

Theoretical Issues and Practical Problems of Self-Help Groups

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Abstract - Women in the rural areas facing numerous problems in the process of empowerment. For accessing credit, they are facing issues like collateral security, cultural barriers, inflexible and higher transaction costs and quantum of credit, issues with repayments, difficult procedure and exploitation by the intermediaries were made dissatisfaction, to empower women few NGOs in India have started experimenting on innovative schemes of Self Help Group.

INTRODUCTION

Women's empowerment, as defined by the World Health Organization, is "increased political, social, and economic status, which enables equal access to resources and guarantees women the right to make strategic decisions over their own lives" (WHO 2008). Many empowerment programs have focused on economic empowerment through income generation, the use of loans, or creation of cooperatives. (Rajamma 1993) Income generation, however, does not automatically confer empowerment to women (Samarasinghe 1993; Ackerly 1995; Albee 1996). Control over resources, such as participation in decisions regarding household purchases, is as important to empowerment as the ability to generate income (Samarasinghe 1993). In addition, women are often more concerned with improving the health of a community as increasing their own income (Rajamma 1993) and providing income support without directly addressing empowerment can create communities reliant on external agents, still lacking personal empowerment (Barimah and Nelson 1993).

In India, its constitutional right to have gender equality and adopts a positive environment to empower women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programs have aimed at women's advancement in different

spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women.

India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women such as Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993, Mexico Plan of Action (1975), the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies (1985), the Beijing Declaration as well as the Platform for Action (1995) and the Outcome Document adopted by the UNGA Session on Gender Equality and Development & Peace for the 21st century. The women's movement with NGOs like self-help groups have strong grass roots presence and deep insights to inspire the women empowerment.

However, there still exists a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the Constitution, legislation, policies, plans, programs, and related mechanisms on the one hand and the situational reality of the status of women in India, on the other. Gender disparity and inequality are related to social and economic structure, which is based on informal and formal norms and practices.

Consequently, the access of women particularly those belonging to weaker sections including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/ Other backward Classes and minorities, majority of whom are in the rural areas and in the informal, unorganized sector – to education, health and productive resources, among others, is inadequate. Therefore, they remain largely marginalized, poor and socially excluded.

These initiatives should make an impact of Judicial Legal systems, decision making to guarantee women equal access to and full participation in decision making bodies at every level, including the legislative, executive, judicial, corporate, statutory bodies, as also the advisory Commissions, Committees, Boards, Trusts etc. Affirmative action such as reservations/quotas, including in higher legislative bodies, will be considered whenever necessary on a time bound basis. Women-friendly personnel policies will also be drawn up to encourage women to participate effectively in the developmental process. And also mainstream women into the development process by allowing them to have economic empowerment. To do so, poverty should be eradicated, they need proper access to micro-credit. In order to enhance women's access to credit for consumption and production, the establishment of new, and strengthening of existing micro-credit mechanisms and micro-finance institution will be undertaken so that the outreach of credit is enhanced. Other supportive measures would be taken to ensure adequate flow of credit through extant financial institutions and banks, so that all women below poverty line have easy access to credit.

Women will be socially empowered through education, Health, Nutrition, providing drinking water and sanitation, housing and shelter. Environment, women will be involved and their perspectives reflected in the policies and programs for environment, conservation and restoration. Considering the impact of environmental factors on their livelihoods, women's participation will be ensured in the conservation of the environment and control of environmental degradation. Science and Technology, programs will be strengthened to bring about a greater involvement of women in science and technology. These will include measures to motivate girls to take up science and technology for higher education and also ensure that development projects with scientific and technical inputs involve women fully. Efforts to develop a scientific temper and awareness will also be stepped up. Special measures would be taken for their training in areas where they have special skills like communication and information technology. Efforts to develop appropriate technologies suited to women's needs as well as to reduce their drudgery will be given a special focus too. These initiatives will help Women in

Difficult Circumstances and reduce violence against women.

In India, various programmes were initiated to uplift the rural areas through the Central and State governments. Rural poverty, unemployment are consistently persists a major challenge to tackle with. According to planning commission estimates in 2011-12, 25.7% of rural population is under poverty line. To address their poverty and unemployment by uplifting their socio-economic status, many agencies have been involved and initiate various schemes such as SHG (Self-Help Group) is a primary focused initiative.

The SHG method is used by the Government of India, NGOs and others worldwide. SHG movement has emerged and identified a useful instrument for growth as an inclusive and socio-economic movement. Through SHGs, many of the poor and the marginalized population in India have built their lives, families in the society. From 1992, bank credit was introduced to the SHG members as part of financial inclusion and as a part of formal credit facility to the women and marginally disadvantaged, which contribution leads to change in SHG members socio-economic status in general and specially in women's economic empowerment. SHGs are playing a vital role in changing rural and urban poor by adding value to their socio-economic status and connected to a significant part of the economic growth and development.

Aim of SHGs:

SHGs are homogeneous in nature, which contains group of volunteer people, formed with a common interest of organize and operate for their development. Its function, on the basis of co-operative principles and provide a forum for members to extend support to each other, for their economic empowerment. These groups are exercising among very poor people those who do not have access to financial system, which might lack of transparency and accountability due to illiteracy and socially deprivation. This scheme mobilizes among poor rural people especially women for mutual benefits, by playing a vital role in improving the savings and credit and also in reducing the poverty.

SHGs by enabling members to learn co-operate and work in a group environment, providing cost-effective delivery mechanism for small credit to its members. Which significantly contribute to the empowerment of poor to fulfill the objectives follows. To make people

understand in the targeted areas for the need of SHGs, and its relevance in their empowerment process. To create environment where group members feels that they are included in the decision making process. To enable member's confidence & capabilities, encourage habit of saving among members and facilitate the formation of their own capital resource base and motivate members taking up social responsibilities particularly related to development.

Good SHGs:

Microcredit has become a popular instrument of poverty alleviation and women's empowerment in developing countries such as India. Microcredit is provided through the means of self-help groups (SHGs), where the group elects two or three of its members as leaders (president, secretary and treasurer), who help the SHGs to function and, occasionally, also work collectively to deal with issues that impinge on them as women.

Large number of scholars such as Rajagopalan (2002), MYRADA (2002), Anand (2002), Gangaiah et al. (2006), Loganathan and Asokan (2006), Swain (2006), have studied the effect of microcredit on women's empowerment. Some have tried to measure empowerment in economic terms (Anand, 2002; Rajagopalan, 2002; MYRADA, 2002), and others in the form of other social indicators (Kelkar et al., 2004; Khan, 1999; Lingam, 2006), such as change in decision making or mobility, which cannot be measured quantitatively. However, it has been observed that despite there being about twenty women members in each group, most do not want to, or are unable to hold leadership positions. The review of literature reflects that despite being an important aspect, study of impact within SHGs has been neglected in existing literature. In this paper, we focus on the issues and challenges faced by the Groups in general were addressed.

To make the SHGs as an effective and efficient group the following impactful issues were highlighted, such as homogeneity in the group, non-discrimination, ideally small group within twenty members, regularity and transparency in their activities and functionalities, considering strong by-laws and having a consistency in thrift behavior of savings.

A major indicator of homogeneity in SHG is absence of conflicting interests among members. By practicing non-discrimination means, there shouldn't be any kind

of discrimination based on caste, religion, political affiliations, which also indicates that equal opportunities to all SHG members. Ideal in teams of size and attendance will enhance the environment for the effective participation and significant financial transactions among the group members. In the group, it is important that all financial and nonfinancial transactions are transparent in an SHG. This promotes trust, mutual faith and confidence among its members. Maintenance of books of accounts as also other records like the minutes book, attendance register, etc., are important.

SHGs should discuss and finalize a set of byelaws, indicating rules and regulations for the SHG's functioning and also roles and responsibilities of members. It is better to have a written set of byelaws. The habit of thrift (small savings) is fundamental to the SHG that helps in building up a strong common fund. Utilizing savings for loaning once the SHG has accumulated sizeable amount in the form of savings say for a period of about 3-6 months, the members may be allowed to avail loans against their savings for emergent consumption and supplementary income generating credit needs.

