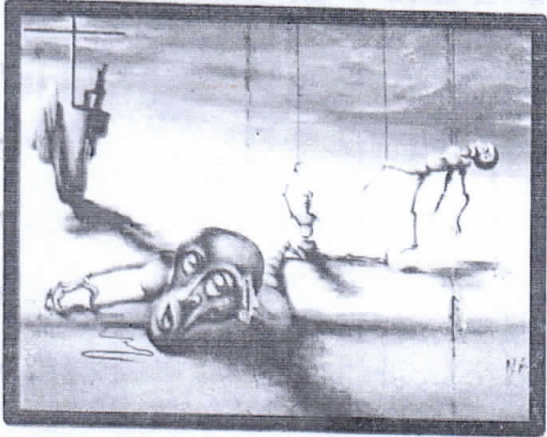
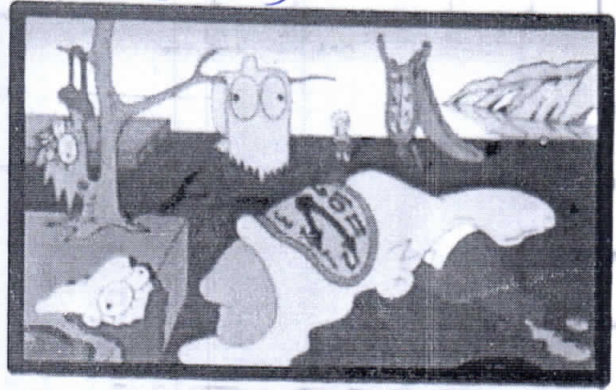
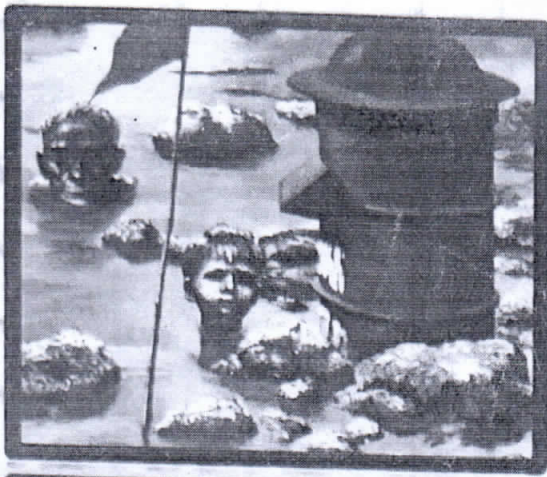


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आधुनिक भारतीय परिवेश में अतिथार्थवादी प्रवृत्तियाँ

(Surrealistic trends in Modern Indian Milieu)

सम्पादक
प्रो. वन्दना शर्मा

प्रधान सम्पादक
प्रो. अंजू चौधरी

सह सम्पादक
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विकास प्रकाशन, कानपुर

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Contemporary Surrealist contemporary surrealist

Ruby Chaudhary

Rekha Rodwittiya born in Bangalore in 1958, she completed her graduation from the faculty of fine arts, M.S. University, Baroda in 1981. She then received the in lakhs scholarship for her M.A. in painting from Royal College of Art, London in 1984. In 1988-1989 she was invited as guest artist to the konsthogskolen, Stockholm and was also invited to deliver series of lectures on Indian art at the Ecole des beaux arts



Grenoble and castello de Rivoli, Torino in 1991. She did a short stint at the fullam institute on film and video and was conferred the staff fellowship from the rockfeller foundation Asian cultural council to work in the U.S. in 1990. She conducts an art studio in Vadodara called The Collective Studio, jointly with her husband and artist Surendran Nair. Rekha Rodwittiya's work describes complex issues of life and living of alienation and belonging of discrimination and acceptance of accord and discord. It is of paramount importance to this sensitive artist to react pragmatically to socio-political attitudes that surround her. Her work reflects her sensitivity towards socio-political attitudes along with the reflections from her past. She does not treat art and life in isolation and deems it necessary to experience life to paint. Her fervent activity of painting is a struggle for her own rightful existence. The artist explains to say, "I go through all the terror

and agony of stepping into an „Unknown . Her images are a by-product of her thoughts and emotions, her readings, observation beliefs, values and vast compilation of past experiences.

The artist draws on a heritage of elemental imagery, tempered



by psychological insights, portraying women through the prism of personal experience and day-to-day realities.

As she has noted: “caught within the intricacies of adult angst where the undercurrent of pain was recognized through not fully understand by me, the drawn or constructed image became very early a means of deciphering all that I accumulated from observing... My sense of empathy with the drawn image was that it offered a physically, and established a concretizing of the otherwise intangible. It became a

method, as I perceive it in retrospect, of creating a dialogue that gave meaning to a psychological realm.”

Rekha Rodwittiya enactment of the feminine presence is direct and engaged. In rekha the feminine self is usually caught up in confrontations that challenge her to effect change and resolution within herself and her environment, In rodwittiya's paintings of the 1980s, sexuality, its exploitation and abuse become a metaphor for the state of women. The women foregrounded on her canvas becomes an emblem of resistance even as chimneys spewing smoke, turbid water, claustrophobic skyscrapers make up a congestive environment. Rodwittiya who acknowledges western influences of Chirico or Goya, and whose work recalls the dramatic juxtapositions of max Beckman- writes of “bleeding, an emotive quality so that it re-echoes through the painting or drawing.” What, in rodwittiya, constitutes this highly emotive charge is that questions of childhood and memory, sexuality and desire, are played out. Shivaji Pannikar argues that rodwittiya's personal and generalized feminist concerns do not essentially draw out of a Marxist paradigm. Instead they draw from her state of

“rootlessness” as much as her sensitivity to the emotional and physical violence of urban India.

In Rodwittiya the difficult transition from being to becoming, the evolution from one to another state, be it the chrysalis-like emergence from childhood, the state of motherhood and nurture, or the assumption of the artistic persona and the dilemma of creative choices is powerfully recorded. Even as rodwittiya works through emblem and metaphor, she steps outside narrative to universalize the image of the feminine self. It is the power which she vests in her women saves them from the fate of victims, and instead forces a direct engagement with their concerns. In recent years, the fury and passion of her work has stilled somewhat. The figure is delineated with the fluid calm of the yogic body, even the symbols of violence are used with an ironic, heightened calm. The extreme medical and sexual violence to the female body is contained in the work, **“scissor, gun, knife, cunt”** 1995 and the objectification and wilful

use of body parts is neatly, even dispassionately, framed in **“mapping body imprints”** 1997.

