



Voice of Research

*An International Peer Reviewed Journal for
Change and Development*

ISSN 2277-7733
Volume 7 Issue 1,
June 2018

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EDITORIAL

Research is the word that carries so many meaningful implications in all walks of life. Research can be done on any topics be it medical, non-medical, language, mathematics, science, social science, history, IT or anything faculty with the issues of utmost importance. More is the severity of the problem higher is the need of the solution which enforces the research to be conducted in that area. Volume 7 Issue 1 of Voice of Research included varied topics of in variety of faculties providing solution to the problems related to the field of education with an idea to provide support to education and thus enhance change and development to the society.

Swati Nigam's research paper reflects on the effectiveness of information and communication technology for teaching English language but at the same time the volume also dedicate a preface to William Shakespeare – a critical review done by Shivaram. Role of power and media in modern trends of education researched by Bhavna is so apt with the present educational scenario.

The unique feature of this issue is a paper written by Vivekanand Jha on the various themes, and myths of temple and stone of Jayant Mahapatra's poetry. It depicts an in depth knowledge of temple and stone.

Another feature of this issue is about a study conducted by Yuan Yuan on Alibaba Group. Alibaba, the world largest growing enterprise and the study gives us an insight of how it influencing the international market.

I believe this issue of Voice of Research will help the researcher and scholars in their research work as this volume has included wide range of different research papers of varied discipline.

Regards,
Chief Editor,
Voice of Research

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1 year	Rs. 1500	Rs. 2500
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3 years	Rs. 4000	Rs. 6000
Lifetime	Rs.10000	Rs. 20000

ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES SKILLS ON EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING ENGLISH METHOD

Swati Nigam

Assistant Professor, Maniben M.P Shah Arts College, Kadi

ISSN 2277-7733

Volume 7 Issue 1,

June 2018

Abstract

The role and status of English is higher than ever as evidenced by its position as a key subject of medium of instruction, curriculum. In view of its relevance, it has become imperative for English Language teachers and learners to realize the fundamental role of information and communication technology as a catalyst in the advancement of the frontiers of knowledge in language acquisition which is a prerequisite to the viability of the global economic development. The paper focuses on the role of ICT in teaching English method.

Key words: *ICT, English, English method, teaching skill, teaching methodology*

English is not only the mother tongue in Britain, Canada, the United States of America, New Zealand and several other countries, but it is also used as a second and a foreign language in many other developing countries. That's why English is generally acknowledged as a global language and it is also seen as a veritable tool for learning, business and interactional purposes, among other function. At present, IC technologies have proved successful in replacing the traditional teaching and the use of authentic materials in the form of films, radio, TV has been there for a long time.

The integration of information and communication technology ICT in language learning has become essential in today's teaching-learning environment because the impact of (ICT) on language learning has been recognized globally. Nowadays, there is a great variety of the technology in language teaching and learning: Radio, TV, CD Rom, Computers, C.A.L.L., the Internet, Electronic Dictionary, Email, Blogs and Audio Cassettes, Power Point, Videos, DVD's or VCD's. So when the world is fast becoming a global village, the use of modern technological gadgets to improve language learning has become very important as well as in teaching English . My aim is to analyzing the necessity of IC technology to language teaching and bringing out the problems faced by its users to make teachers of English aware of the strategies to exercise them in an effective manner.

Importance of proposed research work

The article deals with some Information Communication technologies of teaching language and highlights ICT intrusiveness on college students by determining usage patterns and exploring affects on perceived stress. Throughout the work mention the importance of correct application of information communication technologies in teaching foreign language and various factors, which accompany that process and from which much depends. The article states on the expanding access to and improving the quality of teaching and learning, intensifying language competence and learners' interaction and verbalization with the using ICT for optimal performance.

Scope and Limitation of proposed research work

The catalysts of the social progress are information technologies. New challenges and duties on the modern teacher are assigned by the new era. Technology provides so

many options as making teaching interesting and also making teaching more productive in terms of improvements, that's why the tradition of English teaching has been changed with the entry of technology.

In view of its relevance, technology is one of the most significant drivers of both social and linguistic change. D. Graddol states that "technology lies at the heart of the globalization process; affecting education work and culture. After 1960 the use of English language has rapidly increased. Nowadays, the role and status of English is that it is the language of social context, political, sociocultural, business, education, industries, media, library, communication across borders, and key subject in curriculum and language of imparting education" [Graddol 1997].

Speaking about teaching and learning English language in the traditional classroom setting, we can state that the time has come for teachers and learners of English to realize the fundamental role of information and communication technology not only in the area of language teaching and learning but also in the global economy.

English has been learned and used by more and more speakers due to its spread and development around the world, where the usage of ICT in teaching English has increased in popularity so has the need for qualified teachers to teach students. The effective teaching and learning of English need the emergence of various gadgets in information and communication technology. It is true that there are teachers who use 'cutting edge' technology, but the majority of teachers still teach in the traditional manner.

In any teaching-learning situation, **technology** is utilized for the upliftment of modern styles; it satisfies both visual and auditory senses of the students.

Information and communications technology (ICT) is often used as an extended synonym for information technology (IT), but is a more specific term that stresses the role of unified communications and the integration of telecommunications (telephone lines and wireless signals), computers as well as necessary enterprise software, middleware, storage, and audio-visual systems, which enable users to access, store, transmit, and manipulate information.

According to O. Vinton, E.T. Kayode communicative method for learning languages combines extensively, high-quality content with flexible and interactive multimedia technology, because of these learners can respond at ease for communicative mode of teaching [Viatonu, Kayode 2012]. A variety of skills could be developed in a learner through a wide range of activities. As well as teaching support to formal courses, this comprehensive language learning method can act as a total solution for self-teaching. A learner needs to communicate in oral and written comprehension, so, oral and written expression is used. For example, in teaching phonetics, the sound of English language can be written down using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) for adequate exercises. The use of minimal pair perception exercises (shout – tout, bird – board, zeal – seal, sheep – ship, ten – then, port – pot) helps learners learn the sound of English. With the help of software or by using CDs in language laboratory, this can also be well practised on pronunciation exercises.

We observe a great growth of ELT through technology. The 21st century is the age of globalization and is important to grasp on various foreign languages, especially English. English Language Teaching has been with us for many years and its

significance continues to grow, fuelled, partially by the Internet. There are more Non-Native than Native users of the language and diversity of context in terms of learners, age, and nation

Conclusion

Information Communication and Technology (ICT) as an integrated language teaching and learning model implies that all the possibilities offered by the third generation correspondence language education are combined with the traditional training model. With the use of ICT both in learning and teaching become synchronous interaction which is fundamental in setting new mechanisms similar to those offered by the face-to-face mode. An important mode, cooperative learning, typical in virtual communities, using certain techniques such as collaboration, cooperation, peer tutoring, and so forth, emphasizes the ICT based language learning value both in training processes and in educational ones. Everything considered the possibility of realizing standards in ELT is mainly due to the introduction of ICTs to the teaching / learning processes. In contrast, the traditional classroom setting is still valuable thanks to the advantages offered by instant feedback. ICT based language learning allows for widespread classrooms that provide qualitative, quantitative, and economical advantages. Traditional language teaching is a one-way process which follows a well-defined time frame and which models the contents on the basis of the users' results. Moreover, instructors follow a logical path and "force" the users to follow it. In the last generation of tradition language education, it is the student who constructs his / her own logical path: listening is on-demand and it is necessary to take advantage of multimedia tools. Organizing educational training courses by using a single learning format means to exploit all the advantages given by the integration of both formats. Several ICT based e-learning processes have developed based on a previously-existing traditional learning format. However, if the course materials are simply an online version of those used in traditional training courses, an obstacle both to interaction and ICT based learning may be created because the situation is not taking advantage of the new method of learning. It is necessary to practice the traditional learning models in order to create new ones that can exploit the new educational possibilities offered by the utilization of information and communication technologies.

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INTERDEPENDENCY IN POWER AND MEDIA IN THE MODERN TREND OF EDUCATION

Bhavnaben P.Patel

Principal, Bhavna B.Ed College, Bopal, Ahmedabad

ISSN 2277-7733

Volume 7 Issue 1,

June 2018

Abstract

In present scenario Media is considered as food and clothing, it is the mirror to modern society. As it changes the society with information, education, entertainment, advertising and correlating parts of the society. The main sources of Media are Newspaper, Magazine, Television and Internet that telecast the news, set agendas act as public representatives and socializes people. This paper presets the interdependency of power and media with education.

Key words: *media, power, education, trends*

Power is a critical element in an effort to get others does something as a manager or leader desires, in other words power is the capacity to direct the decisions and actions of others. Power derives from 'Strength and Will'. Strength comes from the transformation of resources into capabilities. This is to infuse objectives which resolve strategy marshals' capabilities and brings them to bear with precision. Statecraft seeks through strategy to magnify the mass, relevance, impact, and irresistibility of power. It guides the ways the state deploys and applies its power abroad.

Types of Power

In literature there are five types of power 1) Legitimate Power, 2) Reward Power, 3) Coercive power, 4) Expert Power and 5) Referent Power. These powers are devised by French and Raven as stated in Topology of power in the book Media Organization management by James Redmond. in short I would like to brief up e ach one what do they mean.

Legitimate power: It is officially acquired power through title or formal role; Reward power: It is that power which has the ability to provide something beneficial to another. Often tied to legitimate power but not always; Coercive power: it is the power to affect another negativity like reward power; Expert power: The power of knowledge over those who do not know as much and therefore must defer to the expert point of view. And the last one; Referent Power: This is centered in an undivided attractiveness to others.

Meaning of Media

We can state media as a means of communication which reaches the world in a fastest manner.Or as an utterance made public by being published, broadcasted or exhibited involving words, some specific social settings and against a backdrop of expectations attitudes and beliefs that shape how the communicator anticipates the message which will be understood, through (books, magazines, and newspapers), television, movies, video games, music, cell phones, various kinds of software, and the Internet. Each type of media involves both content, and also a device or object through which that content is delivered. It can also be stated as a manger which serves a municipality of communicative roles as said by James Redmond, he or she monitors the various information channels available, disseminates the information to others and serves as a spokesperson for various factions within the organization and often externally as the

organizational representative to those outside. Whatever is communicated or not communicated by a media manager has an effect I quote from Gardener “People want to know what the problem is why they are being asked to do certain things, how they relate to the larger picture”--- unquote. If not answered it turns to fabrications upon organizational legitimacy asking for validity among the members. Best way to keep this under control is by fostering communication flow. And this is the media manager’s job to keep all under control.

Evolution of Media

The word media is defined as one of the means or channels of general communication, information or entertainment in society as newspaper radio or television. The beginning of this human communication is designed through channels, not that is vocalization or gestures, dates back to ancient cave paintings drawn maps and writings. In the evolution of this Media it was the Persian Emperor presently known as Iran played an important role in the field of communication. It was the first real mail or the postal system developed by the Persian emperor Cyrus the great in 550 B.C after his conquest of Media. The role of this system was considered as an intelligence gathering apparatus and its service was called ‘angrier’ which was later turned to indicate a tax system. This is also mentioned in the Old Testament (Esther viii). King of Medes used this system for communicating his decisions.

The term Media in its modern application relating to communication channels is traced back to originate from Canadian communication theorist Marshall McLuhan who stated in counterblast 1954. I quote “The media are not toys; they should not be in the hands of Mother Goose and Peter Pan executives. They can be entrusted only to new artist because they are art forms” unquote. By mid-1960 the term spread to North America and United Kingdom Then came era of Electronic Media. In the last century through revolution in telecommunication in 1906 this communication totally got altered. By the first transatlantic two way radio broadcast via analogue and digital media. **Analog Telecommunication** Includes radio system, historical telephony system and historical TV broadcast. **Digital Telecommunications** allows computer mediated communication telegraphy and computer networks.

Then comes the modern communication media which allows intense long distance exchange between larger numbers of people. It is communication via e-mail, internet forums and teleportation. On the other hand many traditional broadcast media and mass media favors one to many communications. Nowadays Electronic media is enjoying broader use daily as there is an increasing demand of electronic devices and applications which are continually being made. This has brought man closer to each other but yet it is lacking those emotional attachments. There are various devices like mobiles, tablets, televisions, laptops, C.Ds, DVDs, palm tops, etc and applications such as 3G (third generation) which has made things possible in all sectors of life. The latest inclusion in the field is magnetic media (magnetic strip) whose application is very common in the fastest growing information Technology field, which is very efficient for storing personal data for consumers in credit cards and debit cards. Here the data is prepared unrecorded and is stored as per the requirements. This is how media evolved and it is still a continuous process.

Media and Power

If we say they go together than it is a paradox and still if we ask a question as to what media power consists it is an open riddle. Hence I would like to make an attempt to establish an interdependence of media and power. I shall intensify this paradox by extending it to a global scale, through the rich comparative detail that is generated. Media aims to show that the paradox is more illusionary than real.

Since 1960's the word media or rather let us say as per the critical theories in humanities has analyzed the relationship between text and context. Deconstruction and post-structuralism theories in particular have influenced our understanding of the relationship between text and context, Post structuralism and Meridian deconstruction questioned notion of a linear development. Derrida even distinguishes between the logo centric writing and scripture and come to a conclusion that textually that is the logo centric writing by nature is open ended and scripture- e. crime is never sequential.

