become a major concern with this urban growth. Urban areas are vulnerable to water scarcity (Brunsdon, Doornkamp, and Jones 1982) particularly in developing countries (McKenzie and Ray 2009) and the problem can be more in arid cities of these developing countries (Gober 2010). These cities won't just be facing water scarcity in isolation, but it would also have an impact on rural and peri-urban areas in the vicinity (McDonald et al. 2011). While managing the water resource to provide just and sustainable water supply States' intervention is needed but the era of Liberalization is asking the state to recede (Joseph 2014).

India is a representative case of future urban growth perspectives and in turn water stress. Madeley (1928) discusses that large-scale poverty and climate pose major difficulty in providing sufficient drinking water to the town population in comparison to the west where the climate is cold and the population is generally well off. In western countries water supply is regulated by demand, while in India it is adjusted to the quantity that available funds can provide. Water stress is high in the western and northern parts of India in comparison to the eastern and central parts of the country (TERI 2017). Poonia and Punia (2018) prepared a drinking water supply

index by using AHP, at the district level for India, districts situated in the western parts of the country that have arid and semi-arid climates are better performers on drinking water supply index. On the other hand, districts situated in the eastern part of the country, which are comparatively better on the natural endowment of water, show a dismal value of drinking water supply index. NSSO² 69th round 2012 and House listing and Housing Census Data 2011, also substantiate that except, Jaisalmer and Barmer, all districts of Rajasthan are comparatively better in terms of drinking water supply.

Groundwater is a dominant source of drinking water in semi-arid parts of India. Evidences have suggested that Northwest India is consuming a higher quantity of groundwater, more than the Natural Replenishment Rate.³ Mapping of estimated terrestrial water storage changes by Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE) averaging function (Rodell, Velicogna, and Famiglietti 2009), shows the highest change (the decline of groundwater) in Rajasthan in general and semi-arid northern part in particular. Groundwater depth has reached 95 m in some parts according to Central Ground Water Board. In late 2015, 57 percent of the control wells across the country monitored by the Central Groundwater Board saw a fall in water levels relative to the year before (The Hindu, May 2016). Studies on drinking water supply lack an integrated approach. On the one hand, Cohen and Uphoff (1977), Pant (1996) and Madhava Rao (1998) dealt with this problem in rural context, while on the other, Cooke et al. (1982), McKenzie and Ray (2009), Rathore, Ratna, and Ramanathan (1994), Prakash, Singh, and Narain (2011) and others discuss drinking water supply problem in an urban environment.

Water scarcity has become less linked with physical availability and more with institutional, social, economic and political

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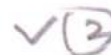
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Study of Fluoride Contamination in Water of Chaksu Tehsil, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

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CHANGING SCENARIO OF LIVESTOCK IN SELECTED DISTRICTS OF RAJASTHAN

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Abstract: Livestock population and productivity is greatly influenced by climatic conditions. The climate has a significant impact not only on cattle but also on other livestock. Along with climate livestock are also get influenced by the availability of good soil/land and rainfall supply. Rajasthan is a state of fluctuating local distinctiveness of land and climate. The cattle population of Rajasthan shows variations in different districts. As per the reports, Rajasthan and other parts country display poor livestock production. This article analyses the livestock of Total three districts with the help of study of total livestock available in these districts in different years since 1961 to 2012 including all the data for separate districts. The data is collected for different livestock that includes Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat, Horses & Ponies, Donkey, Camel and others.

Introduction

The rural population of India consists of more than 70 percent. Hence, probably land is pressurized more as almost the entire village population relies on agriculture, resulting in an unfavorable landman ratio. Merely agriculture cannot provide gainful employment to all the rural areas as the population is exploding resulting in the increasing pressure on land. Thus, allied activities like animal husbandry can be considered as an effective instrument for supplementing the income and providing employment to the weaker sections in rural areas. Domesticated animals are prominently known as "live banks", are the significant contributors to our national wealth and therefore help in enhancing the living standards of rural people. The livestock population in Rajasthan has increased from 255.16 lacs in 1951 to 577.32 lacs; about 11.27 percent of Livestock population of country is available in Rajasthan". In this way animal husbandry remains the Prime occupation in Rajasthan. 19th Enumeration of livestock was done in 2012 when the number of total domestic animal found to be 577.32 lacs and their density was 169 per sq. km. livestock sector provide consistent growth rate of over 6 percent per annum round the year employment opportunity with more than 50 percent of total house hold income in arid region as against national average of 22.5 percent and produce 11 percent milk, 30 percent wool and 10 percent meat of the country. Rajasthan has Rank 1st in wool production, Rank 1st in live meat animals (goat, sheep, and buffalo) to the tune of about 40,000 heads per day Rank 2nd in milk production in country more than 80 percent rural households keep animals which continue to provide subsistence income during scarcity.