Major Concerns and Issues in SHGs:

Many researchers across India, on the basis of functioning of SHGs and feedback from its members have found that groups are facing issues and challenges in different areas. We have considered the important issues, which are listed below:

Exploitation by strong members – majority of the share of the profit in the group are earned by the strong members by exploiting illiterate and ignorant, non-active members. Ignorance of participants of the group – with a lot of efforts of authorised imitative to creative awareness about the scheme and its benefits, majority of the members in SHGs are unaware of the schemes of the assistance offered to the teams. Inadequate training facilities – training in areas such as production techniques, managerial ability, packing and other technical knowledge are not adequate to compare with strong units and other market initiatives.

Raw materials – SHGs procures raw material in a small quantities individually from the suppliers, which does not allow them to enjoy the benefits of large scale purchases like discounts, credit facilities etc. SHGs are having lack of a system to preserve large quantities of materials, and no understanding of the linkages with

the suppliers. Finally, SHGs ends up with accepting raw materials in any form which incur huge losses to the group. Marketing – SHGs beneficiaries can be identified as the marketability of the product or service provided or produced by the group and market access. To keep these in focus, the following issues were reported by the SHGs, such as lack of sufficient orders, lack of linkages with marketing agencies, inadequate sales promotion measures, no permanent markets, no proper brand name as such to marketwise their products, unattractive packing systems, under quality of products because of traditional technologies, which resulted in poor marketing, production is not unique, hence there is a stiff competition from the other major suppliers, no proper established distribution mechanism.

Lack of stability and unity especially among woman SHGs – in the women dominated SHGs, researchers found that there is no stability of the units because majority of them are married and were not in a position to associate with the group due to the shift of their place of residence often. Moreover, there is unity-less among the women owing to personal reasons. No Stable and consistent financial management - there is not proper return on their investments to be invested in the unit; the funds are often diverted to their personal and domestic purposes. The return of investments is not attractive due to inefficient management, high cost of production and absence of quality consciousness. Inadequate financial assistance – assistance by the agencies concerned such as subsidy are inadequate to meet SHGs requirements, majority of funds were annoyed by labor cost. Non-cooperative attitude of the financial institutions are not considering SHGs as a major contributors in the economic growth. Untrained and inadequate staff to meet the challenges – the attitude and functionality of the staff in the rural development is not so encouraged. Their inadequate trainings are not making them to take-up challenges and create SHGs as a self-reliant entity.

With the proper encouragement and training should be made as mandatory to make innovative products to use locally available raw materials. At Panchayat level, a proper survey's to be conducted in order to have a knowledge base about the availability of materials. Short and long term training programs should be conducted to make the SHG members confident and to have same caliber and expertise. Finally, the financial assistance to the SHGs should be properly use as per

its by-laws, with a non-discrimination and equal opportunity.

CONCLUSION

As discussed above, the SHGs are considered as an active instrument for economic and development of India by eradicating poverty and enhancing employment though their production and financial inclusion. The Government and financial institutions should help SHGs to be a self-reliant by treating them as an instrument of economic growth. It is necessary to enable SHGs to increase their income, improve their standard of living and status in the society. Especially, to treat women groups as a catalyst of socio-economic improvement.

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GENRES IN TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

When we translate, we do so for specific communicative situations and purposes; that is, we write translations that will fulfill the needs and conventions of specific textual genres in the target language and culture. Genre theory is attractive to Translation Studies because it links the micro level of writing and text to the macro level of discourse and context, unites process with product and integrates the cognitive, social and professional approaches to translation. Thus, the notion of genre brings together critical elements in translation such as the reader's profile, expectations and preferences; the communicative situation and purpose; and the socio-cultural context. In order to understand better how translators are involved in inter-linguistic and intercultural communication, we suggest a re-modeling of translation in which the target genre plays a central role.

Genre is a diverse notion which can function in various ways in comprehension processes. To explain these, an account of genre based on relevance theory is proposed. The central claim of this account is that genre information can crucially contribute to the fine-tuning of relevance expectations in complex stimuli. On the theoretical side, this account refines our view of the management of expectations of relevance. On the practical side, it is shown that this account of genre is powerful enough to identify the sources of translation problems attributed to genre effects.

Key words: Genre, communication, Translation, Integrity, Strategies, Language

Introduction

Genre is a stylistic category or sort especially of literature or other art works. Genre originates from literary studies genres such as novels, short stories, poems, plays etc have been studied for centuries. In rhetorical studies genre analysis has also been carried for 20 years.

Genre analysis shows a genuine interest in the use of language to achieve communicative goals rather than a detailed extension validation or other wise of one linguistic frame work to the other. So it is not just frame work to the other. So it is not just an extension of linguistic formalism. Genre theory

exploits all aspects of socio-cognitive knowledge situated in disciplinary cultures in order to analyze construction interpretation and use of linguistic communication process nonlinguistic goals

Genres a term, French in origin that denotes types or classes of literature. The genres into which literary works have been grouped at different times are very numerous, and the criteria on which the classifications have been based are highly variable. Since writings of Plato and Aristotle, however, there has been an enduring division of all the overall literary domain into three large classes, in accordance with who speaks in the work lyric (uttered throughout in the first person) epic or narrative (in which the narrator speaks in the first person, then let's the characters speak for themselves) and drama (in which the characters do all the talking). A similar tripartite scheme, elaborated by German critics in late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was echoed by James Joyce in his portrait of the artist as a young man (1916), chapter 5, and functions still in critical discourse and in the general distinction, in college catalogues between courses in poetry prose fiction and drama.

Many current critics regard genres as more or less arbitrary modes of classifications whose justification is their convenience in discussing literature. Some critics have applied to generic classes the philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein's concept of family resemblances. That is they propose that, in the loose grouped family of works that, make up a genre, there are no essential defining features, but only a set of family resemblances.

In China, where genre analysis has previously been sporadically touched upon now quite a large number of scholars in Translation fields have begun to sense the important relationship between genre analysis and the translation of specific text types.

Generally speaking when doing translation most people would direct most of their attention to the analysis of sound vocabulary grammar and meaning but seldom see importance see the importance of analyzing genre. Chances are when a source text is translated into a target language text it may not necessarily remain the same. That's why we need to maintain genre integrity when we translate professional texts.

While for some other professional genres when translated into the target genres still maintain the same genre. Therefore when treating these genres the translator usually does not need to make additional adjustments to its corresponding text in target language.

1. Merits of genre analysis in Translation

Genre analysis helps to make translators become aware that different professional genres require different steps of restructuring. Genre analysis before the translation work can help the translators to keep in mind of the Micro structure of both the source text and target text to be aware of the context of situations which helps to form the target text and, to notice the role played by the 'generic structure' when they begin to construct the target text with the generic features of the target text in mind, the translator can organize its structure and select the appropriate words and expressions in a more efficient and effective manner.

2. Genre analysis and genre integrity in professional translation.

Genre analysis leads us to reevaluate Nida's equivalence theory as well as the traditional way of doing translation. Generally speaking when doing translation, most people would direct most of their attention to the analysis of sound, vocabulary, grammar and meaning but seldom see the importance of analyzing genre.

Chances are when a source text is translated into a target language text, its genre may not necessarily remain in the same. That's why we need to maintain genre integrity when we translate professional texts.

Strategies to maintain genre integrity in translating professional discourse.

When a professional text is translated its genre will either change or stay in the same. Some professional genres, such as legal documents when translated into the target language text, still maintain the same get. Therefore when treating these genres the translator usually does not need to make additional adjustments to its corresponding text in order to achieve genre integrity for these texts, we can follow one of the genre translation.

Using the results of genre analysis:

At the first stage trainees are provided with material based on published or finished genre analysis. Such materials for very basic and evident convention embedded in the genres i.e sentence structure or if possible a general glossary.

Meta communicating

In this activity learners will form groups to analyze and discuss a particular text (or such genre) of the professional genre. For example they will run through consolidated profit across account in a sample of annual reports prepared by the trainer and come up with their own glossary provided.

Translation based on a sample of instances of a given genre:

This activity involves translating a piece of text in the target language by examining carefully the same genre. Learners conducted on line genre analysis as an aid in translating their own texts.