Media is a sort of common ground for conversation among the audience and their perception. An utterance is made public by being published, broadcasted or exhibited involving words, some specific social settings and against a backdrop of expectations attitudes and belief that shapes the communicator and anticipates the message which would be understood.

Interdependency of Power and Media

According to Robert D Keohare the great professor of International affairs at Princeton University and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Science, and Joseph S Nye. Dean of Kennedy school of Government, at Harvard University both together in their essay on 'Power Interdependence in the information A Media Essay' it is very clear that the technological progress will lead to transformation of world politics where states and their control of forces will dwindle in importance but no state actors will experience boom whereas futurist assume that the information revolution results in a **"cyber feudalism"** where the government is replaced by communities aspiring to achieve citizens allegiance. States are no more tenacious and continue to information credible to public. It is very clear that they have admitted about political realism and focuses mainly on the development and progression of western world in the information age.

Whereas social media is a platform in which the interdependent power of the middle and the lower class of society are able to express their power and control as well as work towards making changes in the situations and events, that they feel strong about social media within social movements which allows for expression of opinion around the world as well as enabling activities to become informed on issues. This is how power and media are interdependent.

Present Scenario Power and Media

In present scenario Media is considered as food and clothing, it is the mirror to modern society. As it changes the society with information, education, entertainment, advertising and correlating parts of the society. The main sources of Media are Newspaper, Magazine, Television and Internet. Whose function is to telecast the news, set agendas act as public representatives and socializes people. These things have brought several changes like spread knowledge; change the behaviour of people's attitudes and political views.

As a coin Media too has two sides positive as well as negative. In positive situation Media spreads the news to common man in fractions of seconds which allows them to react over it and take part in certain events, while the negative part of it is, sometimes false news or irrelevant news may cause negative feelings and harm the public. While the internet has made the Modern generation very dependent for everything on Google and Wikipedia. In fact we can say Media has turned the world into a Global village by providing easy information creating Mirror of society but this in turn also causes cyber-crimes, news are sold and many more wrong things are carried out through it. Therefore let us take Media with a positive approach by providing real information and help in building the nation. It is our duty to think about revolution positively and don't allow media to fool us.

Digital India

I would like to conclude my paper with the most recent ongoing hot topic Digital India. What is it? It is a so called created media by our ongoing current Prime Minister. It is an initiative by the Digital Technologies which include cloud computing and mobile applications, have emerged as catalyst for rapid economic growth and citizen empowerment across the globe. Digital technologies are being increasingly used by us in everyday lives from retail stores to government offices. They help us to connect with each other and also to share information on issues and concerns faced by us in some cases they also enable resolutions of those issues in near real time.

The main objective of Digital India group is to come out with innovative ideas and practical solutions to realize the current PM's Vision of digital India. As he envisions transforming, the nation and making it possible by creating opportunities for all citizens to digital services, knowledge and information. This group has aimed to come up and give its vision of a digital India in reality

It is in true sense a very good idea, what our current PM has brought forth but how far this can be implemented and how it would be applicable is a big question mark. As we all know to implement such things we need to literate our nation first. Leave aside to literate first of all we need to get rid of poverty. This is nothing but Media and power which are interdependent on each other and thus it is power which is speaking in true sense.

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U K Essays by a Student.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH EDUCATION IN INDIA**Tiwari Sunita Rohit Gautam**

Assistant Professor, Bhavna B.Ed College, Bopal, Ahmedabad

ISSN 2277-7733

Volume 7 Issue 1,

June 2018

Abstract

The population of women in this world is almost half but when we see the life of both men and women in this world then we realize that half of population is living in miserable condition while other half is dominating over them. The patriarchal male domination ideology is the main reason behind the condition of women as they were denied equal opportunities in the different parts of the world. The condition of women was raised after the movements of women empowerment were started all over the world. The rise of feminist ideas has led the tremendous improvement in the condition of women all over the world. Education performed major role to improve the condition of women and made them aware for the rights of women all over the world. Education of women in India has been also a major preoccupation of both as government and civil society as educated and well trained women can play and perform very important role in the development of India very well. The paper presents the effect of education for women empowerment.

Key words: *women, women empowerment, empowerment, education*

Education is emerging in the society at a great level and in few years India will become a developed country and no doubt in this development, women will also perform a vital and important role to contribute in the development of India. Women's power is very crucial and important for the development of any country and that is the reason we can see that in all developed countries, women have performed their role very well. In India we still need to meet that requirements for a better platform to provide education to women. We have also achieved a little in the area of women empowerment and provide them proper education. India is concerning about the importance of education for women and that is the reason the chains of women empowerment are reforming. Though India knows its potential and it can become the largest economies in the world but it is struggling still because of lack support of women participation in its economy. The ratio of women's participation is growing day by day and position of India in all over the world is continuously growing.

Women Education in the History of India

We know very well that in the Vedic period, the education of women has access in India. But after that period they were deprived from education and many more their rights. After some time their condition became miserable when they had lost their rights and education both and male domination came in all over India. In Mughal period, women were kept under many rules and regulations and they were not allowed to give proper education and freedom in India. However, in the period of British ruler, the education of women was given importance and it became a revival of interest in the education of women in India. Many socio-religious movements were started to change the condition of women in the society and these movements were led by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar who emphasized these movements on women's education in India. There were many other leaders like Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Baba Saheb Ambedkar and Periyar in India who took various initiatives to provide education available for women in the society.

However, this movement of women empowerment increased its speed after the independence of India from British and after 1947; the government has taken many important points and schemes to provide a better education for women in India. After independence the literacy rate of women has increased continuously and it is still increasing on a great speed. We can understand that while in 1971 Indian women were literate only 22% and in 2001, the rate of literacy of women became 54.16% in India. The growth rate of female literacy is growing faster than male literacy so we can understand that the government of India is also paying attention more on the education of women. Now women and girls are given full support from their family and they are also allowed to send away for further study so they can get proper education and after that they can make them independent. Many organizations and media are also performing their role well for the education of women and empowerment of women in India. People have changed their thoughts and now they also support women for their proper education and give permission to them to do jobs also after completing their education which supports women very much and helps women also to become independent. Many NGOs and social institutes also support women education on a large scale to change the environment of society.

Importance of Education for Women in India

Women education in India performs a very important and vital role for the development of this country. It is not only about the development but women education supports and encourages changing the life style of the society in a proper and well manner. It will help to improve the human resources, not only this much but it will help to change the environment of home and outside also. Educated women will not only support to educate their girl child but also they will improve the life of their all children and give them proper education and other aspects of human values also. Educated women can provide their children a better guidance for their future. Another main important is that educated women can help in the reduction of infant mortality rate and growth of the population which is very useful for the society. They can take the responsibility to manage their family by doing jobs and they also can make themselves independent economically and mentally. A working woman can give support her family financially also. When men and women will be given proper and equal education in the society then both can get jobs and other opportunities equally and for that the country can grow faster than its usual speed.

Educated women can take care their family to their health related matters also and other topics too. Women are performing their vital and important roles in all the fields where they are given proper chance and opportunities in our society. We can see that women are getting higher and higher posts in all the sectors whether it is government or private but they are proving their capacity and ability by doing hard work with intelligently. Even today we can see women on the top in all the fields of working sectors and even in politics sector. The development of India is continuously increasing and women's support in its development is performing very important role. Educated women understand the value of education and they inspire others also to take proper education and they can take care of their health and others also when they can study about the health and many issues regarding their health. When women get the education then they alert themselves for all the current issues of the world. Women are performing their roles in the game also and they are achieving new targets

and breaking many previous records. Women have been recorded many achievements after getting proper and well education.

Obstacles in Women Education in India

Gender discrimination still continues in our country and there is lots of work still pending to do for women empowerment in India. We can understand the problems of women education through the gap between male and female literacy ratio in our society. While the rate of male literacy is above 75% according to the 2001 Census, and the rate of female literacy is only 54.16% so we can easily understand that there is a big gap between male and female literacy rate. The reason behind this gap is discrimination of women in the society and domination of male over women in the society. Education of women is a big issue in our country and many movements and discussions are done on this issue. Education is a mile stone for women empowerment but in our country education is very difficult for women to get. Education enables them to respond to the challenges and changes women's life but they cannot get fully success to get proper education in our country. Though women education is very important for the society, it is very unfortunate because very few percent of women literate among men. Though government is also trying to raise the literacy rate of women education but it is not fully helpful to educate women in our society.

The empowerment of women is recognized the main issue in determining the status of women. In spite of forceful intervention by feminist critics, constitutional guarantees, protecting laws and sincere efforts by the state government and central government through various programs and schemes last over many years and United Nation's enormous pressure with regard to uplift the in terms education is still in the state of enigma in India for many decades. The growth of women's education in rural areas is very low and we can say that large number of women quantity in our country is still illiterate, weak and exploited. Education is not available in our society to women equally. Men are given proper education while women are not allowed to take proper education in our country. Literacy rate of women is very poor in the comparison of male literacy rate in our country. Rate of school drop outs in girl child is also found very higher in our country that is the reason women cannot complete their proper education. Women's higher illiteracy rate is undoubtedly attributing for women dependency on men and readies them to perform a subordinate role. The lack of education becomes the reason of their exploitation and oppression.

Conclusion

Empowerment means reduces the weak position and tries to execute powers. Women empowerment is very useful and important for a country for its proper development. Education of women is a very important and vital tool for the empowerment of women in our country. Education spreads awareness among women for their rights and equality. Education tries to reduce the inequality in the society between men and women and tries to improve the status of men and women in the society in a proper way. Encouragement of women education is the only way to finish the gender bias knowledge in the society. When schools, colleges and universities will becomes exclusive place for equal education only then women education movement will be succeeded. Government should also announce many new programs for poor girl child so they can also get the chance to get proper education in the society. Though, government is still providing many facilities and continuing many programs for poor

children like free books, uniform, boarding and lodging, midday meal and scholarships, clothing and so on.

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PREFACE TO SHAKESPEARE: A CRITICAL STUDY

Shivaram Mohanbhai Bhataiya

Assistant Professor, M.G. Science Institute, Ahmedabad

ISSN 2277-7733

Volume 7 Issue 1,

June 2018

Abstract

A preface, which is included in the front matter of a book, is your chance to speak directly to your readers about why you wrote the book, what it's about, and why it's important. Many books don't require one, especially works of fiction, but if you're wondering how to write a preface, here's an overview.

Keywords: *preface, Shakespeare, critical study, criticism*

Dr. Johnson preface to Shakespeare is one of the most famous critical essays of the eighteenth century and yet too many students have forgotten that it is precisely a preface to the plays of Shakespeare edited by Dr Johnson himself. Johnson love for Shakespeare plays is well known now here is this more manifests them in its notes that his claim to remembrance as a critic of must rest for the famous preface is after all only rarely and personal statement. The present divisions of the commentary into three part the notes on the comedies those on the history plays is arbitrary and mostly a matter of convenience some division was necessary and it seemed advantages to present introduces which could use Johnson reaction to comedy and tragedy history plays and Shakespeare comedies tragedies and history plays and Shakespeare comedies, tragedies and history as appoint of departure were the notes reprinted in the order of appearance of the plays one would fine Macbeth. On the other hand, if you're writing a preface, it's for your own book. A preface, which is included in the front matter of a book, is your chance to speak directly to your readers about why you wrote the book, what it's about, and why it's important. Many books don't require one, especially works of fiction, but if you're wondering how to write a preface, here's an overview. As it is an introduction to a book, a preface should include information about the book. Consider including a few or all of the following ideas:

Discuss how; of writing the book—what you learned, how you felt, and any insights into real life situations gained through the writing. You may also want to include the book came about. Why did you write it? Why did you choose the particular subject? What was your motivation? You could also discuss what your inspiration was (especially if it is a work of fiction); Give a brief description of the book, the main characters, or themes. Give just enough to get the reader interested in reading more; don't give anything away; State the purpose of the book, especially if the work is non-fiction. For example, if your book is intended to educate the reader about famous African scientists in the 20th century, you may want to state this in the preface. You could also describe what the reader can hope to learn by reading the book; Describe the journey how you've changed as an author or as a person during the process; Talk about any problems that came up during the writing and how you dealt with these trials and tribulations; If it is a non-fiction book, discuss your research process. Talk about your sources. Why are they unique? Why is this particular biography of Nixon, for example, special compared to others?; Include acknowledgements. Thank the people who were instrumental in the writing of your book. Depending on the level of formality of the writing, these could range from colleagues to editors to family

members; Talk about how long it took you to write the book, if it's relevant. For example, if you've been researching Nixon and writing the book for 10 years, you may want to mention this fact to give the reader an idea of the thought and effort you put into the project; Include any suggestions about how to read the book if there is a special structure.

Importance of the Problem

Samuel Johnson in his book about Shakespeare gives reason for the strength of Shakespeare and also the weakness that Shakespeare literature brings. This is the strongest element of the book that it has given reasons to identify both parts of Shakespeare literature and is unbiased in his approach. Samuel Johnson writes "nothing can please many and please long, but just representation of general nature" the nature here is derived from the nature that Dryden talks about in his book. He explains now Shakespeare has a way of portraying nature as just and fulfilling and this is strength according to Johnson as well. Johnson carries on with his defiance for Shakespeare is a good dramatist. He does what a dramatists needs to do and that is to deal with the university problem. And he does it best. He has a way of understanding people ways of life and portrays them well in evil and goodness.

