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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Ms. N. K. Mujawar

Ms. R. L. Nirmale-Chougule



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M.A., M.Ed., M.Phil., TET, SET, UGC NET

12:21 am

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VI. Technology Packages

Moment, utmost distance education programs use Course Management Systems (CMS) to deliver their courses. Still, the growing fashionability, inflexibility and versatility of social media platforms make them presumptive druthers to CMS.

1. The Course Management System

2. Social Media

3. From Text to Virtual Reality

a. Text- Grounded Technologies

b. Audio and Video Based Technology

4. Virtual Reality Exploring Personality Structure

II. Conclusion

Online literacy is changing both preceptors and the teaching complete personality within advanced education, why numerous schoolteacher remain indecisive about online teaching, and put forward ways to report these challenges.

The changes brought upon preceptors by online teaching are transformative rather than incremental. Those preceptors who are resistant to these changes tend to acclimate inadequately to the online classroom, and frequently condemn their lack of satisfaction the failings of the modality. This exploration also stressed the decreasingly important that technological proficiency plays in the teaching profession. Historically, being technology inclined was noway a demand to enter the academe and succeed as a advanced education faculty member. Still, just as technology has come an essential part of the way fraternize, work and communicate, it's getting an essential part of the way we educate learn, and by extension, an important part of faculty's professional quality.

This study highlighted the importance of institutional and peer support in the successful transition process online. The quality of a community and the individual individualities of its members are mutually native. Therefore, for faculty to be willing to integrate online teaching with their professional individualities, advanced education institutions need to offer support for this modality by making online education a part of institutional quality.

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doesn't drop their significance in the online classroom, just as "the virtual presence of an educator doesn't dwindle the central part of teaching" (Garrison & Anderson, 2000, p89). In addition, being exploration on preceptors' gestures has substantially concentrated on the identification of practical walls.

IV. Practical Barriers To Online Teaching

1. Pedagogy and Technology
2. Student Readiness
3. Time Commitment and Compensation
4. Comprehensions of Online Learning

V. Online Teaching Personalities/ Characters

Having made the decision to educate online, preceptors are faced, frequently alone and unrehearsed, with the challenge of performing in an entirely technology-intermediated terrain, where rules and actions are radically different. "There is no past history or tradition for this extraordinary semi-real, semi-fiction learning." There are no routines governing virtual commerce that scholars have absorbed as they've made their way through times of training. There are no morals for their gesture in these classrooms" (Polin, 2004, p43).

Paulin further claims that "in this new field, we are art workers, casting interactive spaces, tools and meaningful objects; places and personalities for actors; and ethics to carry." (Polin, 2004, p44). There's veritably little exploration on the way preceptors manage their profession in online courses. Exploration on print operation and quality in online communities suggests that moment's druggies of technology substantially attempt to bear what they perceive as they real characters "Although online surrounds give unique openings to manage prints, for the utmost part these prints were grounded on socially desirable aspects of offline personality and a desire to present an authentic print" (Chester & Bretherton, 2007, p233).

It's important to note that this exploration of Chester & Bretherton wasn't conducted with preceptors in an educational environment, but rather with undergraduate scholars in a social environment. In discrepancy, a thing of my exploration is to explore whether preceptors' online individualities follow this pattern, or whether preceptors, pressed to borrow new pedagogical practices more acclimated to the mediated nature of the online classroom, end up creating indispensable professional rates.

THE IMPACT OF ONLINE TEACHING ON HIGHER EDUCATION TEACHER'S PROFICIENT PERSONALITY AND THEROLE OF TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract

The central ideal of this exploration is to explore how online literacy is changing with preceptors and the teaching profession in advanced education. As part of this investigation, I delved the impact of online teaching on the professional personality of preceptors who have transitioned to the online classroom. I also considered the part played by technology in this process. Previous exploration has shown that developing a stable teaching personality is a crucial element in schoolteacher retention (Danielewicz, 2011), as well as a critical contributor to success and effectiveness in the classroom (Alsup, 2005; Day et al., 2006). I contend that a stable teaching personality is inversely important for online preceptors.

Alsup argues that, when brazened with circumstances at odds with important aspects of their beliefs about teaching and literacy, preceptors initiate a process of professional uniqueness renegotiation in order to resolve the conflict caused by the discordant circumstances at hand (Alsup, 2005). This is likely to be particularly true for online preceptors. A teaching and literacy experience deprived of face-to-face relations is a major source of conflict. In order to successfully acclimate to the unique conditions of the online classroom, preceptors need to rethink beliefs and values about what it means to be a schoolteacher, both virtually and theoretically.

Keywords : online learning, teaching profession, advanced education, abecedarian beliefs and beliefs, technology.

Introduction

Over the past decade, the setting out of online education has full-grown exponentially. Online literacy in education has gone from experimental innovation to an

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xxix, No.2, December, 2011

Principal Crops of Rajasthan

Kharif (Siyalu), Rabi (Unalu), Zaid.