Conclusion

It's attempted to present genre analysis as a viable approach towards the translation practice of professional genres. Genre analysis can be effectively carried out to maintain genre integrity in professional translations and translation strategies concerning how to achieve such genre integrity are put forward.

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IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

In the globalization era that is filled by the challenges and competitions are super tight, everyone is demanded not only to have a higher level of education, but also required to have special capability commonly called skill. One of the skill most needed today is English language. In which English has determined to be one of the international language as verbal language to communicate. Also universal language of instruction used in almost every corner of the world. It is taught in the school almost in every country on this Earth. English is seen in all the aspects of international life – trade, science, diplomacy, education and travel. English has been the common language for decades. Nowadays English is no longer an unusual thing, but English has become the norm especially in the era of globalization. English is used to cooperate in the world of business with entrepreneurs from various countries. English language has dominated in all aspects in terms of communication. Almost all electronic devices use English. English has become a universal language that is used in the world of technology that is why English language is important to be studied and mastered in order to be able to complete and face the globalization era.

Keywords: English, Globalization, technology, Science, Trade, Diplomacy.

INTRODUCTION

“Language is the blood of the soul into which thoughts run and out of which they grow.”-Oliver Wendell Holmes

‘Language exists only in the brains and mouths and ears and hands and eyes of its users when they succeed on the international stage, their

language succeeds, when they fail their language fails.’- David Crystal.

Language is the expression of thoughts, emotions, actions etc., English was originally the language of England. But through the historical efforts of the Britain efforts of the British Empire it has become the primary or secondary language of many

former British colonies such as United States, Canada, Australia and India. English is the primary language of not only countries actively touched by British imperialism, but also many business and cultural spheres dominated by those countries. It is the language of the Hollywood and the language of international banking and business. It is the common foreign language. It is essential in the fields of education. On the internet the majority of websites are written and created in English. It's the primary language of the press. Although many people think that it is very difficult and confusing. English is actually the easiest language. Everyone needs to learn the language in order to get in touch on an international level. The main aim of this article is to represent that English language and Globalization walks side by side and is the key. "Towards new vision for globally extended India."

WHY A GLOBAL LANGUAGE AND WHAT MAKES A GLOBAL LANGUAGE

According to David Crystal language does not become a global language because of its intrinsic structural properties, or because of the size of its vocabulary but a language becomes an international language for one chief reason; the political power of its people especially their military power. But international language dominance is not solely the result of military might. It may take a militarily powerful nation establish a language. But it takes an economically powerful one to maintain and expand it. Economic developments beginning to operate on a global scale, supported by the new communication technologies- telegraph, telephone radio and fostering the emergence of massive

multinational organization. Technology in the form of movies and records, fuelled new massive entertainment in the industries which had a world wide impact. Technology fostered an international and intellectual and research environment which gave scholarship and further education a high profile. Any language at the centre of such an explosion of international activity would suddenly have found itself with a global status. And English was in the right place at the right time. British political imperialism had sent English around the globe during the nineteenth century, so that it was a language on which the sun never sets. During the twentieth century, the world presence was maintained and promoted, almost single handedly through the economic supremacy of the new American super power and the language behind the US dollar was English.

Most often, a language is accepted from outside the community, such as English or French, because of political economic, or religious influence of a foreign power. In education learning and using English will not only give us the much needed unifying chord but will also land us into the unifying chord. But also will land us into the existing world of ideas; it will enable us to keep company with the kings in the world of ideas and also make it possible for us to share the experiences of our own brothers in the world.

- English will retain as the role of the dominant language in the world media and the communications.
- English is essential for progress as it will provide the main means of access to hi-tech communication and information over the next twenty five years.

- English will remain the world's language for international communication for the next twenty five years. Many countries undoubtedly help to confirm the picture of English emerging as a global language.

English language has a historical context linked with worldwide countries like Canada attracted to these language early in 1497. Australia and New Zealand. Africa which used English as a second language, in India English has the status of an associate of official language. South East Asia and the South Pacific the present day world status of English is primarily the result of two factors; the expansion of British colonial power, which peaked towards the end of the nineteenth century, and the emergence of the United States as the leading economic power of the twentieth century.

No language has spread as widely as English and it continues to spread. Internationally desired to learn it is insatiable. In the twenty first century the world is becoming more urban and more middle class and the adoption of English is a symptom. A recent study has suggested that among students in the United Arab Emirates. "Arabic is associated with tradition, home, religion, culture, school arts and social sciences". Whereas English is symbolic of modernity of work higher education Commerce, Economics and Science and Technology. In Arabic speaking countries, Science subjects are often taught in English because excellent text books and other educational resources are readily available in English.

English has spread because of British colonialism the technological advances of

the industrial revolution American economic and political ascendancy and further (mostly American) technological developments in the second half of the twentieth century. It's size have been assisted by the massive exploration of English as a second language, as well as by the growth of English language mass media.

According to Henry Hitchings, today it is English...that is the world's auxiliary tongue. There are more people who use English as a second language than there are native speakers. Estimates of the numbers vary but even the most guarded view is that English has five hundred million second language speakers. According to Mark Abley, some rich Koreans pay for their children to have an operation that lengthens the tongue because it helps them speak English convincingly. There are challenges to the position of English as the dominant world language in the twenty first century the main challenges to English may come from within. There is a long history of people using the language for the anti-English ends of creative artists and political figures. Asserting in English their distance from Englishness or Britishness or Americanness. For instance many writers whose first language has not been English have infused their English writing with foreign flavours, this has been enabled them to parade their heritage while working in a medium that has made it possible for them to reach a wide audience.

Two challenges stand out (one of them is) India ...; English is important to its global ambitions. The languages roots there are colonial, but English connects Indians less to the past than to the future. Already the language is used by more people in

India than any other country, the United States included. Meanwhile in China the number of students learning the language is increasing rapidly. The entrepreneur Li Yang has developed crazy English, an orthodox teaching method. It involves a lot of shouting. This Li explains, is the way for Chinese to activate their "international muscles". His agenda is patriotic one of Li's slogan is "conquer English to make China strong". A few dissenting voices suggest that he is encouraging racism, but the enthusiasm for his populist approach is no doubt, and it is a symptom of China's English Fever: the ardent conviction that learning English is the essential skill for surviving in the modern world.

The embrace of English in the world's two most populous countries means that the language is changing. Some of the changes are likely to prove this disconcerting for its native speakers. The 'English-ness' of English is being diluted so, more surprisingly, is its American flavor. English is English's centre of gravity is moving; in fact, in the twenty first century the language has many centers. As this continues, native English- speakers may find themselves at a disadvantage... Non-native speakers of English often comment that they find conversing with one another easier than sharing talk with native speakers. Already many people who learn English do so with little or no intention of conversing with it's native users...

Moreover there is a chance that a command of English will within between twenty or thirty years be regarded as a basic skill for business and native speakers of the language will no longer enjoy any competitive advantage. When polled in

2005 more than 80 percent of the people in the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden claimed to be able to speak English. The figure was around to sixty percent in Finland, Fifty percent in Germany Thirty percent in France and Italy and twenty percent in Spain and Turkey. These figures can safely be assumed to have increased. They come from a study published in 2006 by the British Council. Sir Richard Francis, stated that "Britain's real black gold is not North sea oil but the English language."As Robert Philipson punchily says "English for business is business for English."But while English being pushed, it is also being pulled; it is the language, more than any other the people want to learn. Even as vast amounts are spent on spreading British English, the reality is that English is taking more and more local colour in the different places where it is used. Accordingly, while the number of languages in the world is diminishing, the number of English's is increasing.

The scenario of the usage of the language has changed drastically. The queen's language has become a silver bowl to earn ones bread and butter. As per the international publication 'economist', said India has multi languages out of this English is the only language understood all over India.

The English language is a missing language and has become an item of economic value. Due to globalization the companies are using language as a medium to sell their products across the globe. There are constant advertisements in print and electronic media. English language sweeps all the advertisements globalization leaves no stone unturned.

