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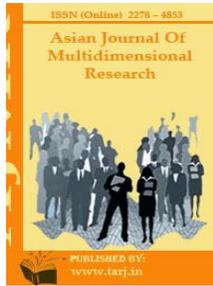
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VISION

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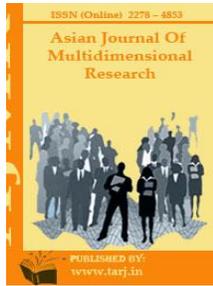
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MODERN ENGLISH AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS – A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Today, English has spread to the four corners of the earth. Since 1500 i.e. after the rise of Standard English, English has grown as an analytic language, once it was a synthetic language, with changes and modifications. The loss of inflections and inflected grammatical gender are the greatest changes in Modern English. Even pronunciation and spelling have been changed to some extent. The treasure of words (vocabulary) is another feature of Modern English. From time to time, English borrows words from other languages across the world and it has universal appeal in this way. Modern English is comparatively flexible and soft. It is free from dry lexicography, literal pedantry and other cumbersome adumbrations. English has become a global language today and it plays a vital role in international organizations, business, trade, education, tourism, communications, medicine, science and technology, information technology, internet and what not. This paper examines the growth of English language, after the rise of Standard English, in terms of vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation and spelling, literature etc. So the journey of English language from Middle English period to Modern English period is significant in the history of English Language because English has grown to be a global language.

KEYWORDS: *Characteristics, Modern English, Global Language, Grammar, Pronunciation, Spelling, Standard English, Vocabulary.*

INTRODUCTION

The four events – the Renaissance, the Reformation, the invention of printing by Caxton in 1476 and the discoveries of Columbus – had far-reaching repercussions and shook the foundations of Middle English. The Renaissance brought many Greek and Latin words into English and influenced English. Shakespeare and others contributed so much for the development of vocabulary. The Reformation hastened the growth of English on a par with continental languages. After William Caxton introduced the art of printing, 20,000 titles in English alone

were printed in England within 200 years. In 16th century, translations appeared in English: Thucydides, Herodotus, Plutarch, Caesar, Aristotle, Cicero, Seneca, Ovid, Horace, Homer, St. Augustine, Theocritus, Boethius, Erasmus, Calvin, Luther etc. Works on history, rhetoric, travel and so on made this century a rich one in the history of English. The discoveries of Columbus opened up the new world and connected the different parts of the world which indirectly helped the spread of English. In 1755, **Dr. Samuel Johnson** published his 'Dictionary of the English Language'; a two-volume work marked the beginning of serious lexicography in English. His dictionary showed a way to others to compile dictionaries later and it was hailed as a land mark in lexicography. English at last had an index to acceptable and unacceptable words. Seven years later, **Robert Lowth** published his short 'Introduction to English Grammar' (1762), a text that had 22 editions before 19th century and set the tone for attitudes toward language that we still feel today. Together, they had a great influence on attitudes toward language. These two works were considered 'two authorities' in 18th century. After 16th century, there were many changes in English language in vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, syntax etc and from that century Modern English period began, according to historians. The changes in vocabulary, pronunciation, grammar etc in Modern English are clearly discussed in this paper.

MODERN ENGLISH

Modern English, we call it today, was spread to the four corners of the earth after the expansion of British Empire in 17th and 18th centuries and it was the beginning of Modern English period. But 16th century was considered early Modern English period by historians. The English language migrated from its homeland to remote places. Today, English is not only the language of England but also the language of former British colonies across the world and also the United States of America. As English speakers migrated to different lands – America, Canada, Australia, South Africa, many varieties of English sprang up, each with sub-varieties. The differences in grammar and pronunciation distinguish the language of one part from the language of other parts. Today English is a cosmopolitan language with varieties of standard forms. Surprisingly, by the beginning of 21st century, English got more than 2.5 billion speakers approximately and English is widely used everywhere in administration, business and trade, education etc. In fact, No other international language can reach the status of English in this modern world. When it comes to the characteristics of Modern English, the following features are evident in Modern English: abundant vocabulary, loss of inflexions, Great Vowel Shift and the rise of Standard English, changes in spelling and pronunciation and freedom from dry lexicography.