The Approach to the Study

The agriculture sector is a primary sector for employment in India as well as Rajasthan where more than half the population depends on it for earning a livelihood. Keeping this point in the mind, after independence, several initiatives were/are introduced by the central and state government to improve methodology and modality of agriculture sector along with its allied sectors.

Scope of the Study

The below list is illustrative of the potential for further research. In-depth study of the perception of farmers towards government policies in Agricultural Marketing in the country. A critical evaluation of the performance of the regulated market. A critical evaluation of practical strategic tools for implementation of policies effectively. Trend analysis of agricultural establishment in the country or particular state.

Conclusion

The researcher gathered data and findings using a timetable, which could lead to biases in the respondent's ideas and responses that aren't totally true. The most significant limitation of the study was respondents' illiteracy, as the majority of respondents are illiterate and unaware of rising trends and new advances in the agricultural industry. Another major issue is farmers' readiness to fill up their schedules, as most of them were not prepared to respond to questions about government plans and schemes.

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- Single window clearance system: A single point interface is in place for online submission & tracking of investment applications and time-bound clearances.
- Single-window clearance system: An online submission and tracking system for investment applications and time-bound clearances has been established.
- During GRAM 2016, the Rajasthan government inked 38 memorandums of understanding (MoUs) totaling RS 4400 crores for agricultural and allied sector investment.

8. National Mission On Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)

NMAET consist on 5 sub-missions:

1. Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
2. Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
3. Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
4. Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP)
5. National e-governance plan in agriculture

9. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana/National Agriculture Development Programme (RKVY/NADP)

RKVY was launched by the Indian government in the 11th five-year plan to target a 4% growth rate in the agriculture and allied industry. During the 2015-16 academic year.

10. Kisan Mela, Minikit, and Crops Exhibition are examples of awareness programmes.

The state government runs various programmes such as Kisan Mela, Minikit, and Crops Exhibition across the state from time to time to inform farmers about new advances and trends in the agriculture sector.

11. Agency for Agricultural Technology Management (ATMA)

The country's implementation of this plan began on March 29, 2005. It was established as a registered society at the district level to carry out extension reforms with the active participation of farmers or farm communities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, NGOs, Panchayati Raj Institutions, and other stakeholders involved in agricultural development.

12. Kisan Call Centers

On January 21, 2004, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) created Kisan Call Centers. These systems are designed to respond to farmer concerns quickly and in the imperative local language.

Water-Budgeting: The concept of water budgeting was introduced in Gram sabhas, where, after determining the use of water (for drinking, irrigation, livestock, and other commercial purposes), a water budget is prepared to conserve water available from various resources, and works are identified and approved in accordance with the mission's action plan.

4. Bhamashah Livestock Insurance Policy (Bhamashah Livestock Insurance Policy)

The Bhamashah Livestock Insurance policy has been created in the state to safeguard farmers and animal owners from the financial damage caused by livestock death. Livestock owners in the SC/ST and BPL categories will be eligible for a 70 percent subsidy under the scheme.

6. Mukhyamantri Beej Swavlamban Yojana (MBSY)

- Mukhyamantri Beej Swavlamban Yojana has picked three districts for the trial project: Kota, Bhilwara, and Udaipur (MBSY).
- MBSY will assist farmers in generating high-quality seeds in their own fields, reducing their reliance on outside seed suppliers.

Rajasthan's New Agriculture Policy Initiatives

- The state government of Rajasthan has delisted fruits and vegetables from the Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees, allowing farmers to sell them to anybody who is interested.
- Commodity-specific marketplaces have been notified — for coriander, Ramganjmandi; for cumin, Jodhpur & Merta.
- In the state, two Agri Export Zones have been established, each comprising five districts and focusing on spices, coriander, and cumin.
- Union Ministry of External Affairs Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) has awarded approval to 2 Mega Food Parks in Rajasthan.
- Four cold chain projects have been approved under MOFPI's 'Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition, and Preservation Infrastructure.' The Alwar project is the only one of the four that has been finished and is now open for business.

8. Contract Farming

The Rajasthan state government has amended the Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets (Third Amendment) Act 2005, to enable Contract Farming.

Hypothesis

The state government's policies and initiatives are effective in promoting Rajasthan's agriculture sector, and farmers are able to reap some of the benefits. They are slightly satisfied, but not completely content.