In the arid and semi-arid zone livestock rearing is the primary occupation and the principal source of livelihood for the people and is only next to agriculture in importance. The study area (Jodhpur, Barmer and Nagaur Districts) is main part of this zone and has 12.60 percent of Rajasthan's total livestock. Barmer is one of leading district in having largest number of sheep (14.04lacs) goats (28.96 lacs), Horses (2591), donkeys and pony (17495), camels (43172) and total livestock (53.66lakh) according to 19th livestock census 2012. Study area is comparatively dry, rainless, hot and water scarcity area due to which the animal which can either survive on small quantity of water like sheep goats or prolong their life cycle for a longest period without water like camels and donkeys, livestock is the major source of livelihood for study area.

Study Area

The study area includes - Barmer, Jodhpur and Nagaur districts located between 24° 58' and 27° 40' North latitude and 70° 5' and 75° 15' East longitude. The study area is bounded on the north by Churu and Bikaner districts on the east by Sikar, Jaipur and Ajmer districts, on the south by Pali, Jalore districts and Gujrat state and on the west Jaisalmer district. The total geographical area of study area is 68,955 square kilometre.

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नोट: पत्रिका में प्रकाशित लेखकों के विचार अपने हैं। उसके लिए पत्रिका/संपादक/संपादक मंडल को उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता। पत्रिका से सम्बंधित किसी भी विवाद के निपटारे के लिए न्याय क्षेत्र दिल्ली होगा।

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Ashwani

इस अंक में

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डॉ० अश्वनी आर्य

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सारांश

आज हर क्षेत्र में सामाजिक से आर्थिक एवम् प्रौद्योगिकी से पर्यावरण जहाँ भी हम दृष्टिगोचर करें हमें सतत् विकास के सिद्धान्त की गहरी छाप मिलती है एवम् विश्व के लगभग सभी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दस्तावेजों में इसका वर्णन मिलता है। प्रायः सभी संस्थाएँ इसे अपने मूल उद्देश्य में प्रदर्शित करती हैं।

इस लेख में इस अवधारणा को ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से समझने का प्रयास किया गया है एवम् इसके सभी पहलुओं की विवेचना की गई है। इस अवधारणा के शाब्दिक रूप के उद्गम से लेकर इसके विभिन्न आयामों पर विस्तृत प्रकाश डाला गया है।

सतत् विकास की अवधारणा की ऐतिहासिक विवेचना की दृष्टि से सम्पूर्ण कालखण्ड को तीन भागों में विभाजित किया गया है एवम् प्रत्येक काल खण्ड में सभी प्रकार के तत्कालीन वैचारिक प्रवाह को यथोचित स्थान दिया गया है। यह लेख इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा कि सतत् प्रवाह की अवधारणा तब तक सम्पूर्ण रूप से क्रियान्वित नहीं हो सकती जब तक विश्व से विभिन्न प्रकार की असमानताओं को समाप्त नहीं किया जाता जिसके लिए विकसित राष्ट्रों की सकारात्मक भूमिका की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है।

प्रस्तावना

मानव प्रारम्भ से ही विकासोन्मुख रहा है। जब से इस पृथ्वी पर मानव का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ है उसने अपने इस विकास की प्रक्रिया को आगे बढ़ाते हुए स्वयं में एवम् इस धरातल पर जहाँ जहाँ उसने निवास किया है आमूलचूल परिवर्तन किए हैं। परिणामस्वरूप आरम्भ में जहाँ मानव प्राकृतिक शक्तियों से स्वयं को बचाने के लिए संघर्षशील रहता था, आज मनुष्य ने उन शक्तियों को न केवल अपने अधीन कर लिया है अपितु उनसे अपने विकास का मार्ग भी निकाल लिया है। उदाहरणस्वरूप मनुष्य आदीकाल में वायु, जल अग्नि आदि से भयभीत रहता था, इसी कारण आदि समाज पृथ्वी पर जहाँ कहीं भी हो उसने प्राकृतिक शक्तियों की उपासना की है। परन्तु विकास के मार्ग पर चलते हुए मनुष्य ने अपने वैज्ञानिक चिन्तन का विकास करते हुए न केवल इन तत्वों को समझा अपितु इनका स्वयं के विकास में भरपूर उपयोग किया। विकास की इस यात्रा में मनुष्य ने इस भूमण्डल (स्थलमण्डल, वायुमण्डल एवम् जल मण्डल) पर आमूलचूल परिवर्तन किए।