Rekha said my work has always been hinged to the space of the self, without the frame of it being autobiographical. Rekha rodwittiya's life and art have been guided by her feminist beliefs, drawing upon a



wide variety of Indian painting traditions, she works within existing genres while rejecting those parts of tradition that justify the subordination of women. It is difficult to distinguish between the issues artist rekha rodwittiya concerns herself with and her own self, precisely because she enters the socio-political frame of engagement with the outside world while grappling with concerns of identity and gender. The precise point

when she detaches herself from a painting, withdrawing to her own person, becomes all the more difficult to distinguish because she places herself within the canvas without turning the work into her specific memory. Some of the famous artworks are **Home is wherever you are., Hope, Love done right can change the world, Rekha@50 series, Restless waters in the High tide, Forty days and forty nights, In stories from the womb, In rodwittiya exhibition „Bye Bye Baby.**

Conclusion: In short, Rodwittiya was using expressionistic devices and personalised symbols to articulate issues, concerns and observations within the territory of gender politics. She uses eclectic and intensely personal issues. They combine elements of dream, fantasy, myth, and mundane elements of everyday life in a broad narrative style that was popular in Baroda in the 80s. Rekha usually used bright and bold colours; continue to have Rodwittiya's language in the form of feminine figures and decorative but, symbolic tapestry. Giving an insight into her usage of bright and bold colours, she

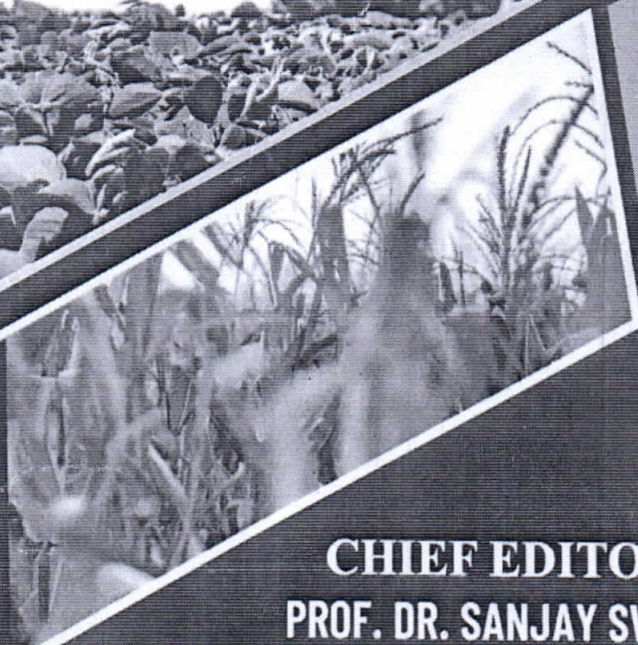
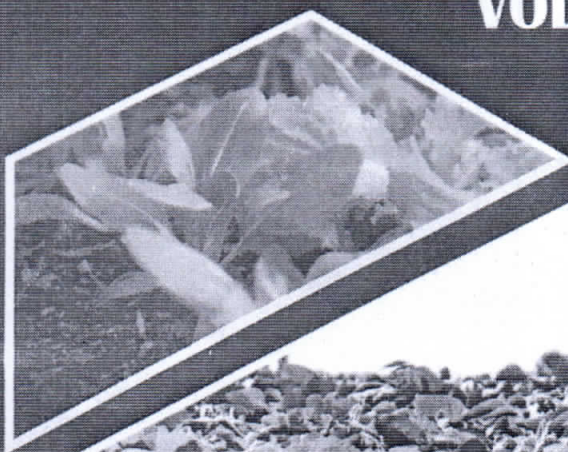
states that the colours bring about an optical association that further forges you into an association with my work." Her basic philosophy is to visualize beauty even in the most trivial of things, and the same holds true for art; she believes you need to cultivate that fundamental appreciation within you. she develops a language in art that will straddle social change, history, myth, the subjective and the general, sexuality; or the gamut of human experience on social exegesis.

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ADVANCES IN ORGANIC FARMING

VOLUME - 1



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CHIEF EDITOR
PROF. DR. SANJAY SWAMI

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Chapter - 6

Organic Farming for Sustainable Agriculture in India

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Abstract

In the post-independence era, India's most important challenge has been the production of adequate food for the growing population. Thus, the more productive species are used in irrigation, fertilizer, or pesticides. This combination of highly productive production technologies has helped the country to have more food as well as to contribute to soil health concerns, pollution, pesticide poisoning, and sustainable agricultural production. Therefore, scientists and policymakers are re-examining agricultural practices that rely heavily on organic matter instead of over-utilizing chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Organic farming can provide quality food without compromising on soil health and the environment; however, the concern is whether large-scale farming will produce enough food for most Indians. Certified organic products that include all kinds of food products including basmati rice, pulses, honey, tea, spices, coffee, oil seeds, fruits, grains, herbal medicines, and its value-added products are produced in India. Non-edible organic products include cotton, clothing, cosmetics, active food products, body care products, and similar products. The production of these crops and natural products is being reviewed in terms of sustainable agriculture in northern India.

Keywords: Organic Farming, Soil Properties, soil fertility, organic nutrients and organic crops

Introduction

Organic farming has been practiced in India for thousands of years. The great Indian civilization was very prosperous in subsistence farming and was one of the most prosperous countries in the world, until the British rule. In traditional India, all farming was done using organic techniques, where fertilizers, pesticides, etc., were obtained from plant and animal products. The cow not only provided milk, but also bulls for farming and manure used as fertilizer.

During the 1950s and 1960s, India's growing population and a number of natural disasters led to severe food shortages in India. As a result, the government was forced to import grain. To increase food security, the government had to significantly increase food production in India. The Green Revolution (under the leadership of M. S. Swaminathan) became a major governmental initiative in the 1960's. To increase the grain production large area were brought under cultivation. Hybrid seeds were introduced. Organic and natural fertilizers were replaced with chemical fertilizers and localized pesticides were replaced with chemical pesticides. Large chemical factories such as the Rashtriya Chemical Fertilizer were established.

Key factors affecting consumers' demand for organic food are health awareness and public willingness to pay for a high-quality product. Generally, consumers of organic products are a wealthy, educated, and health-conscious group driven by strong consumer demand, open premium prices, and environmental concerns. Because of these hidden benefits, ordinary farmers are turning to organic farming. In Europe, government policies aim to revitalize the biodiversity sector through assistance, consumer education, and support through research, education, and marketing. India's agricultural systems go back more than 4000 years, and organic farming is widely available in the country. As stated in Artaxerxes, the farmers of the Vedic period had a good knowledge of soil fertility, seed selection, crop protection, planting seasons, and crop stability in different countries (Sofia et.al. 2006). Farmers in ancient India adhered to the laws of nature and this helped to maintain soil fertility for a relatively long time (Chandra and Chauhan 2004).

Sources of Nutrients

Soil is a great source of nutrients for plant growth. The nutrients provided by the soil are called mineral nutrients. Non-mineral elements such as carbon (C), hydrogen (H) and oxygen (O) are released from the air and water during photosynthesis. Mineral soil nutrients are divided into two groups of macro and micronutrients. Macronutrients are further subdivided into two primary

and secondary nutrients. Basic nutrients are needed for plants in very large quantities. These are very popular; nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) are commonly called NPK. Medium nutrients are needed by plants in moderate amounts, these are calcium (Ca) magnesium (Mg) and sulphur (S).

Micronutrients are needed in relatively small quantities. They include iron (Fe), boron (B), manganese (Mn), copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), molybdenum (Mo), nickel (Ni) and chlorine (Cl). It is important to note that although soil nutrients are divided into different groups (based on quantity required by the plant), each nutrient element is equally important. Deficiency of any nutrient can reduce plant growth and yield. This is in accordance with Liebig's law of the minimum.