Rajasthan Government Schemes in Farmer Sector

3. Mahatma Jyotiba Phoolle Mandi Sharmik Kalyan Yojana

In the state, the Mahatma Jyotiba Phoolle Mandi Sharmik Kalyan Yojana 2015 has been launched. The following are some of the scheme's key features:

- For two pregnancy periods, licensee lady labourers receive pregnancy support in the amount of rupees equivalent to 45 days non-skilled labour rate.
- For the marriage of her daughter, a licenced lady labourer will be entitled to a compensation of '20,000. This aid is only available for the marriage of up to two girls.
- Under this system, the son or daughter of a licenced labourer who achieves a grade point average of 60% or higher is eligible for a scholarship.
- In the event of a serious illness, a licenced labourer will be offered financial aid of '20,000.
- Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan (MJSA)
- On the 27th of January 2016, the CM inaugurated the campaign from the village of Gardan Kheri in the Jhalawar district.
- The year 2016 has been declared the "Year of #JalKranti."
- Scope: A total of 21000 villages will benefit by 2020, with roughly 3000 priority villages benefiting in 2016 and 6000 villages benefiting every year for the next three years.
- The scheme is based on the Four-Waters Concept, a successful water conservation strategy used in The Four Waters concept entails harvesting of available runoff (rain water, ground water, under-ground water, and in situ soil moisture) in rural areas through catchment treatment, proper utilisation, renovation, and the creation of new water harvesting structures.

Crowd Funding: The scheme's funding is based on the unique concept of crowd-funding, which entails public contributions. The Chief Minister has contributed six months of her pay.

Agriculture is one of humanity's oldest forms of subsistence. It is the foundation of not just bread and butter, but also financial development. It satisfies the basic necessities of humans by providing them with food, housing, clothing, and medicine. For numerous industries, it is also a vital source of raw materials, industrial products, and consumer items. According to the Central Statistics Office (CSO), agriculture and its related industries contributed roughly 15.35 percent of the country's Gross Value Added (GVA, formerly known as Gross Domestic Product) in 2015-16 at 2011-12 basic prices (Government of India, 2017). The "changing scenario" has given Indian agriculture fresh wings to fly in the sky of the global planet.

It did, however, introduce some new challenges, such as finding a domestic and international market for marketed surplus; establishing an integrated, regulated, and coordinated internal agricultural marketing system to provide fair marketing practices and advancement to farmers; and developing appropriate farm technologies and agro-management applications to ensure food and nutritional security; exploiting export opportunities; and satisfying diversifying global and domestic market requirements.

Statement of the Problem

Government policies and programmes are critical to the development of the agriculture sector, the creation of rural jobs, and the increase in farmer income. The effectiveness of these policies and schemes is directly proportional to farmers' awareness of them, as more informed farmers are more likely to benefit from these initiatives. The level of satisfaction among farmers in the state with these policies and schemes can be used to gauge their success, i.e. the farmer must be satisfied when he obtains a benefit from the scheme. Despite government attempts, several major challenges remain in the agriculture industry, and farmers are being denied a fair price for their produce, forcing them to live in poverty.

Objectives of the Research Work

The objectives of the study are the following:

1. To examine the current situation of the agriculture industry in Rajasthan and compare it to that of other states.
2. To look into the state government's marketing and promotional efforts to boost the agriculture sector in Rajasthan.

8. Government Policy and Program for Development of Rajasthan

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Abstract

Rajasthan which is also known as the "Land of Maharajas" is the largest state of India, covering an area of about 342,239 sq. km. It comprises of 33 districts and its largest city is Jaipur, which is also its capital. Being located on the western side of the country, it shares its border with Pakistan to its northwest and to the west it shares its border with Sindh. The vibrant culture and rich heritage of this princely state draw innumerable tourists from across the globe. Its major attractions include the ruins of Indus Valley Civilization, the oldest mountain range. The state which has made the vulnerable to droughts and famines. Rajasthan is the largest state in the country, spread over 3.42 lakh sq.km. The government schemes in Rajasthan covers all central sector, centrally sponsored and Rajasthan state government schemes. Rajasthan government scheme include such as agriculture and related agriculture sector in Rajasthan agriculture, marketing, animal husbandry and dairy , fisheries, Cooperative credit related , economy, finance and related , education, Medical and health, other social , women empowerment, minority affairs, youth affairs and sports, devasthan/ religious, culture, rural development, Urban development infrastructure related, good governance related, natural resource and related others games and initiatives.

Keywords: Land of Maharajas, Glory, Largest State, Schemes

Introduction

Rajasthan is India's largest state and is renowned as the "Land of Maharajas." Rajasthan is a state in northwest India. The state is divided into 33 districts, 241 tehsils, and 237 development blocks. Because desert or semi-desert encompasses 61 percent of the state's area, including 11 districts and 40 percent of the population, it is known as India's desert state. Rajasthan's economy is predominantly agricultural and rural, and the net state domestic product (NSDP) growth rate is vulnerable to significant fluctuations due to uncertainties in agriculture production, which is almost entirely dependent on rainfall.

**CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - I**

| S. No. | Title & Author | Page No. |
|---------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 | Lexical Challenges in Translating Business English Texts Abdullah Mohammed Salem Alawi Dr. Ramesh Chougule | 1-7 |
| 2 | Use of Information and Technology in the Library Dr. Pramod Narayan Alone | 8-11 |
| 3 | A Successful Single Dad Dr. Deepika Rai | 12-16 |
| 4 | Gender and Cultural Inequality in the Thakur's Well Dr. Ravi S. Walke | 17-23 |
| 5 | Diversity of Macrophytes of Gudgaon Lake of Bhadrawati Tehsil, District - Chandrapur (M.S.), India Harney N. V. | 24-28 |
| 6 | A Study of Relation between Unemployment and Economic Growth in India Dr. Rajni Kant Trivedi | 29-35 |
| 7 | Correlation, Training Workers of Health Care Setting in Regards to Biomedical Waste Dr. Diwakar Pradhan Dr. Mayank Pradhan | 36-42 |
| 8 | Government Policy and Program for Development of Rajasthan R. L. Nirmale | 43-49 |
| 9 | Buddhism: Scientific Paradigm Avinash G. Narwade Prof. Dr. S. M. Sonone | 50-52 |
| 10 | Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungus Accompanying Brinjal (<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.) Rhizosphere Soil Patale S. W. | 53-56 |
| 11 | Online vs. Paper Exams: Perceptions of Professional Courses Students Mr. Dinesh Atmaram Borase | 57-60 |
| 12 | On Some Transformations of Basic Hypergeometric Series Dr. Jayprakash Yadav | 61-64 |

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in organizations to achieve leadership skills. there's little public space for them as men have dominated the field for several years in India.

3. Illiteracy

India is merely the biggest illiterate populations. In January 2014, the UN reported 25.6 percent of all adults in India are illiterate. Literacy among Indian women is 65.46%, which is far less than literacy among men reported at 82.14%. illiteracy limits the flexibility of ladies to grasp the form of government and issues. Problems with exploitation, like women being left off of voters list, are reported as illiteracy limits the power of girls to confirm their political rights are exercised. Martial concerning political participation stated, "Because literacy is connected normally with the flexibility to maneuver outside the house and to face on one's own outside of it, it's also connected to the flexibility of ladies to fulfill and collaborate with other women.

Conclusion

To overcome issues of discrimination and violence, women's organizations have focused on the empowerment of Indian women. Empowerment is tied to the support of family and improved status within the household, which is undermined by the threat of domestic and sexual violence. Socio-economic conditions, such as poverty and illiteracy, prevent the entrance of women into running for public office, and even voting. Inability to understand the rules of Panchayat Raj undermines the self-confidence to participation in public office. Empowerment of Indian women can also occur through "bridging gaps in education, renegotiating gender roles the gender division of labour and addressing biased attitudes". Women can also be empowered to participate by family, and when familial support is present, they are more likely to run for office. All these efforts definitely achieve the National Mission of Empowerment of Women (NMEW) Government of India and definitely India create Benchmark in World.

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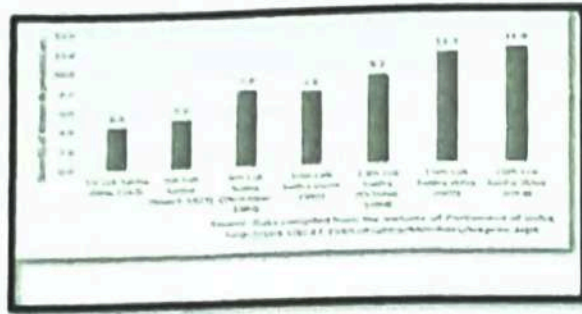


Chart 1: Share (%) of Women in the Parliament (Lok Sabha/Lower House)-India

Challenges to Womens Participation

The level and styles of women's participation in politics is basically shaped by culture and societal barriers within the sort of violence, discrimination and illiteracy.

1. Sexual Violence

Martha Nussbaum highlighted a big barrier to women's capability of participating in politics to be the threat of violence. Sexual violence in India is exacerbated by problems with education and marriage. Women are sexually abused. Child marriage, violence and low literacy rates have lowered Indian women's economic opportunities and contributed to sexual violence in India. A 2011 study found, "24% of Indian men have committed sexual violence at some point in their lives, 20% have forced their partners to possess sex with them 38% of admitting they'd physically abused their partners. Widespread sexual violence is attributed to the very fact that violence within marriage isn't against the law, and sexual violence goes largely unpunished.

2. Discrimination

Although the Constitution of India removed gender inequalities among caste and gender, discrimination continues to be a widespread barrier to women's political participation. A 2007 study of three,000 Indian women found the barriers in participation, specifically in running for political office, within the kind of illiteracy, work burdens within the household, and discriminatory attitudes towards women as leaders. Discriminatory attitudes manifest within the limitations presented to Indian women including low access to information and resources. Women depend upon receiving information from family or village members, typically men. Women also lack leadership experience thanks to the very fact they're burdened with household duties. The burden of household duties may be a significant reason why many Indian women don't participate. Unlike men, there are fewer opportunities for girls to induce involvement in politics.

