Dear Associates

Welcome to each and every one of you congregated for the prestigious IMRF's International Gathering –hosted at IMRF Delhi Chapter organized by IMRF Institute for Education & Research , DRPF Macedonia & IIM Australia is considered to be one of the premier events for the distinguished academic and research cult .

We know that an academic conference is a symposium for inventive academicians and imaginative researchers to give academics an opportunity to present their academic works, concepts and new discoveries and to exchange their ideas and develop their works and also to share ideas in presenting for development in the new research and topics and so forth. Together with academic or scientific journals, conferences plausibly provide a central channel for exchange of information among earnest researchers.

IMRF with its Academic Chapters in many Countries, since inception, has a great academic, research and social priorities to promote the spirit of values and orientations in multidisciplinary research functions of education by working out in dexterity required by the integrity of a sophisticated social world order duly transmitting central heritage with scientific bent of mind forming socialization process in respect of reformation of attitudes to confer a serene status for a rational being called man on this civilized planet, of course, from the threshold of Ratna Prasad Multidisciplinary Research and Educational Society.

IMRF has left no stone unturned for the accomplishment of its vision and mission catering its influential services in the academic and research disciplines comprising the streams of Human Rights, Social Sciences, Arts and Education, English Studies, Business Sciences, Engineering Sciences, Mathematical Sciences, Life Sciences, organizing International Conferences humbly witnessing the virtuous presence and innovative presentations of investigating pioneers, potential leaders, promising researchers, intellectual academicians, working faculty, industry magnates, advanced educationists, eminent scientists, rational thinkers, earnest scholars and superior students with their bonafide work of discovery from as many as 50 and more countries in the world (with their recurring presence) including home towards showcasing their professional performance with excellent communication skills based on their accumulated experience in the fields concerned successfully.

Globalization is a fact. Its internalization process integrates multidisciplinary fields to embark on an adventure in the realm of academics and research. As such, this conference by International Multidisciplinary
ResearchFoundation (IMRF). I am pleased to unveil the fact that this Copy of Proceedings marked with ISBN No 978-93-86435-82-8 presents an educative network of research with strength of quality, originality and contribution to knowledge of significant fields of multidisciplinary realms duly identified by the solemn research portals and academic destinations in the world.

While presenting you with this sonata of latest academics and research findings, I humbly place on record my loyal acknowledgement of sincere appreciation, due recognition and heart-felt thanks to all intellectual paper presenters, article contributors, members on the esteemed Editorial Board, centres of higher learning in collaboration with IMRF, foreign-national delegates, erudite plenary speakers, scholarly participants and all those who are directly or indirectly in conformity with this IMRF conferences from home and abroad for their righteous everlasting support in one and all aspects and my sincere thanks to DRPF Macedina & IIM Australia for their ever dynamic support and cooperation. Gratitude is attitude!

With effusive thanks,

Dr. Ratnakar D. Bala
Conference Chairman
CONTENTS

Talks

TALK  GENDER INEQUALITY IN INDIA  1
       Dr. Vivekananda Chakraborthy

TALK  THE DYNAMICS OF CULTURE AND GENDER: REFLECTIONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE  11
       Dr. Silima Nanda

TALK  Dr. Radha Madhav Bharadwaj

TALK  Dr. Naresh K Vats

TALK  Dr. Shirin Abbas

TALK  GREEN BANKING INITIATIVES IN INDIA- A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS  12
       Dr. Praveen Raj D

Paper Presentations:

D015A  THE EFFECTS OF TASK TYPES ON LEARNING ENGLISH CONJUNCTIONS: PEER-PEER INTERACTION IN A MALL CONTEXT  13
       Khaterreh Asheqi, Mahmood Dehqan, Shirin Abadikhah

D018A  JIBANANANDA DAS'S BANALATA SEN: AN UTTER MYSTERY  14
       Farhana Yeasmin, Suvankar Mondal

D026A  PLATO AND IBN ‘ARABI ON WOMAN  15
       Hamed Khazaei

D036A  ENVISIONING CARIBBEAN CULTURAL PERFORMANCE: FESTIVAL, REVELRY AND EMANCIPATION IN AN AFRICAN-CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY  16
       Dr. Ashma Shamail

D027A  EDUCATION - AN INFLUENTIAL TOOL IN EMPOWERING SOCITIES  17
       Dr. Urmil Vats

D028A  ROLE OF EDUCATION IN EMPOWERING OF MUSLIM WOMEN IN INDIA  18
       Priti Chahal

D029A  GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMENS EMPOWERMENT  19
       Asma Shaw

International Conference on Gender, Diaspora, Cultural Identity, Education, Islamic Studies Delhi 2019

ISBN 978-93-86435-82-8
CONTENTS

D030A GENDER STEREOTYPES IN ADVERTISING AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT 20
   Dr. Prachi Priyanka

D035A ACCULTURATION OF JEWISH IDENTITY IN PATRICK MODIANO’S THE STAR’S PLACE (LA PLACE DE L’ETOILE) 21
   Shahid Rasool Shera

D037A LIMINALITY IN BAPSI SIDHWA’S THE ICE CANDY MAN 22
   Anjli Goel

D039A SEQUESTERED LIVES: LOCATING FEMALE ISOLATION IN J.M. COETZEE’S ‘DISGRACE’ 23
   Sheeba Anjum, Dr. Nupur Tandon

D040A CONJUGAL RIGHTS OF HUSBAND VIS-À-VIS MARITAL RAPE: A STUDY OF INDIAN LAWS 24
   Dr. Deepti Khubalkar

D041A MYTHOLOGY AND THE BUSINESS OF ITS CONTEMPORARY RETELLINGS 25
   Dipanvita Sehgal, Dr. Naresh K. Vats

D042A DEFENDING WOMEN’S RIGHTS TO INHERITANCE UNDER PERSONAL LAWS IN INDIA: A CRITIQUE 26
   Dr. Ambily P

D043A THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR PANCHAYATI RAJ ACT AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT 27
   Altaf Hussain

D044A EXPLORING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN ATIQ RAHIMI’S THE PATIENCE STONE 28
   Hilal Ahmad Kumar

D047A REDEFINING THE TRUTH: ALTERNATIVE AND ITS PARADOXICALITY 29
   Dr. Binu George

D051A A LESBIAN FEMINIST READING OF NTOZAKE SHANGE’S FOR COLORED GIRLS WHO HAVE CONSIDERED SUICIDE/WHEN THE RAINBOW IS ENUF 30
   Dr. Sruthy. B

D052A REVISION OF BLACK HISTORY: A STUDY OF MARIE-ELENA JOHN’S UNBURNABLE 31
   Shamsul Haq Thoker

International Conference on Gender, Diaspora, Cultural Identity, Education, Islamic Studies Delhi 2019

ISBN 978-93-86435-82-8
| D053B | WOMEN RIGHTS IN ISLAMIC LAW | 32 |
|       | Priya, Dr. Immanuvel Prem Kumar |
| D054A | A STUDY OF STIGMA AND PSYCHIATRY MULTI-DISORDER IN LEPROSY PATIENTS IN THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR | 33 |
|       | Lubna Bhat, Nilofar Khan, Nahid Vaida, Iffat Hassan |
| D055A | SHARANKUMARLIMBALE’S THE OUTCASTE AKKARMASHI: AN UNTOLD PLIGHT OF A DALIT SUFFERER | 34 |
|       | Dr. Charu Mehrotra |
| D057A | SHOBHA DE’S COSMOS OF FEMININE CHARACTERS | 35 |
|       | Dr. Gunjan Saxena |
| D058A | KOTHAS AND THEIR FEMINIST CULTURE UNDER COLONIALISM IN THE SHADOW OF 1857 MUTINY | 36 |
|       | Dr. Shirin Abbas |
| D060A | TEACHER’S PERSPECTIVE ON MADRASA EDUCATION FOR GIRLS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WOMEN MADARIS IN ALIGARH | 37 |
|       | Adeeba Naz |
| D061A | THE CHALLENGES OF INDIAN TRANSLATING LITERATURE | 38 |
|       | Shaheen Parveen |
| D062A | ACID ATTACKS ON WOMEN IN INDIA: AN ESCALATING MALICE | 39 |
|       | Dr. Shivani Goswami, Gagan Deep Kour |
| D063A | WRITTEN ON THE BODY: THE INTERPLAY OF POWER AND ABUSE IN LATINA NARRATIVES | 40 |
|       | Himanshi Chandervanshi |
| D064A | SAME-SEX RELATIONSHIPS: A STUDY OF UNION THROUGH LIFE AFTER DEATH | 41 |
|       | Shally Dabra |
| D065A | REALIZATION OF UNITY IN DIVERSITY: RABINDRANATH TAGORE’S IDEA OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION TO DEVELOP A CREATIVE PERSONALITY | 42 |
|       | Auditi Pramanik |
| D065B | ‘FREEDOM OF MIND’ AND CREATIVITY: ANALYSIS OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE’S WRITINGS AND EDUCATIONAL PROJECT AT SANTINIKETAN | 43 |
|       | Auditi Pramanik |

International Conference on Gender, Diaspora, Cultural Identity, Education, Islamic Studies Delhi 2019

ISBN 978-93-86435-82-8
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D066A</th>
<th>EXPLORING NAWAB-KHANKHANA-CHARITAM OF RUDRAKAVI: AN INTERFACE BETWEEN THE SANSKRIT AND PERSIANATE MILIEU</th>
<th>44</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sanskriti Huckoo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D067A</td>
<td>LET'S TALK ABOUT ‘WINGS' OVER ‘STRINGS’</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Himanshi Shinde</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D068A</td>
<td>GAIL HIGHTOWER VS MISS REBA RIVERS: TWO GENDERS OF AMERICAN SOCIAL CONCERN</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Vibha Manoj Sharma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D069A</td>
<td>NAYANTARA SAHGAL’S “A SITUATION IN NEW DELHI”: AN INSIGHTFUL NARRATIVE ON WOMAN LIBERATION</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Bhumika Khatri (Chopra)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D070A</td>
<td>A STUDY ON THE MEDIA LITERATE STATE OF THE YOUTHS OF MANIPUR</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr RK Lilapati Devi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D071A</td>
<td>UNLOCKING THE ‘OTHER’ NARRATIVE: POLITICS OF RACE, CLASS AND MASS INCARCERATION IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICA</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shaweta Nanda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D072A</td>
<td>UNDERSTANDING OF CENTRE – STATE RELATIONS: A PERSPECTIVE FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND THE PRESENT REALITY</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Salu Dsouza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D073A</td>
<td>REVISITING THE THEME OF CULTURAL IDENTITY IN KAZUO ISHI GURO’S A PALE VIEW OF HILLS</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Summi Jan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D074A</td>
<td>THE PROBLEM OF ‘SUBJECT’ OR A ‘GENDERED SUBJECT’ IN FOUCAULT AND KRISTEVA</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saba Parveen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D076A</td>
<td>TRACING THE CHAINS OF CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS SUPPRESSION IN ISMAT CHUGHTAI’S A LIFE IN WORDS: MEMOIRS</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diksha Bhagat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D077A</td>
<td>V.S.NAIPAUL’S BIOGRAPHY “THE WORLD IS WHAT IT IS” BY PATRICK FRENCH DEPICTING TRINIDADIAN NAIPAUL AS AN INTELLECTUAL OF INDIAN ORIGIN HIT BY DIASPORA</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shipra Raghuvanshi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International Conference on Gender, Diaspora, Cultural Identity, Education, Islamic Studies Delhi 2019

ISBN 978-93-86435-82-8
CULTURAL IDENTITY AND GENDER IDENTITY: THEIR INTERRELATEDNESS, AND INFLUENCE OF CULTURAL IDENTITY ON GENDER IDENTITY
Kanishka Singh

CHALLENGES & PROSPECTS: EXPERIENCES OF THE MINORITY WOMEN OF WEST BENGAL
Dr. Karabi Mitra

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP: STRESS MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES TO WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN INDIA
Dr. Sony Kulshrestha

THE ULTIMATE NEXUS: HUMAN RIGHTS AND TECHNOLOGY
Aditya Pillai, Prateek Giri Goswami

ANALYSING TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION LOSSES AND AGGREGATE TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL LOSSES IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Sunita Kumari

THE STATE OF CHENANI: A STUDY OF ITS EMERGENCE
Udey Veer Anthal

HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA: PREVALENT SET-UP & PROPOSED CHANGES WITH REFERENCE TO DRAFT NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2019
Jayant Sanyal

MARRYING ANITA: AN IRONICAL TALE ABOUT STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA
Dr. Aeda Abidi

REPRODUCTIVE AUTONOMY OF WOMEN TO TERMINATE HER PREGNANCY IN INDIA: A MYTHICAL REALITY
Dr. Neelu Mehra, Aditi Singh

IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION AND CULTURAL COLLISION: A DIASPORIC NEGOTIATIONS IN JHUMPA LAHIRI'S THE NAMESAKE
Dr. Arun Dev Pareek

JUDICIAL APPROACH TOWARDS WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA
Dr. Sonu Agarwal
### CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D092A</th>
<th>AN EVALUATION OF MEDIA LITERACY AMONG COLLEGE DALIT GIRL STUDENTS: A STUDY OF GADAG DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suvarna S Kambi, Prof. Onkargouda Kakade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D093A</th>
<th>NIRBHAYA ACT AND IMPLEMENTATION IN INDIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L. Anil Prem Kumar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D093B</th>
<th>DISCUSSION ON LEGAL SYSTEM FOR PREVENTION OF RAFAEL AGREEMENT SCAM AND OTHER DEFECTIVE LAWS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L. Anil Prem Kumar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D094A</th>
<th>CHINUA ACHEBE’S SOCIETY OF UMUOFIA - A STUDY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honnegowda C.S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D095A</th>
<th>IMPACT OF TELEVISION ON EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN: A STUDY OF BAGALKOT DISTRICT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dnyanajyoti Chandakavathe, Onkaragouda Kakade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D097A</th>
<th>RECOGNITION OF THE INHERENT DIGNITY AND OF THE EQUAL AND INALIENABLE RIGHTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. Amareswari</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D098A</th>
<th>ROLE OF MEDIA IN INFLUENCING ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN INDIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rohit Sharma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D099A</th>
<th>UTILIZATION PATTERN OF KANNADA NEWS PAPERS SUPPLEMENTS AMONG WOMEN FARMERS: A STUDY OF KALABURAGI DISTRICT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geethamma, Shourini Banerjee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International Conference on Gender, Diaspora, Cultural Identity, Education, Islamic Studies Delhi 2019

ISBN 978-93-86435-82-8
Gender inequality in India

Gender inequality in India refers to health, education, economic and political inequalities between men and women in India. Various international gender inequality indices rank India differently on each of these factors, as well as on a composite basis, and these indices are controversial.

Gender inequalities, and their social causes, impact India's sex ratio, women's health over their lifetimes, their educational attainment, and economic conditions. Gender inequality in India is a multifaceted issue that concerns men and women. Some argue that various gender equality indices place men at a disadvantage. However, when India's population is examined as a whole, women are at a disadvantage in several important ways. In India, discriminatory attitudes towards either sex have existed for generations and affect the lives of both sexes. Although the constitution of India grants men and women equal rights, gender disparities remain.