Globalization seems to demand comprehensive transformation of a society it's impact on language be detected in every fact of life. A widely quoted statistic is three quarters of the world mail is in English. When scientists from any country write to each other for example, the language they use is almost always going to be in English. Another widely quoted statistic is above eighty percent of the world's electronically stored information is currently in English. English continues to be lingua franca of the internet – a position which is now beginning to be acknowledged in the popular media for example. In April 1996 the New York Times carried an article by Michael Spector headed world, wide, web; three English words in which the role of English was enlightened.

CONCLUSION

English has come to be used in the modern world. In the seventeenth and eighteenth century English was the language of the leading colonial nation Britain. In the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries it was the language of the leader of the industrial revolution- also Britain. In the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century it was the language of the leading economic power. The USA has the result when new technologies brought new linguistic opportunities. English emerged as a first rank language in industries which affected all the aspects of society. The press advertising, broadcasting motion pictures sound recordings transport and communication. During the first half of the century English gradually became a leading language of International political academic and community meetings. King James Version English Bible is rich in vocabulary

and language where we can read and enrich in language.

Many people agree that knowing how to speak English has been an important tool to our globalized world. It has been seen as a universal language on the internet and also the main way of economical, political and social relationships. Finally English and Globalization are inseparable living one on another in the present day world like body and soul of a human being. It is important to be aware of what the competitive world tends to consider as an essential skill so that society can be better prepared for interactions in its everyday life. "English is a language before globalization and "English is the language after Globalization and ends with the same phrase".

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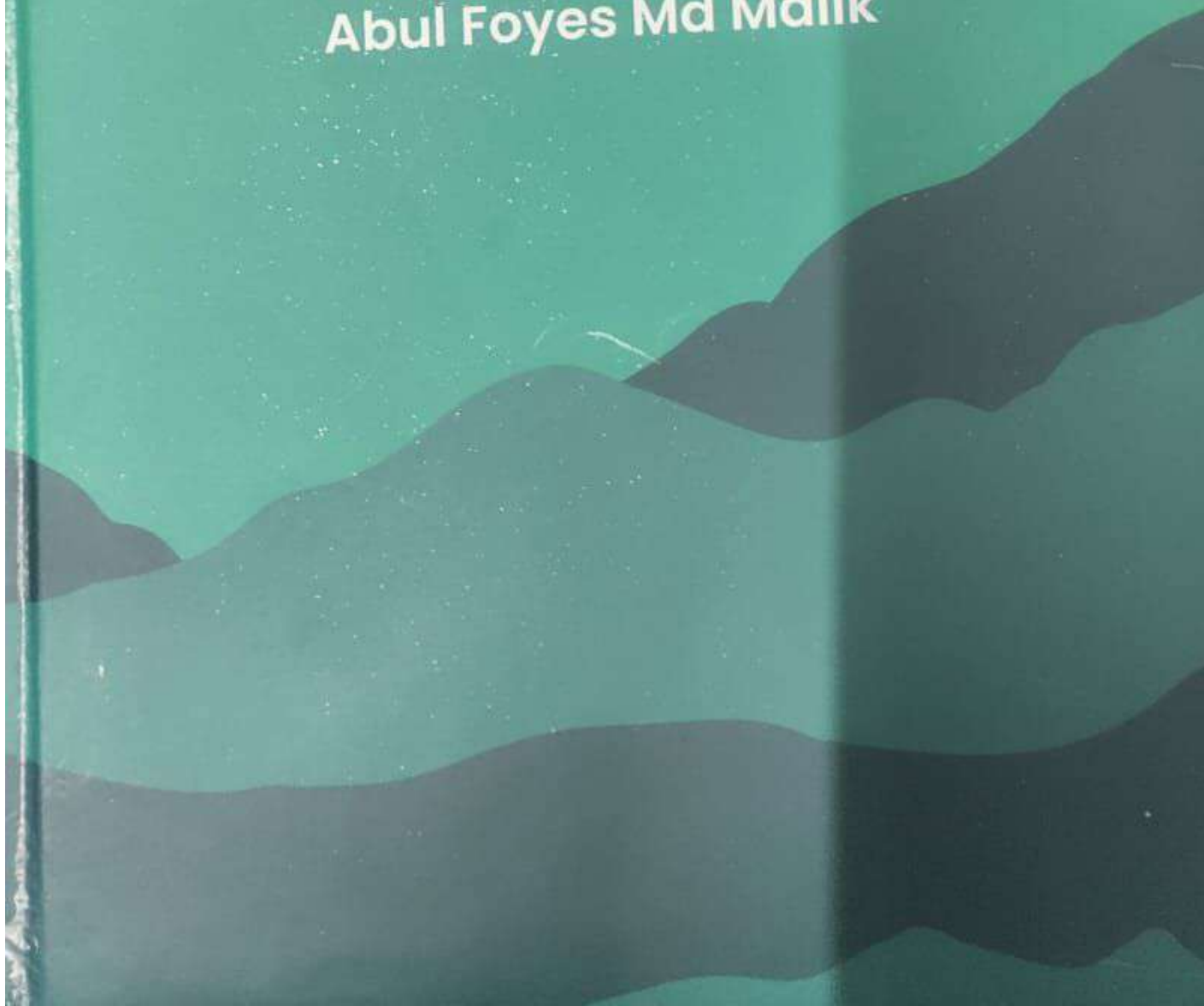
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Nissim Ezekiel's *Hymns in Darkness*: A Stylistic Threshold

R. Sucharitha

Nissim Ezekiel (1924-2004) was a man of varied interests, and it seems that his multifarious activities have hampered his poetic activity. Moreover, in his poetry written after *The Exact Name* (1965), he has increasingly given up the use of traditional verse forms and used the free verse. "This loosening of verse form also seems to have resulted in the loosening of artistic control and discipline has tended to be prolix and diffuse, and there is too much of moralizing and sermonizing". The subjects are often trivial and the treatment prosaic.

There are other changes too. There is a widening of interests and themes. He is more reflective, and his religious and philosophical interests come to the forefront. There is a distinct slant for spiritual themes and an exploration of the psycho-philosophical problems of man and his life. 'Poster prayers' belong to any particular creed or religion. He still values experience and reveals the poet's desire, 'to withdraw into himself to be, "my own guest" in, "my own one-room lunatic asylum." This urge for withdrawal is indicative of a fast life in an industrial city. Satyanrain Singh says in this connection, "to him, the world is too big to be a home and in the crowded cities or slums, a single room is the only thing he can call his own-the true home of his affections. The abstract ideal of universal brotherhood fails to move him, neighbors? "A single room/is all I can love/or the equivalent of a single room/where love is made in one form or the other, but not the world of history/no, decidedly not"(A Comment).

Such withdrawal and isolation are indicative of decay and dissolution. To be cut off from human relations and human situations is to wither and dry up.

In several poems, the poet expresses his aversion to hypocrisy and pretension in every field, in religion as well as in poetry. The religious hypocrisy of saints and sadhus is ironically treated in the "Afternoon Poem"

And in "The Egoist's Prayer" (In the Poster Prayers), even God is treated with irony and banter. The problem of evil in the universe engages him in the 'Crow' where the repeated 'Caw Caw' of the crow becomes a symbol of sin and evil. He is skeptical of deliverance or salvation as suggested by priests and institutionalized religion and will be content to grow like grass on a lawn. (Lawn) spiritual growth will come, if at all, only when the man has divested himself of all falsities, shams, and pretensions. Only then can the soul sprout and blossom.

The poet's aversion to sham and hypocrisy is also seen in the poems on his vocation. In "The Company I Keep", the poet denounces all poetasters who use catchy phrases and slogans for self-glorification:

Damn all you sensitive poets,
Seducers of experience.
Self-worshippers and publishers,
Broadcasters of small weather woes.
Victims of your own spontaneous fraud
Your only achievement
Is monumentality of vanity.

Poetry does not consist merely in exhibiting one's linguistic skills, or in sedulously aping popular imagist patterns, "or in formal craftsmanship without the shudder of genuine feeling".

In another poem "Theological" the poet says that he is tired of "Irony and Paradox", indeed of the poetry of every kind. In his recent verse, there is a persistent note of discontent with his own vocation. He is conscious of his own insufficiency and this is voiced in "Transparently", "A victim of impulses and indecisions, the poet's worst oppressor is his own self, and yet this oppressing self is also

IN THIS ISSUE

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THEATRICAL CREATION OF THE
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Cultural Studies

R. Suchantha

ABSTRACT

What are cultural studies?"