March statistics reveal that India lags behind many countries, including its neighbours Pakistan and Nepal, when it involves women's participation in politics. With only 10.8 per cent of girl's representation within the Lok Sabha and 10.3 per cent within the Rajya Sabha, India ranks 98 within the world, consistent with the information released by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), a world group that works for promoting democracy, peace and co-operation within the world. India, the world's largest democracy, has now only 59 women representatives out of 545 members in Lok Sabha, while there are 25 female MPs within the 242-member Rajya Sabha. Also covered the Share (%) of Women in the Parliament (Lok Sabha/Lower House)-India (also we can see in Fig.:1 and Chart 1). While India shares its position with Benin and Jordan, it's ranked 47 places below Pakistan and 80 places behind Nepal. With 22.2 per cent women MPs in its Lower House and 17 per cent within the Upper House, Pakistan is placed 51 while Nepal is ranked 18, with 33.3 per cent of female MPs in its parliament, in line with the IPU list released on January 31 this year. Similarly, China and Bangladesh even have a far higher representation of ladies in national politics compared to India. While the communist country is placed at 55 within the list, with 21.3 per cent women representation, Bangladesh is ranked 65th with 18.6 per cent female participation in national politics, the information revealed. Sri Lanka and Myanmar are the sole neighbours which are placed above 100 within the list. Following its elections last April, land is ranked 122 with only 12 female members, or 5.3 per cent, within the 225-seat National Assembly. Sweden ranks two within the list while African nation comes third with 44.5 per cent women MPs in its Lower House.

Cuba had fourth highest women representation (43.2 per cent), followed by Iceland (42.9 per cent), Netherlands (40.7 per cent), Finland (40 per cent) and Norway with 39.6 per cent. Countries like Germany, Italy, Britain, France and therefore the US are ranked 19th, 53rd, 62nd, 63rd and 72nd respectively.



Fig.1: Gender equality

are neither inclusive nor democratic. Including women, especially in local governments is an essential step towards creating gender equal opportunities and gender sensitive policies. Similarly Indian Constitution guarantees several rights such as the right to equality in Article 14, right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 of Constitution to all its citizens irrespective of gender. The Constitution of India establishes a parliamentary system of government, and guarantees its citizens the right to be elected, freedom of speech, freedom to assemble and form associations, and vote.

The Constitution of India attempts to get rid of gender inequalities (Fig.1) by banning discrimination supported sex and sophistication, prohibiting human trafficking and made labor and reserving elected positions for girls. the govt. of India directed state and native governments to market equality by class and gender including equal pay and free legal aid, humane working conditions and maternity relief, rights to figure and education, and raising the quality of living. The measurement of ladies' political participation is important to spot the requirement of policy intervention to enhance the identical.

Objectives of Women Empowerment

1. To resolve the shortage of ladies in positions of power.
2. To stop patriarchy.
3. Attempt to identify the explanation. Why not enough women at the table?
4. To prevent sexism, racism and economic inequality.
5. Stop trauma-centred feminism.
6. Try and access to civil right.
7. To prevent the dearth of respect for caregiving.
8. Stop navigating career and motherhood.

Also, to strengthen the processes that promote holistic development of ladies, gender equality and gender justice through inter-sectoral convergence of programmes impacting women, forging synergy amongst various stakeholders and creating an enabling environment conducive to social change. it'll also strive to integrate gender concerns into the training curriculum of the training institutes (administrative, academic, police, legal, health, skill development, rural development etc.) moreover as prepare training modules for functionaries at various levels.

What are Women's Political Empowerment?

Political empowerment supports creating policies that may best support gender equality and agency for girls in both the general public and personal spheres. Methods that are suggested are to make social action policies that have a quota for the quantity of ladies in political affairs and parliament positions. As the country celebrates the International Women's Day on 8th

4. Women and Politics

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Abstract

Women's political engagement is a necessary condition for achieving gender equality and true democracy. It promotes women's direct participation in public decision-making and ensures more accountability to women. In India, women vote, run for public office, and join political parties at a lesser rate than men. Women having political participation is strongest in the areas of activism and voting. In India, women have served as president and prime minister, as well as chief ministers of several states. Similarly, the Indian Constitution gives many rights to all citizens, regardless of gender, including the right to equality in Article 14, the right to life, and personal liberty in Article 21. Women usually contribute in public life through joining women's organisations, community action groups, volunteer groups, and other nearer groups. Instead of participating in establishment events, they choose to participate in problem-solving activities. Gender discrimination and giving equal access to education and employment opportunities are important for sustainable development. Even when women are working, the pay disparity between women and men means they need not earn as much as men.