इन मानवजनित परिवर्तनों के फलस्वरूप प्रकृति पर कई दुष्प्रभाव दिखाई दिए जाने लगे। अरस्तु एवम् अनेक प्राचीन शास्त्रीय काल के विद्वानों ने इस और चिन्ता जताई। फांसीसी भूगोलवेत्ता जीन ब्रुश ने बीसवीं शताब्दी में अपनी पुस्तक लॉ जियोग्राफी ह्यूमन में प्रकृति के विध्वंसकारी शोषण को 'रॉबर्स इकानॉमी' का नाम दिया। विज्ञान एवम् प्रौद्योगिकी के सहारे जहाँ मानव ने अपने लिए सुख एवम् समृद्धि के सारे साधन जुटा लिए वहीं उसने प्रकृति एवम् अन्य जीव-जन्तुओं का विनाश भी शुरू कर दिया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आज स्वयं मनुष्य के सम्मुख अनेक आपदाएँ खड़ी हो गई, जैसे- ग्लोबल वार्मिंग, ओजोन डीप्लिशन, जीवननाशक प्रदूषण इत्यादि।

अतः यह स्पष्ट है कि मानव सभ्यता के विकासक्रम में मानव द्वारा प्रकृति में ऐसे बदलाव किए गये, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आज स्थिति इतनी भयावह हो गई है कि भविष्य की पीढ़ियों का अस्तित्व ही संकट में आ गया है।

इन परिस्थितियों में ऐसे व्यवहार की अपेक्षा हुई जिसमें संसाधनों का अनुकूलन एवम् विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग हो। ऐसा व्यवहार जो एक ओर पर्यावरण पर न्यूनतम बोझ डालता है वहीं दूसरी ओर संसाधनों का दीर्घ समय तक उपयोग सुनिश्चित करता है, सतत् विकास की अवधारणा के अन्तर्गत आता है जो कि 70 एवम् 80 के दशक में विकसित हुई है।

सतत् विकास की अवधारणा मुख्यतः तीन सिद्धान्तों पर आधारित है -

1. विकास का सिद्धान्त - अर्थात् सामाजिक एवम् आर्थिक विकास पारिस्थितिक बाधाओं को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाना चाहिए।
2. आवश्यकता का सिद्धान्त - अर्थात् संसाधनों का पुनर्वितरण जिससे सभी नागरिकों के लिए जीवन की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित हो।
3. भावी पीढ़ियों का सिद्धान्त - अर्थात् संसाधनों का इस प्रकार प्रयोग हो कि भावी पीढ़ियों की भी जीवन की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित हो।

सतत् विकास सिद्धान्त के दो मुख्य तत्व हैं - (1) सततता (Sustainability) एवम् (2) विकास। ये दोनों सिद्धान्त सतत् विकास के सिद्धान्त से पूर्व के हैं।

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CLASS UPGRADING PROVISIONS OF 'R.T.E.ACT' AND THEIR IMPACTS ON CHILD EDUCATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS: A CASE STUDY OF NAGOUR DISTRICT

Mr. Govind Singh

Abstract:-

Rajasthan is the largest and the driest state in India containing 1/10th part of total geographical area out of which 2/3rd is classified as arid and semi arid region. Nagaur is geographically known as high land of this arid region. Even after 60 years of independence, the ideological divide of 'Bharat' and 'India' did not wipe out but deepened. Education, health or infrastructural development at all levels, this difference is clearly visible. Urban schemes of almost 30% urban India are imposed on 70% of the rural "Bharat" without testing merits and demerits. Current examination and promotion provision of 'Right to Education Act' presents such a picture.

Though the idea of promoting the child in an advanced class with uninterrupted speed, under the current examination and class upgrading provisions in the Right to Education Act, has been taken very thoughtfully, even if the child has been taken separately to the level of education and even though the all-round and educational development of children has been talked about, but in reality, the said provisions of the Act have been misused mostly.

Key words:- R.T.I. Act, class upgrading system, Ideological divide, horrific competition, kindergarten system, game methodology, I.C.U., unemployed crowd, social audit, child centric education.

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नोट: पत्रिका में प्रकाशित लेखकों के विचार अपने हैं। उसके लिए पत्रिका/संपादक/संपादक मंडल को उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता। पत्रिका से सम्बंधित किसी भी विवाद के निपटारे के लिए न्याय क्षेत्र दिल्ली होगा।

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