Stuart Hall noted that the centre of cultural studies had given rise to two independent methodological branches. The "culturalist" school, which drew its inspiration from sociology, anthropology, social history, and the writings of Raymond Williams and E.P. Thompson, saw culture as a complete way of life and struggle that could be understood through meticulous concrete (empirical) descriptions that captured the homologies of everyday cultural forms and material life. By drawing on linguistics, literary criticism, and semiotic theory, and by paying close attention to the writings of Louis Althusser, Roland Barthes, and Michel Foucault, the "(post) structuralist" line "conceived constitutions and ideological consequences".

Keywords: cultural studies, art, intellectual, communication, literature.

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Cultural Studies

R. Sucharitha

ABSTRACT

"What are cultural studies?"

"Stuart Hall noted that the centre of cultural studies had given rise to two independent methodological branches. The "culturalist" school, which drew its inspiration from sociology, anthropology, social history, and the writings of Raymond Williams and E.P. Thompson, saw culture as a complete way of life and struggle that could be understood through meticulous concrete (empirical) descriptions that captured the homologies of everyday cultural forms and material life. By drawing on linguistics, literary criticism, and semiotic theory, and by paying close attention to the writings of Louis Althusser, Roland Barthes, and Michel Foucault, the "(post) structuralist" line "conceived constitutions and ideological consequences."

"In the English-speaking world, cultural studies became a distinct academic field between the 1960s and 1990s as a result of a general trend in universities toward two types of interdisciplinary analysis." "Women's studies and ethnic studies, which frequently began as divisions of English or communications departments", developed concurrently but were formalised as centres and institutes rather than departments.

Keywords: cultural studies, art, intellectual, communication, literature.

Author: Lecturer in English, Government Degree College, Khairatabad, Hyderabad, India.

I. INTRODUCTION

According to cultural critic Raymond Williams, "Cultural studies is not truly a discrete approach at all", unlike the majority of the other techniques described in this volume, but rather a collection of actions. Patrick Brantlinger observes that cultural studies are not a "firmly comprehensible unified

movement with a set objective" but rather "a loose systematic group of tendencies, concerns, and questions" (IX). Amidst the hardships of 1960's, "Cultural Studies are the Elements of Marxism, New Historicism, Film Theory, Public Policies Studies, Gender Studies, Anthropology, Sociology, Studies of Race and Ethnicity, Urban studies, Feminism, Popular Cultural Studies and Post-Colonial Studies: those fields that focus on Social and Cultural Forces that either create community or cause division and alienation".

Cultural studies, are used in journals as diverse as critical inquiry, involve examining a cultural phenomenon—such as Italian opera, Latino telenovelas, British women's fiction from the 19th century, the design of prisons, or body piercing—and making predictions about how that phenomenon will change over time. These illustrations show that cultural studies are not always about literature and "art," as one can see. But there are four common goals in cultural studies approaches.

- "Cultural studies transcends and confines of a particular discipline such as literary criticism or history". In their introduction to cultural studies, Lawrence Gross Berg, Cary Nelson, Paula Treichler, emphasize that the intellectual promise of cultural studies lies in its attempts to "cut across diverse social and political interests and address many of the struggles with in the current scene "Methodology might involve textual analysis semiotics, deconstruction, ethnography, interviews, linguistic analysis and psycho analysis (1-3). According to cultural studies practitioners, intellectual works cannot and should not stop at the borders of single text historical problems, or disciplines: the critic's own connections to what is analyzed are actually part of the analysis.

• Cultural studies are politically engaged: cultural critic's see themselves as "oppositional to the power structures, including the classroom and seek to restructure relationships among dominant and subordinated cultures. Since meaning and personal subjectivity are cultural constructs, they may be rebuilt. The autonomy of the individual, whether a real person or a piece of literature, is denied by cultural studies taken to an extreme. This constitutes a rebuttal of the humanist "Great Man" or "Great Book" approach and moves aesthetics and culture from the ideal realms of taste and sensibility into the arena of a whole society's everyday life, or its common "Constructions".

• The distinction between "high" and "low" or elite and public culture is refuted by cultural studies. It is important to examine how each type of cultural output relates to other types of cultural expression. Cultural studies is committed to examining the entire range of a society's beliefs, institution, and communicative practices, including arts. This could entail rapping in Central Park while also studying Ezra Pound's poetry. Although popular culture has always been researched at universities, it has not always been with the same rigour and depth as it is now. Some people believe that cultural studies can help the university re-establish touch with the general public through the "counter" of disciplinary breaking down of intellectual barriers.

• Cultural studies examine both the methods of production and the cultural work that is created. Who supports a certain artist, for example, is a para literary topic that Marxist critics have for years recognised as important. Who publishes the author's books and how they are promoted? "Reading the Courtship: Popular Literature, Patriarchy, and Women", a well-known production analysis, "demonstrates the textual effects of the mass market publishing industry's decisions about which books will minimise its financial risks," is Janice Radway's seminal investigation of the American romantic book and its readers.

Essays about literacy and Gender Colonial New England urban magazines included in the anthology. *Reading American Social History and Literature* by Cathy N. Davidson in 18th Century New York City: The Book of the Month Club, how and texts experience changes in popularity and canonicity, and how technological advancements like improved electric lights, and trains affect reading. Investigations enlighten us to the fact that literature does not take place in isolation, the majority of our problems.

II. CONCLUSION

Leaders can better understand their own preferences and biases by using the findings regarding culture. These findings can aid leaders in more successful cross-cultural geographic communication because different cultures have different beliefs about what they desire from their leaders.

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MARKETING COST, CHANNELS AND CONSTRAINTS: A CASE STUDY OF VEGETABLES MARKETING IN TELANGANA STATE

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Department of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad- 500 007

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to determine the cost, channels, and constraints associated with vegetable marketing in Telangana State. The study conducted during 2016-17 analysed the primary data using a multistage random sampling technique. The results revealed that lowest, highest, and total average marketing expenses per acre were Rs.765, Rs.4275, and Rs.2190, respectively. Marginal farm size and green chilli producers paid the highest average marketing cost on vegetables per acre (Rs.2342) and (Rs.2862), respectively, which was more than the total average marketing cost (Rs.2190 per acre). The vast majority (95.8%) of vegetable producers transported their products through the PCRC channel (Producer-Commission Agent-Retailer-Customers). The primary constraint is scarcity of storage space in marketplaces, which ranks top with a Garrett mean score of 69.11. The study advised that, in light of the scarcity of information in their various market locations, the government should establish a dedicated television channel devoted entirely to market pricing, market data, and vegetable farming. With the welfare of farmers in mind, the government should organise market functionaries and encourage the development of market infrastructure (i.e., cold storage facilities), as well as enhance market led extension services.

Keywords: Garret Ranking Technique, Marketing Channels, Marketing Constraints, Marketing Cost, Telangana State, Vegetables

INTRODUCTION

India is the second-largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world, after China (Kondal, 2016; Kondal, 2020, and Kondal, 2022). Among all the horticultural crops, vegetables contribute more to the production of India. It has produced 185.88 MT in 2018-2019 (NHB-National Horticulture Board, 2018-2019). Vegetable production depends on various factors, such as

systematic cultivation, cost of production & marketing and an efficient marketing system in the state. These are playing a vital role in the production process or cultivation. Within the stipulated time, vegetables must reach the market and consumer after the harvesting. In the state, certain infrastructure facilities are available for marketing procedures, so that the goods may reach in time. However, marketing encompasses