Research shows gender discrimination mostly in favour of men in many realms including the workplace. Discrimination affects many aspects in the lives of women from career development and progress to mental health disorders. While Indian law son rape, dowry and adultery have women's safety at heart, these highly discriminatory practices are still taking place at an alarming rate, affecting the lives of many today.

Gender inequality has been a historic worldwide phenomena, a human invention and based on gender assumptions. It is linked to kinship rules rooted in cultures and gender norms that organizes human social life, human relations, as well as promotes subordination of women in a form of
social strata. Amartya Sen highlighted the need to consider the socio-cultural influences that promote gender inequalities in India, cultural influences favour the preference for sons for reasons related to kinship, lineage, inheritance, identity, status, and economic security. This preference cuts across class and caste lines, and it discriminates against girls. In extreme cases, the discrimination takes the form of honor killings where families kill daughters or daughters-in-law who fail to conform to gender expectations about marriage and sexuality. When a woman does not conform to expected gender norms she is shamed and humiliated because it impacts both her and her family's honor, and perhaps her ability to marry. The causes of gender inequalities are complex, but a number of cultural factors in India can explain how son preference, a key driver of daughter neglect, is so prevalent.

Different states and union territories of India, in cooperation with the central government, have initiated a number of region-specific programs targeted at women to help reduce gender inequality. Some of these programs include Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarga Yojana, Sam Poorna Garin Roger Yojana, Awareness Generation Projects for Rural and Poor women, Condensed Course of Education for Adult Women, Kishore Shakti Yojana, Sabyasachi Mahala Mandal Programme, Rastriya Mahila Kosh, Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women, Swawalamban Programme, Swashakti Project, Swayamsidha Scheme, Mahila Samakhya Programme, Integrated Child Development Services, Balika Samridhhi Yojana, National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (to encourage rural girls to attend primary school daily), National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level, Sarva Shiksha Abyhiyan, Ladli Laxmi Yojana, Beti Bacho, Beti Porao etc.

Bombay High Court, in March 2016 has ruled out a judgement that "Married daughters are also obligated to take care of their parents". This is a very bold step towards breaking the traditional norms of the defined roles in the society. Also, this shall also motivate women to be more independent not only for themselves but also for their parents.

Though Both the Gouts, Central and the State have taken up different course of actions to resist gender inequalities, but this remains a social problem till now.

Diaspora

Diaspora is a term by which we understand those people who leave their homelands, and settle in other parts of the world. It is either because they are forced to do so or because they are willingly leave their
homeland. In the history of human civilization, we find numerous events of diaspora. The Jews were the first diaspora in the history of mankind. Their ancestor Abraham was forced to leave Iraq and took shelter in Egypt. In Egypt, he was a diaspora. Then his offspring Jews were forced to leave Egypt and settled themselves in Palestine. There they were diasporas. Later, many of them were forced to leave Palestine during the Islamic era. These Jews became diasporas in Europe and then in America. Coming from the central Europe, the Aryans settled in the Indian sub-continent. Here, the Aryans were also diasporas although the cause of their migration is unknown. In the twentieth century, after the World War-II the Jews started gathering in Palestine. With the help of western power, they formed a Jewish land in Palestine named Israel. The Palestinians are now forced to leave their homeland. They are becoming diasporas in different countries of the world. The political turmoil in the middle east, which includes places like Syria, Libya and Iraq, is driving these people into Europe and also many other countries. A lot of people have become diasporas in Africa, too, over the centuries. Most of the reasons behind it are ravages of nature. However, now the main reason of diaspora is globalization.

Indians have a long history of migration to many parts of the world. During the mid-sixteenth century people from Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat and cities of Delhi, Allahabad and Bombay migrated to Central Asia, the Caucasus and Russia. They were referred as ‘Multanis’, ‘Shikarpuris’ and ‘Baniyas’. It was an ‘Indian Merchant Diaspora’. During the British rule in India many Indians made short trips to England and European countries. When India got her Independence, Indians migrated to European countries mostly either for higher education or learning industrial know-how. They did not stay permanently. Those who stayed always kept regular contacts with their families in India. In Europe they were not considered as ‘guest-laborer’ immigrants as the case was with the South European and North African countries. After World War-II the European countries developed into a multi-lingual, multicultural and multi-religious society. Indians also became a part of the European canvas. At present, Indians number more than 2 million in Europe. Unfortunately, the actual figure about Indians in the European countries is not known.

In order to contribute to the European countries and India, the role of the Indian Diaspora can be very important in shaping the future policy. In the cases of Germany and the Netherlands, it is evident that Indians want to help India. There are two ways to facilitate this process.

1. Firstly, the Indian Mission of the Government of India should have regular meetings not only with the businessmen but also with
country wide associations. It should include both PIOs and NRIs. In
meetings priority areas can be discussed and areas of potential
economic and cultural engagement can be identified. There are
people who would like to do business with India and they can be
selected. There should be bilateral treaties and exchange of experts
between India and the European countries.

2. The second alternative would be that like, China, India should send
delereations of experts regularly to their host country. On many
issues there can be face to face dialogues in meetings with the
Indian diaspora youth. The young generation has to be given more
opportunity. They are leaders of future European politics. This
would give new ideas for new projects.

India should focus on the younger generation. One initiative would be to
increase scholarships. When the youth stay in India and learn various
professions, automatically, they will develop an emotional attachment
to India. It would help them to feel “Indian” and develop a sense of
belonging to India.

Indian Missions in Germany and the Netherlands should appoint those
government officers who are open minded to both communities, NRIs and
PIOs. Unfortunately, the Mission officers do know a lot about the country
but have no idea about the Indian communities. Perhaps MOIA can play a
role by training the officers about the various Indian communities present
in the host societies. In this way the Indian Mission could serve as a bridge
to both Indian communities. The NRI and PIO divide can be cemented under
the banner of the Indian diaspora.

In business dealings, bureaucracy becomes a hurdle in getting permits
from the government. India should be efficient and facilitate business
dealings. There is confidence that in future India would be a reality in
doing business. Since the Indian diaspora is formed on the force of ethnicity
and the Indian diasporic identity, the same pattern can be used to have emotional–cum–practical renewal of relations with India. As European
citizens, the Indian Diaspora is strengthening the force of ethnicity in
demanding recognition of their feelings towards India. They are not
to be seen as the forgotten children of India but as an objective
lobby which wishes to see the prosperity of India and of their
respective countries.

**Cultural Identity**

The broad area of cultural identity is, indeed, complex since it requires
one to ask, initially, questions about the ‘self’ and the ‘other’. It means
covering a whole range of variables and definitions; the notions about the self—individual and collective—and the cultural ‘other’ in terms of whether one is referring to economic, social or cultural dimensions. These debates are very active in the West, and elsewhere, wherever the idea of ‘development’ and ‘progress’ has taken roots.

Closely linked with the crisis of cultural identity, are developmental issues which seem to take for granted the primacy of socio-economic man, and that, too, within the context of nation-state notions. But in doing so, it, in its very logic, tends to sow the seed of fragmentation, conflict, and crisis. This is so because it implies a confrontation between several interests, especially, between the individual self and society—the ‘other’—at many levels.

The area of cultural identity in this seminar, brought to the fore, the basic distinctions that exist between two world-views; one, the anthropocentric approach, and the other, the Cosmo centric viewpoint. It seemed that cultures could be defined in these terms, as seen in their lifestyle within the content of the ecological environment. For example, cultures of the cohesive traditional communities, and those of the modern world, are clearly distinguishable. The attributes of the former, often referred to as preliterate, preindustrial societies, are characterised by the whole gamut of variables attributable to oral traditions; viz., a lifestyle discernible in their dress and food habits, music and dance, habitat, rites-de-passage and above all, in these cultures, the distinction between the individual and society is not only blurred but it is not one of confrontation as is the case in modern society. It does not mean that uniqueness and diversity are absent; it means that there is great deal of interdependence within the cohesive community. On the other hand, in modern societies while great emphasis is given to the individual personality, yet, at the same time, he/she has to conform to the other—society—in terms of some impersonally imposed standardization and homogenization that arises out of a monolithic world-view. Briefly, then, these are some of the problems which as well confront the developing world today.

Clearly, one sees that today there cannot be just one universal model of development that can be applied to all cultures everywhere. The diverse nature of humanity, and the ecological environment which is essentially linked to this world-view, has to be taken into account by the ‘developing’ world. We are all well aware of the disastrous consequences of a homogenized global village, and, consequently, the increasing violent demand for cultural autonomy in many parts of the world. Not only are alternate paradigms needed to be evolved, but a reconsideration of the instrumentalities—ranging from policies and programmes, industry and
technology—has to be urgently taken up. Of course, focus on the convergence of mystical ancient insights and modern science has to be noted in seeking alternatives for the crisis of cultural identity and development.

Bearing the above preamble in mind, the Experts in their meeting discussed and reflected on what constituted culture and development not per se, but as an integral holistic notion of, say, culture and lifestyle, culture and development and, culture as identity, specifically in its attributes of language which plays a very important role in the emergence of regional identities; that there is an equation between culture, language and ecological regions. This is why various linguistic groups demand national or sub-national autonomy—as is the case in India, and elsewhere.

**Education**

No doubt, Education has attained a key position in the knowledge society both at national and global level as well. Over the last two decades, India has remarkably transformed its higher education landscape. It has created widespread access to low-cost high-quality university education for students of all levels. With well-planned expansion and a student-centric learning-driven model of education, India has not only bettered its enrolment numbers but has dramatically enhanced its learning outcomes. A differentiated three-tiered university system—where each tier has a distinct strategic objective—has enabled universities to build on their strengths and cater across different categories of educational needs. Further, with the effective use of technology, India has been able to resolve the longstanding tension between excellence and equity. India has also undertaken largescale reforms to better faculty-student ratios by making teaching an attractive career path, expanding capacity for doctoral students at research universities and delinking educational qualifications from teaching eligibility. However, the challenges faced are immense and far-reaching. This paper focus on to identify the key challenges like demand-supply gap, quality education, research and development, faculty shortage etc. in India's education sector.

In India, education sector is one of the developing sector as if offers a huge untapped market in regulated and non-regulated segments due to low literacy rate, high concentration in urban area and growing per capita income. Higher education is assuming an upward significance for developing countries, especially countries including India which is experiencing service-led growth. Higher education is all about generating knowledge encourage critical thinking and imparting skills relevant to society and determined by its needs. Education general and higher education in particular, is a highly nation-specific activity, determined by
national culture and priorities. The growth of India's higher educational institutions has indeed been outstandingly rapid should form the four guiding principles, while planning for there will be four guiding principles i.e. access, equity, accountability and quality which should consider while planning for higher education development in India in the twenty-first century.

**Islamic Studies**

Muslims being the largest minority of the largest democracy of the world play a decisive role in the socio-economic growth of the country. Yet, the maintenance of the actual records of population, education, poverty etc. has not been so accurate. For example, though the agencies have been blaming the Muslims for the population explosion, the total population could not cross even 18 crores (180 millions) according to many NGOs or even government reports. Therefore, it does not seem appropriate regarding the available data, but to talk about the relevance of the topic. The fact that the Indian Muslim population is only behind the largest Muslim populated country (Indonesia, and much more than Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Iraq, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and any other Muslim states.

Several provisions concerning education of minorities were incorporated in the National Policy of education– 1986 and in its Programme of Action (1990), it was proposed to design varied kind of programs and schemes to modify the madrasah curriculum, minority education and its development. But, the whole efforts might not achieve any significant targets for different reasons: lack of incentives, gap between theory and practice, government’s indifferent attitude. But the fact could not change and Muslims remained backward in economy, education and development.

The condition of Muslims in India as a whole is not good at all: be it is economy, education, employment, or any other aspect of life. The Sachar committee Report made it quite clear that Muslims are far behind other communities.

The case can be contended by referring to the Sachar committee reports on many issues related to the Indian Muslims. The overall literacy rate in India has been around 70% for quite some time, the literary rate of Muslims is around 60%. The data later falls down with the increase in the level even at the high school level due to drop out scenario. Muslims fall far behind others, where, in general, 26% of those aged 17 years and above have completed matriculation. This percentage is only 17% amongst Muslims.

The rate of literacy (female Muslims) is as low as 50.1% is not only much worse than their male counterparts (67.6%), but it is also lower than
the national female literary rate of 53.2%. In northern and eastern states, the literary rates have been lower than their all India literary rates, whereas these rates were somewhat higher in many southern states then their national rate of literary. The reasons can’t be exactly predicted.

It may be noted that 64.3% Muslims live in rural areas, while literary rate of all Muslims is 59.1%. The situation is worse for the rural Muslims who are only 52.7% literate, and among them, the rural female literacy rate is much below. About 50% urban Muslims with 70% literary rates are much better off than Muslims in rural areas and are also closer to the all India urban literary rate of 79.9%. According to the 61st round of the National Sample Survey, literary rate among rural Muslim women was 41%. The case has not much changed even now. Muslims are facing the same problems despite some changes in the facts and the figures.

Education without higher education or professional education can’t help a community to contribute to the nation’s ultimate development. Higher education related goals can’t be attained without secondary education and good financial status.

Muslims’ limited attainment of education at the higher secondary stage shows its adverse effect on their higher education. While some progress has been made in their enrolment in higher education, still they are far behind other communities in this sector of education.

The proposal of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU)’s 5 out-reach campuses has faced many issues, but expected to be sorted out in near future in order to facilitate the minority community. Recently, AMU initiated bridge course (for Madrasa background students) will bridge the gap between religious education and modern education. Thanks to Maulana Azad’s foundation for allocating needful funds. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, in on the same path of opening the proposed ‘Naqi Manzil’ scheme for Madrasa pass outs to learn necessary skills of English and join the mainstream.

Despite the fact that the Indian government tried to provide equal opportunities for all sections of the society, Muslims are found to be faced with many problems of varied kinds, the backwardness of Muslims in different spheres has been vigorously projected by scholars of the Muslim community. Hasan (2005) opines, Muslim’s poor condition in education is largely due to the existing poverty and considerable neglect by the government. Majority of the Indian Muslims work as labourers, peasants, artisans, petty shopkeepers. It is really pity to find out the fact that more than half the urban Muslim population lives below the poverty line.

The Sachar Committee Report, the latest among others, raised some serious concerned and suggested some means. The government has been
trying its level best to implement some of the suggestions, and even after around 10 years, nothing much changed. The committee further observed: Muslims are among the most economically, educationally and socially backward sections of Indian society. Like any other reports, the Sachar report is also useful for understanding the seriousness of this Muslim education issue.

Muslim education can’t be ignored in India because Muslims constitute 13-15% of the total Indian population. It has been noticed that the status of Muslim education as a whole is below average. Many factors can be attributed to the condition. Starting from the individual, parents, home, society and politics, almost each factor has a significant role to play, however the degree may vary. The family as well as the government have to take some responsibilities to further the education of the Muslims. If some NGOs take genuine interest, it will be far better.

Dr. Vivekananda Chakraborty
Author, Academician, Trainer, Columnist, Rabindra Researcher, Motivational Speaker.