Need of the Problem

Eighteenth century writer Samuel Johnson is one of the most significant figures in the most English literature. Educational ventures were not successful however although one of his students David Garrick later famous as Ana actor became a lifelong friend Johnson having given up teaching went to London try the literary life thus began to long period of hack writing for the gentlemen magazine. He founded his own periodical the rambler in which he published between 1750 and 1752 considerable number of document, eloquent, insightful essays on literature, criticism and moral. Beginning in 1747 while busy with other kinds of writing and always burdened with poverty, Johnson was also dictionary commissioned by a group of book sellers. After more than eight years in preparations the dictionary of the English language. In 1764 he and the eminent English portraits sir Johnson Reynolds founded the literary club its membership includes such as Garrick the literary club. its membership included such statement Edmund burke the play wrights Oliver goldsmith and Richard briskly Sheridan and a young Scottish lawyer James Boswell Johnson last major work. the lives of the English poets was begun in 1778 when he was nearly 70 years old and complete in ten years in 1781. The work is a distinctive blend of biography and literary criticism.

Johnson points to remember in preface to Shakespeare characters are a just representation of human nature as they deal with passions and passions .they are also true to the age sex, professions to which they belong and hence the speech of one cannot be put in the mouth of another his characters are not exaggerated even when the dialogues is level with life, Shakespeare plays are a storehouse of practical wisdom and from them can be formulated a philosophy them can be formulated a philosophy of life moreover his play represent the different passions and not love alone in this his plays mirror life. Shakespeare has of tragic comedy Shakespeare has been much criticizes for mixing tragedy and comedy but Johnson defends him in Johnson says that in mixing tragedy and comedy Shakespeare has been true nature because even in real life there is a mangling of god and evil, joy and sorrows ,tears and smiles etc this

may be against the classical rules but there is always an appeal open from criticism to nature. Moreover, tragedy and comedy being nearer to life combines with itself the pleasure and instruction of both. Tragedy and comedy, Shakespeare's use of tragic comedy does not weaken the effect of a tragedy because it does not interpret the progress of passions. In fact, Shakespeare knew that pleasure consisted in variety. Contained melancholy is often not pleasing. Shakespeare had the power to move whether to tears. Shakespeare's comic genius, Johnson says that comedy came natural to Shakespeare; he seems to produce his comic scenes are durable and hence their popularity has not suffered with the passing of time. The language of his comic scenes is the language of real life.

Shakespeare writes tragedies with great appearance of toil and study but there is always something wanting in his tragic scenes which seems to be skill. His comedy is instinctive. Shakespeare's histories are neither tragedy nor comedy; hence he is not required to follow classical rules of unities. The only unity he needs to maintain in his histories is the consistency and naturalness in his history of action. His plots have variety and complexity of nature. But have a beginning and middle and an end and one event is logically connected with another and the plot makes gradual advancement to words in the document.

Shakespeare shows no regard for the unities of time and place and according to Johnson, place and according to Johnson these have troubled the poet more than it has pleased the audience. The observance of these unities is considered necessary to provide credibility to the drama but any fictions can never be real and the audience knows this if a spectator can imagine the stage to be Alexandria and the actors to be Antony and Cleopatra; he is a delusion and much more drama is a no-time.

Style of the Preface to Shakespeare

Shakespeare engaged in dramatic poetry with the world open before him; the rules of the ancients were yet known to few; the public judgment was unformed; he had no example of such fame as might force him upon imitation, nor critics of such authority as might restrain his extravagance: He therefore indulged his natural disposition, and his disposition, as *Rhyme* has remarked, led him to comedy. In tragedy he often writes with great appearance of toil and study, what is written at last with little felicity; but in his comic scenes, he seems to produce without labour, what no labour can improve. In tragedy he is always struggling after some occasion to be comic, but in comedy he seems to repose, or to luxuriate, as in a mode of thinking congenial to his nature. In his tragic scenes there is always something wanting, but his comedy often surpasses expectation or desire. His comedy pleases by the thoughts and the language, and his tragedy for the greater part by incident and action. His tragedy seems to be skill, his comedy to be instinct.

The force of his comic scenes has suffered little diminution from the changes made by a century and a half, in manners or in words. As his personages act upon principles arising from genuine passion, very little modified by particular forms, their pleasures and vexations are communicable to all times and to all places; they are natural, and therefore durable; the adventitious peculiarities of personal habits, are only superficial dyes, bright and pleasing for a little while, yet soon fading to a dim tint, without any remains of former luster; but the discriminations of true passion are the colors of

nature; they pervade the whole mass, and can only perish with the body that exhibits them. The accidental compositions of heterogeneous modes are dissolved by the chance which combined them; but the uniform simplicity of primitive qualities neither admits increase, nor suffers decay. The sand heaped by one flood is scattered by another, but the rock always continues in its place. The stream of time, which is continually washing the dissoluble fabric's of other poets, passes without injury by the adamant of *Shakespeare*.

If there be, what I believe there is, in every nation, a stile which never becomes obsolete, a certain mode of phraseology so consonant and congenial to the analogy and principles of its respective language as to remain settled and unaltered; this style is probably to be sought in the common intercourse of life, among those who speak only to be understood, without ambition of elegance. The polite are always catching modish innovations, and the learned depart from established forms of speech, in hope of finding or making better; those who wish for distinction forsake the vulgar, when the vulgar is right; but there is a conversation above grossness and below refinement, where propriety resides, and where this poet seems to have gathered his comic dialogue. He is therefore more agreeable to the ears of the present age than any other authour equally remote, and among his other Excellencies deserves to be studied as one of the original masters of our language.

In his other works he has well enough preserved the unity of action. He has not, indeed, an intrigue regularly perplexed and regularly unraveled; he does not endeavor to hide his design only to discover it, for this is seldom the order of real events, and *Shakespeare* is the poet of nature: But his plan has commonly what *Aristotle* requires, a beginning, a middle, and an end; one event is concatenated with another, and the conclusion follows by easy consequence. There are perhaps some incidents that might be spared, as in other poets there is much talk that only fills up time upon the stage; but the general system makes gradual advances, and the end of the play is the end of expectation.

About the Preface

Preface to Shakespeare by Samuel Johnson the essay is divided into three parts: 1. Shakespeare's general nature: Excellency; Shakespeare's Faults Samuel Johnson was the acknowledge Shakespeare's faults. Shakespeare's faults are big, not minor; Shakespeare's poetry, however, sometimes delight without teaching. For example, when Portia dressed up as a man, attended trials, and saved Antonio which wasn't morally accepted for a woman to do so at that time; Shakespeare used too much language, expressions, and soliloquies in Hamlet which made it tiring, sixth fault in his narration of all genres he used too many words to express simple ideas.

Review Related Literature

It helps the researcher identify and define a researcher problem. It helps justify the need for studding a problem. It prevents unnecessary duplication of a study. It can be a source of a theoretical basis for the study. it helps formulate and refine research instruments it provided lesson for data analysis and interpretation while the research problem is still being conceptualized the researcher must already start reviewing literature in defying the research problem the researcher must be able to show evidence that the problem really exists and is worth investigations. it is important that

researcher knows what is already known about the problem have found about it and what questions still need to be answered before the research questions are finalized.

Theories which the researcher uses to explain the existence of a research problem and used as a basis in analyzing relationships between variables can be generated from reference books on the theories that must have already been read. Adequate literature at the start of the researcher's activity. Review the precise definition of the research problem, note key variables specified in the study objectives and hypothesis using an index of general references. Search for relevant primary and secondary sources guided by the search terms.

Central Ideas of the Problem

Shakespeare is believed to have violated a law which had been established and recorded jointly by dramatists and critics. But Johnson defends Shakespeare in this matter. Shakespeare in this matter. History plays do not of course come under the review of the law of the three unities because of their nature and because time and place must keep changing in plays of this kind. In his other plays he has largely preserved the unity of action. Although being the dramatist of nature Shakespeare does not unfold any hidden design of the story in his play. His story has generally a beginning, middle, end as required by Aristotle. There is a logical connection between incidents; the conclusions follow generally. Some incidents may be superfluous but the plot as a whole develops gradually and naturally and the end of the play marks also the end of our expectation. Before going further in to the matter it would be worth while taking a look at the historical background of the three unities. Two main reasons had been offered in the past in support of this trinity and both these reasons were false. Firstly it was said that Aristotle had insisted upon them and secondly that without them a play would be incredible. In his defense of Shakespeare in this respect and also in respect of Shakespeare's mingling of tragic and comic scenes. Johnson has been regarded as an outright dissenter against the neoclassical rules and proprieties; the attitude he adopts in these matters is a single one of the reign of neoclassicism which had begun with the restoration. This attitude is a pointer to the coming of the romantic new era.

Scope of the preface to Shakespeare

It is not my design to enter into a Criticism upon this Author; though' to do it effectually and not superficially would be the best occasion that any just Writer could take to form the judgment and taste of our nation. For of all *English* Poets *Shakespeare* must be confessed to be the fairest and fullest subject for Criticism, and to afford the most numerous as well as most conspicuous instances both of Beauties and Faults of all sorts. But this far exceeds the bounds of a Preface, the business of which is only to give an account of the fate of his Works and the disadvantages under which they have been transmitted to us.

Research Methodology

It seems appropriate at this juncture to explain the difference between research methods and research methodology. Research methods may be understood as all those methods that are used for the conduction of research; methods thus refer to the methods the researcher uses in performing research operations. In other words all those methods which are used by the researcher during the course of studying the research problem are termed as research methods since the object of research is particularity in the applied research. To arrive at a solution for a given problem the available data and

the unknown aspects of the problem have to be related to each other to make a solution possible. In the first group we include those methods which are concerned with the collection of data. These methods will be used where there data already available is not sufficient to arrive at the required solution. The second group consists of these statistical techniques which are used for establishing relationships between the data. The third group consists of methods which are used to evaluate the accuracy of the result obtained. Research methods falling in the above stated last two groups are generally taken as the analytical tools of research .at times a distinction is also made between research techniques and research methods. Research techniques refer to the behavior and instrument we use in performances observations recording data techniques of processing data and the like research methods refer to the behavior and instruments used in selecting and constructions research techniques. Research methods refer to the behavior and instruments used in selecting and constructing research techniques.

Findings of the Researches

Shakespeare says Johnson has united the powers of exciting laughter and sorrow not only in one mind but in one composition; Shakespeare was equally at home in writing tragic and comic plays and that he could combine comic and tragic elements in one and the same play “almost his plays are divided between serious ludicrous characters” and they sometimes produce sorrow and sometimes laughter; This was practice contrary to the rules of criticism” but Johnson says there is always an appeal open from criticism to nature; A play in which the comic and tragic have been mingled is capable of conveying all the instruction that tragedy aims at because such a play is closer to the reality of than either pure tragedy.

Suggestion of Society and Education

That praises are without reason lavished on the dead, and that are honors due only to excellence are paid to antiquity is a complaint likely to be always continued by those who being able to add nothing to truth hope for eminence from the heresies of paradox those who being forced by disappointment upon consolatory expedients that regard which is yet denied by envy will be at least bestowed by time. Antiquity like every other quality every other quality that attracts the notice of mankind has undoubtedly that reverence it not from prejudice some seem to admire in discriminately whatever has been long preserved without considering that time has some times co operated with chance all perhaps are more willing to honors past than present excellence and the mind contemplates genius through the shades of age as the eye surveys the sun through artificial capacity .The great contention of criticism is to find the faults of the moderns and the beauties of the ancients. While an author is yet living we estimate his powers by his worst performances and when his dead we rate them by his best.

Conclusion

It will be asked, how the drama moves, if it is not credited. It is credited with all the credit due to a drama. It is credited, whenever it moves, as a just picture of a real original; as representing to the auditor what he would himself feel, if he were to do or suffer what is there feigned to be suffered or to be done. The reflection that strikes the heart is not, that the evils before us are real evils, but that they are evils to which we ourselves may be exposed. If there be any fallacy, it is not that we fancy the

players, but that we fancy ourselves unhappy for a moment; but we rather lament the possibility than suppose the presence of misery, as a mother weeps over her babe, when she remembers that death may take it from her. The delight of tragedy proceeds from our consciousness of fiction; if we thought murders and treasons real, they would please no more. Imitations produce pain or pleasure, not because they are mistaken for realities, but because they bring realities to mind. When the imagination is recreated by a painted landscape, the trees are not supposed capable to give us shade, or the fountains coolness; but we consider, how we should be pleased with such fountains playing beside us, and such woods waving over us. Familiar comedy is often more powerful on the theatre, than in the page; imperial tragedy is always less. The humor of *Patricio* may be heightened by grimace; but what voice or what gesture can hope to add dignity or force to the soliloquy of *Cato*. Whether *Shakespeare* knew the unities, and rejected them by design, or deviated from them by happy ignorance, it is, I think, impossible to decide, and useless to inquire. We may reasonably suppose, that, when he rose to notice, he did not want the counsels and admonitions of scholars and critics, and that he at last deliberately persisted in a practice, which he might have begun by chance.

INDO-ENGLISH POET'S AND THEIR POETRY'S

Pandya Disha Prashant

Principal, Parivar Vidhyalaya (Gujarati Medium), Vadodara, Gujarat

ISSN 2277-7733

Volume 7 Issue 1,

June 2018

Abstract

Poetry is the expression of human life from times eternal. India in fact has a long tradition of arts and poetry from ages. Colonialism gave a new language, English for the expression of Indians. The poetry written by the Indians in English in the last 150 years may be said to have three phases: the imitative, the assimilative and the experimental. Modern poets are considered as the post independent poets who turned anthologists and self styled. It has earned its own distinct characters. A large number of Indian poets in English appeared in sixties and after. The paper presents poets and their poetry style.