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the services necessary to get vegetable goods from fields to markets or customers. Throughout the process of vegetable marketing, several activities such as planning vegetable production, grading, packaging, shipping, and storage facilities have been involved, as well as the final sale in the market. Generally, the marketing cost includes mainly loading, packing, transport and market fee etc. While the goods are transporting, many constraints have to be faced by the producers/farmers. In general, producers/farmers may come across many constraints in the cultivation of vegetables due to natural and climatic conditions. If the market functionaries perform well, they may be few problems that have to be faced by the producers/farmers. Constraints are mostly determined by the effectiveness of the agricultural marketing

producers while maintaining a low cost of cultivation and offering appropriate job possibilities for rural and urban residents. Fruits and vegetable crops contribute significantly to nutritional security, population health, and poverty reduction. Horticulture output expanded as a result of new technology and the introduction of hybrid cultivars. Demand for vegetables, in particular, is expanding at a quicker pace than average due to population growth. Vegetables are short-season crops that are mostly grown on tiny farms around the nation. These crops, which are mostly labour demanding, provide jobs for both skilled and unskilled labourers. Horticultural crops, on the other hand, are distinct from agricultural crops. Because horticulture crops are perishable, producers must be prepared to preserve them

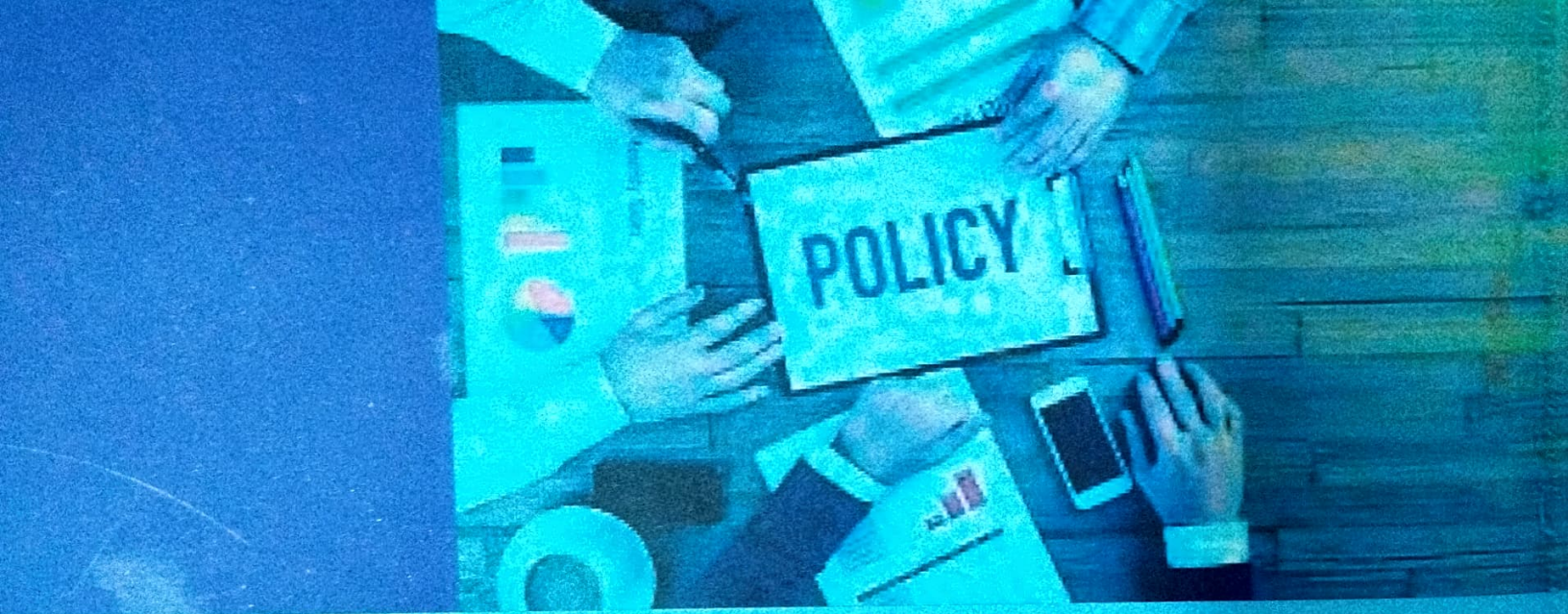


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Equity and Inclusion in Higher Education in India

N Vijayalakshmi

Abstract

Higher Education in India has seen massive expansion since Independence. India has over 700 universities and thousands of colleges which include central, state, private and deemed universities and institutions like IIT's and IIM's and other institutions of national importance. Higher Education contributes to the national development through dissemination of specialised knowledge and skills among the young students. In this twenty first century the students who get degrees must be able to face the competitive world. Education in India is only 25.2 percent which is very less compared to the countries like USA and China. There is no equity and inclusion of marginalised sections of the society. The basis of exclusion are caste, religion, gender region and poverty. The Constitution provided reservation to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to improve their educational and socio-economic-conditions. It is the responsibility of the state to provide quality education to all students. There are challenges before the Government and the educationists to solve the problems so that everyone gets a fair chance to get education. This paper discusses on the issues of equity and inclusion in the field of Higher Education.

Key words: Knowledge, Underprivileged, Opportunity, Exclusion.

Introduction

In India Higher Education system has grown extensively and the number of young students has increased which is needed for the national development. The Constitution of India guarantees the Right to Education for all children upto 14 years of age. Education is the tool by which an individual enriches his or her personality and also contributes to national development. Education equips with knowledge skills and values to the youth and the capacity to contribute to the nation. Educated youth is the asset of the nation. India is one of the largest growing and vibrant economies

in the world and Higher Education sector is expanding to cater to the needs of the millions of students who are entering colleges and universities.

The developed countries like USA, Australia, UK and Germany are knowledge economies and attract a large number of international students. The developed countries are knowledge driven and utilise the human capital to produce resources. Our country has to develop its human resources to grow in all areas and particularly the scientific and Research Institutions have the responsibility to render services to the benefit the society and the world at large. Fostering global citizenship is the goal of our new education policy which promotes mutual respect for all the people of the world and caring for our environment wherever we live.

Equity is just and fair inclusion and when there is equity in education each and every individual must be able to reach full potential. It takes individual circumstances into consideration. Equity is often referred to as levelling the playing field in the classroom. The students may be different in their abilities but they need resources to suit their needs for learning and achieve their goals. The UNESCO views that "Inclusion is the process which is concerned with the identification and removal of barriers of education and ensures the presence, participation and achievement of all students and their diversities." The principle of Inclusive Education was adopted at the world conference on Special Needs Education Access and Quality Salamanca Statement, Spain 1994. The member countries adopted a new Framework for Action the guiding principle of which is that the ordinary schools should accommodate all children, regardless of their physical, intellectual, social, emotional, linguistic or other conditions. The children who have been traditionally excluded should have the real learning opportunity to get education and no one should be left behind.

Constitutional Provisions

The Constitution of India guarantees the Right to Education under Article 21A from six years upto the age of 14 years which is a fundamental right. Under the Directive principles of state policy Article 45 says that the state shall provide compulsory and free universal education upto the age of 14 years. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment provides Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarships, National fellowships and Coaching for SC's ST's and OBC's. The persons with disabilities (Equal Opportunities Protection of Rights and Full Participation Act 1995) was enacted to protect the rights of the persons with Disabilities.

According to the Kothari commission one of the important objectives of education is to equalise opportunity enabling the backward or un-



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Principal

Antifungal Activity of Plant Latex collected from *Plumeria alba* L. , *Tabernaemontana divaricata* Linn. and *Wrightia tinctoria* R. Br.

B. Sofia Rani¹, Dr. K. Shailaja²

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2. Professor, Department of Botany, Osmania University, Hyderabad

ABSTRACT:

The creation of new chemotherapeutic drugs can benefit greatly from the structures found in medicinal plants. The goal of the current investigation was to assess the antifungal activity of latex extract from *Plumeria alba* L. , *Tabernaemontana divaricata* Linn. and *Wrightia tinctoria* R. Br. that has been partially purified against a few pathogenic fungi isolated from various fruits. In vitro tests were done on the latex's ethanolic extract against various fungus strains. The disc diffusion method was used to evaluate the inhibitory impact. The serial dilution approach was also used to calculate the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and the minimum fungicidal concentration (MFC). A qualitative phytochemical screening was performed on the ethanolic extract to check for the presence of any bioactive components. Numerous physiologically active compounds, including Flavonoids, alkaloids, terpenoids, steroids, saponins, phenols, and glycosides are present in the ethanolic extract. The latex extract exhibits a considerable, dose-dependent zone of inhibition. The Latex extract's MIC and MFC values range from 1 mg to 8 mg, and the outcomes are comparable to those of amphotericin B. We conclude from this research that latex extract has a high antioxidant capacity, fungicidal activity, which may be because of the ethanolic extract of *Plumeria alba* L. , *Tabernaemontana divaricata* Linn. and *Wrightia tinctoria* R. Br. latex contain biologically active components with antimicrobial activity.