Currently, many optimistic estimates indicate that about 25-30 percent of India's agricultural nutritional needs can be met by a variety of biodiversity sources. The addition of whole N by FYM maintains crop production beyond the use of conventional N fertilizer. Since the estimates of NPK availability in organic sources are based on complete nutrient content, the efficiency of these resources to meet plant nutrient requirements is not guaranteed as mineral fertilizer. But the combined use of chemical fertilizers and various organic sources can maintain high crop yields, improve soil quality, and productivity in the long run (P.K. Chhonkar 2002). These natural sources in addition to providing N, P, and K also make untapped sources of basic nitrogen, bound phosphates, micronutrients, and decaying plant residues into an available species to make it easier for plants to absorb nutrients. The use of natural resources promotes the growth and function of mycorrhizae and other beneficial organisms in the soil and helps to reduce the incidence or deficiency of micro-nutrients and micronutrients and is able to maintain high plant productivity and soil health (Nambiar et al., 1992). Farmer, can earn a good income from organic crops and by incorporating high value crops like; sweet rice (*Oryza sativa* L.), table pea (*Pisum sativum* L.), and onions (*Allium cepa* L.) because of their critical needs in the domestic, national, and international markets (S. Kalyan, 2005)

Components of Organic Farming

Important components of organic farming are biological nitrogen fixation, crop rotation, using crops residues, biopesticides, biogas slurry etc. Vermicomposting has emerged as a major component in organic farming which is very effective in enhancing soil fertility and growth of crops in a sustainable way. The various components of organic farming are: -

1. **Crop rotation:** For practicing sustainable agriculture there should be rotation of crops on the same land over a period of two years or more for maintaining soil fertility and control of insects, weed and diseases. For example, use of legumes in rotation improves soil fertility.
 2. **Crop Residue:** India has great potential of using residues of crops and straw of cereals and pulses in recycling of nutrients during organic farming. Crop residues when inoculated with fungal species improve physico-chemical properties of soil and crop yields.
 3. **Organic manure:** The organic manure is obtained from biological sources (plant, animal and human residues). Organic manure helps in increasing crop growth directly by improving the uptake of humic substances and indirectly promoting soil productivity by increasing availability of major and minor plant nutrients through soil microorganisms.
- a) **Bulky organic manure:** Bulky organic manure includes compost, FYM and green manure having less nutrients in comparison to concentrated organic manure. FYM: - Farm Yard Manure (FYM) refers to the well decomposed combination of dung, urine, farm litter and leftover materials (roughages or fodder).

Compost: - Large quantities of waste material (vegetable refuse, weeds, stubble, bhusa, and sugarcane trash, and Sewage sludge, animal waste, human and industrial refuse) can be converted into compost manure by anaerobic decomposition. Compost is used in the same way as FYM and is good for application to different type of soils and crops.

Green Manuring: - Green manuring is practice of adding organic matter to the soil by ploughing and adding into the soil undecomposed green plant tissues for improving physical structure and fertility of the soil. The green manure crop (legume crop) supplies organic matter and additional nitrogen. Commonly used green manure crops are; Sun hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*), Dhaincha (*Sesbania aculeata*), Cowpea, Cluster Bean, Senji (*Melilotus parviflor*, *Vigna sinensis*), Berseem (*Trifolium alexandrium*) etc. Rohit and Singh in 2020 studied the effect of green manuring (*sesbania*) on mustard. They observed that when sesbania was used as green manure the mustard average yield was increased by 29.48%.

- b) **Concentrated Organic Manure:** Oilcakes, blood meal, fishmeal, meat meal and horn and hoof meal (Concentrated organic manures) that are organic in nature made from raw materials of animal or plant origin and

contain higher percentage of vital plant nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorous and potash, as compared to bulky organic manures.

Effect of Organic Nutrition on Crop Productivity

Addition of organic matter in the soil is a well-known practice to increase crop yields. Sharma and Mitra in 1990 reported that the application of organic materials increased grain and straw yield of rice. Ranganathan and Selvaseelan in 1997 studied and concluded that the application of spent mushroom and rice straw compost increased rice grain yields by 20 per cent over NPK fertilizer as compared to FYM. Singh *et al.* reported that the application of 7.5 t FYM ha⁻¹ produced significantly more grain, and straw yields over unfertilized fields. All yield attributing characters of rice increased with increasing rates of FYM. Organic farming with dhaincha (*Sesbania aculeata* L.) made considerable improvement in grain yield of rice and Chickpea. Stockdale *et al.* 2001, narrated the benefits of organic farming to developed nations (environmental protection, biodiversity enhancement, and reduced energy use and CO₂ emissions) and to developing countries (sustainable resources use, increased crop yield without over reliance on costly inputs, and environmental and biodiversity protection). Singh, *et al.* 2015, concluded in a study that application of dhaincha and green gram as green manure, increases the availability of N, P, and K and improves the soil physico-chemical properties hence increase the rice productivity.

Many researchers reported that in an organically managed field activity of earth worm is higher than in inorganic agriculture. In the biodegradation process earthworms and microbes work together and produce vermicompost, which is the worm fecal matter with worm casts. Vermi- compost provided macro-elements such as N, P, K, Ca, and Mg and micro-elements such as Fe, Mo, Zn, and Cu. The vermicompost contained 0.74, 0.97, and 0.45 per cent nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, respectively.

In low-income agriculture, crop production under organic farming is comparable to that under conventional farming. Tamaki *et al.* in 2002 studied and concluded that the growth of rice is good under continuous organic farming rather than conventional farming. Agro-economic study of practices of growing maize with compost and liquid manure top dressing in low-potential areas showed significantly better performance than those of current conventional farmer practices of a combined application of manure and mineral fertilizers. Maize grain yield was 11–17 per cent higher than those obtained with conventional practices.

Productivity of the crop during the initial year in an organically managed

field is lower than in subsequent years as soil fertility levels increase over time as organic materials are added in the organic management system. Similar conclusion was made by Surekha in 2007, that there is a gradual increase in grain yield with the use of organic fertilizers over a period of time. Chan *et al.* 2008, showed that the input of organic rice production in three different regions was 46, 25, and 22 per cent higher than conventional rice production, but rice yield was only 55, 94, and 82 per cent of conventional rice production, respectively. However, the cost of lower yield with higher inputs is compensated by the higher premium prices of organically crops in the markets.

Vegetables are highly responsive to organic sources of nutrients and profitable to farmers. Kalembasa, 1997 reported that vermicompost application of 15 kg per square meter gave the highest yield in tomato crop. Singh *et al.* 1997 studied the response of chilli (*Capsicum annum* L.) to vermicompost and observed that the application of vermicompost increased the microbial activities and had a positive effect on the performance of crops having higher number of branches and fruits. Tomar *et al.* 1998 recorded the highest yield (97 g plant⁻¹) through vermicompost in brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.). They also reported that the application of vermicompost significantly increased leaf area in carrot (*Daucus carota* L.) plants. Kalembasa and Deska in 1998, obtained significantly higher yield of sweet pepper (*Capsicum annum* L. var. *grossum*) with vermicompost. Reddy *et al.* in 1998 recorded maximum plant height at harvest and days to first flowering, and branches with the application of vermicompost (10 t ha⁻¹).

