Chapter 1 : EconPapers: India: A Regional Interpretation

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It is important to remember the critical role that historiography plays in our analysis of what we read. Time and again, through this course, we will have to fall back on what we have learned in Historiography in order to get the context of what the writers are saying and why they are saying so. Interpretations of Indian History: Colonial, Nationalist, Post-colonial This article basically discusses the different schools of historiography which are prevalent in the history writing of Modern India. There is nothing very afresh in the article except for the analysis and critique of the subaltern school of historiography which in my view is important. The historiography was done with the presupposition that the Indian culture was a-historical and hence unique. The modern historiography of India can be divided into three broad schools, Firstly, the colonial interpretation. Secondly, the Nationalist interpretation [S1]. Thirdly, the post-colonial interpretation. The Colonial Interpretation The colonial historiography of India was based on the pre-conceptions and debates about the orient in the then European society. The two sub-schools under this system are: Orientalist School of Historiography: This school tried to link the history of India to the history of Europe. This was done, by the study of languages as the European and the Indian languages both belong to the strata of Indo-European languages with the same origin. They also tried to link the biblical texts of India like the Dharmashastras to those present in Europe, again indicating similar origin of both these civilisations. This school also studied the social structures like the caste system in India. This was important not only from the point of intellectual curiosity but it was of administrative importance as well, as this knowledge was helpful in furthering colonial rule in India. This school to a large extent, considered India as an exotic civilisation bereft of all material considerations and a civilisation which focussed on aspects like spiritualism and other similar meta-physical concepts. Further, they intermingled caste and race, and thus the upper castes were considered Aryan as they were advanced and the lower castes were considered of non-aryan and mixed origins. It should also be noted that, the nature of colonial rule in this school was non-interventionist in nature. Utilitarian School of Historiography: This school of historiography is responsible for the three staged periodisation of the Indian history into, the Hindu civilisation, the Muslim civilisation and the British period. It should be noted that this change in historical thinking also coincided with a change in the colonial policies. By this time the colonial conquest of India was nearly complete, and the need of the hour was to reconstruct the economic structure of the colony, so as to be a source of raw material and an importer of the finished British goods. Thus, the change from a non-interventionist to an interventionist ruler, required certain kinds of interpretation of the history of India, which was provided by the utilitarian historians. This was used to give legitimacy to the British intervention in the sub-continent as it was necessary to break the stagnancy of the Indian society, so it was the lesser of the two evils, the first being remaining in the same stagnant state for eternity. This contrast between Europe and India became a primary concern, and in many cases resulted in the non-representation of those empirical facts which were not in congruence with the thesis. The Nationalist Interpretation This school of historians emerged towards the end of the 19th century. This was used for the anti-colonial movement for independence. In this school, history was used for two purposes, firstly, to establish the identity of Indians and secondly by establishing the superiority of the past over the present. This school was also responsible for the rise of religious nationalism based on the classification of the Hindu and Muslim civilisations. These interpretations are in the view of Ms. Thapar, distortions of Indian history. No attempt is made to explore intellectually beyond this catechism. The two major schools in this period are, Marxist School of Historiography She clearly states that Indian Marxist historians do not follow the theories of Marx and Engels regarding Asian history. All they do is to follow the Marxist analysis, the dialectical method and historical materialism which are all part of the Marxist philosophy. The basic point to be noted here is that the theories of Marx and Engels were based on their studies of the European society and economy [S4]. So, the

applicability of these theories to the Indian historiography was not adequate. This is shown by the refutation of Marxist concepts like Asiatic mode of production; application of the five stages of European history etcetera. The focus of Marxist historiography is on social and economic history and it has challenged the prevailing periodisation of Indian history as enunciated by Mills. The Marxists have also addressed the following important issues; the difference between pre-modern and modern societies; the differences between pre-capitalist and modern societies; changes in the caste system and the transition from clan to caste; interpretation of religion as social ideology etcetera. Subaltern School of Historiography This school believes that all other schools of history were elitist in nature as they were focussed on either the colonial state, the indigenous elites, the bourgeois nationalists or the middle class. This school prefers local sources both private and popular in nature upon archives and official papers. Each study is self contained. Eventually there are a large number of well documented studies with little cross connection. So, there is a large possibility of missing the complete picture. Secondly, she also disagrees with the axiom of this school that all readings are equally significant and that there can be no prioritisation of readings. This makes it in form similar to 19th century historiography which believed that all sources are equal. In her view this school of historiography is still to make an impact on the historiography of pre-modern India. But, it has had a great impact on the history of the third world and has encouraged international comparative studies. Her final conclusions are as follows: The modern historiography of India is a continuing dialogue between colonial, nationalist and post-colonial interpretations. This has enriched historical theory and has also sharpened the debate and evaluation of comprehending the Indian past. She opines that this will provide for a more perceptive understanding of the past, which she thinks is essential on order to understand the present.