Plant latex bioactive chemicals have the potential to be a source of antifungals for infections that emerge after harvest. Different plant species' latexes were examined to determine their phytochemical and antifungal compositions. Alkaloids, flavonoids, glycosides, phenols, saponins, steroids, tannins, and terpenoids were found in latex extracts after analysis with phytochemical tests. Petroleum ether extracts may have an inhibitory effect against the postharvest fungus isolates, according to an antifungal experiment. Different levels of sensitivity were seen regardless of the plant species. In conclusion, using plant latex to manage post-harvest fungal infections is interesting and fits well with the idea of environmental and human health safety.

KEYWORDS: Bioactive compouds, Latex, Anti-fungal activity.

INTRODUCTION:

Latex is the milky sap found in many plants that coagulates when exposed to air. Proteins, alkaloids, carbohydrates, sugars, oils, tannins, resins, and gums can all be found in this complex emulsion. The majority of plants produce white latex, although some also produce yellow, orange, or scarlet latex. In a synthetic process, surfactant-emulsified monomers can be used to polymerize latex. In specialized cells or vessels known as laticifers, latex is a colloidal suspension. Cortex, pith, wood, embryos, leaves, fruits, and seedlings all contain laticifers, which are internal secretory structures that can be articulated or unarticulated. There are around 20 families, 900 genera, and 12000 species of latex in plants. The biochemical characteristics of the latex from the various families, such as triterpenes, polyisoprenes, waxes, carboxylic acids, alkanes, and other enzymes, have been studied by a number of researchers. In general, the latex of Indian taxa has 15–60 mg of protein per milliliter.

The laticiferous system, which arises in two quite distinct ways, is made up of the cells or vessels where latex is present. In the meristem of the stem or root, rows of cells are laid down to create the laticiferous system in many plants. As a result of the dissolution of the cell walls separating these types of cells, latex vessels—constant tubes—are created. The poppy family, the rubber plant, and the Cichorieae, a subfamily of the Asteraceae family characterised by the presence of latex in its members, all exhibit this mode of production. Cichorieae includes dandelion, lettuce, hawkweed, and salsify.

On the other hand, the laticiferous system is produced very differently in the Milkweed and Spurge families. Early in the seedling's growth, latex cells begin to differentiate, and as the plant develops, these latex cells branch out to cover the entire plant. The complete laticiferous system of an adult plant descends from a single cell or set of cells that were present in the embryo. The mature plant's root, stem, leaves, and occasionally the fruits all have the laticiferous system. The cortical tissues make it very clear.

It has been suggested that latex serves a variety of purposes. Some think of it as a way to store food, while others see it as a way for plants to excrete their waste. Others still think that its main purpose is to safeguard the plant in the event of injuries. It creates a barrier that stops the entry of germs and fungi. Additionally, because some plants' latex is extremely bitter or even poisonous, it might serve as defense against animals that browse. It's possible that latex performs each of these roles to varied degrees in various plant species.

Although latex has several applications, rubber is its primary use. Another latex item is chicle, which is frequently used as the foundation for chewing gum. Latex is used as a binder in some paints, sometimes known as "latex paints." Typically, emulsion polymerization is utilized to create the synthetic latex that is used in these paints. Finally, opium and its numerous derivatives are derived from poppy latex.

In approximately 40 families, including the Euphorbiaceae, Apocynaceae, Caricaceae, Moraceae, and Asclepidaceae, over 10% of flowering plants produce latex (Agrawal and Konno 2009). According to Hagal et al. (2008), latex is a milky fluid that is released by ducts of laticiferous tissue and flows inside laticifers, such as the leaves, stems, fruits, and roots of several blooming plants (Pickare, 2008). According to Santos et al. (2011), latex is a complex mixture of secondary metabolites that includes a number of physiologically active substances and antibacterial properties. Siritaperawee et al., 2012; Kanokwiroon et al., 2008) Secondary plant metabolites (phytochemicals) have received a lot of attention recently as a potential source of therapeutic medicines (Balandrin et al., 1985). Proteins, alkaloids, tannins, terpenes, starches, sugars, oils, resins, gums, and enzymes are known latex ingredients. In 2001, Pandey Due to its widespread use in tribal groups, plant latex has broader ethnopharmacological applications. *E. hirta* latex has traditionally been used to treat ear drops, boils, sores, and wounds. Igoli et al. (2005) *Jatropha* latex is used medicinally for things like blood coagulation and wound healing (Ome et al., 2008).

The use of medicinal plants is crucial for maintaining both individual and collective health. Its medical effectiveness is derived from certain chemical compounds that work physiologically on the human body. All across the world, many medicinal plants have been utilized for years as part of daily life to treat sickness. Alkaloids, flavonoids, glycosides, and tannins are the most significant bioactive components of plants (Hill, 1952). Finding out the true worth of folk treatments might benefit from understanding these chemical components of plants. Pharmaceutical companies have begun producing more and more novel phytomedicines.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Collection of latex

Early in the morning, latex samples were taken from each plant by pinching the stem or making an incision in the trunk and branches, and then letting the milk drain into a clean glass tube separately. After two weeks of shade drying, the collected latex was ground into a fine powder.

Extraction of Latex:

About 10gm latex powder extracted separately with petroleum ether, benzene, chloroform, ethanol and water by cold extraction method for 72 hours. These extracts had been filtered and concentrated and kept in brown bottles for the preliminary phytochemical screening (Harborne, 1998) and (Yadav et al 2011).

Isolation of fungal pathogens:

Isolation of fungal strains are done from fruits (Tomato, Lemon, Papaya and Custard Apple) collected from local market and the fungus is inoculated in PDA (Potato dextrose agar) medium

and incubated at 28°C for 48-72 hours. The colonies are identified (*Pencillium*, *A.niger*, *A.flavous*, *Rhizopus*, *Mucor*, *L.diplodia*) and pure cultures were stored in slants.

Results:

Antifungal activity for-*Plumeria alba* L.

Water Extract						
	Organism					
Dilutions	<i>Pencillium</i>	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>A. flavous</i>	<i>Rhizopus</i>	<i>Mucor</i>	<i>L.diplodia</i>
10 µg/ml	-	15mm	-	-	-	-
25 µg/ml	-	16mm	-	-	-	-
50 µg/ml	-	20mm	-	-	-	-
75 µg/ml	-	24mm	-	-	-	-
100 µg/ml	-	25mm	-	-	-	-

Ethanol Extract						
	Organism					
Dilutions	<i>Pencillium</i>	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>A. flavous</i>	<i>Rhizopus</i>	<i>Mucor</i>	<i>L.diplodia</i>
10µg/ml	13mm	15		-	12	11
25 µg/ml	15mm	16	5	-	14	16
50 µg/ml	18mm	20	7	15	11	20
75 µg/ml	19mm	22	12	18	20	21
100 µg/ml	22mm	35	12	19	23	25

Methanol Extract						
	Organism					
Dilutions	<i>Pencillium</i>	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>A. flavous</i>	<i>Rhizopus</i>	<i>Mucor</i>	<i>L.diplodia</i>
10 µg/ml	15mm	18mm	28mm	16mm	15mm	18mm
25 µg/ml	21mm	20mm	29mm	22mm	20mm	21mm
50 µg/ml	17mm	24mm	29mm	23mm	21mm	25mm
75 µg/ml	15mm	26mm	31mm	20mm	22mm	24mm
100 µg/ml	20mm	27mm	26mm	30mm	25mm	26mm

Petroleum Ether Extract						
Organism						
Dilutions	<i>Pencillium</i>	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>A. flavous</i>	<i>Rhizopus</i>	<i>Mucor</i>	<i>L.diplodia</i>
10 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chloroform Extract						
Organism						
Dilutions	<i>Pencillium</i>	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>A. flavous</i>	<i>Rhizopus</i>	<i>Mucor</i>	<i>L.diplodia</i>
10 µg/ml	-	-	10mm	-	-	15mm
25 µg/ml	-	-	12mm	-	-	16mm
50 µg/ml	6mm	-	14mm	-	-	17mm
75 µg/ml	9mm	-	15mm	-	-	19mm
100 µg/ml	12mm	-	15mm	-	-	20mm

Antifungal activity for- *Tabernaemontana divaricate* Linn.