The rise of a small island nation from its foggy obscurity to the commercial and military domination of the globe was unimaginable. In 18th & 19th centuries, England developed its scientific establishment and it became the leader of the scientific and industrial world. During the pre-colonial and colonial periods, English came into contact with other cultures and languages.

VOCABULARY

If the vocabulary of a language reflects the perception of the world by a speech community, it will have to be adapted to its changing needs. The vocabulary of a language is a link to the material and spiritual culture of its speakers. If we take a bird's view of the vocabulary of Modern English, we can be amazed by its overall size: estimates between 700,000 and more than a million documented lexical items. The distinctive feature of Modern English is the cosmopolitan character of its vocabulary. When Anglo-Saxons conquered England in 5th century,

English was almost an unmixed language. But today it is a mixed language. Gradually, English has built up its enormous vocabulary, since the Norman Conquest, by borrowing words from Latin, French, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Germanic languages, Indian languages, Malay, Chinese, Japanese, Persian, Bantu and also the aboriginal languages of Brazil. A comprehensive dictionary of Old English had fifty thousand words approximately but Modern English has more than one million words. About 70 per cent of present day English vocabulary consists of loans, particularly from French and Latin (including Greek and neo-Latin), taking up the lion's share. Just over 350 languages have contributed to this wealth. At the time of Renaissance, many English writers deliberately enriched the language by borrowing words from Latin and Greek. Since 16th century, there has been a considerable increase in the number of languages from which English has adopted words. It is already mentioned above. The reason for these adoptions was the increase of trade with all parts of the world. Such words are *tea* from China, *potato* from Haiti through Spanish and *shawl* from Persia. Many of these words passed through other languages on their way to English. Science began to influence English vocabulary. Many of these scientific words were made up from Greek elements because the knowledge of Greek formed part of the heritage of most European countries. The following is only a small selection of words taken into Modern English from different languages:

Italian: race, artisan, umbrella, carnival, attack, rocket, barrack, pistol, squadron, battalion, citadel, bankrupt, carat, frigate, porcelain, pedestal, piazza, portico, balcony, corridor, concert, sonnet, stanza, canto, balloon, mercantile, risk, opera, sonata, piano, intaglio, profile, vista, cartoon, casino, vendetta, mafia, malaria, influenza, bronze, lava, studio, finale, tempo, bravo, sestet, imbroglia, tirade, quartet, spaghetti

Spanish: peso, real (a coin), sherry, comrade, tornado, cannibal, negro, mosquito, banana, cargo, creole, desperado, lime (fruit), embargo, parade, guitar, siesta, peon, cockroach, vanilla, barbecue, cash, cafeteria, flotilla, cigar, cigarette, stampede, bonanza, marijuana, vigilante, incommunicado

Low German languages (Dutch, Frisian, Flemish, Afrikaans): brandy, smuggle, furlough, sketch, decoy, snuff, hustle, gin, snow, cookie, snoop, boss, dope, commando, trek

High German: lobby, plunder, zinc, hamster, cobalt, quartz, nickel, zig-zag, iceberg, protein, ohm, semester, kindergarten, seminar, noodle, hamburger, poker, loafer

Slavic (Russian): rouble, czar, mammoth, vodka, soviet, intelligentsia, robot, sputnik, steppe, bolshevik

Arabic: algebra, arsenal, monsoon, assassin, jar, alcohol, apricot, giraffe, fakir, emir, sofa, minaret, zero, Allah, genie, jihad, safari

Persian (usually through other languages): spinach, jasmine, lilac, khaki, caravan, bazaar, pyjama, arsenic, shawl

Indian languages (Sanskrit, Hindi): bungalow, dinghy, shampoo, guru, pundit, mongoose, cot, juggernaut, bandana, sari, jute, chit, myna, thug, dum-dum, loot, polo, chutney, candy, indigo, jungle and the new word 'yogalates'(introduced in OED, 2016) .