In native Indian languages except in Dravidian languages such as Tamil , the distinction between aspirated and unaspirated plosives is phonemic, and the English stops are equated with the unaspirated rather than the aspirated phonemes of the local languages. Native speakers of Indian languages prefer to pronounce the English alveolar plosives sound as more retroflex than dental, [30] and the use of retroflex consonants is a common feature of Indian English. One good reason for this is that unlike most other native Indian languages, Hindi does not have true retroflex plosives Tiwari, [] The so-called retroflexes in Hindi are actually articulated as apical post-alveolar plosives, sometimes even with a tendency to come down to the alveolar region. Languages such as Tamil have true retroflex plosives, however, wherein the articulation is done with the tongue curved upwards and backwards at the roof of the mouth. The following are the variations in Indian English Pronunciations vary between rhotic and non-rhotic; with pronunciations leaning towards native phonology being generally rhotic, and others being non-rhotic. Thus, wet and vet are often homophones. A significant portion of Indians thus, even though their native languages do have its nearest equivalent: This replacement is equally true for Persian and Arabic loanwords into Hindi. This is common among people without formal English education. Retroflex and dental consonants are not present and only alveolar consonants are used unlike other Indian languages. Exactly the opposite is seen for many Bengalis. This is usually dealt with by epenthesis. Spelling pronunciation[edit] A number of distinctive features of Indian English are due to " the vagaries of English spelling ". No other accent of English admits this voiced aspiration. This trait is also present in other South Asian dialects i. The allophone used is a mild trill or a tap. Indian English, like most other Commonwealth dialects , will invariably use the British pronunciation. Deletion is not commonly used. For example, "salmon" is usually pronounced with a distinct "l". Supra-segmental features[edit] English is a stress-timed language , and both syllable stress and word stress , where only certain words in a sentence or phrase are stressed, are important features of received pronunciation. Indian native languages are actually syllable-timed languages , like French. Indian-English speakers usually speak with a syllabic rhythm. Thus, when some Indian speakers speak, they appear to put the stress accents at the wrong syllables, or accentuate all the syllables of a long English word. Certain Indian accents are of a "sing-song" nature, a feature seen in a few English dialects in Britain, such as Scouse and Welsh English. Thus, the following scale is used: In digits International system.