Dr. Vivekananda Chakraborty has been working in the field of Education & Literature for more than three decades. He holds his Post Graduate and Ph.D. in English Literature. He is also a praiseworthy recipient of two D.Litt.(s). He has authored 13 books to his credit and his books on Tagore have won global recognition. University of Cambridge in UK has conferred upon him ‘Certificate of Honour’. Honours and Awards have been showered upon him for his outstanding contribution in the field of Education, Literature and Culture. Till this date he has bagged more than sixty National & International Awards. Hon’ble Governors of West Bengal Gopal Krishna Gandhi & Keshrinath Tripathi and Hon’ble Governor of Tripura Prof. Tathagata Roy, felicitated him for his outstanding performances. He is also a National Level Resource Person on Personality Development, Communication Skills, and Interview Skills. He is the recipient of ‘National Award to Teachers 2015’. This Award was conferred upon him by the Hon’ble President, Govt. of India.
THE DYNAMICS OF CULTURE AND GENDER: REFLECTIONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

DR. SILIMA NANDA

Abstract: The study of Gender is multidimensional; as it crosses the bounds of history, anthropology, sociology, psychology and organizational development. Gender is known to be socially constructed and is learned through social interactions and influences of people around us. Culture definitely plays a major role in the determination of gender. In order to determine gender identity and gender representation we need to distinguish between “gender” and “sex”. Gender derived from the Latin word ‘genus’ meaning kind or race refers to the psycho-social aspects that are constructed by culture whereas sex derived from the Latin word ‘sexus’ refers to biological aspects of masculinity/femininity. It is relevant that while discussing gender stereotypes one must consider both these terms. From the moment a child is born he or she is assailed with messages of what it means to be ‘boy’ or ‘girl’. Masculinity for male and femininity for female are embedded in their gender (socially constructed) and not in their sex (biological). However the ‘culture’ as determinant factor varies in respect of female or male behavior. For instance, women in Saudi Arabian culture are not allowed to drive cars whereas women in the US enjoy the freedom to drive cars. So gender is looked differently across different cultures and through different time periods. A few literary texts have been examined to reflect a deeper understanding of gender and culture.

Keywords: Gender, Culture, Sex, Masculinity, Femininity.
GREEN BANKING INITIATIVES IN INDIA- A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

DR. PRAVEEN RAJ D

Abstract: Banking industry can't be considered a polluting industry like Cement Industry, Fertilizer Industry, Petrochemical industry, Tyre manufacturing Industry, Textile Industry etc. But considering the current scenario Carbon footprint level is increasing due to the massive use of energy and lot paper consumption. Green banking describes doing banking business that really reduces the internal and external carbon footprint.

Defining green banking is relatively easy. This clearly states promoting environmental-friendly practices and reduction in carbon footprint from the banking activities happened in many ways. Green bank is one which promotes environmental and social responsibility and operates like traditional community bank and which facilitate excellent services to investors and its customers in eco-friendly manner.

Green bank is one that adopted sustainability practices across all levels of the organization the employees, facilities, products & services and deliver channels. Green banking is one that has adopted sustainability practices across all levels of the institution. Green banking is nothing but an eco friendly socially responsible banking system towards a healthy environmental friendly banking. In Green Banking banks rejuvenate the environment through the use of automation, online banking, Mobile banking reduction in usage of paper, Use eco-friendly Generators and higher efficiency lighting system. Banks also cares society by avoiding negative impact by financing or investing to project only after considering the environmental risk and cares sustainable and green growth in industries for social purpose.

Green banking is getting more and more attention in the last years. But the concept of green banking in India is not much popular and Indian banks and financial institutions have not started any initiative at high level. It is evident that Indian banks and financial institutions are still lacking a lot in comparison to foreign financial institutions. In fact, they are playing a vital role in maintaining the sustainability of their country. Now it is India's turn to take strict and sound policy for spreading the principles of green banking.

Keywords: Indian Banks Initiatives, Green Banking, Green Banking Strategies, Green Building, and Banking.

---

Dr. Praveen Raj D
Manager (Electrical Engineering),
States Bank of India, Kerala
THE EFFECTS OF TASK TYPES ON LEARNING ENGLISH CONJUNCTIONS:
PEER-PEER INTERACTION IN A MALL CONTEXT

KHATEREH ASHEQI, MAHMOOD DEHQAN, SHIRIN ABADIKHAH

Abstract: The main aim of this study was to examine the effects of two types of convergent tasks among pairs in terms of learning English conjunctions in a mobile-assisted language learning context. Sixty intermediate learners were participants of this study for whom proficiency test, grammaticality judgment test, dictogloss, and picture-cued task were employed as data gathering instruments. Fifteen pairs were randomly assigned to do dictogloss task, while the other 15 pairs were given picture-cued task. The pairs were asked to achieve the task goal by collaboration via Moodle (a mobile app) during treatment sessions. The data were analysed, using a mixed-ANOVA, and the results indicated that picture-cued group, in which each learner in a pair had half of the information needed to solve the task, performed significantly better than dictogloss task, in which both learners in a pair had all the information. Their collaborative dialogues were also investigated for instances of frequency and outcome of language-related-episodes (LREs). Regarding task types, picture cued group both produced and resolved more LREs than dictogloss group. Particularly, this study revealed that when learners have half of the information in picture-cued task they feel responsible to transfer the information to others by cooperation, which resulted in a better performance in comparison to dictogloss group. Generally, findings suggested that peer-peer interaction through collaborative tasks can be beneficial anyway especially in picture-cued group, because all the pairs improved in learning English conjunctions.

Keywords: Collaborative Dialogues, Convergent Tasks, Language-Related-Episodes, MALL, Sociocultural Theory

***

Khaterreh Asheqi
Department of English Language and Literature,
University of Mazandaran, Iran
Email: khatereh.asheghi@yahoo.com

Mahmood Dehqan
Department of English Language and Literature,
University of Mazandaran, Iran
Email: m.dehqan@umz.ac.ir

Shirin Abadikhah
Department of English Language and Literature,
University of Mazandaran, Iran
Email: abadikhah@umz.ac.ir
JIBANANANDA DAS’S BANALATA SEN: AN UTTER MYSTERY

FARHANA YEASMIN, SUVKAR MONDAL

Abstract: Jibananda Das in “Banalata Sen” sketches an image of a mysterious woman Banalata—the mystery yet to explore, and ubiquitously this mystery blooms from the bud and reaches its intensity. Holding all the beauty of ancient era, Banalata appears both in abstemious and veiled, distant and close, eternal and ephemeral, real as well as unreal form in front the languid poet, a wayfarer of thousand years, and pursuer of tranquility. The poet first describes his long journey in quest for peace from the antique places of Sinhala’s sea, Malaya’s bay Vimbisar, grey world of Ashok, the city of Vidarbha and then finds shelter in Banalata’s beautiful eyes. The darkly weather when these two meet, makes Banalata’s mystery more adorable as the poet can perceive her pulchritude even on that darkness. Again the poet sits face to face with Banalata when all the lights of the world go down, all birds come back to their nests, and all the rivers return back to their hove. All these images plunge readers into the realm of mystery and secrecy that lead to a series of questions—being a woman how can she hold all the elegance of ancient time? How can she charm the poet through her eyes even in opaque situation? How can her eyes play the role of abode like bird nests? How can she wait eagerly for the poet who is unknown? How can she yammer for not meeting with her for a long period of time? All these questions confute the identity of Banalata Sen—either she is the dream beloved of the poet or the very blissful eternity who knows every human being and always waits for them to provide supreme shelter and eternal tranquility. The aim of this paper is to focus on the mysterious identity of Banalata Sen and try to show that her mystery is created only through the archetypal thinking of Jibananda Das and not influenced by John Keat’s “To Helen” and “Chapman’s Homer”. For analysis Eco-criticism and the theory of comparative study will be used.

***

Farhana Yeasmin
Lecturer, English Department,
Jashore University of Science and Technology, Jashore, Bangladesh
Email: dipaislam95@gmail.com

Suvankar Mondal
Student, English Department,
Jashore University of Science and Technology, Jashore, Bangladesh
PLATO AND IBN `ARABĪ ON WOMAN

HAMED KHAZAEI

Abstract: Gender, in general, and women, in particular, always was discussed as an important question in the history of thought. What is duty a woman? Do women and men have equal rights or not, what is the role of woman in the society as an independent person? ; are questions that call thinkers and philosophers to further investigation on this issue. Plato, in the history of Western thought, was the philosopher who specifically discussed about women. In the Republic, He insists on this view that in the utopia ,women, at least women of the upper classes, should be given equal roles as men. He believes that in protecting of the country, women and men have a common nature ,unless in the situations that man is stronger than women. In the Muslim world, also , this issue is considered seriously. Ibn `Arabī was a thinker that dealt with this issue whenever presented his opinion about women in his works, especially in the Meccan Revelations and the Bezels of Wisdom. Men and women are equal in the principles of humanity, in the view of Ibn `Arabī. In fact, being a man or woman is something accidental, and truth of human is common between man and woman. In other words, it is possible for women, like men, to achieve any dignity and perfection, and women are not limited, even in mystical degrees. Ibn `Arabī, is not convinced with equality between men and women, and prefers women to men and Knows woman as a complete nature of the universe. In this paper, at first pay attention to the position of women in the thought of Plato and Ibn `Arabī and after that I will review and compare this views.

Keywords: Plato, Ibn `Arabī, Women, Republic, Meccan Revelations.

***

Hamed Khazaei
Ph.D. Student of Philosophy, Azad University, Iran
ENVISIONING CARIBBEAN CULTURAL PERFORMANCE: FESTIVAL, REVELRY AND EMANCIPATION IN AN AFRICAN-CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY

DR. ASHMA SHAMAIL

Abstract: Carnival as a cultural expression has evolved as one of the pivotal societal event on the Caribbean islands marking it uniquely as an Afro-Caribbean tradition. Cultural performances grounded in historical rootedness, have in diverse ways redressed and healed multiple injuries of individuals by rescuing them from spiritual and psychological death. This paper examines Carnival, the communal cultural parade as remembrance and celebration of the enslaved population’s struggle for freedom and their cathartic release through revelry. The cultural festival addresses their emancipation, strength, memory, survival, and resistance against domination. Acting as a vehicle for freedom of expression and identity, carnivals elicit a space for exploration of agency, inversion, and subversion, enabling the disenchanted and marginalized people to find their voice and sense of empowerment through dance, music, and songs. Carnival for these people is an expression of freedom, of revolution, survival and jubilation. Dressed in elaborate costumes, the participants transform themselves into historical personages performing a ritual where culture and history provide meaning to both past and present.

***

Dr. Ashma Shamail
Assistant Professor, College of Science & Humanities
Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Email: ashaik@iau.edu.sa
EDUCATION - AN INFLUENTIAL TOOL IN EMPOWERING SOCIETIES

DR. URMIL VATS

Abstract: Generally empowerment is considered as development of skills to make a person more confident, self-reliant and to develop ability to take self - decisions. Empowerment refers to enabling people to take charge of their own lives. For women, empowerment emphasizes the importance of increasing their power and taking control over decisions and issues that shape their lives. Empowerment is the expansion of assets and capabilities of women to participate in negotiate with, influence, control, and hold accountable institutions that effect their lives. Empowerment has multiple, interrelated, and interdependent dimensions -economic, social, cultural and political. It can be understood in relation to resources, perceptions, relationship and power. But its all possible through education. Without women’s education society can’t develop.

Keywords: Education, Women Empowerment and Challenges.

***

Dr.Urmil Vats
Assistant Prof., Pol.Sc.Deptt.
SPM College, University of Delhi
Email: vaturmil227@gmail.com
ROLE OF EDUCATION IN EMPOWERING OF MUSLIM WOMEN IN INDIA

PRITI CHAHAL

Abstract: Education is the key factor for women Empowerment, prosperity, development and welfare. Discrimination of women from womb to tomb is well known. There is continued inequality of women in all sectors and women oppressed in all spheres of life. In order to fight against the socially constructed gender biases women have to fight against the system that requires more strength. Such strength comes from the process of Empowerment and Empowerment will come from the education. Women constitute almost half of the population of the world. Education is one of the significant social indicators having bearing on the achievements and the growth of an individual as well as community. A large number of literature on education of women clearly suggest that educating a women is equal to educating a family and that women are wroth training more than their counterparts, men in many respects. However, despite the fact that positive contribution of women education to the economy and society has long been known, education of women in many nations, particularly in developing countries, need to attract more attention.

The contributions of educated women in economy are threefold. First of this increasing the level of human capital, corresponding decreasing the fertility rate of women. Second argument is that infant mortality rate might decline by virtue of decreasing the fertility rate of women. Thirdly, increasing women education next level may affect the education level of next generation positively.

This study tries to bring out the problems being faced by Muslim Women serially related to education and its impact on their development. This study aims at studying this condition and trying to improve their education condition so that they have better education opportunities.

Keywords: Muslim Women Education, Socio-Economic, Development, Inequality, Muslim Status, Backwardness, Problems, Way Forward.

***

Priti Chahal
SPM College, University of Delhi
GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

ASMA SHAW

Abstract: Women in India represent 29 percent of the labour force, down from 35 percent in 2004. More than half of the work done by women in India is unpaid, and almost all of it is informal and unprotected. Women are not well represented in most sectors, including business leaders. Though they comprise almost 40 percent of agricultural labour, they control only 9 percent of land in India. Women are also shut out of the formal financial system. Nearly half of India’s women do not have a bank or savings accounts for their own use, and 60 percent of women have no valuable assets to their name. It is unsurprising then that at 17 percent, India has a lower share of women’s contribution to the GDP than the global average of 37 percent. In addition, women face great physical insecurity. The rate of crimes against women in India stands at 53.9 percent in India. In Delhi, the capital city, 92 percent of women reported having experienced sexual or physical violence in public spaces. The paper tries to scrutinise the challenges and opportunities involved in the economic impact of achieving gender equality in India which is estimated to be US$700 billion of added GDP by 2025.

Keywords: Empowerment, Gender Equality, GDP.
GENDER STEREOTYPES IN ADVERTISING AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

DR. PRACHI PRIYANKA

Abstract: With changing power equations in the world and with women assuming new responsibilities, the mass media, and in particular, advertisements have become an important tool to help men and women adjust to modern lifestyle. There has been a growing interest in the role of women in advertisements as observed by the feminists, market analysts and social critics. My research paper focuses on the nature of female stereotyping in advertisements in India. Though advertisements show that women are depicted in varied roles – ranging from homemaking and childcare to endorsing beauty products and working in offices – nevertheless, some degree of patriarchy is still prevalent. These advertisements generate a social connotation that sexualize and objectify women– leading to negative impact on their well being. My paper examines how language plays a dominant role in bringing social changes and offering multiple perspectives in portrayal of women in the advertising world. The paper also aims to analyze how the prevalence of gender stereotypes encouraged by media is gradually giving way to portraying women as more powerful and empowered section of Indian society.

Keywords: Media, Gender-Stereotyping, Gender Sensitivity, Women Empowerment.