Keywords: *English, India, Indo-English, poet*

Poetry is the expression of human life from times eternal. India in fact has a long tradition of arts and poetry from ages. Colonialism gave a new language, English for the expression of Indians. The poetry written by the Indians in English in the last 150 years may be said to have three phases: the imitative, the assimilative and the experimental. The period from 1850 to 1900 is the imitative phase when the Indian poets were romantic poets in the Indian garb. The British romantic poets like Wordsworth, Scott, Shelley, Keats, Byron etc. were the chief sources of inspiration for the Indians. The period from 1900 to 1947 is the assimilative period when the Indian poets still romantic tried to assimilate the romanticism of the early nineteenth century British poets and the "new" romanticism of the decadent period for expressing the consciousness of the Indian renaissance between nationalism and political changes which ultimately led to the attainment of political freedom in 1947.

Now, Indian English Poetry is more than two hundred years old. It is believed that Henry Derozio's 'Poems' was the first volume in 1827 in Indian English Poetry. To understand the development of Indian English Poetry and its proper perspectives, it is necessary to consider its origin and continuity. Some critics consider Indian English Poetry into two parts: Pre Independent and Post Independent. A group condemns the poetry written before independence while some hail the poetry written after 1947. V.K. Gokak in his introduction to 'The Golden Treasury of Indo-Anglian Verse' and also in his studies 'Indo-Anglian Poetry' traces the growth and progress of Indian English Poetry. He classifies the pre independent Indian poets as neo-symbolist and neo-modernist. The neo-symbolists have mysticism and neo-modernist's vision is coloured by humanism. Derozio, Toru Dutt, M.M. Dutt, Aurobindo, Manmohan Ghose, Tagore, Naidu, Harindranath Chattopadhyay and R. C. Dutt etc. are considered as the notable names in pre-independence poetry. Modern poets are considered as the post independent poets who turned anthologists and self styled. It has earned its own distinct characters. A large number of Indian poets in English appeared in sixties and after.

Early Indian English Poetry

Henry Louis Vivian Derozio(1809-1831) is the noteworthy first Indian English poet. He was a son of Indo Portuguese father and an English mother. He had started

writing in his teens. Before joining as a lecturer in Hindu College, Calcutta he worked as a clerk. Here his spirit of enquiry, his passion of ideas, his reformist idealism and his romantic enthusiasm fired the imagination of many of his students. As a result the public opinion compelled the college authorities to dismiss Derozio from his service in 1931. He started a daily 'The East Indian' and suddenly died of cholera. Derozio lived too short poetic career which was of hardly half a dozen years.

Indian English Poetry in the Period of Freedom Struggle

This is the second phase of the Indo English poetry. 'The Dutt Family Album' (1870) is the first notable poetry work of this period. It is the only instance of family anthology in Indian English Poetry. This is a collection of 187 poems by three Dutt brothers. They are Govind Chunder, Hur Chunder and Greece Chunder and their cousin. These poets can hardly with India. They treat their Indian material as something poetically serviceable. Their major subjects are Christian sentiment, nature and Indian history and legend. Reading and music were her hobbies. She learnt English in France and England. She sailed for Europe in 1869 and returned to India in 1873. She died at the age of twenty one when her talent was maturing. There are two collections of poems on her name. Out of which one appeared in her own life time. However it was not in the nature of original work. It was 'A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields' (1876) which comprised 165 lyrics by about a hundred French poets. These lyrics are translated by her. To Edmund Gosse, the volume is 'a wonderful mixture of strength and weakness'. Toru Dutt's Keatsian progress during the last two years of her life is revealed in her posthumous publication 'Ancient Ballads and Legends of Hindustan' (1882). The themes of these poems indicate that Toru Dutt is the first Indian poet who used Indian myth and legend extensively. Though she was brought up in Christian living or in a half anglicized environment, she gives the treatment of instinctive and spiritual understanding of the legends. Toru Dutt's poetic technique shows a sure grasp more than poetic mode. Her diction is naturally of the Victorian romantic school. She shows her prosodic skill in using different forms like ballad, blank verse and the sonnet. They belonged to the then Bombay Presidency. But it is said that Bengal was the first home of Indian English literature. Moreover it continued its dominance on the Indian English poetry for many more years. Sir Aurobindo has a parallel record of poetic achievements as a translator and narrative poet, as a metrical and verbal craftsman, as a lyricist and dramatist and as a 'futurist' poet. 'Urvastie' and 'Love and Death' are his beautifully articulated narrative poems. 'Baji Prabhu' is a first rate action poem, 'Percus, the Deliverer' is a blank verse drama. 'Thought the Paraclete' and 'The Rose of God' are the finest mystical poems in the language. His long poems 'Ahana and Ilion' are the best examples of classical quantities' meters. 'Savitri' has created a new kind of epic poetry.

Mahatma Gandhi called him as 'The Great Sentinel'. He touched and enriched modern Indian life in many ways. He was poet, dramatist, novelist, short-story writer, composer, painter, thinker, educationist, nationalist and internationalist also. He as a bilingual poet occupied the significant place in Indo-Anglican poetry. 'The Child' and a few other poems are written in English. His 'Geetanjali' (1913), a prose poem, compelled a world – wide attention and he won the Nobel Prize for literature. His prose works too were written originally in English for international public. Tagore's verse in English had lyrical quality; it had rhythm of free verse. He dealt with

simplicity, seriousness and passion. He used colloquial idiom and archaic vocabulary like 'thee' and 'thou'. Sarojini Naidu (1879–1949) started her career as a poet but later she became a prominent politician of Gandhian era. She had recognition in England much earlier. Her first volume of poetry, 'The Golden Threshold' (1905) was followed by 'The Bird of Time' (1912) and 'The Broken Wing' (1917). In this period Indian English literature came into existence. India's rediscovery of her identity became vigorous. The Indian English literature began to progress, though by absorbing, learning and imitating from the West.

The Post Independent Indian Poetry in English

Like American, Australian and Canadian English literatures, Indian English literature used to express the British influence. But the post independent poetry of modern India discarded the so called influence of the West. The post independent Indian poetry in English shared beliefs, values, customs, behaviors, etc. of the society. The poetry gave wide range cultural trait through symbols, situations, themes and others. They presented the real world conditions, i.e. the contemporary India. Indian legends, folklores, situations, idioms, and themes became the features of Indian English Poetry. Naturally the variety of myths, symbols, images, emotions, sentiments became associated with Indian tradition and culture. The poets' attempts were consciously Indian. Even the conventional poetic language was replaced by colloquial. The modern Indian English poets reflected perspective and milieu after the independence. Due to the changes in the modern world, the nature, living standard and behavior of the man was being changed. The persona in this poetry was also changed. His inner conflict, alienation, failure, frustration, loneliness, his relations with himself and others, his individual, family and social contexts, his love, etc. became the themes of the poetry. At the same time the modern Indian poetry in English became complex, harsh and defiance of tradition. Indian poetry in a true sense was being appeared by the fifties. Indian expatriate poets do not write from the position of distinct foreign community, such as the exiled black or West Indian novelists, but their writing reflects the perspective of someone between two cultures. They may look back on India with nostalgia, satirically celebrating their liberation or asserting their biculturalism, but they also look skeptically and wryly on their new homeland as outsiders, with a feeling of something having been lost in the process of growth. The ability to tolerate, accommodate and absorb other cultures without losing the consciousness of being Indian mark the expatriate poets.

The post independent Indian poetry in English is abundant but the quality of its minor verse does not match its abundance. B. K. Das remarks, 'Indian poetry in English is Indian first and anything else is afterwards. Its base is pan-Indian and it has audience all over the country.' Moreover, the Indian English poet is concerned with 'Indianness' of his experiences. Indian poetry in English stands in comparison with the poetry of the third world countries. Thus, the first period of Indian English literature may be said to the end of 1850s. During this period in India, the British rule was accepted generally most of Indians thought that it was a great boon. The holocaust of the Revolt ushered in different ideas. Ultimately the combined results during the next two generations took place. After the Revolt of 1857 India's rediscovery of her identity became vigorous. The thought of freedom and nationality overwhelmed the literature. The Indian English poetry also learnt enough from the

West through imitation and assimilation. The post independent poetry in Indian English established its own character and voice. It has abundant in quantity and up to some extent in quality also. It has made its own place in the realm of world literature. It has three manifestations. The modern poets are brilliant commentators on Indian scene. The future of Indian poetry in English is very bright.

The Role of Bilingualism in the Growth and Development of Indo English Poetry

Bilingualism is another important factor that influences Indian– English poetry. Many Indian – English poets are bilingual or trilingual in their speech and writings. They write in one of the Indian languages besides English language. So quite naturally, the poet’s other languages affect his or her writing in English to a certain extent. However, it is construed and argued that the poet’s bilingualism exercises a negative impact on the poet’s writing in English, compounding the poet’s creativity and impairing his craftsmanship. Contrary to such a view, A. K. Ramanujan, Kamala Das, Arun Kolatkar, Dilip Chitre, Gouri Deshpande who are bilingual poets have produced English Poetry of high quality that won them global acclaim. For the Indian Poets writing in English for the English speaking world, the “real” English-speaking world outside India always holds a special attraction. The modern Indian – English poet, fascinated by the real English-speaking world of the west justifiably longs to be at the centre of English language. However, he refuses to cut himself off from his own country. Thus, the modern Indian-English poet is torn between two worlds. Some of these Indian English poets settle down either in England or in America and the rest remain in India. However, their allegiance continues to be mixed. The Indian – English poets who have settled abroad temporarily or permanently continue to be insiders though they live outside. On the basis of the poet’s settlement and choice of milieu, the Indian-English poets may be divided into three groups; those who have lived in the west for a few years – particularly during their formative years and returned to India, those who have decided to make their home in the west and those who have never lived abroad for any substantial period.

The Indian English poets with their mastery of the English language and the fruitful cross-fertilization of the English language with Indian-culture learnt to think and feel in English and transmute their felt experience. So Indian English poetry can hardly be dismissed as a meaningless, unintelligent stuff of sentiments and emotions and abstract metaphorical and philosophical out-pourings. Invested richly with complex, mosaic Indian experience, shaped by Indian sensibility and steeped in Indian ethos and Indian milieu and enriched by Indian traditions, customs and myths, Indian English poetry has grown into a significant branch of Indian English literature. He belongs to the mystical school of Sri Aurobindo Ghose and Rabindranath Tagore. He never blindly aped master seer-poets of India and he evolved himself into an individualistic, authentic voice. He is a poet gifted with a vision which is largely mystical like that of Aurobindo Ghose or Rabindranath Tagore. Though he dwells on mystical, universal subjects and spiritual heritage of India, he is modern in his sensibility, perceptions and modes of communication. He portrays contemporary reality in his poetry. He achieved compactness of verse, through economy of words. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, unlike most Indian English poets, is a traditionalist and a modernist as well. Like Sri Aurobindo Ghose and Rabindranath Tagore, Harindranath is a Seer-poet with a vision. Harindranath’s poetry is a fathomless ocean

with currents of water surging on its crest, clusters of billowing waves beating eternally against its shores and with millions of pearls lying hidden deep down in its bottom. This researcher has attempted sincerely and dedicatedly a series of dives into the poetic ocean of Harindranath to pick up a few of the poetic pearls. Still a vast treasure of innumerable pearls invites the researchers to embark on further explorations.

The Major Themes of the Indo English Poetry

It is very much clear that Indian poetry in English in the post independence period is different from the poetry in the pre independence period or rather colonial period. All literature, as Taine, the French critic said, is the product of the triad, the race, the moment and the milieu and since for the Indians the attainment of independence in 1947 marks a great watershed in the annuals of India's political history, the period preceding independence was naturally full of political ferment and turmoil and the urge of the nationalist Indians to acquire a distinct national identity to avoid being brow - beaten by the imperialist forces. The Time - spirit that permeated colonial India and began to permeate independent India were different. The sources of inspiration derived from the Indian ethos were ipso facto different. What England and America witnessed in the early part of the 20th century, India witnessed in the post independence period. Indian English poetry therefore acquired a new dimension of modernity and modernist trait in the 50s when the English and the American poetry had acquired it in the 20s.

Pre-independence Poetry Themes

Poetry in English written in the colonial period, though of a different order, cannot be just dismissed as insignificant however imitative or derivative it may be. Whatever its deficiencies, it has no doubt certain areas of excellence in the works of Toru Dutt and Sarojini Naidu, Tagore and Ghose. Literary history shows how the succeeding generation tends to run down and disown the preceding generation, the predecessors. Most of the early poetry was inspired by the Indian freedom struggle and the western romantics. Derozio, Kashiprasad Ghose and the Dutt family wrote romantic poetry highlighting the Indian culture and ethos. The themes were vivid like Indian legends and myths, epics like Ramayana, childhood memories under the Indian sun etc. Sarojini Naidu with a deep sense of rhythm wrote romantic poetry basically. She also wrote about the unique Indian culture and nationality. Tagore and Aurobindo Ghose were philosophers and mystics. They put in the Indian philosophy of oneness of God, religion, childhood, spirituality etc. In fact they both are even today the most widely read and critically evaluated Indian English poets.