Chapter 3 : Federalism - Wikipedia

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The court heard petitions challenging the constitutional validity of Section - a colonial-era law under which a same-sex relationship is an "unnatural offence" punishable by a year jail term. Social morality cannot be used to violate the fundamental rights of even a single individual. Constitutional morality cannot be martyred at the altar of social morality. Equal rights are accessible for us with this decriminalisation," one of the petitioners in the case, Ashok Row Kavi, told Al Jazeera. At its core, Section was a fight for dignity and self respect as queer individuals and community. She had urged the judges to "emancipate a class of people who have not been given the promises of our Constitution". The government told the top court it would leave the decision to "the wisdom of the court". There are no official figures on the number of harassment cases as victims are scared to report crimes, fearing section will be used against them. It said less than 20 percent of those surveyed had publicly revealed their sexual identity while two out of every five homosexuals in the country have faced blackmail after the top court had re-criminalised homosexuality in Neighbouring China decriminalised homosexuality in and with this landmark ruling in India, a majority of Asians now will not face criminal charges for their sexual identities. Take me as I am says the Chief Justice pronouncing his order on Section Is this the most beautiful, romantic judgement ever delivered: Conservative Indians The ruling comes as a major respite but conservative Indians might not change their perception of the gay community, say activists. Violence against homosexuals and transgender individuals in India in recent years has ranged from physical beatings and sexual assault to blackmail, bullying and extortion. Perpetrators of the violence have been family members, the general public and the police, say rights campaigners. An anti-discrimination law would further boost efforts to fight homophobia in the deeply conservative nation, according to activists. Activists such as Kavi advocate a more pragmatic approach. If the door gets opened, you are inside. Be inside and fight it out," he said. Gay-rights activists in India have been posting congratulatory messages on Twitter and Facebook since the court ruled on Thursday that gay sex was not a crime. Section Chandrachud - To deny the LGBT community their right to expression is also violative of the fundamental right to privacy. Human sexuality cannot be confined to a binary existence. Lawyers arguing in the top court in July for the ban to be scrapped also referred to the rich regional heritage of cultural and religious depictions of homosexual relations. Visitors to the ancient temples of Khajuraho in southern India, built in the 10th century, can find homosexual couples immortalised in its stone carvings. Many Indian scriptures and ancient rulers, according to some historians, did not criminalise romantic or sexual relations between members of the same gender. Transgender individuals held high positions in courts of Mughal rulers in the 16th and 17th centuries. There were no ancient injunctions against homosexuals or transgenders, known as Hijras, here. Societal homophobia that we see now seems to have been injected by the introduction of this anti-homosexual law, Section , by colonial British rulers," said Kavi.

Chapter 4 : India decriminalises gay sex in landmark verdict | India News | Al Jazeera

Regional Income Disparities in India. Regional Income Disparities in India INTRODUCTION Regional disparities in the level of economic growth experienced in India is a major challenge for policy makers and planners, as it produces serious threat to the socio-political harmony of the country.

India May 8, , This was made clear last month when Rolls-Royce was criticised by unions for offshoring engineering jobs to India after it revealed plans to open an aerospace design centre in Bangalore. Five hundred CAD specialists will be recruited in the Indian city to handle both domestic and international projects, said the Unite union. For global engineering companies, India continues to be popular because of its manufacturing expertise. Bosch recently announced that of 9, engineering graduates to be recruited worldwide this year, almost half would be coming from India and China â€" and just 77 from Britain. Airbus is another European manufacturer expanding in India. It has more than Indian engineers specialising in high-tech aeronautical engineering. In addition, following the launch of the BizLab business accelerator scheme in Toulouse, Airbus plans to open a further such centre in India. Dr Tim Leverton is head of advanced and product engineering at Tata Motors. Innovation is common among the Indian workforce, says Leverton. The ability to be innovative is established in the culture here. In other global markets, such as China, that is less the case. That is one of the advantages that India brings. There is a readiness to find solutions to difficult problems. Such solutions may involve making products simpler and cheaper. We have in our markets lower price points than markets in the developed world. The facilities available to the company in India are sophisticated, and include those for full climatic testing, road, fatigue and crash testing, anechoic and semi-anechoic chambers, as well as modest test track facilities. Therefore we are engineering for both emerging and developed market demands. If you look at our latest commercial vehicle platforms for our trucks â€" medium, heavy and light commercial â€" they are world standard technologies, in terms of engines, transmissions, chassis, refinement and CAD design. Leverton says that Indian consumer demand is starting to match the standard of global demand. So there is a general convergence of what the customer wants here with global designs. We have to build our capabilities to match that. The other issue is that we are working with global suppliers and new technologies, and the challenges that everybody in the industry is facing, particularly in terms of low-carbon vehicle technology. Euro VI will be on the horizon in the middle of the s. That is driven by the availability of low-sulphur fuel. But we need to acquire these technologies. If we are playing in the export markets, we have to have them. By , I think it will be close to the European level. They are bolstered by the predominantly British team at the European technical centre. Tata Motors has gained a massive amount of experience of new product development and launches in the past decade, he says. Over the past two years, it has started to recover. That is reflected in the number of people we have in the space, and the capabilities we have built up. The company has a year engineering pedigree and, as with Tata Motors, is based in Pune. It provides design and engineering services, and product development and lifecycle efficiency resources, and applies IT to product development. We are looking to build up our capability in Bangalore over the next three years, and anticipate that we will employ about engineers there by the end of Its engineers have developed software that links all the machinery in a factory and enables the collection and analysis of data in real time. This allows monitoring of production status and quick resolution of material shortages and machine failures. Since , the development centre in Bangalore has also been focusing on analysis of big data. A software model developed there can be employed in factories to reduce throughput times, enable predictive maintenance, and optimise resource use. It can also improve the management of capacity, inventory and logistics. Worldwide, 20 of the more than plants the company runs are already equipped with radio frequency identification RFID logistics solutions. The tags provide precise details about the process steps that each piece undergoes, and about when diesel injectors will be ready.