***

Dr. Prachi Priyanka
Assistant Professor, School Of Languages & Culture
Sharda University, Greater Noida, UP
Email: Prachi.priyanka@sharda.ac.in, Prachi.writes@gmail.com
**ACCULTURATION OF JEWISH IDENTITY IN PATRICK MODIANO’S**

**THE STAR’S PLACE (LA PLACE DE L’ETOILE)**

**SHAHID RASOOL SHERA**

**Abstract:** The paper attempts to debate and discuss the issue of cultural Identity of Jews in France depicted by Patrick Modiano in the novel *The Star’s Place*. It will also discuss how the writer has been able to sustain Jewish cultural identity in a multicultural society. The 2014 Nobel Prize winner Patrick Modiano is a contemporary French-Jewish author born during the Nazi Occupation. He deals with the themes of history, memory, time, trauma, and identity. His entire literary corpus is devoted to pursue identity. The notion 'quest for Identity' can lead the individuals to hark back many avenues. Some individuals might affirm their inherited relations and traditions, others may remain within their community of origin and struggle to change its ways, or choose to leave their social group and opt for membership in a new one. The issue of identity accentuates itself in a number of ways in the works of Patrick Modiano. He explores cultural identity of the Jewish people subsuming the Holocaust and the Second World War. The paper addresses the exploration of cultural heritage of the Jewish people post Occupation France as reflected in the novel. The quest for identity takes the form of a search for a cultural past where the Holocaust and the Second World War become the manifestation in comprehending the quest for Jewish cultural identity in the novel in question.

**Keywords:** Acculturation, Anti-Semitism, Cultural Identity, Ethnicity, Holocaust, Immigration, Multiculturalism, World War II.

***

Shahid Rasool Shera  
Research Scholar, Department of English  
Central University of Kashmir  
Email: Shahidrasoolshera19@gmail.com
LIMINALITY IN BAPSI SIDHWA’S THE ICE CANDY MAN

ANJLI GOEL

Abstract: The Ice Candy Man (ICM) depicts the harsh reality of communal atrocities and the charged-up political scenario during the time of partition of India and how the characters in the novel become victims of such atrocities. Religion also plays an important role in creating socio-cultural groups within a multi-cultural society. The members of these socio-cultural groups may find themselves in an ‘in-between’ state. This state falls under the nature and scope of liminality. Within this ‘transitory’ space and time, the paper examines how the concept of liminality as defined by anthropologists Arnold van Gennep and Victor Turner, can be applied in understanding the complexity of such transitory space and time. The paper will examine how liminality can be seen within the idea of threshold, or a state of being ‘in-between’. Similarly, the paper will examine how the three phases to crossing the threshold as espoused by the two anthropologists can be seen in ICM.

Keywords: In-Between, Liminality, Liminal Space, Separation, Transition.

***

Anjli Goel
PhD Scholar, AIESR, Amity University Uttar Pradesh
SEQUESTERED LIVES:
LOCATING FEMALE ISOLATION IN J.M. COETZEE'S 'DISGRACE'

SHEeba ANJUM, DR. NUPUR TANDON

Abstract: J.M. Coetzee's seminal work Disgrace earned him the second Booker Prize of his career. Isolation is the most poignant theme of Coetzee's most acclaimed and controversial work till date. The present paper argues that Coetzee's love of presenting isolated characters extend to female protagonists also. In the paper, it is described that how women feel isolated socially, physically and psychologically and therefore feel severe identity crisis even in the modern society. The male characters in the story isolate the females after using them for their advantage whereas the female characters- Lucy, Melanie and Soraya and Bev Shaw are all silent women who succumb to isolation after losing their identity in a patriarchal society. The paper therefore aims to investigate Coetzee's work in terms of locating females as isolated subjects. A theoretical approach is adopted which suggest that isolation is existential in nature and sometimes provides an opportunity to carve out a new identity for oneself.

Keywords: Isolation, Identity-Crisis, Female, Masochism.

***
Sheeba Anjum
Asst. Professor, SKIT, Jaipur, Rajasthan
Dr. Nupur Tandon
Professor, MNIT, Jaipur, Rajasthan

ISBN 978-93-86435-82-8 | 23
CONJUGAL RIGHTS OF HUSBAND VIS-À-VIS MARITAL RAPE:
A STUDY OF INDIAN LAWS

DR. DEEPTI KHUBALKAR

Abstract: Marriage is the holy union of man and woman, which gives them the status of husband and wife. Though Conjugal Rights are recognized under personal laws, under no system of law in this country, whether Hindu or Mohammedan, a husband has absolute right to enjoy the person of his wife without regard to the question of safety to her.

This paper points out whether this right can be enforced with force without regard to the consent of the woman or whether it should amount to rape under the wide interpretation of Art. 21 of the Constitution of India and Section 375 of India Penal Code, 1860. The personal laws of the country give a remedy to the married couple in the form of restitution of conjugal rights if either the husband or wife has, without reasonable excuse, withdrawn from the society of the other. This empowers the husband to secure his wife’s consent to sex and if she refuses, gives him right to divorce her on the ground of cruelty. The Code of Civil Procedure under O 21 Rule 32 reinforces this by providing that violation of decree of conjugal rights could be punished with penalty. This paper has tried to find out whether marital rape can be considered a reasonable excuse for the wife to withdraw from the society of the husband, or whether it is wife’s conjugal duty to protect marital rape.

Marital rape is very complicated and it is very personal in nature. It is also very difficult to explain and describe sexual acts between two individuals, husband and wife. These are of such an extreme private nature that neither can there be evidence of consent nor any long lasting record of any evidence of any consent between husband and wife. Although many countries still permit husbands to rape their wives with little or no consequence, yet perception is growing that marital exemption to rape is unjust and has no place in a civilized society. The purpose of this paper is to find out whether the exception provided to sec. 375 of IPC, i.e. sex without the consent of wife above the age of 15/16 yrs. should be removed in the light of report of Law Commission and Justice Verma Committee Report.

Keywords: Conjugal Rights, Marital Rape, Safety, Right To Life, Law, India Penal Code.

Dr. Deepti Khubalkar
Assistant Professor in Law, Symbiosis Law School,
Symbiosis International (Deemed University),
Mouza-Bhandewadi, Wathoda, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India
Email: deeptikhubalkar@gmail.com
MYTHOLOGY AND THE BUSINESS OF ITS CONTEMPORARY RETELLINGS

DIPANVITA SEHGAL, DR. NARESH K. VATS

Abstract: The word ‘myth’ in general signifies any story that is believed to be a work of fiction and which is considerably old; however, when analyzing myths and legends, it is important to understand the evolution of the word and through the usage of the word, delving into human origins. Mythology (which comes from the Greek word mythos that means ‘story of the people’, and logos which means ‘word’ or ‘speech’, which makes the meaning of the word ‘the spoken / written story of a people’) is the study and interpretation of sacred tales or fables of a culture known as myths.

A number of events described in mythology, which were considered mere fairy tales at one point of time, have been archaeologically proven to have actually happened. The city of Troy is one such example. After being considered a city of myth for the longest period, Heinrich Schliemann’s discovery of the actual site in 1868 elevated it to a place in history. The rest of The Iliad is, however, still viewed as myth. Similarly, the Kurukshetra site has been excavated to prove that a battle did take place there at the same time around which Mahabharata is centred. However, the magical elements written in Epics have not all found due evidence. Contemporary retellings of Hindu Mythology and otherwise have tried in a similar fashion, to prove to new age readers that their deities were in fact real people; humans, who existed, had their flaws and have only been labeled as Gods over time and space. This idea of Gods as humans in their own times and scientific explanations for the ‘miracles’ in the epics brings young readers closer to the characters in their epics, helps them relate to them and encourages them to stay in touch with their scriptures, even if it is by way of reading fictional novels. Retellings often discuss aspects of the human condition, like good and evil, character follies, the meaning of suffering, human origins, importance of nature and animals, cultural values, and traditions and larger philosophical questions like what constitutes the meaning of life and death, and so on exactly like mythological tales. The only difference is that the execution of each idea in contemporized so that a new age reader can relate to it from his or her own times.

Keywords: Myth, Mythology, Retellings, and Contemporization.

***

Dipanvita Sehgal
Research Scholar, University School of Humanity and Social Sciences,
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi, India

Dr. Naresh K. Vats
Asst. Professor, University School of Humanity and Social Sciences,
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi, India
DEFENDING WOMEN’S RIGHTS TO INHERITANCE UNDER PERSONAL LAWS IN INDIA: A CRITIQUE

DR. AMBILY P

Abstract: This paper is an inquiry upon the fact of disentitlement of property rights of women under certain personal laws derived from religion. It also explores the consequential social subordination enhanced by the unjustified personal laws in India. The focus of research is to explore the rights of women vis-à-vis gender discrimination faced by her generations from time to time. The paper also addresses legislative advancements for the protection of women’s rights.

Keywords: Gender, Personal Laws, Inheritance, Gender Discrimination.

***
Dr. Ambily P
Asst. Professor, National University of Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS), Kochi, HMT Colony P.O, Kalamassery, Ernakulam
THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR PANCHAYATI RAJ ACT AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

ALTAF HUSSAIN

Abstract: This paper examines the impact of the Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj Act on empowerment of rural women in Jammu and Kashmir, the northern most state of India. It is based on content analysis of secondary data collected from relevant research papers, books, news paper articles and website of Jammu & Kashmir Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj. Women cannot be empowered in true sense in male dominated society unless they are provided adequate representation in the political system. Panchayati Raj is the best system for emancipation of women. Adequate participation of rural women ensured by adequate percentage of reservation in Panchayati Raj Institutions is essential for enabling them to influence the decision-making process at gross root level of governance. Integration of adequate strength of women into the basic political system also enables them to contribute effectively and independently in gross root level development process through optimal participation in planning, implementation and evaluation of developmental works. The Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj Act empowers rural women to the extent by providing 33% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions since 2002. However this percentage of reservation is meager as compared to those other states of Indian Union providing guaranteed 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions. Jammu and Kashmir State legislature should take initiative at earliest in this direction so as to bring women reservation percentage for participation in Panchayati Raj Institutions at par with the other states of Union of India to make them realize same level of social status as realized by the rural women of such other Indian states.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Panchayati Raj Act, Jammu and Kashmir.

***

Altas Hussain
P. G. (M. Ed.) Student, Directorate of Distance Education (DDE).
University of Kashmir, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, India
Email: asaltafhussain@gmail.com
EXPLORING VIOLENCE AGAINST 
WOMEN IN ATIQ RAHIMI’S THE PATIENCE STONE

HILAL AHMAD KUMAR

Abstract: The Patience Stone is a novel by a French-Afghan writer and film-maker Atiq Rahimi. It is a daring novel which discusses the survival of women in an orthodox and war-torn country, Afghanistan. The novel is replete with the themes of womanhood, the agonies, and survival of women. Originally written in French, this breakthrough novella highlights the harsh reality of the misery suffered by many Afghan women on a regular basis, notably the various forms of domestic violence that they have to endure in the poverty-stricken, war-torn and staunchly patriarchal environment of their homeland. This is the first novel of its kind which deals with Afghan women in such a way as has never been seen in the history of Afghan literature. Therefore, the paper aims to explore the complex layers of the highly inhuman and deep-rooted forms of the violence perpetrated against women. The analysis of women characters will help in understanding the predicaments, woes, and struggles of Afghan women that they have to undergo on daily basis. The paper shall also attempt to evaluate adverse effects of armed conflict on Afghan women.

Keywords: Afghanistan, Violence, Oppression, Conflict, Survival, Taliban.

***

Hilal Ahmad Kumar
Research Scholar, Department of English,
Central University of Kashmir
Email: kumarhilal19@gmail.com
Abstract: It is believed that with the emergence of postmodernism and deconstructive analysis, ultimacies faced real challenges and were replaced by relative and subjective makeshift tendencies. Alternatives truths began to pop up as they found it farcical to be part of the mainstream. The result is the rise of the fringe groups; historical and contemporary socio-cultural-political picture of humanity in different societies witness such formations. Anjum, a hermaphrodite in The Ministry of Utmost Happiness, the second novel by the Booker Prize winner Arundhati Roy, experiences her entry into an alternative system of truth and in turn forms another alternative group when the former one turns out to be yet another mainstream. It shows how each system creates both truth makers as well as victims. Even in gender, which is a form of truth, it becomes a vulgar reality that a few are destined to walk in the shadow of others; only a couple of them find a way out. Similarly, Tilo, another important female character in the novel explains the birth of alternative truths in the society where the mainstream is so powerful when it is fortified by all the social and political apparatuses. By reflecting contemporary Indian situations, Roy shows the readers how powerful and inevitable are these alternative truths despite their marginality and helplessness to withstand the mainstream. She also portrays the paradoxicality of such fringe truths and their latent potentiality to turn into mainstream in the course of time. However, the suppressive nature of the ‘powerful truths’ obstructs their free functioning when they treat alternatives as challenges and threats to their very existence. Gender studies explore this tendency at large but at times with ambiguities. This seminar paper attempts to have a close look at the formation of mainstream truths such as gender and sexual orientations and the role of the cultural politics in their formulation and sustenance and also the multifaceted aspects of the birth and prolongation of the alternative truths however hard it is, with reference to Roy’s second novel.

***

Dr. Binu George
Asst. Professor, Mount Carmel College of Arts and Science,
Karukadam P. O, Kothamangalam, Ernakulam – 686691
Email: kakanattubinu@gmail.com
A LESBIAN FEMINIST READING OF NTOZAKE SHANGE’S FOR COLORED GIRLS WHO HAVE CONSIDERED SUICIDE/WHEN THE RAINBOW IS ENUF

DR. SRUTHY. B

Abstract: For Colored Girls who Have Considered Suicide/When The Rainbow Is Enuf is a choreopoem which consists of monologues joined by dance, poetry, and music, set in the United States in the second half of the twentieth century by Ntozake Shange, the renowned playwright, performance poet, and novelist of United States of America. “Ntozake” meaning "she who comes with her own things," and "shange" means "who walks like a lion" (Lester, 10). The book consists of twenty poems which weaves stories of love, empowerment, struggle, lost, etc. discusses the alternatives to traditional work roles and argued for self reliance and put their own needs ahead of men's needs for a change. The poetry is shared among seven women who are each associated with a color and a city: the lady in brown (Chicago), yellow (Detroit), purple (Houston), red (Baltimore), green (San Francisco), blue (Manhattan), and Orange (St. Louis).

This paper tries to find out the connectivity of the ideas of Shange, “the rainbow,” and Adrienne Rich; “lesbian existence” and “lesbian continuum,” which also acts as the frame work for the reading. Rich is a proponent of “lesbian feminism,” the outcome of third wave feminism. It emerged in the mid of 20th C at the convergence of women's movement, gay rights movement, and the sexual revolution. The term “lesbian existence” comprises, (Rich, 2017 III part of I chapter) “both the breaking of a taboo and the rejection of a compulsory way of life. It is also a direct or indirect attack on male right of access to women,” (np) and by “lesbian continuum” is “to include a range– through each woman’s life and throughout history –of woman-identified experience; not simply the fact that a woman has had or consciously desired genital sexual experience with another woman” (np). “Rainbow” refers to the variety, depth, and richness to be found within each “colored girl,” whatever troubling circumstances might effect her. This paper is an attempt to widen the mile stone work of Shange on “Black is Beautiful” movement of the 1960s and 1970s to the global level, through the frame work of lesbian feminism. It replaces the term “color” by Shange for “woman” and “rainbow” for “women”

Keywords: Color, Woman, Women, Lesbian Feminism.

***

Dr. Sruthy. B
Assistant Professor, Centre for Languages,
GITAM School of Gandhian Studies,
GITAM University, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
Email: sruthybharathan25@gmail.com
REVOLUTION OF BLACK HISTORY: A STUDY OF MARIE-ELENA JOHN'S UNBURNABLE

SHAMSUL HAQ THOKER

Abstract: *Unburnable* is a debut novel by Marie-Elena John, an Antiguan author, published in 2006. The novel is an interplay between the present and the past, exploring the intersection of history, African mythology and Afro-Caribbean culture. Lillian Baptiste, the central character in the novel, had fled from her native island when she was fourteen years old in order to escape the haunted past. After a long period of time, she returns to her island home of Dominica from Washington, D.C. in search of her past to find herself. Set in contemporary Washington, D.C., and post-World War II Dominica, the novel intermingles Caribbean history, African culture, and African American sensibilities. Therefore, the paper aims to analyse how the novel offers reinterpretation of Black history and the experience of blacks with Caribbean culture and history.