Post - Independence Poetry Themes

The post - independence poetry underwent a sea change as far as the themes are concerned. The poets are faced with the crisis of identity so their poetry is one of quest, a search of their self, a search for their cultural roots. The reason for such a theme of Indian poetry is not far to seek. The Indian poets who express themselves in English have their cultural roots in their community. Many of these Indian poets have been educated abroad but since they belong to the middle - class, they find themselves alienated within their own immediate circle and even from the westernized ethos.

Alienation and exile, the crisis of personal identity and of cultural identity, childhood memories, familial relations, and love, nostalgia for the past and cultural traditions

therefore constitute the themes of Indian poets. In the case of some poets, the sense of alienation from the family or the community becomes so overwhelming that they turn completely inward. The result of such inwardness is a highly personal poetry, confessional in tone and obsessed with loneliness and insecurity from which the escape is sought either in the erotic fantasies or the self-probing of a tortured soul. Such is the poetry of Kamala Das, Eunice de Souza and Shiv Kumar. The poets of the 80s seem more interested in depicting and evaluating their family background, personal and social landscapes. So do the poets Agha Shahid Ali, Dilip Chitre. Mahapatra portrays the rural Indian landscape of the state of Orissa. The poets thus reveal their awareness of raw Indian identity. The poetic sensibilities are oriented along three distinct avenues: the modes of affirmation in terms of myth and history, quest for the self in and through love, modes of negation in terms of longing for dissolution and death. In other words, modern Indian poetry has centered itself around self in relation to society, history with family as the core unit and in relation to self, its own propelled emotions and feelings. So the themes of modern Indian poetry are secular and more introspective - contemplative.

Indianness in Indian English Poetry

Modern Indian English poetry is Indian first and everything else afterwards. In Indian English poetry Indianness is a matter not only of diction and syntax but also of imagery, myths and legends. The thoughts are Indian but drapery is English. M. K. Naik has raised three basic questions about the Indianness of Indian English poetry. Some critics disregard the Indian sensibility and argue that Indo-Anglian writers have imitated British and American literature. They have committed to the western consciousness and catered the western readers. But this is a blind criticism. Most of the writers have written on Indian traditions and cultures. They have presented a justifiable, artistic image of India to the people outside India. Hence Indianness is striking feature of Indian poetry in English. According to K.R.S. Iyengar, 'to be Indian in thought and feeling and emotion and experience is a novel experiment in creativity'. Indian English literature is conditioned by Indian Geography, Indian style of life, culture, the grammar and speech habits of Indians. They write only in an alien and borrowed medium, that is, English language. Most of the pre-independence poets took inspiration from Indian mythology, legends and philosophy.

The Indian poet's Indianness may also find expressions through his imagery. The feudal imagery in Tagore establishes his links with the medieval Indian saint poets; Naidu's imagery stamps the Indian soil. While the archetypal imagery of light and darkness in Aurobindo's poetry shows his affinities with all mystic poetry. His use in 'Savitri' of images drawn from science shows his modernity. The quality of Indianness can be seen in the ethos of the best Indian poetry in English. Tagore's 'Gitanjali,' Aurobindo's 'Savitri', and Naidu's lyrics are the finest examples of Indian ethos in pre-independence poetry. In the post-independence poetry, Ramanujan shows how an Indian poet in English can derive strength from going back to his roots. The post-independence poets write not only for Indian but for non-Indians also and their appeal is universal. It is true that the achievements of the early Indian poets in English are not quite satisfactory. Their poetry is imitative and derivative.

The post independence poet faces a special problem related to the expression of an Indian sensibility. He lacks Indian sensibility. His poetic roots are superficial. His

themes are alienation, restlessness and disillusionment. His poetry is city-centered and urban-oriented. But it does not mean that he does not belong either to India or to the west. The most important thing is the use of English language. He has to use English to convey the feel of the culture. Since 1950, there is a change in the poets, attitude, outlook, themes imagery and the use of English language. His language is typical Indian English. He creates new idiom. He brought everyday conversational language very close to poetry. Moreover, the Indian poet is concerned with the Indianness of his experience. The validity of Indian poetry in English depends on the creation of Indian English idiom. In the post-1960, poets have succeeded in it. In Ezekiel's poetry, we see a number of Indian words; Kamala Das and Kumar use a new kind of unconventional vocabulary in their love poems. Indian English poetry has now taken its themes and various Indian subjects from legends, folklore to contemporary Indian situations. The images of India pervade in Mahapatra's poetry. He evokes history, myth and the tradition of his land of birth. He speaks of the myth of Sun God and Konark temple. Daruwalla evokes Indian landscape in his poetry. Kamala Das's feminine sensibility finds its true expression in her love poems. In a poem 'Ghanashyam', she invokes Lord Krishna with a heart filled devotion and joy. Indian sensibility is transparent in her poetry. She plays her roles of unhappy woman, unhappy wife, mistress to young men, and mother. She is a poet of love. From the woman's point of view, she uses English as an Indian speaks, writes and perhaps understands it. Shiv K. Kumar deals with the theme of landscape and national identity in 'Trap falls in the Sky'. In 'Relationship' Mahapatra creates myths out of folk-tales in Orissa.

Experimentation in Indian English Poetry

Prof. V. K. Gokak, in his introduction to 'The Golden Treasury of Indo-Anglian Verse (1970)' and in his 'Studies in Indo-Anglian Poetry (1972)' traces the growth and progress of Indian English poetry. He claims that Tagore and Sri Aurobindo are the great innovators of the art of versification. Prof. V. K. Gokak classifies Indian Poets as 'neo-symbolist' and 'neo-modernist'. They were the poets of mysticism and humanism respectively. Tagore's 'Geetanjali' is a transcreation in English. Poets like Prof. P. Lal and K. Raghavendra Rao dismissed the old Indo-Anglian school of poetry. The poetry became the private voice to demonstrate their age, its mass approval and hysteria. It was a reaction against the Indian poetry written in English before and during the nineteenth century.

The Independence in India brought new movements in literature, for example the new uses of language. The new minds required new voices and new voices discovered the poets' genius to register the idiom of their age intimately. The 'new' poets of the post-independent India have won recognition both in our country and abroad. They speak in new voice. Their idiom, style, syntax speak of their freedom. The Indians won not only political freedom but also cultural freedom to create literature. Post-colonial Indian English poets registered a protest against the imitative poetry influenced by the British and American poetry. Modern Indian English poetry depicts the contemporary India. The tradition and culture of India is depicted in order to establish its own identity. The Modern Indian English poetry has acquired the distinct features and its own voice. The ethos of the post-independence Indian English poetry and pre-independence Indian English poetry are different. The modern Indian English poets became self-conscious about their language and form. They tried to

make a creative use of English in the most effective manner. The themes of these poems are very quite new regarding innovation and creation of modern poetry. Modernity, Indianness, Use of Indian idiom, Bilingualism, Exile and certain motifs are the distinctive features of Modern Indian English poetry. Indianness has been very distinct feature of Modern Indian English poetry. These poets reveal the Indian sensibility in their poetry. History, myths, legends, folklores all go together to establish a distinct Indian idiom and identity. Modern Indian English poetry is truly Indian which draws artistic material from its heritage. Mostly the Indianness is expressed through imagery. The Indian idiom has been the validity of Indian poetry in English. Very few of the modern Indian English poets write in English only. Most of them are bilingual poets. The poet like Nissim Ezekiel writes only in English. Otherwise all these poets wrote in their regional languages as well as in national language. These poet tried to mold enrich Indian English in a true sense. The Modern Indian poets are classified on the basis of their exile.

Conclusion

Thus, the Indian English poets with their mastery of the English language and the fruitful cross-fertilization of the English language with Indian-culture learnt to think and feel in English and transmute their felt –experience. So Indian English poetry can hardly be dismissed as a meaningless, unintelligent stuff of sentiments and emotions and abstract metaphorical and philosophical out-pourings. The living contemporary situations are largely presented the modern poetry in Indian English. The poets try to bring innovations in both form and content. They are conscious in creating new images and idiom. There is variety in Indian poetry and they write in living Indian English. Some of these poets are recognized by offering the commonwealth and the Third World Countries like international awards in literature.

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THEMES OF MYTH, TEMPLE & STONE IN THE POETRY OF JAYANTA MAHAPATRA

Vivekanand Jha

Chief Editor

Verbal Art&Phenomenal Literature

ISSN 2277-7733

Volume 7 Issue 1,

June 2018

Abstract

JayantaMahapatra is the most prolific poet in the history of Indian English Poetry, he belongs to poor and middle class family, despite being a scholar from science background he established himself in the arena of English literature, he is the first poet to receive Sabitya Akademi Award in the Indian English Poetry, he is a poet who commands more respect overseas than at home, and last but not least, profundity of images and symbols in his poetry. This paper attempts to present the themes of myth, temple & stone in the poetry of JayantaMahapatra

Keywords: *myth, temple, stone, mahapatra, jayantamahapatra*

JayantaMahapatra speaks volumes of significance of myth, temple and stone in his poetry as well as his own life. Orissa is the province of temples which are made of stones. The poetry of Jayanta Mahapatra is inundated with myth, culture, tradition, root, soil, sensibility and sufferings of Orissa. So the role of stone is indispensable in his poetry:

“My existence lies in the stones
Which carry my footsteps from one day into another
Down to the infinite distances.” (Relationship, Page-10)

His relationship with stone is further corroborated and authenticated by following lines:

The stone were my very own
Waiting as mother or goddess or witch,
As my birth feed on them
As though on the empty dugs of sorceress thought. (Relationship, Page-10)

In the following lines, stone signifies silence:

When darkness falls
The stones come closer toward us. (Life Signs, Page-08)

In the following passage, Mahapatra has used image of stone as a generative power. It makes one filled with enthusiasm, zeal and zest. It alleviates fear, pain and anxiety. It brings dawn where darkness is pervaded:

Once again one must sit back and bury the face,
In this earth of forbidden myth,
The phallus of the enormous stone. (Relationship, Page-09)

Mahapatra hold the stone eyewitnesses for his chronic ailment which put him more often than not, on the brink of death as he sums up:

In your dance is my elusive birth, my sleep
That swallows the green hills of the land
And the crows that quicken the sunlight in the veins,
And the stone that watches my sadness fly in and out
Of my death, a spiritless soul of memory. (Relationship, Page-31)

Mahapatra is deeply shattered and hurt at the predicaments of beggars and lepers who cry and groan for petty alms in monstrous and scorching afternoon whereas

materialistic temple's priests are indulged in amassing disproportionate wealth. Their humanitarian soul remains dormant even at the pathetic plight of beggars and lepers. So he launched a bitter assault of words on the temple's priests and compares them with ghosts of old stone:

While priests,
Like ghosts of old stone, confound
The perfumed afternoons of the rich and challenge
The red sun perched on the rickety limbs of the poor.

(Waiting, Page 27-28)

Mahapatra emphasizes a man is known by where his ancestors were and where he is born. None remains happy who desert his motherland and adopts alien tradition and cultures as such pleasures are of transient nature only. There is indispensable and reversible relation between man and place:

A man does not mean anything
But the place
Sitting on the riverbank throwing pebbles
Into the muddy current,

A man becomes the place.

(A Rain of Rites, Page-42)

Man is withered without root and identity like a tree. None can achieve success and win laurels at the cost of looking down upon his motherland. Mahapatra owes his success to his land of birth and to the landscape of his state. To his own confession, he acknowledged it while receiving the National Akademi of Letters Award in the following gestures:

“To Orissa, to this land in which my roots lie and lies my past and in which lies my beginning and my end, where the wind knees over the grief of the River Daya and where the waves of Bay of Bengal fail to reach out today to the twilight soul of Konarka, I acknowledge my debt and my relationship.”

Mahapatra considers stone as an image and symbol of permissivity. He owes allegiance and pays his obeisance to his father and grandfather with symbol of stone. He derives spiritual existence in it:

Only those which shut out the wind
And lay them in the dark crevices of stone
For births to merge into darker births
That look for age-old grass of my death.

(Relationship, Page-14)

Mahapatra finds eternity in stone. It possesses in itself past, present and future. The man passed and his blood and deeds carry forward:

The ruined stone, standing here awake,
Will go past me,
Though I walk the earth

(Shadow Space, Page-64)

As the priests, who seem resplendent in dazzling and gleaming light, cheat and swindle devotees in the garb of superstition and in the name of God. So are the politicians who misguide and befool the common people with their glib and crafty tongues. They erect statues made of marble and stone in a tribute and memory of their predecessors who reap the crop of evil seeds when inauspicious crows spit, urinate and purge their bowels sitting on the statue of them. Mahapatra warns us that one has to pay the price of his evil acts sooner or later:

The coarse crows perch upon the shoulders of bronze
And stone

Like crafty priests looking handsome and mysterious
In the counterfeit glow of light. (A Father's Hours, Page-19)

Mahapatra compared barbarous and cold blooded killing of innocent men, women and child by terrorist in Punjab as hard as stone. Here he has used the symbol of stone in degenerative mode when he says:

Rain falls heavy, hard as stones.
I am so far away from these falls. (Dispossessed Nests, Page-20)

Mahapatra amiable relation with his land, myth, tradition and culture is further revealed and corroborated by the fact that he seeks all happiness and solace in stone, of Orissa is made of. Though Orissa is one of the poorest states of India yet his affinity and affection with his soil never diminished and dithered. He finds all pleasure in the ashes and stones of his soil. Mahapatra in his nineties, ideal wife departed and survived by sole son, who is presently dwelling in Singapore, yet his love for his land and place remained unaltered and solid as a rock. He reveals unbreakable and unfaltering relation between himself and Konarka, the temple of the sun and ruined stones. It allows him to compose numerous poems with arresting theme, quaint images and symbols. He extracts and salvages his root and identity; and the pride of his ancestors from these ruined stones:

It is my own life
That has cornered me beneath the stones
Of this temple in ruins, in a blaze of sun. (Relationship, Page 22)

Mahapatra compares blind faith of women in religion, God and superstition with stone when he points out:

A large group of stony women in front of shrine
Silently sit out the whole day waiting to be cured,
Of their own will their supernatural eye,
To see the sad nature of themselves
Return their stares of dry, drab weeds. (A Rain of Rites, Page-15)

Mahapatra expresses predicament over the present plight of Konarka which built in the thirteenth century, the temple is known for its erotic and spectacular sculptures when he writes:

There I stand close to stone
Trying to smear it with blood
To give it life. (Relationship, Page-25).