Water Extract						
Organism						
Dilutions	<i>Pencillium</i>	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>A. flavous</i>	<i>Rhizopus</i>	<i>Mucor</i>	<i>L.diplodia</i>
10 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ethanol Extract						
Organism						
Dilutions	<i>Pencillium</i>	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>A. flavous</i>	<i>Rhizopus</i>	<i>Mucor</i>	<i>L.diplodia</i>
10 µg/ml	11mm	11mm	-	-	8mm	-
25 µg/ml	13mm	16mm	5mm	-	9mm	-
50 µg/ml	16mm	20mm	7mm	10mm	10mm	-

75 µg/ml	18mm	26mm	12mm	12mm	10mm	-
100 µg/ml	20mm	28mm	12mm	12mm	11mm	-

Methanol Extract						
Organism						
Dilutions	<i>Pencillium</i>	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>A. flavous</i>	<i>Rhizopus</i>	<i>Mucor</i>	<i>L.diplodia</i>
10 µg/ml	10mm	16mm	28mm	11mm	14mm	20mm
25 µg/ml	19mm	26mm	29mm	12mm	21mm	21mm
50 µg/ml	25mm	30mm	24mm	18mm	22mm	22mm
75 µg/ml	26mm	26mm	26mm	20mm	23mm	27mm
100 µg/ml	30mm	30mm	31mm	21mm	23mm	28mm

Petroleum Ether Extract						
Organism						
Dilutions	<i>Pencillium</i>	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>A. flavous</i>	<i>Rhizopus</i>	<i>Mucor</i>	<i>L.diplodia</i>
10 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chloroform Extract						
Organism						
Dilutions	<i>Pencillium</i>	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>A. flavous</i>	<i>Rhizopus</i>	<i>Mucor</i>	<i>L.diplodia</i>
10 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	16mm
25 µg/ml	-	-	11mm	-	-	17mm
50 µg/ml	8mm	-	12mm	-	-	18mm
75 µg/ml	-	-	15mm	-	-	18mm
100 µg/ml	11mm	-	15mm	-	-	19mm

Antifungal activity for- *Wrightia tinctoria* R. Br.

Water Extract						
	Organism					
Dilutions	<i>Pencillium</i>	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>A. flavous</i>	<i>Rhizopus</i>	<i>Mucor</i>	<i>L.diplodia</i>
10 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 µg/ml	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ethanol Extract						
	Organism					
Dilutions	<i>Pencillium</i>	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>A. flavous</i>	<i>Rhizopus</i>	<i>Mucor</i>	<i>L.diplodia</i>
10 µg/ml	10mm	10mm	21mm	11mm	11mm	9mm
25 µg/ml	13mm	12mm	17mm	12mm	17mm	11mm
50 µg/ml	15mm	20mm	18mm	15mm	18mm	12mm
75 µg/ml	17mm	21mm	25mm	16mm	17mm	13mm
100 µg/ml	19mm	38mm	27mm	18mm	21mm	20mm

Methanol Extract						
	Organism					
Dilutions	<i>Pencillium</i>	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>A. flavous</i>	<i>Rhizopus</i>	<i>Mucor</i>	<i>L.diplodia</i>
10 µg/ml	12mm	15mm	17mm	19mm	14mm	16mm
25 µg/ml	16mm	20mm	21mm	20mm	15mm	21mm
50 µg/ml	25mm	25mm	28mm	21mm	16mm	23mm
75 µg/ml	30mm	26mm	27mm	22mm	20mm	25mm
100 µg/ml	31mm	30mm	29mm	26mm	21mm	27mm

Petroleum Ether Extract						
	Organism					
Dilutions	<i>Pencillium</i>	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>A. flavous</i>	<i>Rhizopus</i>	<i>Mucor</i>	<i>L.diplodia</i>
10 µg/ml	-	-	-	14mm	13mm	-

25 µg/ml	-	-	-	15mm	-	-
50 µg/ml	-	-	-	16mm	14mm	-
75 µg/ml	-	-	-	20mm	-	-
100 µg/ml	-	-	-	21mm	21mm	-

Chloroform Extract						
Organism						
Dilutions	<i>Penicillium</i>	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>A. flavous</i>	<i>Rhizopus</i>	<i>Mucor</i>	<i>L.diplodia</i>
10 µg/ml	11mm		0.5mm	-	-	
25 µg/ml	7mm		11mm	-	-	15mm
50 µg/ml	9mm		16mm	-	-	16mm
75 µg/ml	13mm		18mm	-	-	17mm
100 µg/ml	15mm		19mm	-	-	20mm

Zone of inhibition

Penicillium oxallicum (ethanol extract)

Dilutions(ul)	Inhibition zones(mm)		
	<i>Plumaria</i>	<i>T.divaricata</i>	<i>W.tinctoria</i>
10 µg/ml	13mm	11mm	10mm
25 µg/ml	15mm	13mm	13mm
50 µg/ml	18mm	16mm	15mm
75 µg/ml	19mm	18mm	17mm
100 µg/ml	22mm	20mm	19mm

Aspergillus niger (ethanol extract)

Dilutions(ul)	Inhibition zones(mm)		
	<i>Plumaria</i>	<i>T.divaricata</i>	<i>W.tinctoria</i>
10 µg/ml	11mm	10mm	-
25 µg/ml	15mm	12mm	-
50 µg/ml	16mm	13mm	18mm
75 µg/ml	17mm	15mm	15mm
100 µg/ml	13mm	18mm	19mm

Rhizopus (ethanol extract)

Dilutions(ul)	Inhibition zones(mm)		
	<i>Plumaria</i>	<i>T.divaricata</i>	<i>W.tinctoria</i>

10 µg/ml	-	-	11mm
25 µg/ml	-	-	12mm
50 µg/ml	18mm	10mm	15mm
75 µg/ml	15mm	8mm	16mm
100 µg/ml	19mm	11mm	18mm

Discussion:

According to the commodity and country, postharvest decay losses to fruits and vegetables can range from 10 to 50% (El-Ghaouth et al., 2004), and postharvest disease development causes significant losses to horticultural produce. Synthetic fungicides provide benefits, but their overuse has a negative impact on the environment and human health. Plant pathologists are interested in natural substances originating from plants, and there is a global movement to look into safe alternatives to prevent post-harvest infections (Johnson and Sangchote, 1994). For the prevention of postharvest degradation, a number of interesting prospective alternatives, such as naturally occurring antifungal agents, microbial antagonists, and induced resistance, have been created.

Plant latexes' antimicrobial properties have a long history of research (Guerrero and Guzman, 2004). Chitin-binding lectins from *Artocarpus* have been described by Trindade et al. (2006), who also discovered that they have antifungal action against *Fusarium moniliforme*. *A. heterophyllus* latex may have antimycotic efficacy against postharvest fungal infections, according to this experiment. Previous research looked into the latex and papaya seeds' potential antifungal properties (Quintal et al., 2011; Giordani et al., 1996). According to our research, *P. alba*, *T. variegata*, and *W. tinctoria* latex have a considerable inhibitory effect.

Conclusion

Numerous secondary metabolites, including steroids, alkaloids, phenolic groups, saponin, tannin, sugar, catechin, amino acids, and reducing sugar, were discovered during the initial phytochemical examination. The majority of secondary plant metabolites have medicinal, antimicrobial, and antimycotic effects. Because of its outstanding fungicidal properties, latex extract may be a valuable source for the creation of new antifungal agents that are effective against pathogenic fungi. Standardization and quality control of plants are very important for maintaining raw material purity prior to processing. Future pharmaceutical industries will be able to create medications by isolating phytoconstituents because of recent investigations.

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