Keywords: History, Blacks, Culture, Caribbean, Interplay, Africa.

***

Shamsul Haq Thoker
Research Scholar, Department of English
Central University of Kashmir
Email: shamsul41@rediffmail.com
Abstract: The status of woman in Islam constitutes no problem. The attitude of the Qur’an and the early Muslims bear witness to the fact that woman is, at least, as vital to life as man himself, and that she is not inferior to him nor is she one of the lower species. Had it not been for the impact of foreign cultures and alien influences, this question would have never arisen among the Muslims. The status of woman was taken for granted to be equal to that of man. It was a matter of course, a matter of fact, and no one, then, considered it as a problem at all.

The status of woman in Islam is something unique, something novel, and something that has no similarity in any other system. If we look to the Eastern Communist world or to the democratic nations, we find that woman is not really in a happy position. Her status is not enviable. She has to work so hard to live, and sometimes she may be doing the same job that a man does but her wage is less than his. She enjoys a kind of liberty which in some cases amounts to libertinism. To get to where she is nowadays, woman struggled hard for decades and centuries. To gain the right of learning and the freedom of work and earning, she had to offer painful sacrifices and give up many of her natural rights. To establish her status as a human being who possesses a soul, she paid heavily. Yet in spite of all these costly sacrifices and painful struggles, she has not acquired what Islam has established by a Divine decree for the Muslim woman.

The rights of woman of modern times were not granted voluntarily or out of kindness to the female. Modern woman reached her present position by force, and not through natural processes or mutual consent or Divine teachings. She had to force her way, and various circumstances came to her aid. Shortage of manpower during wars, pressure of economic needs and requirements of industrial developments forced woman to get out of her home - to work, to learn, to struggle for her livelihood, to appear as an equal to man, to run her race in the course of life side by side with him. She was forced by circumstances and in turn she forced herself through and acquired her new status. Whether all women were pleased with these circumstances being on their side, and whether they are happy and satisfied with the results of this course is a different matter. But the fact remains that whatever rights modern woman enjoys fall short of those of her Muslim counterpart. What Islam has established for woman is that which suits her nature, gives her full security and protects her against disgraceful circumstances and uncertain channels of life. We do not need here to elaborate on the status of modern woman and the risks she runs to make her living or establish herself. We do not even need to explore the miseries and setbacks that encircle her as a result of the so-called rights of woman. Nor do we intend to manipulate the situation of many unhappy homes which break because of the very "freedom" and "rights" of which modern woman is proud. Most women today exercise the right of freedom to go out independently, to work and earn, and to pretend to be equal to man, but this, sadly enough, is at the expense of their families. This is very obvious. What is not known is the status of woman in Islam.

In this paper I would like to present my ideas in three parts
a) Islam and Muslims
b) The misconceptions about position of women in Islam
c) Position and rights as described in religious texts and principles of Islam

I Hope that with this presentation many wrong ideas and misconceptions would be removed.

***

Priya
Research Scholar, Department of English,
Department of Arts for Women, Shuats, Allahabad
Dr. Immanuvel Prem Kumar
Department of Englishs, Department of Arts for Women
Shuats, Allahabad
A STUDY OF STIGMA AND PSYCHIATRY MULTI-DISORDER IN LEPROSY PATIENTS IN THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

LUBNA BHAT, NILOFAR KHAN, NAHID VAIDA, IFFAT HASSAN

Abstract: Stigma, a negative response such as difference in behavior or some obvious visible sign or other subtler negative response to human differences may be a result of some heath condition such as leprosy often called health-related stigma. Stigma experienced by leprosy patients may be subtle such as being questioned, labeled or gossiped then called discrimination or experienced or enacted stigma. The current study determines the association of stigma and psychiatric multi-disorder in 100 leprosy patients living in the State of Jammu and Kashmir by undertaking a comprehensive analysis of various types of psychiatric disorder and stigma conditions through a questionnaire used to assess the psychiatric morbidity and social stigma associated with it designed specifically for the study. It has also been found that percentage of effected patients varied on the basis of type of stigma. As many as 81% of patients were found to have psychiatric co morbidity (out of which 13.58% had no stigma and 86.42% had stigma) and 19% of patients were without psychiatric co morbidity (out of which 21.06% had not stigma and 78.94% had stigma). Beside the type of stigma according to psychiatric co-morbidity, the rate varied among the patients due to asocio environmental conditions. The percentage of patients suffering from psychiatric co morbidity at work places, in family and in society were 21.42%, 10% and 64.29% respectively.

Keywords: Stigma, Co-morbidity, Psychiatry, Leprosy, Discrimination Stigma, Perceived Stigma, Self Stigma.

***

Lubna Bhat
Department of Home Sciences, University of Kashmir, Srinagar
Email: bhat.lubna@gmail.com
Nilofar Khan
Department of Home Sciences, University of Kashmir, Srinagar
Nahid Vaida
Department of Home Sciences, University of Kashmir, Srinagar
Iffat Hassan
Government Medical College, Srinagar
SHARANKUMARLIMBALE’S THE OUTCASTE AKKARMASHI:
AN UNTOLD PLIGHT OF A DALIT SUFFERER

DR. CHARU MEHROTRA

Abstract: In a country like India, caste plays a vital role in the formation of the personality of an individual. Caste factor ensures an individual identity here. A man feels dehumanised in case of his not belonging to any specific caste, If he is an outcaste, he suffers from humiliation, exploitation, suppression, indignity in the hands of upper caste people. In The Out Caste : Akkarmashi, Sharankumar Limblale, the protagonist faces the same atrocity. This book is his autobiography which shows his sufferings and pain. He poignantly postulates further deepening his own agony, saying high-caste people look upon my community as untouchable, while my own community humiliated me, calling me Akkarmashi ..................It is the pain of millions in India. His mother is the keep of a Landlord, belonging to a privileged class and he is not considered as a legal child of his father, having no claim on the property and sir name of his father. He is not even accepted in his own caste. He feels like a fish out of water because man without social identity is just like a rudderless boat. Limbale delineates what it is to be a son of deserted woman, how painful and agonizing is the process of growing up in a society in which sexual exploitation and casteism are the prevalent trends. This autobiography created a new trend in Post- Independence India.

Keywords: Dalit, Akkarmashi, Exploitation, Sufferer, Caste-System, Highclass Society.

***

Dr. Charu Mehrotra
Associate Professor, Department of English, Bareilly College, Bareilly
M.J.P.Rohilkhand University, Bareilly
SHOBHA DE’S COSMOS OF FEMININE CHARACTERS

DR. GUNJAN SAXENA

Abstract: Shobha De, a god gifted writer with unique ability to analyse even the most sensitive and psychological aspects of human life dexterously, comes to the fore in the field of fiction. She delineates the hidden inner cosmos of Indian women through her female characters. She introduces in her works both submissive and rebellious characters with a view to be comprehended their trials and tribulations under the tinge of tradition and hue of modernity. The impact of this alloy provides the vitality and pours the life into the characters to such extent as they seem to walk around us. In her works like Socialite Evenings, Starry Nights, Strange Obsession, Sisters, Sultry Days, such feminine characters are portrayed at realistic foundation. They seem to shutter the good old image of women as an ‘appendage’ or an ‘auxiliary’. It would not be exaggerated to assess that Shobha De entered into literary realm with a whiz bang.

Keywords: cosmos, feminine, novels, Shobha De.

***

Dr. Gunjan Saxena
Asst. Professor (English) Bareilly College, Bareilly
KOTHAS AND THEIR FEMINIST CULTURE UNDER COLONIALISM
IN THE SHADOW OF 1857 MUTINY

DR. SHIRIN ABBAS

Abstract: This paper demystifies the enigmatic lives of the courtesans of Lucknow and sifts the facts from the fiction woven around them. The paper sources secondary data to research the role and hierarchy of the courtesans in the early to mid-19th Century in North India. Few have known the true contribution and status of Courtesans of Avadh, not as the exploited hapless heroine that Hadi Ruswa has painted but as empowered women of substance who had the means and the mite to stoke the First Battle of Indian Independence in 1857. Not many understand how the kothas of yore fell silent as the courtesans fell from grace in the eyes of the British post 1857 for supporting the mutineers and contributing towards the First Battle of Indian Independence. This paper excavates the life and times of these subaltern soldiers, cultural ambassadors and apostles of freedom, sidelined to oblivion from Indian culture, literature and history, despite playing a significant role in fuelling the Freedom Movement of 1857.

Keywords: Courtesans, Kothas of North India, 1857 Mutiny, Women & Gender Studies.

***

Dr. Shirin Abbas
Associate Professor, Symbiosis Centre for Media and Communication,
Symbiosis International University, Symbiosis International University,
SCMC, Old Campus, Off Symbiosis Road, Viman Nagar, Pune
TEACHER’S PERSPECTIVE ON MADRASA EDUCATION FOR GIRLS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WOMEN MADARIS IN ALIGARH

ADEEBA NAZ

Abstract: Islamic Education is not only a full-fledged system of education but a whole way of life. When it comes to education, Islam emphasizes both men and women to acquire knowledge. Education of women in Islam considered highly crucial as women, like men, also have the right to be saved from hellfire by being educated to lead responsible lives. To highlight the importance of Women Education, in the context of the Traditional Muslim Education System, therefore, is the sole objective of this paper. The paper is based on the perspective of teachers on the education of Muslim girls belonging to Madrasa. The purpose is to advance the teacher’s voice and thoughts to the researchers, policymakers and general readers, the role of Islamic Education in the development of women’s personality and wisdom, the challenges faced by girl students of Madrasa in modern society, deciding for career options after completion of Madrasa course. With this, the paper intended to highlight the working and contribution of two prominent Women’s Madaris, towards the fulfillment of educational and societal needs of Muslim women, in Aligarh.

Keywords: Madrasa Education, Women Education, Islamic Education, Perspective of Teachers, Researchers, Policymakers.

***

Adeeba Naz
Junior Research Fellow,
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India
THE CHALLENGES OF INDIAN TRANSLATING LITERATURE

SHAHEEN PARVEEN

Abstract: Translation studies is one of the platforms that has bought and molded the individual world cultures into a single global culture. It is this delicate and sophisticated thread that has transcended the cultural, ethnic, religious, social, regional etc. barriers and tied the colorful and rich world literature under one roof. Gone are the days when Indian English writers were labelled as imitators, Indian writing has reserved a considerable place in the world literature for which the translation work has played a vital role. If we talk about India, which is a multicultural and multilingual land where people follow diverse faiths has been able to present its myths, ethos and cultural diversity to the international audience via translation works. English being a universal language has become one of the reasons for transporting the thoughts to the world. The translation of Indian literature now recognized and acknowledged as Indian English Literature. There are Indian poets who while writing in English directly appropriated themes from the myths and legends that Indian people know from the myths and legends that Indian people know from Vedas, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and other such sources. Not only Indian literature, translation work from other parts of the globe has literally crossed the barriers like the stream of water to become a part and parcel of the world literature and shunning away the problems created by linguistic walls.

Keywords: Barrier, Cultures, Legends, Literature, Myths and Translation.

Shaheen Parveen
Research Scholar, Department of English
Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa (M.P.)
Email: shaheenparveen05@gmail.com
ACID ATTACKS ON WOMEN IN INDIA: AN ESCALATING MALICE

DR. SHIVANI GOSWAMI, GAGAN DEEP KOUR

Abstract: The life of the Indian Woman is always surrounded by assorted number of violence. Acid Attack is one of the most appalling and inexcusable offence inflicted on this fairer sex. The most reprehensible part is that woman suffers this throughout her life for no fault on her part. It could be due to dowry related issues, vindictive and spiteful nature, property dispute, honor killings, spurned lovers etc. The physical, psychological, social and fiscal impact it has on woman is too awful for words. Though in the case of Laxmi v. Union of India((2014) 4 SCC 427) the court has provided some hope and has given certain directions on this staid and somber issue, yet much needs to be done as these cases are mounting and swelling up leaps and bounds. The paper is an attempt to highlight certain facades relating to acid attacks in India and provide certain succors to combat this vicious menace committed on woman in India.

Keywords: Women, Acid Attack, Impact, Succor.

***

Dr. Shivani Goswami
Associate Professor, USLLS, GGS IP University, Dwarka, Delhi
Ms. Gagan Deep Kour
Research Scholar, USLLS, GGS IP University, Dwarka, Delhi
WRITTEN ON THE BODY: THE INTERPLAY OF POWER AND ABUSE IN LATINA NARRATIVES

HIMANSHI CHANDERVANSHI

Abstract: The body is a great cultural signifier, a marker of identity, as well as a site of contestation of power. Abused bodies denote powerlessness and the perpetrators of abuse denote power. To perpetrate abuse on a body is to inflict powerlessness on that body as well as hamper the identity. In the hierarchical power struggle between the sexes, body assumes great significance because it becomes the site where the confrontation and struggle for power takes place: “...the reality is that women’s bodies, ...are vulnerable sites upon which to display the brute force of male rhetorical and physical dominance. ...We can thus view the female body—its conditions and the actions done to it—as the physical form of gendered cultural power plays” (Furman 35-36). In the gendered struggle for power, therefore, body assumes great significance. However, the abuse perpetrated by women on other women's bodies is also important in so far as it is a means to overcome the powerlessness and assume control in a setting which otherwise renders them powerless. The present paper analyses the two Latina narratives, Dreaming in Cuban (1992) by the Cuban-American Cristina García and Geographies of Home (1999) by the Dominican-American Loida Maritza Pérez and brings out the different kinds of abuse perpetrated on women's bodies and the different things they signify. The present paper in the course of discussion argues that the abuse of women's bodies is always aimed at achieving power and control.

Keywords: Body, Abuse, Power, Control, Gender.

***

Himanshi Chandervanshi
Ph.D. Scholar, University of Jammu
SAME -SEX RELATIONSHIPS:
A STUDY OF UNION THROUGH LIFE AFTER DEATH

SHALLY DABRA

Abstract: This research paper aims to analyze how ‘alternative sexuality’ constitutes expressions from margins to periphery. It also tries to develop an historical trajectory where the primary focus is not on the sex but on the love between men and between women. New debates, concerning terminology in India such as gay/bisexual etc. which revolves around same-sex marriage world over, have opened up. This paper also tries to demonstrate that older phenomena, such as weddings as well as joint suicides by female couples, persists and now are noticed, reported and analyzed in great details than before.

Keywords: Alternate Sexuality, Taboo, Fear, Social Stigma, Acceptance, Joint Suicides, Social Pressure, Cross-Sex Studies, Culture of Love, Identity Groups, Same-Sex Relationships, Sexual Abuse.