Chapter 5 : Translation India â€" Just another WordPress site

Regional Level Interpretation Model for Petro-physical Evaluation of Mid-Eocene Complex Lithology, Shaly/Silty Sandstone Reservoirs of North Cambay Basin, India.

Commonwealth of Australia, consisting of its federal district , Australian Capital Territory red , the states of New South Wales pink , Queensland blue , South Australia purple , Tasmania yellow, bottom , Victoria green , Western Australia orange and the Northern Territory yellow, top. On the 1st of January the nation-state of Australia officially came into existence as a federation. The Australian continent was colonised by the United Kingdom in , which subsequently established six, eventually self-governing, colonies there. In the s the governments of these colonies all held referendums on becoming the unified, self-governing "Commonwealth of Australia" within the British Empire. When all the colonies voted in favour of federation, the Federation of Australia commenced, resulting in the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia in The model of Australian federalism adheres closely to the original model of the United States of America, although it does so through a parliamentary Westminster system rather than a presidential system. Aided by well-known jurist Ruy Barbosa , Fonseca established federalism in Brazil by decree, but this system of government would be confirmed by every Brazilian constitution since , although some of them would distort some of the federalist principles. Brazil also uses the Fonseca system to regulate interstate trade. Brazil is one of the biggest federal governments. The Brazilian Constitution of introduced a new component to the ideas of federalism, including municipalities as federal entities. Brazilian municipalities are now invested with some of the traditional powers usually granted to states in federalism, and they are allowed to have a Constitution like the Constitution of Rio Grande do Sul State Main article: Canadian federalism In Canada, the provincial governments derive all their powers directly from the constitution. In contrast, the territories are subordinate to the federal government and are delegated powers by it. Under the Constitution Act previously known as the British North America Act of , specific powers of legislation are allotted. Section 91 of the constitution gives rise to federal authority for legislation, whereas section 92 gives rise to provincial powers. For matters not directly dealt with in the constitution, the federal government retains residual powers; however, conflict between the two levels of government, relating to which level has legislative jurisdiction over various matters, has been a longstanding and evolving issue. Areas of contest include legislation with respect to regulation of the economy, taxation, and natural resources. Federalism in India Indian state governments led by various political parties The Government of India referred to as the Union Government was established by the Constitution of India , and is the governing authority of a federal union of 29 states and 7 union territories. The government of India is based on a 3 tiered system, in which the Constitution of India delineates the subjects on which each tier of government has executive powers. The Constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government, the Union Government also known as the Central Government , representing the Union of India, and the State governments. Later, a third tier was added in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities. In the current arrangement, The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution delimits the subjects of each level of governmental jurisdiction, dividing them into three lists: Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List. State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List. Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail. Asymmetric federalism[edit] A distinguishing aspect of Indian federalism is that unlike many other forms of federalism, it is asymmetric. Coalition politics[edit] Although the Constitution does not say so, India is now a multilingual federation.

Chapter 6 : Eastern Regional Load Despatch Centre

CONCLUSIONS A3 and A4 fractures are the most difficult 2 fractures to correctly classify, but this is not affected by the region or experience of the surgeon; therefore, regional variations in the treatment of thoracolumbar burst fractures (A3 and A4) is not due to differing radiographic interpretation of the fractures.

Chapter 7 : Indian English - Wikipedia

A basic carelessness and an unexpected mix-up because of the absence of recognition with the dialect can indeed cause an inadvertent blow-back. They as a whole comprehend that how good is the subject and can envision the unpredictability of the result.

Chapter 8 : Regional Language translation in Delhi

Information on variations in vital capacity predicted from various regional equations for adult males in India and on their impact on interpretation of spirometric data is not available.

Chapter 9 : Regional analysis: India

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