Effect of Organic Nutrition on Quality Parameters of Crops

Decrease in organic matter content of soils due to cultivation and erosion have been a major concern related to sustainability of agriculture. Therefore, management practices that increase the organic matter content were deemed desirable to soil quality and productivity. Moreover, soil organic matter increases following repeated applications of solid cattle manure. Yadav and Vijaya kumari (2004) carried out an experiment to assess the effect of vermicomposted vegetable waste on the biochemical characters of chilli and found that the protein was higher at 60 (113 mg g⁻¹) and 90 DAS (79 mg g⁻¹). The carbohydrate content was higher in vermicomposted treatment at 60 DAS (15.34 mg g⁻¹). Chlorophyll (2.61 mg g⁻¹) and total chlorophyll (3.62 mg g⁻¹) contents were observed at 60 DAS, while chlorophyll a (1.01 mg g⁻¹) was higher at 90 DAS as compared to inorganic fertilizers. In another experiment, Haase *et al.* in 2007 suggested that tubers from organic potato cropping may be expected to have sufficiently high tuber dry matter

concentrations (19 per cent) for processing into French fries without impairing the texture of the fries when concentrations exceed 23 per cent. Similarly, Dixit and Gupta in 2000 studied and observed that application of FYM at 10 t ha⁻¹ alone increased the economic yield and quality parameters like hulling percentage, milling percentage, and protein and amylose content of rice cv. Saket

Mourao *et al.* (2008) found that organically grown potato cv. Virgo yielded 66 per cent of the conventional crop, whereas Raja yielded 47 per cent. The nitrogen uptake of organic crop (tubers and foliage) was 37.0 kg/ha for Raja and 50.5 kg/ha for Virgo, respectively, 21 and 28 per cent of nitrogen uptake by same cultivars grown with mineral fertilizer. Although foliage nitrogen content was increased for the conventional crops, difference between N content of organic and conventional tubers were not significant, as well as for K, Ca, and Mg. Maheswari *et al.* (2004) studied the effect of foliar organic fertilizers on the quality and economics of chilli and concluded that the vermiwash treated crop has highest ascorbic acid content (175.23 mg/100 g).

Effect of Organic Nutrition on Soil Fertility

Minhas and Sood (1994) also reported that the organic matter after decomposition release macro- and micronutrients to the soil solution, which becomes available to the plants, resulting in higher uptake. Organic farming was capable of sustaining higher crop productivity and improving soil quality and productivity by manipulating the soil properties on long term basis. It was reported that organic and low-input farming practices after 4 years led to an increase in the organic carbon, soluble phosphorus, exchangeable potassium, and pH and also the reserve pool of stored nutrients and maintained relatively stable EC level (Clark *et al.* 1998; Gaur *et al.* 2002). Normal composting takes a long time leading to considerable loss of organic materials as CO₂ or does not contribute to the organic pool. Bulluck *et al.* (2002) reported that the use of compost raised soil pH from 6.0 to 6.5 and reduced the broadleaf weed population by 29 per cent and grassy weed population by 78 per cent. Narayana and Patiram (2006) concluded that the decline in soil reaction might be due to organic compounds added to the soil in the form of green as well as root biomass which produced more humus and organic acids on decomposition. Urkurkar *et al.* (2010) reported that there is 100 per cent supply of nitrogen, i.e., 120 kg/ha for rice and 150 kg/ha for potato in a rice-potato cropping system. He also concluded that 1/3 each from cow dung manure, neem cake, and composed crop residue appreciably increased the organic carbon (6.3 g kg⁻¹) over initial value (5.8 g kg⁻¹) as compared to supply from inorganic fertilizers alone. However, availability of phosphorus

and potassium did not show any perceptible change after completion of five cropping cycles under organic as well as integrated nutrient approaches.

Effect of Organic Nutrition on Soil Biological Properties

Compost contains bacteria, actinomycetes, and fungi, hence a fresh supply of humic material not only added microorganisms but also stimulated them (Balasubramanian, et al., 1972). Gaur *et al.* 1973 reported that compost played an important role in control of plant nematodes and in mitigating the effect of pesticides through sorption. Sorption is the most important interaction between soil/organic matter and pesticides and limits degradation as well as transport in soil. Pesticides bound to soil organic matter or clay particles are less mobile, bioavailable but also less accessible to microbial degradation and thus more persistent. Composting material added plenty of carbon and thus increased heterotrophic bacteria and fungi in soil and further increased the activity of soil enzymes responsible for the conversion of unavailable to available form of nutrients. The application of FYM with *Rhizobium* and inoculation of PSB with *Rhizobium* augmented soybean (*Glycine max* L. Merr.) production.

Agricultural practices have had an impact on soil bio- physiochemical properties. Densities of bacteria, protozoa, nematodes, and arthropods in soils under organic farming were higher than under conventional farming. Bulluck *et al.* in 2002 reported that organic amendments enhanced beneficial soil microorganisms, reduced pathogen population, total carbon, and cation exchange capacity, and lowered down bulk densities, thus improved soil quality.

The National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAS) recommended a holistic approach involving integrated nutrient management (INM) and integrated pest management (IPM) for enhanced input use efficiency and adoption of region-specific promising cropping systems as an alternative organic farming strategy for India and to begin with the practice of organic farming for valued crops like spices, medicinal plants, fruits, and vegetables.

Market for Organically Grown Food

Consumers worry about high levels of saturated fats, sugarcane, salt in the diet and the risks of ingredients and pesticide residues, resulting in the need for healthy foods especially organic foods. In addition, awareness of the environmental damage associated with the use of modern agricultural techniques, especially agricultural chemicals, is increasing. At the same time, food surplus, especially in Europe, has led to the promotion of organic farming where yields are low which leads to reduced availability. Although the above

factors have contributed to the growth of the organic food market, it is interesting to note that there have been no major promotions in organic food. However, the media has become increasingly sensitive to organic farming, which has largely compensated for the lack of product promotion through marketing channels. In this context, marketing ideas need to be highlighted but cannot be completely ruled out. Therefore, paying close attention to marketing is an important part of successful organic farming. As the demand for organic products increases over the years as people become more aware of the level of food insecurity and awareness of the effects of nature due to overuse of chemicals in agriculture. They also suggest that if organic products have a well-defined marketing channel and ensure high prices the chances of expanding the area under organic farming become wider. When asking for ways to improve organic farming the following steps can be encouraged:

- Improve marketing channels
- Ensure the premium price of organic products
- Ensuring regular access to organic compost
- Establish organizations that will promote organic farming

Problems in Marketing Indian Organic Products

- Expected prices are very high in terms of quality
- Low quality consistency
- Slow shipping, import restrictions on Indian organic products
- Time-consuming and difficult paperwork while working with export authorities
- Poor customer service from Indian traders after sales is a major problem in foreign advertising
- Lack of proper marketing network marketing implementation
- Less effort to develop domestic markets

Conclusion

Organic farming is a farming system that promotes healthy natural, social and economic products for food and fiber. As awareness of the harmful effects of chemicals on health, soil, environment, etc., grows; which is why inorganic farming is changing your approach to organic farming. India with a wide range of agro climates has great potential for organic farming and most of the products are produced naturally in India. The high price of organic products and the lack of proper marketing activities in the domestic markets are major obstacles to organic farming in India.