Keywords: Women empowerment, Politics, Gender equality, Sexual violence, Sexual violence

Introduction

True democracy is a system which in Abraham Lincoln's words, "is a government of the people, by the people and for the people". While most of the democracies have given a system which has government elected by all the sections of societies, it is debatable whether the government comprises of all the diverse sections and importantly whether the government works for all the people of the democracy. In this context, the problem of low participation of women is of special concern for democracies and without changing that true democracy can never be achieved. Women's participation in decision-making is essential for women's interests to be incorporated into governance. It has been widely experienced that governance structures which do not provide for adequate participation of women, often suffer from state interventions which

❧ CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - II ❧

| S. No. | Title & Author | Page No. |
|--------|--|----------|
| 1 | Gender Issues and Role of School in Gender Equality Dr. Nishant Chandrakant Nirmale | 1-6 |
| 2 | NEP 2020 & Women Empowerment Dr. U. J. Karawande | 7-12 |
| 3 | Role of Women in Agriculture Forest, the Raw-Material, Pulp Paper Industries all Front and are Past, Present and Future of the India, and the Globe Dr. Ahirrao Indrarao Shaligram | 13-20 |
| 4 | Women and Politics Rekha L. Nirmale Nigar K. Mujawar | 21-26 |

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lack of contact between the elites and the peasants. And finally, his cooperation and masterstrokes turned India to a food surplus economy.

Aatmanirbhar Bharat:

Our second Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, presented the idea of making India self-sufficient, Aatmanirbhar Bharat, with a greater reliance on indigenous manufacturing and service providers. Although he did not develop the term Aatmanirbhar, India took the first step towards Aatmanirbharta and began to become self-sufficient as a result of his revolutionary ideas. His contributions to the Green Revolution, the White Revolution, and a variety of other sectors were the catalyst for India's transformation into Aatmanirbhar.

Shastri Vrat & Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan:

During the food crisis, Shastri urged his countrymen to go without food for one day a week in order to save food grains. Shastri used "Tyag" in addition to sowing seeds as part of the Green Revolution and to send the food crisis. People complied and gave up a one-time meal once he and his family began fasting. It was dubbed a "Shastri-Vrat" by the country. Shastri brought agriculture to the Planning Commission's notice in order to enhance India's food output. He also coined the popular slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan." People were encouraged to start farming, and the food crisis was eventually over. Along with all of this, Shastri contributed much to the country^{13,14,15}.

CONCLUSION:

Lal Bahadur Shastri was the second Prime Minister of Independent India and he was greatly impressed by Mahatma Gandhi. Also, a leader of the Indian National Congress Party. His life definitely motivational and inspirational. His work in food and agriculture definitely guide us in Aatmanirbhar Bharat. His thoughts definitely guide us for bright future of India.

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hilt⁸. Krishnamachari, infamous for a streak of 'intolerance' and 'open hostility to perfectly legitimate criticism of {his} policy', would term the Prime Minister a 'parenthesis in history'. 'Most economic development depends on greater agricultural production, not foreign imports,' according to Shastri, whether in war or peace. When the Johnson administration began to examine methods to utilise aid to force a settlement of the Kashmir problem in the aftermath of the 1965 conflict with Pakistan... Shastri responded by saying that PL480 with "political strings" would not be accepted^{9,10}. Shastri made substantial structural adjustments in addition to personnel changes and personal support, as Adam B. Lerner recently stated. By abolishing members' indefinite tenure and reducing the Planning Commission's status from that of a virtual branch of the prime minister's office to that of weaker economic advisers, he diminished the Planning Commission's outsized influence. Shastri also established his own secretariat within his office.

These were the first actions in the realm of governance intended at bolstering Shastri's position as more than first among equals. Although it was easier to persuade the party to "protect the prime minister's role at the centre of policymaking"^{6,11}. Indeed, the 'burning' food problem was linked to the Congress crust crisis on Shastri's Prime Ministerial plate, much as Shastri's response to one was tied to the other, as Michael Brecher wrote at the time: In mid-August 1964, he issued a detailed letter to the Chief Ministers, requesting their cooperation. He pleaded with the grain trade's middlemen to release whatever food they had stashed. He called a conference with opposition party leaders and asked them not to use a national problem to gain political currency. He made two radical proposals to the Chief Ministers in October, aware of rising dissatisfaction with government inaction: a statutory rationing in six cities with populations surpassing one million people, and informal rationing in 105 towns with populations exceeding 100,000 people; b a summary trial of traders selling at higher prices.

To foil these plans and its underlying traditionally consensual and consultative approach, anything from "administrative shortcomings" to "supreme parochialism" was given. Prime Minister's weakness but the party's strength; 'an open flouting of the centre by the state chieftains'¹².