By virtue of stone Mahapatra travels journey from past to future via present. It establishes his relationship with Orissa of yesterday, today and tomorrow as it is summed up by him in the following lines:

As I forget easily
My old village's pelt, glistening with rain
And the stillness of my gentle daughter's skin
Forget the desire
Oozing out of the hewn stones of Konarka. (A Rain of Rites, Page-42)

In his award winning book of poetry, 'Relationship' he describes Konarka in following terms:

Is marooned on the stone,
 On the dark chariot of the sun
 Whose fevered granite wheels claw desperately
 At the strangled earth in our lives. (Relationship, Page-22)

The stone has been recurring theme and favourite image of the poetry Jayanta Mahapatra right from his beginning of poetry carrier and till now. As even in the most recent book of his poetry, "Random Descent" he goes on to write a poem entitled, "The Stones" in which he is found in sheer frustration and astonishment and makes an indirect allusion and verbal attack on the emperor Ashoka who was responsible for atrocious and bloodthirsty killing of countless martyrs of Orissa:

Beneath the bloodied walls of history
 Nothing can happen more dreadful
 Than stones turned to gods through prayers
 Stones, whose eyes have had no expression in them
 Stones, like governments, who have no honour at all
 Stones, whose long arms easily batter and kill
 A young woman accused of adultery. (Random Descent, Page-47)

Mahapatra uses the image 'the age old proud stones' for ruthless and brutal king Ashoka. The great Kalinga War of 261 B.C. when emperor Ashoka won a victory after a war full of bloodshed and large scale killings before he turned on the path of peace and redemption. He then carved 'peaceful edicts on blood-red rock'. The river Daya is witnessed the heroic effort of the ancestors of Orissa which has become a sort of myth for successors. The group who were once heroic and valiant is now no more than ahistory and memory as its successors proved to be unworthy of keeping up their glory and pride.

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ADDING TO THE LEARNING IN YOUTH

Luo Xi

Scholar, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, China

ISSN 2277-7733

Volume 7 Issue 1,

June 2018

Abstract

In the journey of youth, we may experience something unforgettable, something meaningful; we may met someone special or most of them are normal. No matter how does it happen, it's a part of our journey in the world. In this article, the author wrote about how she decided to teach in Chinese rural area. At where she met a little girl and they come to be friends. The little girl reminded she that when she was also a little girl, who studied in such a rural area but no such volunteers to helped her like what she did. She hopes that what she did can have a small impact in this little girl. Maybe in the future she will get a call from this little girl and tell her she did it.

Keywords: *Learning, youth, development, teaching, volunteer, Chinese rural area, feeling, take care of others, summer intern*

Background

In 2017, as soon as the final exam was over, we 16 volunteers set out from different provinces of China and gathered in the rural primary school where we will live for a month.

Although we were told that the condition is bad, we were still shocked when we arrived. The school consists of a two-storey teaching building, a three-storey teachers' dormitory, three offices and a concrete playground. There were no computer, no projector in every classroom from grade1-6, the only things were a few desks and chairs. They have 5 teachers, but no teacher's education is above colleges. American politician Bill First said that Every child should have the opportunity to receive a quality education. (1) With this belief we started our journey.

Change in Attitude and Mindset

I was the headteacher of grade three. The first day we met, I wrote basic personal information on the blackboard and drew a simple map to tell them where I came from. To my surprise, they wrote down my introduction and even the map in their notebooks and started to talk about me. At this time, a little girl was sitting very quietly, as if she was dismissive of me. So I called the roll to find out who she was. She raised her hands when a boy's name was called. She had short men's hair, but wearing pink clothes. I was confused, Is she a boy or a girl? In later home visit, I got to know that her name was changed into her brother's in residence booklet. In this way, she began to attract my attention.

It turned out that in addition to her family she also has a brother and two sisters, parents were divorced, they are raised by the father. But her father came home once every three or four years. She grew up with her grandmother and was a typical left-behind child in rural area of China. Even when we went to her home, she hid in her room and would not come out to talk with us. As the head teacher, I thought that I can do something for her.

After that, whenever I have extra time, I will stay with them and share the interesting things outside the mountains and my college life. I told them that at her age, I was

also studying in such schools, but now I walk out my way. I hope they can also. She was listening to me, carefully.

I appointed her as the monitor of our class to help me collect homework, arrange everyone to clean up classroom and so on. What I asked her to do, she always do it well.

In the third week, there was a speech contest. I began to teach them how to give a lecture one week in advance. Firstly, to a good article is necessary, try to leave off your script, make eye contact with the audience, add some body language.

On the day of the presentation, I was shocked. She was completely off script, fluently, full of emotional speech and her confidence and calm, as if the misfortune had never happened to her. Beyond doubt that she won the first prize. I have never so proud of anyone but her at that time. She deserved it.

Emotional Attachment

I found that gradually, every class break, she will come to talk to me, although it is some trivial things, such as who scolded who and I ask me to uphold the justice or some trifles, but she seems to start to open her mind to me.

A fleet month is coming to an end, it was time to say goodbye. The day before we left, we gathered the whole children together and bid farewell to them formally. She sat quietly in her chair, head bowed, didn't want me to see her tears. She asked me for my phone number, but so far she hasn't called me up.

Conclusion

Even though it was the hardest month of my present life, I had teammates who helped me go through out thick and thin, students who loved me, and most importantly, I was doing something that could affect a child's life. Maybe one day in the future, I will get a phone call, she told me and she did it. That's enough.

For education, there's no reason why children in inner cities or rural areas do not receive the same quality education or opportunities as those in suburbs or wealthy neighborhoods. If we truly believe in giving all citizens a chance to pursue happiness and pursue their goals, then we cannot continue to marginalize entire groups of people.(2)

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YOUTH DEVELOPMENT: THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEIGHBOURHOOD

Li Haoliang

Scholar, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, China

ISSN 2277-7733

Volume 7 Issue 1,

June 2018

Abstract

In any country youth plays an important role in development. Infact, youth and development are synonymous. The possession of youth is tremendous. It deals with creativity, innovation, technology as well as his culture with him. The development and progress of any country chiefly depends on the youth. Thus the moulding and nurturing of youth in the right direction is must for the development of the youth as well the development and the progress of the country. The paper focusses on the development of the youth with the neighbourhood.

Key words: *youth, development, youth development, neighbourhood*

Not trying to highlight my nationality, I want to say मैं चीनी हूँ, अभी हिन्दी सीखता हूँ। I major in Hindi in my university in China. But can you imagine the moment when I got my offer of university? After the college entrance exam, finally I got my offer. However at the moment I looked into the offer, I literally kept staring at it blankly. “Major in Hindi” What is Hindi? What am I going to learn in the next four years? At that time, I have no idea about India at all. To be honest, I even couldn’t understand why Indian people use their hands to eat. But luckily, I decided to figure it out somehow. So I started to learn Hindi.

In China in my university, I’ve learned Hindi for two years, Grade 1 and Grade 2. It’s the very first time that I come to know about India. Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Vishnu, Shiva, Brahma and many many images approximately made up an India in my mind. An ancient, religious, mysterious country. I said mysterious, because at that time all and every thing that I know about India came from books. And you know what, every day it keeps coming into my ears that it’s our responsibility to know more about Indian people so that we can sweep away the misunderstanding between Chinese and Indian. How can I understand the words then? Where on earth are the differences between Chinese and Indian? I had no idea. And again, I decided to figure it out. I don’t dare to say: Now I know about India very well. But the answer to the question has come to me somehow.

In fact, whether there are so many differences existing there that it leads to the misunderstandings and makes us feel we are different?

Let me give you some examples to figure it out.

When you suddenly sneeze, for no reason, what do you think? Maybe something bad is going to happen. It means bad luck. For Chinese, I’m sure 10 out of 9 will think exactly the same as you. Sneezing, bad luck.

Conversely, fish stands for good luck. As a saying goes in Chinese: 年年有余, which means wish you rich and prosperous every year. Here “fish” and “rich” are homophonic in Chinese. And as I know, in India, eating fish brings someone a good job. So we can tell, for both Chinese and Indian, fish is a lucky symbol.

These are some commons of our mindset. In my opinion, a large part of our mindset is made up of our traditions. And festivals are the best presentation of our traditions. Here are some other examples of festivals.

In China, we celebrate the Spring Festival in the following February, which is the most important time for all the Chinese in a year. It's similar with Indian New Year. What we do is family union. And of course, we place a great significance in it. It's the time to enjoy the togetherness with our family members. Chatting with relatives, sitting around a table, having a feast, doing some outing somewhere with the whole family. We do just the same as you do to celebrate the new year.

And after Spring Festival, comes the Lantern Festival. It's pretty like Deiw Diwali. We will spend a wonderful night with our family and friends, hang out some beautiful, colorful lanterns, enjoy a special sweet dish which is called yuan xiao or tang yuan. So are the ways of how you celebrate Deiw Diwali. Play crackers, stay with family for some special dishes. It's also a moment we cherish the most in a year. And normally, it's a symbol of starting to work. It tells us it's time to start a new stage, show a new face after celebrating the new year.

As we can see, for both Chinese and Indian, we value the family union a lot since ancient time, back to some 5000 years ago. It's seared in our mind that family always plays an irreplaceable part of our life. Even the value of family has become the base of our mindset, both Chinese and Indian. And it leads to many commons between us. Once we are capable, it's our duty to take care of our father and mother. Wherever we go, we have to stay in decent manners, in order to maintain the family reputation. We give our honor to the place where we were born where we live.

Apart of these, we show our respect to the moon on the Mid-autumn Festival and for you गणेश चतुर्थी is the moment. You show your admiration to the ancestor on पितृ पक्ष and celebrate harvesting on पौगल, वसंत पंचमी, बीहू, while for us Laba Festival is a good timing.

Now I come to understand there is no difference between Chinese and Indian at all, no difference between you and me at all. If there is, it must be our personality. I can't deny we do have some external differences on our habits, traditions, the way to talk, to express our feelings. However the root of Chinese and Indian culture is the same. Love to our family and friends, consideration to others and responsibility for the society. I fail to give many more proper examples in such a short time, for the reason that both China and India have such a long history, more than 5000 years. Now we gather on this land, I breathe what you breathe, drink what you drink, eat what you eat.

So what I'm trying to say is, misunderstanding is real, but understanding each other is a choice. Maybe the reason of misunderstanding is not because of any difference between you and I at all. Substantially, you are we. We are the same. Why not keep the misunderstandings away and know about each other whole-heartedly, sincerely from now on. I can't be more grateful to my previous self who decided to learn Hindi, who decided to figure it out. And now I am quite into it, quite enjoy gathering around with my Indian friends.

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LANGUAGE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CHINA AND INDIA

Hu Min

Scholar, Yunnan Minzu University, China

ISSN 2277-7733

Volume 7 Issue 1,

June 2018

Abstract

Under the influence of globalization, English is used more and more widely. The younger generation in China also attaches more and more importance to English, but its income is not ideal on the basis of high investment. India, our neighbour, has a great advantage in this respect. By comparing the current use of English in China and the current use of language in India, and combining with the new generation of young people's ways of communication, I hope I can get some inspiration in language learning.

Keywords: *language, comparative study, China, India*

In every field of education peoples physical, social, cultural cognitive and psychomotor development is necessary. Day by day the role of education is increasing. In ancient age it was limited to sociological and economic development only. Education shapes the destiny of any nation. The quality of human power in any country ultimately determines the sustainable well-being of its people. Education provides foundation for a person to be a responsible citizen. So, it forms an important part of the entire educational ladder.

Through this article, I wish to share with you some phenomena of the young people in China and my simple comparison of the uses of languages.

Application of Language by Youth

Language, Young people and China's development

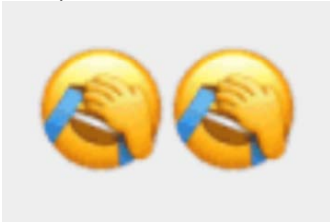
The number of college young people aged 18 to 22 years in China is on the increase. With a number of over 9 million graduating from college in 2018, the language is generally Mandarin or Putonghua in Chinese. Though the dialects may vary from the west to the east and north to south in China, the understanding and communication is mainly mandarin. The prevalence of a common written language started in the Qin dynasty 2200 years ago, which has lasted until now with different variants of writing through different periods. The language has played a huge role in the periods of transition. Besides, the Chinese college students usually take English as their second or third language. Those students have acquired the importance of learning a language and their own development in future, which naturally leads to my observation of the language they use.