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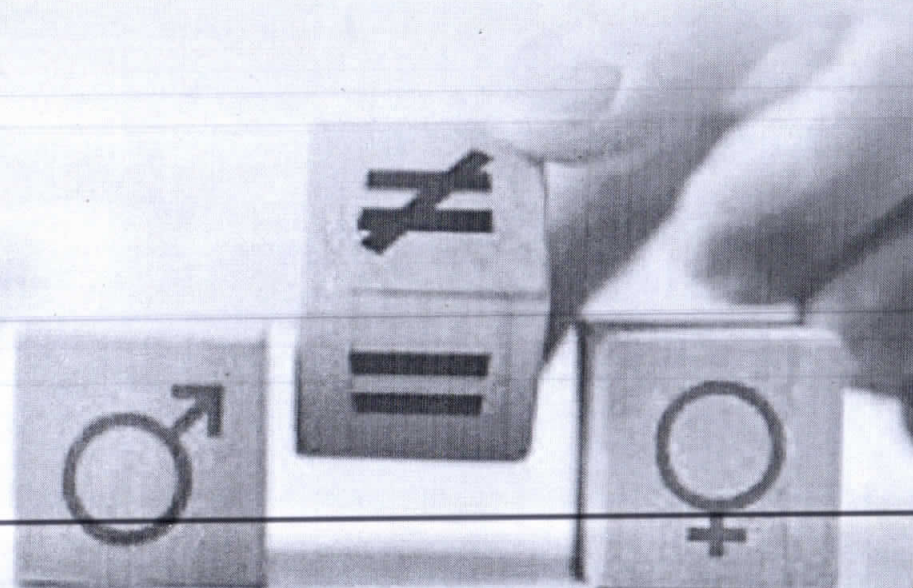
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GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN SOCIETY

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Abstract

Gender equality is a fundamental human right and that right is violated by gender-based discrimination. Gender disparity starts in childhood and limits the lifelong potential of children around the world. Half of the world's population is female. They do two-third of the total work in the world but receive only one-tenth of the world's total income. Nearly, two third of the women are illiterate and possess only one percent of the total world's assets.

Men dominate societal and family life in India. This has been the case in the past ages and continues to be practiced in the majority of households. Though this mindset is changing with urbanization and education, there is still a long way to permanently change the scenario.

Keywords

Gender discrimination, Gender inequality, Democracy, Awareness, Education.

Gender Discrimination in Society

glory or honor. Gender disparity still prevails in India. Being born as a woman in Indian society, one has to face gender discrimination at all levels. Gender discrimination is not biologically determined, rather it is determined by the discrimination and can be changed by the proper and perpetuate efforts.

At the household level, females are confined to their household chores, raising children and looking after families, irrespective of their educational degrees or job profiles. At workplace, women have limited access to job opportunities and are paid less for the same work. Half of the world's population is female. They are doing two-third of work of the total work in the world but receiving only one-tenth of the world's total income. Nearly two third of the women is illiterates and they have possessed only one percent of the total world's assets.

Gender is a common term whereas gender discrimination is meant only for women, because females are the only victims of gender discrimination. Denial of equality, rights and opportunities and suppression in any form on the basis of gender is gender discrimination. Females face a lot of discrimination against them on a daily basis. Heinous crimes such as abortion of female child via scanning the womb, Infanticide (by giving liquid extract from cactus/ opuntia, giving raw paddy to new born female baby, by pressing the face by pillow or by breaking the female baby's neck), not giving her enough and nutritious food, not allowing to go to school (Denial of education), not giving needy health care, early marriage, eve teasing, rape and sexual harassment, dowry and divorce, destitution for petty reasons have been prevalent since ages and still continue to exist.

Every girl and boy deserves an equal chance to survive and thrive. Yet, gender discrimination, starting in childhood, continues to rob children of their childhoods and limit their chances- disproportionately affecting the world's girls. A girl is far more likely to be denied her rights, kept from school, forced to marry and subjected to violence- her voice undervalued, if it is heard at all.

In cardinal goals of democracy "of the people, by the people and for the people" cannot be accomplished if the female population remains out of political empowerment. Subordination of women in

Gender Discrimination in Society

To resolve any problem, we should find its causes first. As it is noticed that poverty is the root cause of gender discrimination in the patriarchal Indian Society, as the economic dependence on the male counterpart is itself a cause of gender disparity. Another reason is illiteracy. Gender discrimination in India has led to educational backwardness, as girls in India are still denied a chance at learning. This mindset needs to be changed, and people need to understand the benefits of educating girls. An educated, well-read woman ensures that other members, especially the children of the house, get a quality education.

Men dominate societal and family life in India. This has been the case in the past ages and continues to be practiced in the majority of households. Though this mindset is changing with urbanization and education, there is still a long way to permanently change the scenario. Lack of awareness among women is also a prominent reason leading to gender discrimination. Most of the women are unaware of their fundamental rights and capabilities. They lack a basic understanding of how the socio-economic and political forces affect them. They accept all discriminatory practices that persist in families from generation in the name of tradition and societal norms primarily due to their ignorance and awareness

Gender-based discrimination across India can only be checked when girls are not denied their chance to learn and grow in life. Girls, like boys, should get a start in life in terms of educational opportunities. When girls are empowered to lead their lives, speak their minds and determine their futures, everyone benefits. History suggests that when we fight gender oppression, societies are more stable, safe and prosperous, with happier, better educated citizens.

Conclusion

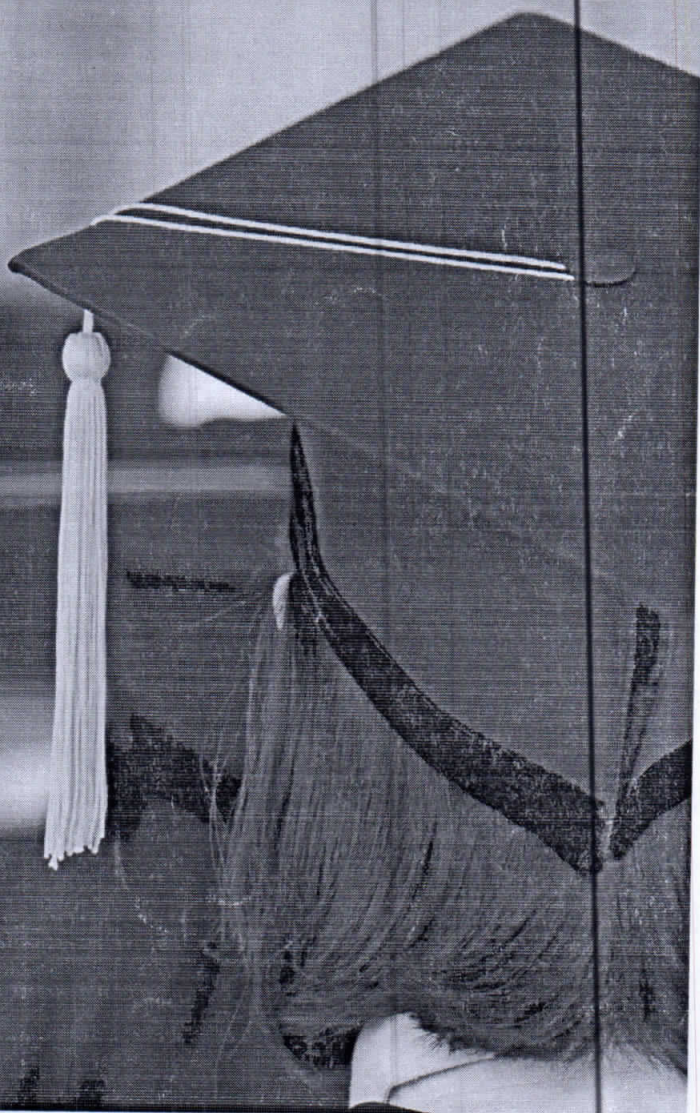
Gender inequality is an old-age issue that would not resolve within a few days. Similarly, achieving the goal of equality is also not going to be an easy task. We must start by breaking it down and allow it time to go away.