Green Revolution:

When India was in the throes of a significant agricultural crisis in the mid-1960s, annual wheat imports from the United States were three to four million tonnes. India was at the time involved in a conflict with Pakistan, its neighbour. On the other hand, the United States, India's principal food source, threatened to limit wheat shipments if India did not end the conflict. India was suffering from a severe food scarcity and was completely reliant on foreign goods. Shastri brought agriculture to the Planning Commission's attention at the time. And it was this shift in perspective that sparked the Green Revolution. He showed a deep concern for agriculture and was critical of the

produce more during the coming Rabi season,' thereby bringing the situation to a head. thus, bringing about 'a psychological change'. A month later, it was the turn of rice in the southern states to be in limited supply. New Delhi sent more than 40 waggons of grains to Kerala, but that wasn't enough. Shastri was quick to bring up the "difficulty of foreign exchange" in terms of future imports, and acknowledged that "negotiations were underway to buy rice from specific nations on the basis of staggered payments." Meanwhile, 'coarse grains' were being sold in marketplaces across the country as a substitute. However, it was evident that problems would last at least until spring 1965. In the end, it turned out to be a lengthy affair with far-reaching consequences. 'The famine of 1966–67 which centred on Bihar and resulted in 60 million people nourished for two years exclusively on U.S. food, was one of the incidents that generated an awareness of the rising food difficulties of the Third World in the late 1960s,' according to Gail Omvedt⁵.

Meanwhile, the government enacted the Food Corporation Bill 'to design ways and means to offer farmers incentives to produce more,' as the root-and-branch solution to the problem. The goal was to give them 'due help by form of finance, fertilisers, irrigational facilities and guidance'. Food grain movement limits between zones were also to be reexamined. However, this was not a "radical reform" in food policy, but rather a desperate solution befitting difficult times. Shastri intended to wait until March 1965, 'when the new wheat crops would be harvested,' before beginning anything new. Until then, he blamed "surplus food states" for supplying food grains to "deficient food states," hoping that the overall situation would improve due to predicted bumper crops. 'The food problem and rising costs' remained 'the fundamental challenge facing the country' until the border situation in Kutch and Kashmir heated up in spring-summer 1965. This was the backdrop against which the famed 'green revolution' was born, and both old and new research agree that Shastri 'successfully assisted in the construction of the Green Revolution's foundation.' Shastri initiated it by seemingly 'a simple personnel shift, naming Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries C. Subramaniam the minister of food and agriculture'⁶; a step that was emblematic of a deeper desire to reorient policy from the Nehruvian ideological vision focused on industry towards Shastri's own instinctive feel for agriculture.

However, for the future 'architect' of the 'green revolution,' it was a risky step. According to Subramaniam, the Prime Minister greeted him with the phrase "the Waterloo of many past ministers"⁷ when he accepted his new position. The leitmotif of 'self-sufficiency in food... for the preservation of our freedom' was at the heart of Shastri and Subramaniam's efforts, since India's food imports from the US would balloon to 10 million tonnes per year. When ideologues within the Cabinet, such as Finance Minister TT Krishnamachari, and inside Parliament, such as Communist leaders Hiren Mukherjee and Bhupesh Gujral, oppose Subramaniam, Shastri would back him to the

depletion of foreign exchange reserves, a dip in industrial production and exports, all accompanied by a dramatic increase in military spending and a diversion of resources away from planning and economic development. One of the first decisions of the Indira Gandhi government was to devalue the Indian rupee, under what was seen to be pressure from the US. Previously, one US dollar could be bought for less than Rs. 5; now, it costs more than Rs. 7. Price increases were driven by the current economic condition. People began to demonstrate in response to rising food prices, food scarcity, rising unemployment, and the country's overall economic situation. Across the country, bandhs and hartals were called on a regular basis. The government viewed the demonstrations as a law-and-order issue rather than reflections of people's grievances. This inflamed public resentment and exacerbated public instability^{2,3}.

FOOD:

India had the same first-order difficulty in the initial months of Shastri's presidency as it had in the final months of his predecessor's, namely extreme food scarcity. 'India endured a long food crisis between 1939 and 1952,' according to Taylor C. Sherman. However, as Rodney H. Mills Jr. demonstrated, food production 'tended to stagnate' during 1953–1954 and 1958–1959, both deemed 'bumper years,' resulting in another 'food crisis'. Floods and other unfavourable seasonal changes caused a significant shortage in wheat and rice output by 1962–1963. Wheat production fell from 12 million tonnes to 10.8 million tonnes that year, with current production predicted to be 9.7 million tonnes. As a result, wheat prices began to soar in September 1963, and the states of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Rajasthan, and West Bengal were particularly hard hit. The situation with rice was far worse. Rice crop suffered the worst damage in 1962–1963, with production falling to 31.9 million tonnes from 34.8 million tonnes the previous year. Rice distribution through fair price shops was 1.1 million tonnes in 1963, approximately 1 million tonnes in 1962, and now 1.3 million tonnes in 1964. Between 1962 and October 1963, the market price had increased by a third. New Delhi had to approach the US government, which consented to a shipment of roughly 2 lakh tonnes, which was scheduled to arrive by the end of December 1964. C. Subramaniam, Shastri's minister for food and agriculture, was negotiating rice purchase agreements with Pakistan, Cambodia, and Thailand, even as he considered imposing rationing across the country. Food scarcity and price rises were not merely an economic concern, but also a politically "important matter," as Congress Members of Parliament (MPs) made clear to their ministers. Shastri and Subramaniam could only hope for a "bumper crop next season," while threatening harsh penalties for black marketeers and hoarders. By October 1964, the situation had deteriorated, and Shastri reassured worried MPs that his government would 'allocate more foreign exchange for the import of wheat from Australia,' while also urging them to 'visit their constituencies and spend some time in the villages so as to enthuse and educate the farmers to

joined the Indian Independence Campaign in the 1920s, when he took part in the non-cooperation movement. The British imprisoned him for a period of time¹.