It is inevitable for most second language learners to speak with an accent and the mother tongue feature. In particular, the English many students use is with accents, leading to a painstaking listening and understanding of English. You know, it's really painful for me to speak Hindi with a Chinese accent. Most Chinese students do not produce tremolo. Still, the oral Hindi is difficult for many but the written Hindi language is far better.

I want to make a connection with the development of China and the English language as a whole on the basis of the above statement. Indeed, China's development in the past forty years could not rule out the role the English language has played. Forty

years ago, those who learnt English were few in number, but now the number of English-speaking people in China is increasingly growing except for other foreign languages. Generally speaking, the young people are better in using English than their parents did, which will strengthen their ability in further communication with native speakers in cross-cultural communication.

At the same time, some Chinese young people also make their own voice heard through some mobile apps and platforms like Weibo, a twitter-like platform in China. The catchphrases and emojis the young people use are what I like to share with you. For example, young people like to use some cute or edited emojis to express their emotions. The laugh-and-cry emotion means the state of feeling something amusing or silly.



They want to use those feelings to let the other side know their real feeling. However, a common smile or a gentle smile does not mean being friendly but quite the other way around.



It means disagreement or even mockery. But for the parents, the gentle smile means friendliness. When the young people receive emojis like these, they may feel uncomfortable or a sense of fear. What are their parents going to do with them? Those are languages young people use, but the differences are clear in generations. From the emojis or some buzzwords they use, I think the state of minds are changing hugely in different groups. When I chatted with my India friends, I also found that we could not communicate with each other by emojis, because her understanding was quite different from mine.

India and Languages

Those who are barely familiar with the Indian society are clear that India boasts of extreme richness in languages, religion and anthropology. The fact has been employed by the official government's clip to label an Incredible India. When we take a glimpse of the language branches in the different parts of India, there are mainly seven language families, of which the Indo-Aryan languages and the Dravidian languages are respectively spoken by 78.05% and 19.64% of Indians. Also, India has the second highest number of languages in the world with 122 major languages and 1599 other languages with a varying number according to different institutions. The simple fact

that the richness in languages could both serve as a reservoir of religions and anthropological resources, providing numerous traces of the past lives of Indians, and as a barrier for the efficiency for the process of industrialization.

From a perspective of an exchange college student, I have experienced the barrier of the Indian language when traveling around India, which gives me some deeper thinking of the future development of the Indian society. The first concern is about the official language or languages. The prevalence of either Hindi or English may pose challenges to a large extent. Hindi and English may encounter resistance regarded as a way of ruling out the local languages even though the prevalence is not intentionally meant for the potential effect. We could not deny the fact but a balance is needed to follow the tide of the modern world while remaining the local distinctions. This brings up my second observation.

Some experiential observations

India has a second largest population in the world. The industrial process could be delayed by the barriers of and disbeliefs to the prevalence of certain languages. The participation in the industrialization is of consideration. The large population could yield boundless achievement for years to come. However, the bondages cast by the thinking are too heavy for the future development of India. During the process, huge gaps between the rich and the poor are inevitably reflected in their use of languages. The language offers mirrors to think deeper into the education, a socializing process for the masses to get involved in the industrialization. In my opinion, to deal with the richness in languages is high on the list for the future development in lifting the masses to modernity and a balance in development and history.

Conclusion

My experience in India tells more of the secrets of language. The Indians are highly valuing the importance of education and I have observed some of them pursuing a Ph. D degree in their 20s. I think both India and China will continue to learn language deeper.

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ROLE OF LIBRARY SERVICES FOR THE BETTER RESEARCHES**Dharmesh Sonara**

ISSN 2277-7733

Research Scholar, JJT University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

Volume 7 Issue 1,

Abstract

June 2018

According to Plato, Books give a Soul to the Universe wings to the Mind, flight to the Imagination and Life to everything. Person has two "Gurus" in his life span. The first one is Mother a source of formal Education and the second one is Teacher who is a major source inspiration for informal education. In his Journey of the formal and Informal education the place which plays the role of temple of Knowledge in form of storehouse. Now when we are talking about the research based importance of Library services it is inevitable. During the research a lots of thorough knowledge is needed for which the extensive reading and isolation is required. Such a purpose is served by the Mother Called Library. Libraries are critically important in helping researchers to exploit the full benefits and opportunities of the networked world, including such developments as open access and social media. So libraries are a stronger link to the fast developing globe.

Keywords: Formal Education, Storehouse, Imagination, Exploit, Critical, Researchers

Libraries originated with writing about 6000 years ago and that was when writing was being done using materials like bones, clay, wax, papyrus, metals, silk, leather, parchment, paper, and other available materials. Later, these materials were assembled together to form libraries. Among the earliest libraries were ANCIENT LIBRARIES OF CLAY, which emerged in Iraq and other Mesopotamian region like Syria and Turkey. The scenario has changed now days with the introduction of the concept of automation and digital world. Each and every moment is being stored as a bit in the form of data in the store house named Library. So for the researchers it is a potential of reservoir for the data collection. The fundamental aim of every academic library is to provide an effective and efficient information services to its user community. In all this temple plays a pivotal role for the researchers.

Importance

A library plays a very important role in promoting the progress of knowledge. The Library is your partner in research, contributing a range of services, resources and programs to strengthen effective discovery, use and management of information. As gateways to knowledge and culture, libraries play a fundamental role in society. The resources and services they offer create opportunities for learning, support literacy and education, and help shape the new ideas and perspectives that are central to a creative and innovative society. They also help ensure an authentic record of knowledge created and accumulated by past generations. In a world without libraries, it would be difficult to advance research and human knowledge or preserve the world's cumulative knowledge and heritage for future generations. Human brain has certain method for the thought process. Being a storehouse of books and books and book is the only tool acts like a catalyst for the though process your brain wants. How advance the technology and information are useless without proper triggering of the thought. Library services transform the human being towards creativity or research he or she expects.

Challenges

The user is the key person in services provided by company, institution or organization. Therefore, it is significant to focus on the users of the library and doing utmost to make them satisfied. Understanding the user needs is half the battle won in providing information services in an academic library. The success of any information system depends considerably on how best the system design is based on a close and accurate understanding of the users. To put it into context, the user is not only the most important

aspect, but is also a dynamic component of a library. Therefore, understanding the user is significant and a continuous effort is required in this aspect. User satisfaction studies and researches are primarily based on the users. The performance of any library can be judged on the basis of the extent of satisfaction of the users. Hence, there is a need to conduct the user surveys and researches more often to evaluate the existing print and non-print resources, services, and facilities. These studies are also essential to know the difference in satisfaction among the different categories of users. The analysis indicated that the highest dissatisfaction was observed at the library opening hours. The students of the Management studies were highly satisfied with the services when compared with the overall response of students in all faculties. Some opinions of the survey disclosed the need to develop the infrastructural facilities to provide better services to the users.

The one of the most dangerous threat is dependency of the youth weather researcher or anybody else. It is said that anything excess is poison if the facility available is utilized in a constructive way. Such kind of so called innovation would be limiting the brains horizons for the research and creativity. I mean to say use the latest technology you have but it must not invite the mental slaveness.

Following are the challenges to be considered for the better Library services

To identify and address the dissatisfaction of the users; To focus on the most satisfactory aspects of the library services; Improvement in the library services for the batter catering towards the users; To understand the demand of the users to make it a contemporary services.

Conclusion

At the end of the exercise I must say that library services are integral part of the research. Library is nothing but a kind of meditation temple for the researchers to have the creative thought process. Society must understand the importance of the library services and steps must be taken for the easy access of such kind of the services for all class of the people. As reading transforms the generation and pave the path towards the growth should be encouraged by the way of library. The world has just become a small town because of the innovation of the digital social media. This evolution is a big threat to the library services. People have become less tolerant and restless. They want each and every information at their finger tip. Such kind of innovation is a kind of encroachment in the privacy of the human being. If the library services do not understand such kind of threat the day would come and the book will be a day dream and this divine tool for the booting of the thought process might become mirage.

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COMMUNICATION: A SOFT POWER FOR INTERACTION**Wei Meng**

Scholar, Yunnan Minzu University, China

ISSN 2277-7733

Volume 7 Issue 1,

June 2018

Abstract

Each of us faces different people every day. It is especially important to communicate with others. Interpersonal relationships are necessary in life. Only when we are happy with others can we benefit our work, study or life. Then how should we get along with others before both parties are happy? I think we are all people with feelings and souls. As long as we treat others with sincerity, the other party will treat ourselves in the same way. The relationship between people is the collision of two hearts. Treating everyone with heart, you will be happy to get along with others. Of course, you should also pay attention to skills when you get along with others. First understand the other party's preferences, avoid the other people's hateful things, find the right way for two people to get along, follow some ways to get along, will definitely get good interpersonal relationships

Keywords: communication, soft power, tool, interaction

People meet with each other like a mirror. You smile from the mirror, and people smile at you in the mirror; you cry through the mirror, and people cry at you in the mirror. If you want someone to smile at you, then you should smile at others. As long as you keep a smile, you will definitely get the same bright smile.

As well as being comfortable and enjoyable while being able to comfort you, you can realize that true self is your true friend. The key to maintaining a harmonious relationship is to understand each other and to achieve balance between the two parties. In normal interpersonal relationships, people remember more about what they are paying, and it is easy to forget what others have to pay for themselves. That is why people's psychology is easily unbalanced. Do not care how others treat you, remember the benefits of others, and you will feel happy. All day, like a complaint, I think that whoever betrays you, he will never make you happy. And those who have such thoughts, they will not tolerate themselves. To blame others for more demands on you, in fact, the people who ask for you are usually people like you. Once people come in the "mutual demand" situation, then the relationship between the two parties is beginning to worsen. Ask yourself more about everything by yourself, ask less than others, see yourself more, and see others less so that you can feel happy with yourself and others.

Harmony with People First of all, you should allow others to be stronger than ourselves. Secondly, you should respect the personality of others and bear them. In addition, you should be good at finding and learning the qualities of others, and avoid the shortcomings of others in your conversation.

People get along with others. I think respect is the most important base. Others are tolerant, thankful, honest and reliable, helpful, and so on.

People should first respect themselves, be self-respecting, should be ashamed, and must keep requirements and obstacles on themselves. Then I know how to respect others. Self-esteem can be self-reliant and other people can see you. Those who know to be self-respectful are self-confident and invincible. At any time, he will not miss any examination. They are strong and respected people of life.

In the end, people should live in harmony; Treat people with honesty and care as well be kind to others and see each other honestly.

Meeting with others is an art. No matter how high your culture and if you do not treat others well, you must be fail.

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CONTRIBUTING IN NATION BUILDING THROUGH NSS: AN OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUTH

H.H.Parmar

Associate Professor, Maniben M.P.Shah Mahila Arts College, Kadi

ISSN 2277-7733

Volume 7 Issue 1,

June 2018

Abstract

National Service Scheme (NSS) was introduced in 1969 with the primary objective of developing the personality and character of the student youth through voluntary community service. Initially it was launched in 37 Universities involving about 40,000 volunteers. However, with the passage of time and as a Pan Indian programme, the number of educational institutions covered under NSS has been increasing year after year. Currently more than 36.5 lakh volunteers are enrolled in 39,695 NSS units spread over 391 Universities/ +2 Councils, 16,278 Colleges and Technical Institutions and 12,483 Senior Secondary Schools.

Key words: NSS, nation, nation building

National Service Scheme (NSS) was introduced in 1969 with the primary objective of developing the personality and character of the student youth through voluntary community service. Since its inception, over 4.78 cores students have benefited from NSS. Each NSS volunteer is required to put in minimum 120 hours of service per year for two years, i.e., total 240 hours. This work is undertaken in villages/ slums adopted by NSS unit or in school/ college campuses. Usually after study hours or during weekends/ vacations. Besides, Each NSS unit organises a Special Camp of 7 days' duration in adopted villages or urban slums during vacations, with some specific projects, by involving the local communities. Each volunteer is required to participate in the Special Camp once during the 2-year period. Thus, about 50 percent of the NSS volunteers in a Unit participate in a particular Special Camp. NSS is a Central government programme, yet the Central government, the States/UTs and the Educational Institutions are the 3 pillars of this Programme. It would have been impossible to effectively run a programme directly from the Union Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, dealing with over 29,000 educational institutions across the country. The implementation of the programme has been possible due to effective collaboration/ partnership between the Centre and the States on the one hand and the States and Educational Institutions on the other.

As mentioned earlier, NSS was introduced with the primary objective of developing the personality and character of the student youth through *voluntary community service*. 'Education through Service' is the purpose of the NSS. The ideological orientation of the NSS is inspired by the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi. Very appropriately, the motto of NSS is "NOT ME, BUT YOU". An NSS volunteer places the 'community' before 'self'. This is part of the *third dimension of education*, namely, *value education*, which is becoming increasingly important.

While a lot of good work is being done under NSS, there is potential to do much more. The students and NSS volunteers are young Indians and they represent the most dynamic and vibrant section of the Society. These are exciting times in India. The Government of India, under the dynamic leadership of Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has embarked on the mission of building a united, strong and modern India – "*Eka Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat*", following the principle of "*SabkaSaath, SabkaVikas*". A number of path-breaking initiatives have been taken. 'Make in India' campaign has been launched to develop India as a global manufacturing hub. 'Digital India' initiative seeks to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. A nation-wide campaign to promote Digital Payments is

underway. 'Skill India' has been launched to impart necessary skills to prepare Indians for the opportunities in Indian economy as also the opportunities abroad.