First of all, we should give attention to get rid of this problem through education. In other word, we must teach our young ones to

National Education Policy 2020

Reforms in Indian Education System

**Vineet Kumar
Kuldeep
Deepak Dharmsaktu
Dr. Harish Kumar Yadav**



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20

New Education Policy 2020: A Strategy for Secondary and Higher Education in India

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ABSTRACT

The Public Training Strategy 2020 (NEP 2020), was endorsed by the Association Bureau of India on 29 July 2020. This is the first schooling strategy of the 21st century which supplant the thirty-four-year-old Public Approach on Instruction (NPE), 1986. The arrangement targets changing of school system from pre-school to optional level with 100% Gross Enrolment Proportion (GER) in school training by 2030. Some of the greatest changes the NEP remembers instructing up to class five for first language or territorial language, bringing down the stakes of board tests, permitting unfamiliar colleges to set up grounds in India, a solitary controller for advanced education organizations aside from regulation and clinical schools and normal entry tests for colleges. The fundamental goal of the paper to concentrate on greatest changes and difficulties consolidated in NEP 2020. Procedure: This study is absolutely subjective in nature utilizing optional information comprising of books, diaries and sites, research articles, government distributions thus.

Keywords: National Education Policy 2020, Reform, Schools, Higher Education, Critical Analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Schooling is a significant human movement today. Schooling starts from birth and go on till our passing. There is no limit for relating schooling. Its suggestions are rich and changed. It incorporates the information and experience obtained by an individual in his life time. Training isn't just fundamental for endurance yet in addition for enhancement of one's life, better living and improvement in friendly and social life. Gandhiji viewed training as

a strong power for social reproduction. To him training is a movement which important for social advancement as well as for moral political and monetary improvement of a country's. An obvious and cutting edge training strategy is an unquestionable requirement for each country since instruction is the vital driver of monetary and social advancement. Considering their separate practices and culture, various nations have embraced shifted school systems. As of late, the Legislature of India moved forward by reporting its new schooling strategy 2020. However, there lies a huge improvement between setting out a strategy on paper and following it in essentially. Numerous particular recommendations of NEP are unreasonable and would cause tremendous interruption for foundations, understudies and instructors, and would require extensive expansion in open use on schooling which stays a far off dream. The execution of NEP 2020 really relies on how the public authority, colleges and schools can beat the viable difficulties. The Public Instruction Strategy 2020 is gladly received and reimagination of India's school system.

OBJECTIVE

- To concentrate on greatest changes and difficulties consolidated in NEP 2020.

METHODOLOGY

This study is simply subjective in nature utilizing auxiliary information comprising of books, diaries and sites, research articles, government distributions thus.

The significant achievements of India's schooling strategy from freedom to now:

- The Advanced degree Commission (1948-49) otherwise called the 'Radhakrishnan Commission' (drove by Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan) was centered around higher training.
- The Optional Training Commission (1952-53) was centered around instruction after grade school and before college starts.
- The Training Commission (1964-66), otherwise called the 'Kothari Commission', as it was driven by Dr. DS Kothari. This commission had an all encompassing methodology and prompted the public authority on the public example of schooling and general arrangements, considering each stage from essential to post graduate.
- The Public Strategy on Instruction, 1968: In view of the proposals of the Kothari Commission, the public authority reported a strategy which called for equivalent instructive open doors to accomplish public combination and more noteworthy social and monetary turn of events.

- The 42nd protected Revision, 1976, which remembered instruction for the Simultaneous Rundown, to be viewed as by both the states as well as the association government prior it was on the state list, which gave the state legislatures priority with regards to lawmaking.
- The Public Arrangement on Schooling, 1986 whose goal was a “extraordinary accentuation on the expulsion of variations and to balance instructive open door,” particularly for ladies, Planned Clans (ST) and Planned Rank (SC) people group. The NPE of 1986 was altered in 1992.
- The ‘Normal Least Program’ embraced by the UPA1 government in 2004 went pretty much same as previously.
- In 2009, the Right of Kids to Free and Necessary Training (RTE) Act was passed, which made rudimentary schooling a principal ideal for each kid.
- The T.S.R Subramanian Advisory group Report 2016, looked to work on the quality and validity of instruction by tending to the execution holes.
- The Panel for Draft Public Schooling Strategy, or Dr. K. Kasturirangan Panel, presented its report on May 31, 2019. It tried to address the difficulties of: (I) access, (ii) value, (iii) quality, (iv) moderateness and (v) responsibility looked by the ongoing schooling framework.
- Furthermore, at long last, the New Education Policy 2020.

RESULTS AND CONVERSATIONS

A. Greatest change made in NEP 2020

The 5+3+3+4 framework: The 10+2 construction of school educational programs is supplanted by a 5+3+3+4 curricular design comparing to ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years separately. This incorporates 12 years of tutoring and three years of Anganwadi furthermore, pre-tutoring. Tutoring from 3 years: As indicated by the New Instruction Strategy, from the age of 3, kids will be essential for Ahead of schedule Adolescence Care and Instruction (ECCE). This will be conveyed through independent Anganwadis, Anganwadis colocated with grade schools, pre-elementary schools/segments covering basically age 5 to 6 years co-situated with existing elementary schools, and independent pre-schools - all of which would select laborers/educators exceptionally prepared in the educational plan and teaching method of ECCE.

Advancing libraries: A Public Book Advancement Strategy will be figured out, and broad drives will be embraced to guarantee the accessibility, openness, quality, and readership of books across geologies, dialects, levels, and classifications. Instructing up to class fifth in the first language/provincial

language: The primary language or nearby or local language will be the mechanism of guidance in all schools up to Class 5 (ideally till Class 8 and then some), as per the NEP. Plus, Sanskrit will be presented at all levels and unknown dialects from the optional school level. Making Bal Bhavans: Each state or region will be urged to lay out 'Bal Bhavans' as a unique daytime life experience school, to take part in workmanship related, vocation related, and play-related exercises. Free school framework can be utilized by Samajik Chetna Kendras.