***

Shally Dabra
Ph.D Research Scholar, Amity University, Noida
REALIZATION OF UNITY IN DIVERSITY: RABINDRANATH TAGORE’S IDEA OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION TO DEVELOP A CREATIVE PERSONALITY

AUDITI PRAMANIK

Abstract: The aim of the present paper is to analyze Tagore’s writings and educational project at Santiniketan to understand his concept of International education to develop a creative personality. This study relies on survey of Tagore’s literature that includes, My Reminiscences (1912), Personality (1917), The Centre of Indian Culture (1919), Creative Unity (1922), The Visva-Bharati Ideal (1923), The Co-Operative Principle (1963), and The Religion of Man (1930) and his educational ideas as practiced in Santiniketan. In Santiniketan, Tagore emphasizes the harmonious relationship of students with nature and freedom in their thoughts and actions. He believed that the children must undergo free, universal and open-ended educational system, which leads them to know the Self in relation to the world and the universe. He postulates that unity and creativity are linked and are co-created. Unity works through both commonalities and diversities. Individuals are exposed to the extremely diverse world of language; artifacts, experiences, etc. and they survive by establishing harmony between these opposing tendencies. The struggle to experience ‘harmony in diversity’ both at cognitive, emotional and social levels broadens the imaginative world and produces the second and more abstract level of diversity in their thoughts and actions. This creates higher order mental functioning that leads to the experience of unity in diversity. It is this joy of Unity that seeks expression through actions and becomes creative. In other words, the accomplishment of creativity generates joy, which further enhances creative thinking by increasing flexibility and breadth of imagination. The dogma of present Indian education system, which ruined novel thinking, and restricts free movement, Tagore’s vision of creativity and its implication, in reality, open up a new doctrine both in the field of psychology and education.

***

Auditi Pramanik
Jawaharlal Nehru University
Email: auditipramanik.jnu@gmail.com
‘FREEDOM OF MIND’ AND CREATIVITY:
ANALYSIS OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE’S WRITINGS AND EDUCATIONAL PROJECT AT SANTINIKETAN

AUDITI PRAMANIK

Abstract: In Rabindranath Tagore’s concept, through education human being gets the knowledge, which leads them to know the Self in relation to the universe and thus, establishes the harmony with his surroundings. This knowledge is regarded as an endeavor towards the achievement of ‘freedom of mind’. And the complete freedom or liberation is nothing but the ultimate fearlessness which aspires the development of harmonious personality. Tagore postulated that the child must undergo a free, universal and open-ended knowledge system which enforces a joyous experience of the development of the harmonious personality. He wanted his students to have as many opportunities as possible to discover their Self. Tagore further believed that the very act of creation is ‘freedom’, for it allows human beings to discover their full potential. People tend to go with the mass and thus often comply with imitative behavior. Eventuality individual lacks originality and newness. Freedom means the agility of a person to go beyond the boundaries of conventionality. According to him this knowledge develops intellect as well as provokes original idea which ultimately gives the individual a sense of freedom. This freedom includes Freedom of power in language, freedom of knowledge and imagination, freedom to sense the world, and freedom to express. Moreover, knowledge manifests wholesome freedom, which is the ‘freedom of mind’.

***

Auditi Pramanik
Jawaharlal Nehru University
Email: auditipramanik.jnu@gmail.com
EXPLORING NAWAB-KHANKHANA-CHARITAM OF RUDRAKAVI: AN INTERFACE BETWEEN THE SANSKRIT AND PERSIANATE MILIEU

SANSKRITI HUCKOO

Abstract: The paper explores through Rudrakavi’s Champu Kavya Nawab-Khankhana Charitam to understand the kind of relationship that existed between the Bagula king Pratap Shah and Mughal General Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan. The reading of this source will also help us to understand the extent of patronage given by Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan to Sanskrit. The exploration aims to highlight how a piece of literature played a decisive role in the political encounter between the imperial Mughals and the lesser known Bagulas at a point when Mughal Emperor Jahangir was attempting to seize the kingdom of Baglan. It thus brings to fore the multifaceted significance of a Sanskrit Kavya from a small kingdom. It had the enriching features of literature and the power to communicate its concern on legitimacy and political thought to the Mughal court. Rudrakavi’s Nawab-Khankhana Charitam showcases an interface between Sanskrit and the Persianate milieu. Such an activity can be seen outside the Persianate sphere making us reflect upon the role of non-Persian literature in the Mughal Political Culture.

Keywords: Petition, Interface, Legitimacy, Bagula, Sanskrit.

***

Sanskriti Huckoo
Ph.d Scholar G. D Goenka University, Haryana, India
LET'S TALK ABOUT ‘WINGS’ OVER ‘STRINGS’

HIMANSHI SHINDE

Abstract:

“She wanted to Fly like a Bird
They wanted her to Fly like a Kite
She chose her Wings over their Strings...!!”

Yes...she has started dreaming, thinking, talking and choosing. She has stopped pleasing, has learned to say no, evaluate her self-worth and take her own decisions. She is learning, working, earning and has a room of her own. She has started achieving, celebrating, partying and spending her own money. She has learned to refuse to change her name and has earned her own identity. Yes...her very own 'IDENTITY'. She is no more confined to only fulfilling the duties of the titles such as that of a daughter, a sister, a wife and a mother but has also learned to be a friend, a colleague, a companion, and a boss. She is no more an anonymous woman who used pseudonyms while penning down her thoughts. She is Virginia Woolf to opine “A woman must have money and a room of her own if she is to write a fiction”. She is Kamala Das who unapologetically writes her mind and states “If wrappings of cloth can impart respectability, the most respectable persons are the Egyptian mummies, all wrapped in layers and layers of gauze” She is Helen Cixous who confronts “We must kill the false woman who is preventing the live one from breathing.” She is Gloria Steinem who boldly propounds “We have become the men who we wanted to marry” She is a woman of twenty first century and she is gradually stepping out of the boundaries that are being set by the patriarchal society and heading towards progress every day.

There is no denying in the fact that these advancements and improvement in the condition of the women have emerged after a lot of struggle that they have faced and many battles that they have fought. Looking only from the optimistic lens and throwing light on the progress that women have made through various revolutionary movements in past few centuries, the paper aims to accentuate the evolution of the independent woman who came, who saw, who conquered and earned her own identity. She is the woman of the present era, progressing in all shades and colors.

Keywords: Identity, 'Progressing In All Shades and Colors', Self-Worth, 'She Is No More an Anonymous Woman Who Used Pseudonyms'.

***

Himanshi Shinde
Former PGT English (HOD) Army Public School, Bhopal (India)
GAIL HIGHTOWER VS MISS REBA RIVERS:
TWO GENDERS OF AMERICAN SOCIAL CONCERN

DR. VIBHA MANOJ SHARMA

Abstract: Two genders on American social concern are active in the name of Gail Hightower, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, an authority, and Miss Reba Rivers, a Memphis Brothel Keeper of lower strata, respectively; and that, too, in so called patriarchal system of the American society, in William Faulkner’s (1897-1962) fiction, LIGHT IN AUGUST (1932). With the mentioning of their work and status, an emergent combo of +ve and –ve effects imprints on the mind of the reader, as that used to be produced on their socially concerned sectors, respectively, in the fiction. As far as patriarchal factor works in Yoknapatawpha, Miss Reba is not shown any lessen authority as her gender is concerned in comparison to Reverend Gail Hightower. His gender is not supporting him to develop ‘Christian Faith’ as Dilsey in The Sound and Fury (1926) owned; neither he could think like Addie’s belief in As I Lay Dying (1930) of her resurrection by her son, Jewel—from a priest, Reverend Whitfield, whence his own wife needed solace; and again, nor he could believe like Nancy Mannigoe in (Sanctuary (1931) and Requiem for a Nun (1951) after the suicide of his wife, Mrs. Gail Hightower, in the brothel of Reba. Although, the two genders in the article are depicted as contrary and seemed confronting each other on social issues, yet shown very important for social causes and effects. The gender study reads both the characters, in their specific roles and duties, in American patriarchy as success and failure, and their moral, amoral actions assesses in American social concern and with the single connecting thread of Mrs. High Tower, to add for betterment of the community and the American society on the whole. Here, shattering American dream of modernism tried to be protected through Miss Reba.

Keywords: Faulkner, Gender Study, American Home And Society, Gail VS Reba, American Sociological Factors.

***
Dr. Vibha Manoj Sharma
Assistant Professor in English
Swami Shraddhanand College, University of Delhi, Delhi, India
NAYANTARA SAHGAL’S “A SITUATION IN NEW DELHI”: AN INSIGHTFUL NARRATIVE ON WOMAN LIBERATION

DR. BHUMIKA KHATRI (CHOPRA)

Abstract: Nayantara Sahgal, a leading writer with national consciousness, makes gender issues central to her writings. Born and brought up into India’s premier political family in which female children did not feel the pressures of being female, Sahgal subordinates the woman question to the national question in her narrative. The present work endeavors at exploring the gender issues in Nayantara Sahgal’s novel “A Situation in New Delhi”. The emphasis is laid on how in the male dominated society a woman struggles to find her individual existence. The literate and educated women became aware of unjustifiable ill-treatment and made efforts for reviving their lost pride. Their war is against the violence, not an obvious physical violence, but an invisible and the more subtle form of violence.

Keywords: A Situation in Delhi, Feminism, Gender issues, Nayantara Sahgal.

***

Dr. Bhumika Khatri (Chopra)
Assistant Professor, Govt. College of Engineering & Technology,
UCET, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India-334004
A STUDY ON THE MEDIA LITERATE STATE OF THE YOUTHS OF MANIPUR

DR RK LILAPATI DEVI

Abstract: This scholarly undertaking aims to bring light the state of affairs of people’s media competency in terms of hands on practical, criticism and consumption of media text—cognition, emotion, aesthetics, ideological and philosophical. The knowledge structures; media effects, media content, media industries, real world and the self are explored using a varied questions. One thousand and five hundred youths are surveyed from various districts of Manipur. The evaluation continuum is divided into categories viz. Very Highly media literate, Highly media literate, moderately media literate, lowly media literate and very lowly media literate. Based on the evaluations of around forty questions on these youths, we come to the conclusion that Males are highly media literate, females and other genders are moderately media literate.

Keywords: Media Aesthetics, Media Competency, Media Cognition, Media Criticism.

***

Dr RK Lilapati Devi
Asst. Professor, Dept. of Mass Communication,
Manipur University, Jaipur
UNLOCKING THE ‘OTHER’ NARRATIVE: POLITICS OF RACE, CLASS AND MASS INCARCERATION IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICA

SHAWETA NANDA

Abstract: “50 percent drop out, rest of ’em in prison”---- Bill Cosby
What! Is Jussie Smollett not going to get into trouble for reporting a fake crime, what is he a white woman!--Amber Ruffin on “Amber Say What”
“We have gone from plantations to penitentiaries….They have tried to create a criminal justice system that particularly targets our young black men”---Rev Al Sharpton
I begin this paper with statements by two contemporary black artists who make statements, though in separate registers- condescending and satirical vice versa, and the third one by a Civil Rights activist on the issue of blacks and imprisonment to underscore how the issue of blacks, crime and imprisonment has a long history. Unfortunately, this troubled past is mired with stereotypes and misconceptions that have been normalized and naturalized by the dominant white capitalist patriarchal American discourse. Katheryn Russell in The Color of Crime makes one sensitive as to how crime is not viewed in neutral unbiased terms but has strong color connotations. Russell argues that unlike Blacks, Latinos and Asians, “Whites as a group have managed to escape being associated with crime…Phrases such as “White crime and White on White crime are not part of” American “public lexicon on crime” (Russel xiv). However, “the media image of Blackness is primarily depicted through images of Black men” and these “images are mostly ones of deviance” (1). She also asserts that “the link between blackness and criminality is routinized by terms such as “Black on Black crime” and “Black Crime” (xiii). Thus, I begin by highlighting racial stereotypes and misconceptions that are popularized in order to color blacks as criminals and then justify their incarceration.
This paper, like Michelle Alexander’s book, The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Color Blindness, is an attempt to underscore, understand, engage with and critique these horrific numbers that spell out mass incarceration. Using Angela Davis’s work the paper also engages with the issue of gender in analyzing how this mass incarceration affects the lives of black women both inside and outside prison. These numbers reflect an increased focus on surveillance, racialized social control and “legally punitive measures” in America. This, Marc Hill contends, depicts that they have “entered a moment in which imprisonment has become our default response to social problems” so the current moment has been “aptly called the age of incarceration” (i). The paper seeks to explore the manner in which racism is manifested and race is managed in newer ways deploying a discourse that uses the narrative of color blindness and post-racial American worldview. The paper traces the development of the discourse around race, class, gender, crime, justice, and political and economic underpinnings of mass incarcerations in contemporary American society.

***
Shaweta Nanda
PhD Student, Delhi University, Delhi
UNDERSTANDING OF CENTRE – STATE RELATIONS: A PERSPECTIVE FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND THE PRESENT REALITY

DR. SALU DSOUZA

Abstract: The USA is the best example for federal system of government; where else the United Kingdom has unitary system of government. India follows a quasi-federal structure, where central government gets more power than the state governments. However, in India, it is interesting to see three lists, namely, Central list, State list and the Concurrent list in which legislative subjects are mentioned. Based on this structure, Indian political system has been functioning since independence. The Congress political party has ruled over India both at central and state levels for decades. As dissidence emerged in 1970s, Congress lost its control over the party that eventually gave rise to opposition parties. The parties formed their own governments at central and state levels. The big Banyan tree, as it was once called, the congress party gradually lost its hold over the states and at the central level, there by other political parties who were victories formed the government and forced the Grand Old Party, the Congress, to sit in the opposition. Whichever political party formed the government at New Delhi, it started to utilize the services of the state governors to topple the governments that were of different political parties. Thus, the tussle between centre and states resulted in the deterioration of centre-state relations. The relations were largely functional on three aspects. Legislative, Administrative, and Financial. The part XI of Indian constitution with various articles speaks of centre-state relations. My research paper looks at how we can understand centre – state relations in the present political scenario and the constitutional provisions that are available for the smooth functioning of centre and the states irrespective of which political party forms the government at centre and at state level. The paper also tries to elaborate with evidences how central government can remove the state governments through various means especially by asking a report from the state governor.

Keywords: Centre, State, Relations, Governor, Opposition, Party, Politics.

***

Dr. Salu Dsouza
Assistant Professor in Political Science, Symbiosis Law School, Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Wathoda, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India Email:saludsouza@yahoo.com
Abstract: The paper attempts to explore the cultural identity issues in Kazuo Ishiguro’s novel *A Pale View of Hills*. Born in Japan, raised in Britain from the age of five, Ishiguro’s non-membership to a certain cultural and literary tradition and his bilingual international background stresses the potential of multiple identities, thus highlighting the problematic issue of cultural identity. The cultural identity in the novel is highlighted through the issues of homelessness, the suspension between residual tradition and uncertain change, shifting values and customs, identity and existential crisis. Set against the backdrop of World War Second, the novel plausibly represents a protagonist with an inability to develop a coherent sense of identity. Etsuko, the main character has no clear sense of identification with her cultural and geographical origins (Japan), and her identification with the newly adopted country (England) is equally superficial. The non-European origin and heritage of Etsuko, her migration from Japan to England a country with different language and socio-cultural lifestyle, the repetitive sense of acculturation are the keys to her pervasive sense of homelessness. The issue of cultural identity is also highlighted in the novel through another character Keiko who finds her new home too alienating. She experiences multiple disruptions of cultural ideologies to the extent that she commits suicide. The main concern of the paper thus shall be an examination of the theme of cultural identity through the miserable experiences of two main characters of the novel—Etsuko and Keiko.