A number of initiatives, including Smart Cities Project, have been launched for developing infrastructure. 'Swachh Bharat Mission' and 'Clean Ganga' Mission have been launched for building a clean and green India. A sustained and determined campaign is underway to eliminate the black money and to clean up our Society. NSS volunteers can be contributors as well as beneficiaries of these initiatives. The programme design of NSS needs to constantly evolve to reflect the priorities of the Government and the nation.

The importance of NSS was underlined in an Evaluation Study conducted through Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS). In their Study Report, TISS concluded that NSS has been a well-intentioned and an ideologically motivated scheme of the Government of India and that NSS is one of the greatest experiments in the field of youth work in the world. In fact, TISS recommended that NSS should be made mandatory for all public and private funded universities, colleges and institutions and should be integrated as part of the curriculum.

Actually nearly everyone has a certificate of NSS or NCC now a days, so one might feel that it is useless in that sense. But if you add related field of interest in the hobby section like- social work, policy making, youth transformation, public service, etc. Then things do change in an interview. Then the panel takes interest in your certificate and ask you about the work you did in the NSS time.

If you were lucky inoff to have certificates of state/national camp in the file then definitely your interview turn on NSS then it matters alot.

Mahatma Gandhi believed that instead of undertaking academic research about economic and social disability the student do "Something positive that the life of villagers might be raised to higher material and moral level".

Background & History of NSS

Mahatma Gandhi tried for the best utilization of the youth for the social development, rural reconstruction and the nation's progress. He thought that students should be conscious of their social responsibilities. Every student of the country should be aware of how to develop the social, moral and cultural life of economically backward people of rural area. After the attainment of independence this concept changed and material wealth and physical power got more importance than moral values.

After Independence, Government appointed Education Commission under the Chairmanship Dr. Radhakrishnan to change educational system of the British time. This committee suggested that introduce the NSS in the academic institutions on the voluntary basis with a view to develop healthy relation between the students and the teachers & establish the constructive linkage between the student, teachers & community. NSS will be useful to develop relation between volunteer and teacher through interacting work of society and universities.

In 1959 a committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Dr. C.D. Deshmukh. This committee suggested that national service should be provide more lively awareness among the educated youth of purposes & the process of the Nation's reconstruction efforts specially in rural areas & create awareness among them about the social service. One of the recommendations of this committee was that student render one year compulsory in national service before they entered in university.

In 1966 Dr. D.S.Kothari Commission had recommended that students all stages of education should be associated with some form of social service.

The Education Commission (1964-66) recommended that give an opportunity for the youth to participate in variety of programmes which are related to social services, be made available to the NSS students.

The Conference of Vice-Chancellors in September 1967 accepted these recommendations about the National service and suggested that form a special committee of VC's for study on the proposal. Professor K.G.Saiyidain, former educational adviser to the government of India was one of the members of this committee.

In 1960 Dr.K.G.Saiyidain deputed by the Government of India for the special assignment to study the youth development and youth service in the other countries and examine the facts of national service.

Also to examine what light their experience could throw on the Indian scheme of national service for the youth. He was visited a number of European countries for the study of youth services run by them. Professor Saiyidain came to the conclusion that this scheme was must be as a part of the effort to achieve the wider objective of bringing education into closer and more vital relationship with community life.

As noted above, Prof K.G.Saiyidain studied the national service by the students implemented in the several countries of the world and submitted his report under the tile " National Service for the Youth" to government of India with some number of recommendations.

Today NSS has about 3.86 million student youth enrolled in 41,442 NSS units spread over through 396 Universities/ +2 Councils, 16,331 Colleges/ Technical Institutions and 28,621 Senior Secondary Schools across the country.

Role of NSS volunteers

A NSS Volunteer is a student in the college who was enrolled his name in the National service Scheme. The roles of the NSS volunteers are very important according to the National Service Scheme because they are main beneficiary of the programme. The NSS volunteers are must be actively participate in the NSS activities. The volunteers are making the coordination between the PO's and the students in the colleges. They are helps the advisory committee of the college for proper executing the NSS activities. The NSS volunteers are performing the role of mediator between the education system and the community which is helpful for the nation building. They are developing their qualities of leadership, skills to become an organizer, and an administrator and to attain the multi-faceted development of his personality as a whole. Any student enrolled as an NSS Volunteers, as per NSS Manual should put in at least 240 hours of useful social work in a continuous period of two year (i.e. 120 hours per year). A work diary is to be maintained by each NSS Volunteer, which will help him/her in the assessment his/her performance. Such volunteer is eligible to get NSS Service Certificate from the colleges. The Service Certificate given in the NSS Manual should be strictly adhered

NSS Day: NSS was officially launched on 24th September 1969, on the birth centenary year of the Father of the Nation. Therefore, 24th September is celebrated every year as NSS Day with organizing various activities

NSS Song: During Silver Jubilee Year the NSS theme song has been composed. All NSS volunteers are expected to learn the theme along and sing the song during NSS programmes and celebrations. The theme song cassette is available.

Motto: The Motto of NSS "Not Me But You", reflects the essence of democratic living and upholds the need for self-less service. NSS helps the students development

& appreciation to other person's point of view and also show consideration towards other living beings.

NSS Logo: The logo for the NSS has been based on the giant Rath Wheel of the world famous Konark Sun Temple (The Black Pagoda) situated in Orissa, India. The Red & Blue colors contained in the logo motivate the NSS Volunteers to be active & energetic for the nation-building social activities. The wheel portrays the cycle of creation, preservation and release and signifies the movement in life across time and space, The wheel thus stands for continuity as well as change and implies the continuous striving of NSS for social change.

NSS Badge: The NSS logo is embossed on the badge of NSS. The eight bars in the wheel of NSS logo represent the 24 hours of a day. The red colour indicates that the volunteer is full of young blood that is lively, active, energetic and full of high spirit. The navy blue colour indicates the cosmos of which the NSS is tiny part, ready to contribute its share for the welfare of the mankind.

Financial Arrangements:

The scheme is now a central sector scheme to organize Regular Activities (RA) and special Camping Programmes (SCPs). An amount of Rs.250/-per volunteer per annum is released towards Regular Activities (RAs) and Rs.450/- per volunteer per Special Camping Programme (SCP) which is of 7-days duration to be organized in the adopted villages/urban slums. In addition, the Government of India provides 100% financial assistance to run NSS Regional Directorates, State NSS Cells and Empanelled Training Institute (ETI).

The main Aims and objectives of National Service Scheme (NSS) are

To understand the community in which they work; To understand themselves in relation to their community; To identify the needs and problems of the community and involve them in problem solving process; To develop among themselves a sense of social and civic responsibility; To utilise their knowledge in finding practical solution to individual and community problems; To develop competence required for group-living and sharing of responsibilities; To gain skills in mobilising community participation; To acquire leadership qualities and democratic attitude; To develop capacity to meet emergencies and natural disasters; and To practice national integration and social harmony

Activities of CAMP

The schedule and the daily routine is divided into 5 different sessions which include Morning exercise, Shramadaan, Lecture Session, Interactive Session, Diary writing and Group Discussion, Preparing road for connecting two villages, Cleaning Temple area, Cleaning Drainage system of Village, Spreading awareness washing of hands, cleanliness, use of toilet, education, etc., Conducting "Wash Your Hand" campaign, Educating village children through "Fun School – For the Children by the NSS volunteers", Free Health Check up Camp for Villagers, BhajanKirtan for Villagers and Visit to Gaumukh. The following are a few benefits of many

Discipline: during the camp, you are given a fixed schedule and it requires you to wake up at 5, followed by exercise and so on. Having a routine induces discipline in your day to day life; **Understanding ground realities:** living in the comforts of our homes we fail to realize grassroot level problems. Once you get exposed or when you are assigned task which involves physical work you realize it is not as easy as it sounds; **You learn to work as a team:** several teams are formed and you are assigned different tasks or games based on this; **Time management:** every task is given a fixed time

within which you have to complete it. Tasks and games includes skit, myme, debates, newspaper making etc; You get rid of stage fear: here, you get a lot of opportunities to perform in stage whether it dance, music or literary; You make a lot of friends: last but not the least, staying together for 7 days and working as a team will let you have awesome friends; You learn to cook: as I said earlier,each team will have to take up mess duty on a particular day. Hence for me personally I learnt basics of cooking from novice; You learn to socialise: since you are not given you phones you spent most of the time talking; You'll have a lot of fun: feildtrips,games ,camp fire and other activities makes the camp memorable; Sharing is caring: you have your food together often sharing your plate with two or three; You learn to socialise: since you are not given you phones you spent most of the time talking; You also get several other benefits like leadership qualities, adjust with limited facilities,game tactics etc.; You also have several personality development talks and games.

Conclusion

Overall development of student through NSS. National Service Scheme is an organization aiming for developing student's personality through community service, NSS is a voluntary association of young people. NSS was one of my best part in college life. I was able to meet many new people from all over India and made many friends while in my time with NSS. While i was having a lot of fun i was also learning to take many responsibilities. I was also rewarded with some grace mark for my participation in the organization and you can definitely write in your CV, about your volunteering at NSS. If the student participated in the NSS activity he or she will become a good citizen. He or she does not disturb anybody in work. He or she always help the citizen.

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ALIBABA GROUP: DEVELOPMENT AND INFLUENCE

Yuan Yuan

Scholar, Yunnan Minzu University, China

ISSN 2277-7733

Volume 7 Issue 1,

June 2018

Abstract

As one of the most influential groups in China, the development course of Alibaba group shows us a successful corporate image. The perspectiveness, innovativeness and courage of Jack Ma and his team are the main factors for Alibaba group to achieve great achievements in the early stage of development. Then they conform to the trend of the times and the needs of people, through improving the internal management system and accelerating the process of industrial diversification today they have involved in many fields such as business, media and philanthropy. Unconsciously, they have changed the way of life of most Chinese people and also indicated a new direction of the new generation's development.

Keywords: *Alibaba Group, Development, Influence*

Nowadays, the four new inventions of China, High-speed railway, Alipay, Shared bicycle and Online shopping are attracting worldwide attention, but two of them were created by Alibaba group.

At first, no one expected that an ordinary English teacher would become one of the most successful entrepreneurs of China, and Alibaba, the business empire founded by Jack Ma, has brought too many surprises to China's economic development in recent years.

Twenty years after its founding, its development course is worthy of our study and reference.

From the point of view of time, it has experienced the initial stage (including preparatory stage), rapid development stage and self-improvement stage. At the start, the Internet is not very popular in China. Through social financing, the creation of exclusive payment, buyer and seller exchange platform, provide the corresponding e-commerce training services and other ways, Alibaba group has laid a solid foundation for China's online shopping business.

Since 2010, Alibaba group began to explore overseas markets, launched mobile Taobao client in response to market demand, and began to take the initiative to assume social responsibility and established many public welfare funds. During this period, they adjusted the organizational structure of the company in order to meet the needs of all levels of people in a more specific and systematic way. In order to ensure and supervise the quality of goods, they transformed the former "Taobao mall" into the "Tmall" positioned as high-end and internationalized.

As is known to all, Alibaba was officially listed on the New York stock exchange in 2014. It welcomes many multinational enterprises to settle in with a more open attitude, which further develops its internationalization process. Since then, Alibaba has been involving in film and television, digital maps, music and catering.

It is worth mentioning that in 2018 the "Cainiao" network created by Alibaba has brought the development of China's logistics industry to a new height. The main goal of "Cainiao" courier station is to ensure online shoppers to get goods safely and quickly, and to relieve the pressure of logistics service in the "last mile".

Perhaps the development model of any successful enterprise is very similar, we need to know that although the model may be hidebound, the way of thinking is flexible and diverse. More than 20 years ago, it seemed impossible that an English teacher could predict the future changes of directions of China's economic development. In my opinion, a excellent entrepreneur should have a great foresight, courage to explore the unknown areas and admirable persistence.

The more important thing is to know how to use social resources and government policy resources. The last two development stages of Alibaba are in the period of rapid development of economic globalization and Internet era. At the same time, the Chinese government is also carrying out large-scale infrastructure construction and encouraging people to use the Internet. Alibaba solved the problem like a savior when the economic development could not meet the needs of the people. Maybe the sum of wisdom, sweat (effort) and opportunity equals success.

Now, it's hard to say whether this is China's Alibaba or Alibaba's China. The meaning of Alibaba is more than just a company. It has become a life-style of Chinese people.

Today, if you go to China you will find that Chinese people seldom pay in cash. Because you can find the QR code of Alipay or WeChat almost anywhere. Compared with cash payment, this is very safe and convenient.

With the accelerated pace of life, people spend less and less time on shopping. Online shopping has become the preferred way of shopping for most people due to its diversity, convenience and benefits.

In the past, if we want to start a business, we could not do it without enough funds. But now, the requirement of register an online store is very less, only about 10,000 rupees. This provides a good platform for many young people, more and more original brands can be developed.

Subjective thoughts can also affect the objective environment a lot. Alibaba group regards Customer first, Teamwork, Innovation, Integrity, Activeness and Dedication as its corporate culture. It's necessary to create a good corporate culture, because a good working atmosphere can guide employees a good working attitude, eventually the company will benefit from it.

At present, many Chinese young people say that this is a time when beauty is a priority. But Jack Ma used his own experience to refute this idea. This is an era full of challenges as well as opportunities, we can create our own future by learning from the experience and lessons of our predecessors.

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