- **Scholastic Bank of Credit:** This to be laid out for carefully putting away scholarly credits acquired from various HEIs so that these can be moved and counted towards definite degree acquired. The scholarly credit put away in a computerized storage will resemble a bank credit through which an understudy will actually want to continue training after a break as determined by the advanced education commission later.
- **Different passage and leave focuses in advanced education:** The new approach will have numerous section and leave focuses. Under the four-year program understudies can exit following one year with a declaration, following two years with a certificate and a Four year college education following three years and Single guy's with research following 4 years. The various passage and leave will be finished through the scholastic bank of credit.
- Connection of universities will be deliberately eliminated in 15 years and a phase wise system will be laid out for conceding reviewed independence to schools.
- By 2030, the base degree capability for showing will be a 4-year incorporated B.Ed. degree.
- **Facilitating of board test:** The board tests for class 10 and 12 will proceed. Be that as it may, the board tests will be made 'simpler' as they will principally test center limits, capabilities as opposed to long periods of instructing or remembrance.
- **Changes in report card:** The advancement card of all understudies for school-based appraisal will be overhauled. It will be a comprehensive, 360-degree, multi-faceted report card that will reflect exhaustively the advancement and uniqueness of every student in the mental, full of feeling, and psychomotor spaces. The advancement card will incorporate self-evaluation, peer appraisal, and educator appraisal.
- **Unfamiliar colleges in India:** NEP has prepared for unfamiliar colleges to set up grounds in India. Internationalization of training will be worked with through institutional coordinated efforts as well as understudy and personnel versatility. This will permit the section of top world-positioned colleges to open grounds in India.

- **NEP closes science-trade expressions streams:** NEP has dispensed with the inflexible detachment of streams. Understudies will presently have the option to pick subjects like history and material science simultaneously in class 11 and 12.
 - **Public Instructive Innovation Discussion:** An independent body, the Public Instructive Innovation Gathering (NETF), will be made to give a stage to the free trade of thoughts on the utilization of innovation to improve learning, evaluation, arranging, organization.
 - **Normal placement test for school confirmation:** The Public Testing Organization (NTA) will direct selection tests for admissions to colleges across the country. The NTA as of now directs the all-India designing placement test - - JEE Principal, NEET, UGC NET, and others. According to the NEP 2020, the selection test to be directed by the NTA for admission to colleges and schools will be discretionary.
- NEP 2020 critical focuses as well as the Course of events for Execution:
- The whole arrangement will be carried out by 2040.
 - 100 percent Gross Enrolment Proportion from Pre-School to Optional level by 2030.
 - Instructors to be ready for evaluation changes by 2030.
 - Normal principles of learning openly and tuition-based schools.
 - Universalizing youth care and instruction by 2030.
 - Professional preparation for something like half students by 2025.

B. Challenges in the execution of NEP 2020

1. Opening new colleges and school will be a more noteworthy test

India has around 1000 colleges the nation over. Multiplying the Gross Enrolment Proportion in advanced education establishment by 2030 which is expressed in approach objectives will required opening new colleges. The Public Training Strategy 2020 means to bring 2 crores kids who are at present not in that frame of mind, into the educational system. This will clearly require a significant measure of interest in homerooms and grounds and furthermore need for delegating new educators. However many showing positions are as yet unfilled in existing schools, this might become testing to accomplish the objective.

2. Subsidizing Difficulties

Fitting asset portion is a significant test. For instance 6 % of Gross domestic product spending plan for schooling examined and suggested in all past Training Commissions and Strategy records however it never turned into a reality. Not at all like the past approach reports in NEP 2020 additionally guarantees of 6 % Gross domestic product financial plan to training however for arrangements and execution the NEP 2020 archive just says, Focal and

State Legislatures will put forth attempts for such portions. At the point when the Focal Government is confronting asset emergency during worldwide lull of economies and Coronavirus - 19 extreme and adverse consequence of economies becoming halt, how one can expect that during the redoing of economies instruction area will get due share also, utilize full asset. To some extents next 3/4 years are trying for nations recuperate their economies from Coronavirus influence. North of 250 million understudies are supposed to sign up for schools in India by 2030. With an educator understudy proportion of 1:35, India needs an expected 7 million or more instructors to address this gigantic understudy populace. Those educators need to have graduated in a regarded B.Ed. program for a twelfth pass, graduates and post-graduates for one, two and four-year separately. Educating additionally is one of the lowestpaid callings in India. Because of these requirements, reasonable and experiential showing will be extreme when contrasted with the predominant printed content-situated educating. More asset assignment is expected from the public authority's finish to defeat this significant inadequacy.

Additionally, the ongoing pool of instructors must be orientated towards the trendy educating methods. In the proposition of NEP 2020 spending plan of advanced education is restricted. It requires private establishments to offer more grants to make affirmations feasible for understudies from low-pay layers also, yet NEP neglects to talk about how this can be accomplished. This demonstrates a requirement for more prominent public subsidizing in advanced education, which truly doesn't sit well inside the ongoing situation. The expansion in schooling financial plan up to 6% percent of Gross domestic product is basically adequately not to meet the execution needs.

3. Need to make prepared educators

NEP proposes to add three years to a kid's schooling through ECCE for the age-bunch 3-6 years. According to worldwide standards, the thought is to set up the kid for grade school through play, exercises, sustenance and care in order to help mental development and learning skills in a protected and caring climate. This requires sufficiently prepared people who are given due acknowledgment as experts performing specific jobs in the training and kid care framework.

4. Instructive offices and potential open doors

In NEP 2020 instructive offices and Potential open doors lessen for rustic, poor, SC/ST and other burdened segments. There is no notice about reservations or other governmental policy regarding minorities in society. The inflate expenses of schooling in all cases might neglect to meet the desires for all over information and useful business.

5. Rethinking and taking on academic changes

Training should not just foster the mental abilities in students - both 'central abilities' of education and numeracy and the 'high-request' mental

abilities like decisive reasoning - yet additionally 'social and profound abilities' known as the delicate abilities like compassion, coarseness, assurance, administration what's more, cooperation. The NEP calls for such worth based advancing alongside critical educational program and academic changes. These educational changes are extreme and should be sorted out delicately for effective execution.

6. Granular perspective

Main concern approach is adequate by all everyday issues. This social and instructive change is just conceivable with a base up grass-root level mediation which will improve and get an enormous have an impact on the outlook of the partners, including the workplace staff and guardians, right at the beginning. A change is required from 'what to think' and 'how to think'.

7. Building public house for Remote teachers

Instructor is viewed as the most regarded and fundamental individuals from our general public, as they are the ones who genuinely shape our up and coming age of residents. Work likewise should be finished in eliminating individual and expert boundaries of working in remote, difficult to reach areas which is significant for setting up this labor force and furthermore for making the NEP fruitful.

8. Computerized availability

We require web entrance in far off regions on the grounds that learning is the way forward, as seen during the pandemic. Computerized foundation for this reason will incorporate computerized homerooms, skill driven web based showing models, AR/VR advances to conquer holes in actual educating and lab foundation, uniform appraisal plans across schools, profession guiding meetings and educator preparing to become skillful at trendy advances. As per the NSS led by the Public Measurable Office in 2016-17, just 23.4 percent of individuals in urban communities and just 4.4 percent of individuals in towns have PCs. Altogether, just 23.7 percent of individuals in India approach the web. It is 42% in metropolitan regions and just 14.9 percent in country regions. Just 11% of understudies in this nation have on the web administrations. This will keep on being a significant test in the following ten years.