Some Unknown Facts About Lal Bahadur Shastri:

1. Lal Bahadur Shastri, India's second Prime Minister, was born on October 2nd, the same day as Mahatma Gandhi.
2. In 1926, he was awarded the title of 'Shastri' by Kashi Vidyapeeth University as a measure of academic achievement.
3. Shastri swam the Ganges twice a day to get to school and wore his books on his head because he didn't have enough money to use a boat at the time.
4. When Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Minister of Uttar Pradesh, he was the first to employ water jets instead of lathi charges to disperse crowds.
5. He coined the phrase "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan" and was instrumental in defining India's destiny.
6. He went to jail because he took part in the non-Cooperation movement at the time of the Freedom Struggle with Gandhi ji but he was let off as he was still a minor of 17 years.
7. After independence, as a transport minister, he mandated the hiring of female conductors and drivers in public transit.
8. He accepted a Khadi cloth and spinning wheel as a dowry in his wedding.
9. He took part in the Salt March and was sentenced to two years in prison.
10. As a minister of the interior, he established the first anti-corruption committee.
11. He had also incorporated the Green Revolution notion in order to increase the demand for India's food supply.
12. In the 1920s, he became a major leader of the Indian National Congress and joined the liberation fight. Not only this, he had also supported the promotion of White Revolution for increasing milk production in the country.
13. He had created the National Dairy Development Board and supported the Amul milk cooperative based at Anand, Gujarat.
14. On January 10, 1966, he signed the Tashkent Declaration with Pakistani President Muhammad Ayub Khan to terminate the 1965 conflict.
15. He spoke out against the dowry and caste systems.
16. He was a well-behaved individual with great self-esteem and values.

He didn't even buy a car after becoming Prime Minister. The country underwent significant changes in the years running up to the fourth general elections. Two Prime Ministers had died in a short period of time, and the next Prime Minister, who was widely seen as a political rookie, had been in office for a year. A collapse in agricultural production, a severe food scarcity,

LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI -FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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ABSTRACT:

Mahatma Gandhi left a lasting impression on Lal Bahadur Shastri, the second Prime Minister of Independent India. In addition, he is a member of the Indian National Congress Party's leadership. India had the same first-order difficulty in the initial months of Shastri's presidency as it had in the final months of his predecessor's, namely extreme food scarcity. India endured a long food crisis between 1939 and 1952,' according to Taylor C. Sherman. There are a number of undiscovered facts about Lal Bahadur Shastri that can be used to motivate and inspire us. The country underwent significant changes in the years running up to the fourth general elections. The country witnessed major changes. In the early months of Shastri's presidency, India faced the same first-order problem as it had in the closing months of his predecessor's: acute food scarcity. According to Taylor C. Sherman, "India experienced a long food crisis from 1939 and 1952." In the mid-1960s, when India was experiencing a severe agricultural crisis, annual wheat imports soared. Lal Bahadur Shastri, our second Prime Minister, proposed Aatmanirbhar Bharat, a plan to make India self-sufficient by relying more on local manufacturing and service providers. In addition to all of this, Lal Bahadur Shastri made major contributions to the country.

KEYWORDS: Lal Bahadur Shastri, India, Congress, Food, Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION:

Lal Bahadur Shastri was the second Prime Minister of Independent India and he was greatly impressed by Mahatma Gandhi. "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan," he said, which means "Hail the army, Hail the farmer." Lal Bahadur Shastri was born in Mughalsarai on October 2, 1904. As a result, this year celebrates the 100th anniversary of his birth. He had served the country for more than 30 years and had earned a reputation as a guy of great integrity and expertise. He was a man of immense inner power who was also humble and forgiving. He spoke the language of the people and was a visionary for the country's advancement. Indian National Congress is a political party in India. Vidya Peeth bestowed upon him the title "Shastri," which means "Scholar," as part of his bachelor's degree award. However, his name was tainted by this designation. Mahatma Gandhi and Lokmanya Tilak had a big influence on Shastri. On May 16, 1928, he married Lalita Devi. He became a life member of Lal Lajpat Rai's Servants of the People Society (Lok Sevak Mandal). He began working for the upliftment of the underprivileged there, eventually becoming the President of the Society. Shastri j

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