Keywords: Migration, Identity, Alienation, Multicultural Identity.

***

Summi Jan
Research Scholar, Department of English
Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar
Email: summijan9999@gmail.com
Abstract: The notion of ‘subject’ is not new in the history of thought since it has always been present in different garbs in the history of ideas. Yet, it would not be wrong if we remark that it has come more into light since Foucault has emphasized, reformulated, and differently treated the notion. Foucault in his writings aims to develop such an account of human ‘subject’ who is in the possession of such freedom that is akin to power relations and beyond the web of discursive practices. Foucauldian ‘subject’ possesses an ontological freedom which makes way through the very system of power relations. Julia Kristiva, a renowned name in French feminism also investigates into the Cartesian subject with a view to explore the constitution of non-cartesian subject. Despite Kristiva’s displeasure of branding herself a ‘post-modernist’, her position regarding the treatment of Cartesian ‘subject’ amply shows the common post-modern element. This paper efforts to explore the understanding of ‘subject’ in the thought of Michel Foucault and in the thought of Julia Kristiva and how these two key thinkers converge in their ideas.

Saba Parveen
Research Scholar, University of Delhi,
Assistant Professor, DU
Email: parveensaba747@gmail.com
TRACING THE CHAINS OF CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS SUPPRESSION IN ISMAT CHUGHTAI'S A LIFE IN WORDS: MEMOIRS

DIKSHA BHAGAT

Abstract: Women as ‘other’ are always given secondary status in patriarchal society: “. . . their chattel status continues in their loss of name, their obligation to adopt husband’s domicile, and the general legal assumption that marriage involves an exchange of female’s domestic service and (sexual) consortium in return for financial support” (Millet 34-35). There are many factors responsible for the subjugated status of women, prominent among them being religion and culture. Both religion and culture are the basis for the formation of identity of a person. However, both these factors are further propagated by patriarchy, which creates ‘standards’ of a society favourable for men thereby marginalising women. Patriarchal culture and religious scriptures moulded by patriarchy give rise to a socio-cultural environment that checks the growth and development of women: “In the traditional culture women are silent, but the culture is not silent about women. On the contrary, it is quite vocal as myth, ritual, religious text, and aphoristic male wisdom” (Afkhami). Thus, religion and culture form shackles to hold the freedom of women, confining them to the gender roles developed by patriarchy which ensures male well-being. Similarly, religion motivated by patriarchal culture is used as a tool to justify Muslim women’s subordinate position in the society. Thus, the Qur’an is used as a weapon to justify the injustice and discrimination faced by Muslim women.

This paper attempts to unfold the various cultural and religious patterns of subjugation depicted by Ismat Chughtai in her autobiography A Life in Words: Memoirs. Besides, the paper also highlights the similar patterns of subjugation, which continue generation after generation, thereby making the position of Muslim women vulnerable and inferior.

Keywords: Culture, Religion, Identity, Muslim Women, Islamic Feminism.

***

Diksha Bhagat
PhD Research Scholar, Department of English, University of Jammu
Email: dbhardwaj07@gmail.com
Abstract: Though Diaspora literature has been part of English literature, it is actually a part of Anthropological History. It pertains basically to the Jews who dispersed throughout the world after Moses led their exodus from Egypt. There are two kinds of people who fall under the Diaspora. First are those members of a mass of the population who were forced to leave their native countries in batches, groups, and crowds to various other countries as refugees and who are hated by native populations of host countries and have become stateless like the Islamic refugees from Syria or the Islamic Rohingya refugees from Myanmar. Second are those who, after experiencing subjugation for an extended period ranging decades to a couple of centuries, get deliverance and spread in many countries of the world in search of a better and happier life with dignity and stability. The temporal causation of Diaspora is linear. Holocaust → Exodus → Diaspora → Reuniting at the promised land. The order is Subjugation → Slavery → Massacre → Mass hysteria filled with a feeling of escape → Exodus → Diaspora. Those who escaped unemployment, poverty, superstition and, the filth of their own third world country never feel any loss. Sir V.S. Naipaul (Nobel Prize winner in English Literature 2001) himself never felt any loss for his ancestors alienating from India nor does Kiran Desai (Man Booker Prize 2006) feels any loss. The feeling of loss is a myth. On the contrary, those writers and other successful men and women who left India sigh relief that once for all they have migrated from India, where filth, poverty unemployment, corruption, and maladministration prevails. This paper tries to show how V.S. Naipaul falls under the second category of diasporia.

Keywords: Diaspora, Escape, Exodus, Feeling of Loss, Promised Land.

***

Shipra Raghuvanshi
D.Phil Scholar, Dept of English & MEL, University of Allahabad
CULTURAL IDENTITY AND GENDER IDENTITY: THEIR INTERRELATEDNESS, AND INFLUENCE OF CULTURAL IDENTITY ON GENDER IDENTITY

KANISHKA SINGH

Abstract: Cultural Identity and Gender Identity are two different terms related to each other and have massive influence on each other. Cultural Identity is perhaps the most important part of one’s existence. It is a sense of belonging. One cannot feel himself/herself alienated from the group, society and the country in which he/she lives. Our Cultural Identity represents us on a global platform. It connects people of different groups who are culturally identical or have same upbringing. Hence, we can say that Cultural Identity is a somewhere a broader idea than Gender Identity. Gender Identity connects those people who physically, mentally and emotionally associate themselves with any gender particularly. Gender Identity is the personal sense of one’s own gender. Gender can differ from the assigned sex of that person at birth. Every society has a set of his own gender categories that helps in the formation of one’s social identity and upbringing. Sex is based upon the genes, hormones and genital person is born with, but gender is decided by the idea of how one should look and behave according to the sex. Gender Identity is how you feel inside. This paper discusses the effects of culture on gender and to which extent Cultural Identity is interrelated to Gender Identity.

Keywords: Cultural Identity, Ethnicity, Gender Identity, Heterogeneous Society.

***

Kanishka Singh
University of Allahabad, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, India
CHALLENGES & PROSPECTS: EXPERIENCES OF THE MINORITY WOMEN OF WEST BENGAL

DR. KARABI MITRA

Abstract: West Bengal faces various problems due to its geographical location. Though there are many positive factors like bounty of agricultural production, availability of water, minerals, natural resources yet man-made problems namely environmental pollution, migration, cross-border anti-social activities are some of the challenges confronting the state. Historically the state inherits the brunt of Partition which still now affects some sectors. Assurance of a healthy livelihood to millions of people presents a constant challenge since Independence. Influx of the refugees, violence, deterioration of law and order, impending poverty and lack of food are some of the serious problems which were managed with great difficulty. At present many sectors are settled yet the development of the rural women especially the minority women living beyond poverty-line presents an area of discussion. The objective of the study is to focus on the challenges faced by the minority women and the prospects of their better livelihood. Historical Methodology is applied while field surveys were of great help. Several Reports, Newspapers, Secondary writings are explored in order to have a clear picture.

Keywords: Empowerment, Literacy, Marriage, Minority Women, Skill-Development.

***

Dr. Karabi Mitra
Associate Professor, Dept. of History,
B.K. Girls’ College (Affiliated To Calcutta University)
Howrah, West Bengal, India
WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP:
STRESS MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES TO WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN INDIA

DR. SONY KULSHRESTHA

Abstract: Today’s global economic development has brought many changes in the lives of human beings especially for women. The women in today’s time have broken away from the beaten track and are exploring new vistas of economic participation as entrepreneurs. They at times get largely discouraged by their own family members and peers who cannot see a women’s worth. In the last few decades there have been many extensive kinds of literature on working style of women entrepreneurs and evidences of problems and obstacles encountered by them in fulfilling their dreams. The present study is designed to find out the issues and challenges met by women entrepreneurs’ utmost on daily basis and the ways to encourage them to achieve their target/goal and the spirit of social welfare among the society.

Methodology: Secondary Resources Like Websites, Magazines, Books and Other Sources Used for Reviewing The Literature.

Keywords: Stress, Entrepreneur, Coping Behaviour, Role Struggle, Work-Family Balance.

***
Dr. Sony Kulshrestha
Associate Professor, School of Law, Manipal University, Jaipur
THE ULTIMATE NEXUS: HUMAN RIGHTS AND TECHNOLOGY

ADITYA PILLAI, PRATEEK GIRI GOSWAMI

Abstract: Developing useful policy responses to conflict and human rights requires an understanding of conflict dynamics and conflict resolution as well as international human rights and humanitarian law. This paper will focus on the key issues and concepts in the complex relationship between war, environment, medical field and HIV victims in the context of human rights, and will highlight the varying ways that human rights violations and conflict they interact. It highlights the interdisciplinary nature of conflict and human rights. It will also talk about the importance of human rights and how to empower oneself towards human rights and rule of law in order to develop the many skills and attitude that will help in empowering equality, dignity and respect in the society. This will also emphasize on the right to benefit from advances in science and technology and the necessary to circumvent from potential of human right abuse in the name of scientific advancements. The paper provides an overview of the current state of Human rights in India and its comparison with other countries and all the problems and issues relating to it. This research work aims to give a clear understanding about the reality and its regulation. An effort is made to conclude with the suggestions and the measures that can be taken by individuals as well as by the government to help in Human rights regulation.

Keywords: Human Rights, Regulation, War, Environment, Medical Aspect, HIV Victims.

***

Aditya Pillai
Student, B.B.A.L.L.B (HONS), Jagran Lakecity University,
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

Prateek Giri Goswami
Student, B.B.A.L.L.B (HONS), Jagran Lakecity University,
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
ANALYSING TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION LOSSES AND AGGREGATE TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL LOSSES IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

SUNITA KUMARI

Abstract: In India, State Power Utilities are in existence for the last five decades. Over the period of time, these State Power Utilities have become unviable and unprofitable due to heavy liabilities and accumulated losses. It has been observed that India’s power distribution segment is suffering from two types of losses, that is, Transmission and Distribution Losses (T&D) and Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses (AT&C). In India, today most of the State Power Utilities are suffering from T&D as well as AT&C losses. T&D losses give an approximate value of losses suffered by State Power Utilities but AT&C losses give the accurate data of losses suffered by State Power Utilities. In this paper, data has been collected from secondary sources e.g., Central Electricity Authority Annual Reports, Digest of Statistics J&K Govt., Ministry of Power, and reports on the performance of State Electricity Board by Power Finance Co. Ltd. In this paper, an attempt has been made to compare T&D losses and AT&C losses of J&K with other states in India as well as with average T&D losses and AT&C in India. Further, a comparison has been made between T&D and AT&C in India with some other countries of the world. It has been inferred that high T&D losses and AT&C losses are the important factors for heavy losses suffered by State Power Utilities in Jammu and Kashmir.

Keywords: Aggregate Technical And Commercial Losses, Jammu And Kashmir, State Power Utilities, Transmission And Distribution Losses.

***

Sunita Kumari
Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Economics,
University of Jammu
THE STATE OF CHENANI: A STUDY OF ITS EMERGENCE

UDEY VEER ANTHAL

Abstract: The state of Chenani belonged to 22 hill states of the Jammu and Himachal region practicing fragmented political system during the medieval period. That it was an important state is proved by the fact that Chenani is mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari by Abu-l-Fazl as well as in travel records of many foreign travelers such as G.T.Vigne and George Forster. Yet not much is known about how the state of Chenani was formed and who its early rulers were. This paper is an attempt to trace the circumstances under which the state of Chenani was formed and who were the early rulers of the state. Further, an attempt has also been made to define the boundaries of the state during the medieval period. The sources consulted for the study include secondary sources such as biographies, travel accounts of the travelers and other sources on Jammu history as well as primary sources including oral traditions and unpublished work by the members of the royal family.

Keywords: Anthal, Chandel, Chenani, History, Jammu, Medieval Jammu.

***

Udey Veer Anthal
M.Phil History, University of Jammu
HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA: PREVALENT SET-UP & PROPOSED CHANGES WITH REFERENCE TO DRAFT NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2019

JAYANT SANYAL

Abstract: Higher Education in India has been under the scanner so to say for a long time, but more so since the last decade of the 21st century simply because it is being considered as a crucial element in developing and enhancing the quality of labour which in turn is one of the key factors in contributing to India’s ability to stay globally competitive in the field of international business, trade and investment. The Draft National Education Policy 2019 has come up with some important proposed changes that if implemented could change the higher education landscape of this country and help in greater internationalisation of higher education in India, apart from developing quality of labour to enable India compete globally as far international business is concerned. This paper attempts to gauge the prevailing status of higher education in India at both the undergraduate and post graduate level and tries to look at the enrolment scenario in terms of gross enrolment, courses opted, number of universities, number and density of colleges, teacher pupil ratio, foreign students intake as some of the important indicators. This paper, then attempts to identify the key proposed changes in Higher Education in India and makes a conscious attempt to analyse the likely impact of such proposed changes on the Higher Education System in India. The research methodology that has been adopted for the achievement of the objectives of this paper is qualitative with collection and analysis of secondary data being used for this purpose. Absence of use of qualitative research techniques like discussion with industry experts, focus group research involving faculty/students, may serve as limitation of this paper. This paper might encourage further exploratory/conclusive research to not only gain insights but also to gauge the likely impact of proposed changes in higher education system in India.

Keywords: Higher Education, Draft National Education Policy, Proposed Changes, Student Enrolment, India.

***

Jayant Sanyal
Assistant Professor, BCIPS Dwarka, New Delhi
Email: jayant@bcips.ac.in, jahanpanah.alamgir007@gmail.com
MARRYING ANITA: AN IRONICAL TALE
ABOUT STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA

DR. AEDA ABIDI

Abstract: The present study aims to showcase the problems faced by women in the Modern Indian society with reference to the novel Marrying Anita: A Quest for Love in New India. Women are contributing generously to the progress and growth of Indian Society. Yet in present Indian milieu women face kyriarchal oppression. Though, in the Indian patriarchal society we find educated and financially independent women yet they are subjugated by their male counterparts. In matrimonial alliance too women have to play subordinate to their husbands. Though women are contributing to society at large still they do not get their due. A bitter truth is that fiercely independent women are a good company for modern outgoing men. It’s ok to sit in a bar and drink with modern women. But it is difficult for these so called modern women to find a suitable match. Marrying Anita is a beautifully frank tale of an honest untenable quest of finding the perfect match. The novel is a subtle account of inequality between men and women in the Indian society.

Keywords: Anita, Marriage, Kyriarchal Oppression, Ironical, Marriage.

***

Dr. Aeda Abidi
Asisstant Professor, Inderprastha Engineering College(IPEC), Ghaziabad
REPRODUCTIVE AUTONOMY OF WOMEN TO TERMINATE HER PREGNANCY IN INDIA: A MYTHICAL REALITY

DR. NEELU MEHRA, ADITI SINGH

Abstract: India has been a pioneer in recognising the reproductive autonomy of women to terminate her pregnancy. But it has only remained in statutory books. The actual practice and at times the judicial approach have proven the contrary. Even though it has also been recognised as her inherent right to privacy. This paper attempts to prove the above claim and the repercussion of the same and the miscarriage of justice being caused because of lack of uniformity and ambiguity in law. Also, attempted to prove that it is imperative to provide the absolute right of terminating the pregnancy in the hands of a women rather than a medical professional in order to meet the ideals of right to privacy.