CONCLUSION

To finish up we can say that the NEP 2020 made a full endeavor to plan a strategy that considers different perspectives, worldwide prescribed procedures in schooling, field encounters and partners' input. The mission is optimistic yet the execution guide will choose if this will really encourage comprehensive instruction that prepares students industry and future.

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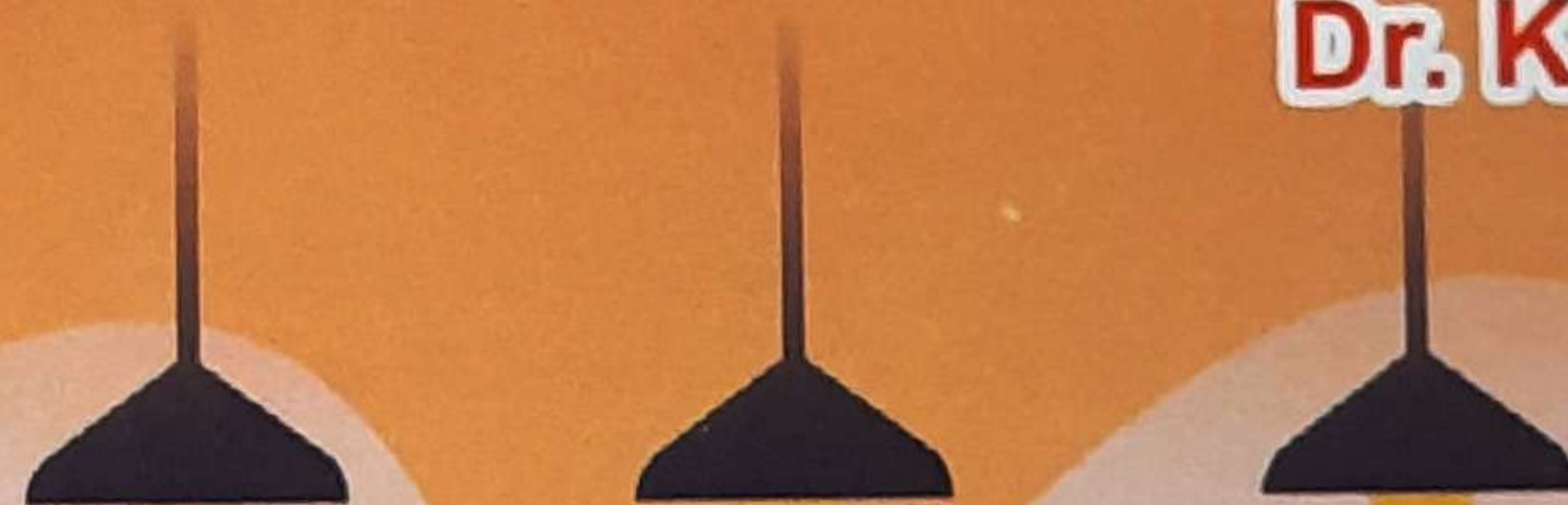
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A photograph showing three wooden blocks with the letters "G", "S", and "T" on them, arranged to spell "GST". The blocks are surrounded by several gold-colored coins and stacks of coins, all resting on a surface that appears to be Indian currency notes.

G S T

Prof. Somesh Shukla
Dr. Sourabh Mittal

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX



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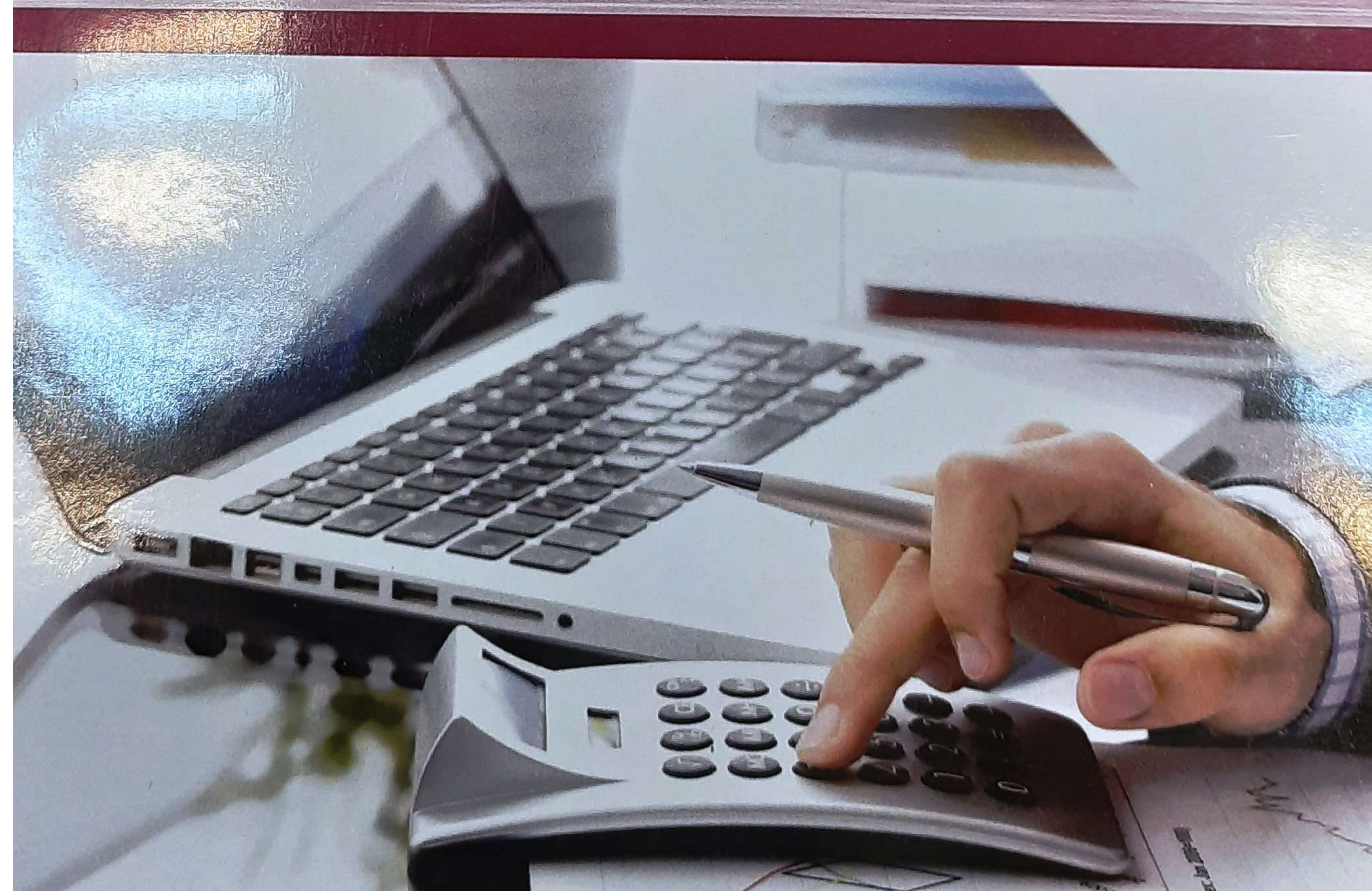
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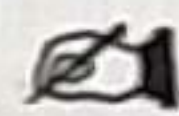


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