Keywords: Privacy, Abortion, Women's Right, Law.

***

Dr. Neelu Mehra
Asst. Prof, USLLS, GGSIPU, Dwarka, Delhi
Aditi Singh
Phd. Scholar, USLLS, GGSIPU, Dwarka, Delhi
IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION AND CULTURAL COLLISION:
A DIASPORIC NEGOTIATIONS IN JHUMPA LAHIRI'S THE NAMESAKE

DR. ARUN DEV PAREEK

Abstract: Identity construction and cultural collision are common features in diasporic writings. The culturally displaced immigrants often find themselves placed between two worlds, i.e. the country of origin and the country of their stay. The characters of the diasporic novels too grow up in these two worlds simultaneously. Being a second-generation diasporic writer, Jhumpa Lahiri keenly presents the true picture through her characters who dwell between the ‘mother’ and the ‘other’ country, negotiating their identity construction and cultural values. The sense of exile and the struggle for identity are the distinctive features of Lahiri’s work. In her novel, The Namesake, the characters struggle in exile, and cope up with the feeling of nostalgia and belongingness. Her characters experience the pain of diasporic assimilation. Gogol, Ashoke and Ashima’s sense of belonging matters much in the creation of their sense of identity in the new world. Gogol’s tri-cultural collision in America, shows the subtle tension of dislocation, where he cannot fully locate himself to any of the place or culture.

Keywords: Identity, Culture, Dislocation, Struggle, Diasporic Assimilation.

***

Dr. Arun Dev Pareek
Assistant Professor, Manipal University Jaipur, Jaipur, Rajasthan
JUDICIAL APPROACH TOWARDS WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA

DR. SONU AGARWAL

Abstract: The subject of women empowerment has become a burning issue throughout the world including India since last few decades. All countries and agencies of international organizations especially United Nations have emphasized that gender issue is to be given utmost priority. Inequalities between men and women and discrimination against women have been age-old issues all over the world. Therefore, women's quest for equality with man is a universal phenomenon. Today, almost everywhere, including India, more women are working, though their share is still very low. Indian laws and judiciary have been very sensitive to women and women related issues. The Judiciary of India has shown great interest in discharging cases concerning women. The Apex Court of the country took special interest in discharging its legal and constitutional obligations and safeguarding the interests of women in changing situation and societal demands. At one time it was thought that the role of judiciary is only to interpret the laws and the regulations and provide judgements exclusively from the legal point of view. This perspective has undergone a sea change in the recent times. Responding to the role expectations, the supreme court has given both a technical and expansive interpretation of the fundamental rights, and has issued various directions and guidelines to uphold human dignity and human rights of the people of India and more so of the weaker sections such as women, children, and etc. The chapter focuses on the role and approach of Indian Judiciary towards developing women empowerment in India.

Keywords: Women, Discrimination, Judiciary, Human Dignity, Fundamental Rights, Gender.

***

Dr. Sonu Agarwal
Associate Professor, Department of Law,
Manipal University, Jaipur
Email: sonu.agarwal@jaipur.manipal.edu
AN EVALUATION OF MEDIA LITERACY AMONG COLLEGE DALIT GIRL STUDENTS: A STUDY OF GADAG DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA

SUVARNA S KAMBI, PROF. ONKARGOUDA KAKADE

Abstract: Media is the mirror of society and media reports are reflection of happenings in the society. Media has immense power to influence the masses and communication and IT revolution has further increased its importance. The role of media has become very important in shaping present days society. Media is the part of the life, all around, from the shows one watches on television, music on the radio, the books, magazines and newspapers. It educates people about the current issues and influences the public opinion. The common people rely on media to know about happenings in the society. Media is often considered as the 4th pillar of the society and democratic medium of information. The role of media in disseminating information has become increasingly more important nowadays. Media are used in everyday activities, whether at home or in the office for entertainment and leisure, education and many other purposes. Media can be used as a tool to empower human beings. However, there is a need for women to be media literate before media can be used to empower them. Media literacy is defined as the ability to access, analyze, evaluate and communicate messages in a wide variety of forms. The purpose of this study is to know the media awareness and media literacy among college dalit girl students and to know the media literacy among dalit girl students. The study will be conducted in two Government PUC Colleges and two Government Degree colleges of Gadag District of Karnataka State. For this study survey method will be applied and 50 respondents will be selected from each College, total 200 dalit girl students were selected. The primary data is collected through questionnaire.

Keyword: Women, Dalit, Media Literacy.

***

Suvarna S Kambi
ICSSR Doctoral Fellow, Dept of Journalism and Mass Communication,
Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura, Karnataka
Email: suvarnakambio07@gmail.com

Prof. Onkargouda Kakade
Professor and Chairperson, Dept of Journalism and Mass Communication,
Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura - 586108, Karnataka State
Email: onkarkakade@gmail.com
NIRBHAYA ACT AND IMPLEMENTATION IN INDIA

L. ANIL PREM KUMAR

Abstract: In the history of human civilization man civilized himself by establishing the institution of family and progressive economy. In this regard woman was considered as weak so she was provided some special duties and was safe guarded by the society. In relation to this woman was exploited in all aspects. In the same way the case of “Nirbhaya” is also an example to be abused and dishonored woman. Nirbhaya’s rape case is fundamentally against to the spirit of the Indian Constitution. Indeed she was deprived the fundamental “Right of freedom to Live”. After this event a new law was made to safe guard the woman rights. However even after the implementation of the law it could not be put into practice due to the context of Indian Society. Indeed many grave events are occurred in our society even after the execution of the law. Indeed the parallel events are noticed in the western world but the serious punishments are given to the convicts. So this condition resists the offenders to reduce the crime rate. In the same way the Indian population has to be taught the sensitization of women and the “Nirbhaya Act” rules have to be aware especially to the youngsters of Indian community. In fact Indian community is established on the foundations of a model family system and enjoyment of the life. Since the impact of globalization and modernization western philosophy intruded into the Indian Subcontinent the cultural transformations are being occurred so there is a great need to put into the practice of newly made laws to protect women.

Keywords: Nirbhaya Act, Modernization, Globalization, Freedom, Sensitization, Indian Sub-Continent, Indian Woman.

***

L. Anil Prem Kumar
P.hD Research Scholar, Osmania University
Email: anilpremkumar@gmail.com
DISCUSSION ON LEGAL SYSTEM FOR PREVENTION OF RAFAEL AGREEMENT SCAM AND OTHER DEFECTIVE LAWS

L. ANIL PREM KUMAR

Abstract: In the Evolution of human survival man fought with nature and his neighbor groups. In this context it is inevitable to protect himself. Since the long period he is engaged in wars. In this regard he could make some laws for his group of warriors and the personnel of the king. Besides these laws he made some of the laws for the people of his territory. In this continuation it is necessary to implement all the laws for the peaceful life of the people. In spite of this tight security by the execution of the laws there is failure to put into the practice. So in the modern context the scam of security weapons in the name of Rafael deal and Boforce scam are familiar in the masses of the Indian Sub-continent. In relation to this these scams are about the national security. So the Indian politicians corrupted and compromised in safeguarding the security of the nation by making the in experienced weapons by the company of “Dhiru Bhai Ambani” . Indeed these projects have to be entrusted to the World famous leading Research and Development centers in making the rocket weapons such as DRDA and ISRO. But the projects were entrusted to the private technological institutions. In fact the most developed countries like America and other western countries depend on Indian Research Institutes. So there is a great deal of exchange of money in making the weapons in these two scams. The victims of this scams can be considered as law breakers and punished as per the laws of Indian Sub-Continent.

Keywords: Scam, Boforce, Rafael, Exchange of Money, DRDA, Politicians, Laws, Punishment.

***

L. Anil Prem Kumar
P.hD Research Scholar, Osmania University
Email: anilpremkumar@gmail.com
CHINUA ACHEBE’S SOCIETY OF UMUOFIA - A STUDY

HONNEGOWDA C.S

Abstract: Africa has been termed as the Dark Continent. This tag was attached to the continent after the arrival of the British and the other European adventures in Africa. The whites arrived in Africa with intentions of spreading Christianity, expanding trade and empire building. These were the aims with which Africa was colonized by the European Imperial powers, partly by the French and partly by the English. African Literature is a significant part of the Twentieth Century World Literature. Writers of Africa have made a fruitful use of the European languages and their traditional literary forms in order to voice their emotional turmoil and culture shock. According to Achebe the role of a novelist is also that of a teacher. The writer is in the forefront of undergoing and giving expression to human experience. His duty is to acquaint with his fellow men of the reality and the ways of rational thinking about it. Things Fall Apart is the first and the most cherished novel. It is also a Landmark in the history of Anglophone literature from black Africa. Things Fall Apart is the story of an Ibo warrior told in three parts. The Society of Umuofia comprises the Ibo Clan. It is a farming community. Basically, the Clan is spread over nine villages. Basically they work on the lines of Democracy. The authority is not centered in any one person. Yet the unity of the clan is pronounced. The community has in common their religion, code of justice, administration, and societal functions such as concerning of birth, death and marriage. Intertribal wars, political conflicts; land disputes and important meetings are also community affairs. Cultural values and the value system, political and social set up, social customs and traditions, role of women, religious ethic, the pantheon of Gods and Goddesses, the Oracle of Hills and Caves, the Cult of Ancestor worship, the concept of Chi in the Ibo cosmology and other things are very noteworthy in the views of Chinua Achebe.

Keywords: Achebe's Africa, African Literature, significance of Things Fall Apart, Ibo Warrior, Life in Umuofia, etc...

***

Honnegowda C.S
Asst. Prof. of English, JSS College of Arts and Commerce
Gundlupet, Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka
Email: cshonnegowda@gmail.com
IMPACT OF TELEVISION ON EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN:
A STUDY OF BAGALKOT DISTRICT

DNYANAJYOTI CHANDAKAVATHE, ONKARAGOUĐA KAKADE

Abstract: Television plays on the psychology of the viewers and literally mesmerizes them. Social learning theory claims that audio visual media provides powerful images that can be very important sources of both desirable as well as undesirable models for imitation. Women empowerment is broadly defined as increasing the ability of women socially, economically and politically. Women Development through television broadcasting has empowering in her ideas, thoughts, needs, issues to other part of the society. The present study has been adopted survey method to collect the primary data. The random sampling technique is used to select the 120 respondents from Bagalakote district of Karnataka state. Structured questionnaire is used to collect the information from the respondents.

Keywords: Development, Television, Rural Women, Empowering.

***

Dnyanajyoti Chandakavathe
Research Scholar, Dept. of Journalism and Mass Communication,
Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women’s University, Vijayapura, Karnataka
Email: acdnyanajyoti@gmail.com
Onkaragouđa Kakade
Professor and Head of the Department, Dept. of Journalism and Mass Communication, Karnataka State
Akkamahadevi Women’s University, Vijayapura, Karnataka
Email: onkarkakade@gmail.com
RECOGNITION OF THE INHERENT DIGNITY AND OF THE EQUAL AND INALIENABLE RIGHTS

N. AMARESWARI

“It has been recognized that an essential element in protecting human rights was a widespread knowledge among the population of what their rights are and how they can be defended”

--Franklin D. Roosevelt.

A Law in its majestic egalitarianism forbids the rich as well as the poor to sleep under bridges to beg in the streets and to steel bread.

--Arnatole France

Abstract: The Constitution envisages establishment of egalitarian social order rendering to every citizen, Social, Economic and Political Justice in Democratic & Republic India. But the enforcement of the human rights is a matter of major significance and challenge to the modern Constitutional Jurisprudence in respect of protection of women and children. Blunder violation of rights especially regard to women who forms half of the world, Heinous crimes like honour killings and increased crime rate against women and girl children by different forms of Domestic violence at natal and conjugal homes, including with working places, against half of the world who are the creators and restorers of peace in the society. Educated Person is naturally peaceful. He or She is non-violent and never wants war and therefore, for peace Moral Education is indispensable to each and everyone. Bright future of any Nation and effective enforcement of all human rights depends upon the child who has provided with value based education moral, ethical, psychological in addition to the scientific, technological sociological and geographical and the like. Education must be an eye opener in all matters, one must have life-building, man-making, character-making, assimilation of ideas, and trained up with ethical and spiritual life. A right foundation in education with human values builds bright future to the child and also to the nation. The capacities of individuals, internal steering qualities and personality development should be developed by the value based education system. All people should know about their not only of their basic rights and liberties but also of their primary and secondary duties for their individual development. The essence of law is duty. If everyone performs their primary and secondary duties then only effective implementation of all human and fundamental rights possible & the peace and progress prevail in the society.

***

N.Amareswari
Research Scholar (Ph.D), SPMVV. Tirupathi
Email: amareswarios@gmail.com
ROLE OF MEDIA IN INFLUENCING ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN INDIA

ROHIT SHARMA

Abstract: This paper focuses on contemporary English and the effect of media on its development. The media does not refer simply to journalists writing newspaper accounts that deride ‘pure English’, but relates to all modes of transmission from internet, radio, television, video, audio, and any other source that has the ability to transmit information. We live in an information-rich world and today, the media is responsible for much that is taught in schools. English studies can resort to all of these media to inspire learning besides the rich tapestry of stories, poetry and non-fiction and exploring the cultural diversity of drama and research into works by contemporary writers of different traditions and cultures. With the focus on English in a global context, teachers are free to include grammar and literature whilst also reaffirming the value of English studies. The emphasis today is so much on the spread and usage of the English language that immense value has been placed upon the teaching of it world-wide and of necessity; this can only be achieved through strategic use of all forms of media. Diversity of media is now utilised as a fundamental teaching aid, not only in the rudiments of English within the National Curriculum, but as an essential requirement to within the global marketplace. This sectors, higher education and even encompassing air traffic control, law and the movements of commodities between trading nations. Through the dissemination of information the value of English has become a reflection of the global economy, with usage deeply and possibly, irretrievably, entrenched within the greatest markets and powers of the world, utilising the diversity of media source in the world to maximum effect.

***

Rohit Sharma
University of Jammu
Email: rohitsharmajammu@gmail.com
UTILIZATION PATTERN OF KANNADA NEWS PAPERS SUPPLEMENTS AMONG WOMEN FARMERS: A STUDY OF KALABURAGI DISTRICT

GEETHAMMA, SHOURINI BANERJEE

Abstract: Agriculture plays a crucial role and is the backbone of our economic system. India is primarily an agrarian nation hence. Today, there is a greater need for communication of information as the present day, “Knowledge explosion” in the world has necessitated a "communication explosion". Women Farmers should also utilize media for the purpose of seeking information. Moreover, print medium, especially newspapers is found to be one of the most credible sources of information and hence, these printed media have acquired greater significance in the context of increased literacy level over last decades. Through this study it will be found how the Women farmers, if at all are utilising Kannada newspapers to seek information pertaining farming.

For the present research multistage sampling design was used. The sample consists of 160 Women farmers and the Pre-tested questionnaire was used for collection of information. The results showed that farmers used more electronic media and less of newspapers.

Keywords: Utilization, Pattern, Kannada News Paper, Women Farmer, Agricultural Development, Kalaburagi, Information.

***

Geethamma
PhD Research Scholar, Dept of Journalism and Mass Communication,
Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women’s University, Vijayapura, Karnataka, India

Shourini Banerjee
PhD Research Scholar, Dept of Journalism and Mass Communication,
Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women’s University, Vijayapura, Karnataka, India