Dravidian languages (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam): mango, curry, coolie, pariah, atoll

Chinese: tea, ketchup, kowtow, rickshaw

Japanese: sake, hara-kiri, tycoon, Zen, judo, karate, sushi

Turkish: coffee, scarlet, yoghurt, tulip, turban

Portuguese: buffalo, marmalade, port

Mexican –Indian: avocado, chocolate, tomato

Malay-Polynesian / Australian aborigines: bamboo, launch, junk (ship), kangaroo, dingo, boomerang

In addition to this, Latin, French and Greek words were taken into Modern English. Thus, the abundant vocabulary of English is striking for its amazing variety and heterogeneity. Latin was the dominant source of borrowed lexis in early Modern English. Between 1560 and 1670, a lot of Latin words were taken into English but the peak period was 1610-24. The morphological integration of the loans into the English morphological system primarily resulted in the loss of verbal inflections of the borrowed items. But sometimes some Latin features were preserved. For example, plural forms such as *fungus: fungi, cactus: cacti*. The following are the words taken from Latin in early Modern English period and later:

Militia, omen, radius, sinus, virus, premium, equilibrium, spectrum, census, tenet, agenda, veto, formula, focus, data, album, larva, complex, pendulum, rabies, minimum, serum, calculus, stimulus, status, antenna, nucleus, inertia, locus, propaganda, alibi, auditorium, ultimatum, maximum, colloquial, decorator, insomnia, fauna, bonus

At the beginning of early Modern English period, French loans were more frequent than Latin loans but in the latter half of the seventeenth century, a marked increase of French influence could be noticed due to the improved relations between France and England. Again in 18th century, French influence was not that much because of French revolution. The French words were taken into English in early Modern English period and later:

brigade, platoon, envoy, liaison, naïve, class, rapport, role, soup, champagne, ballot, pool, denim, attic, scene, machine, moustache, critique, précis, brochure, civilisation, envelope, salon, bouquet, police, picnic, etiquette, dentist, souvenir, regime

Loan translations: at your service, do me the favour, to make / pay a visit, by occasion, in detail, in favour of, in the last resort, in particular, to the contrary

The contribution of Greek was also notable. Many Greek words entered English via Latin. For example, alphabet, drama, dilemma, catastrophe, archive, programme, electric, camera, anaesthesia. But in the Renaissance and Enlightenment periods, some of Greek words directly entered English. They are: crisis, hegemony, pathos, hypothesis, epiglottis, meteorology, psyche, cosmos, elastic, euphemism, narcosis, monotony, philander.

WORD FORMATION

As far as word formation is concerned, it was during the early Modern English period that non-native word formation patterns gained a real foothold in English and began to compete seriously with native patterns. Let us examine the patterns of word formation in the early Modern English period:

Compounding is one of the patterns in word making. There was revival of the copulative compounds in literary language: giant-dwarf, king-cardinal, master-mistress, sober-sad, pale-dull

(Shakespeare). Another revival, beginning in 16th century, was the type all-seer, all-creator, self-seeker, all-affecting, all-knowing, self-boasting, self-giving. In 17th century also, some compounds were used: hydraulo-pneumatical, anatomic-chirurgical.

Prefixes also formed new words in the beginning of Modern English period. Some of the prefixes are given here based on **Marchand** (1969:140-208) and **Nevalainen** (1999:379-91):

Negative prefixes: *un-* (native prefix), *non-* (Latin and French), *in-* (French and Latin), *dis-* (French and Latin), and *a-* (Greek) were used in creating opposite words.

e.g. adjectives: unfit, uncommon, uncomfortable, unfashionable, uncritical, undeserving, unheard of

Nouns: uncharity, unsuccess, unintelligence, unsatisfaction, unconcern, ungratitude

Other examples are: non-ability, non-appearance, non-performance, non-resident, non-user, non-truth, non-graduated, non-preaching, inanimate, inseparate, inhospitality, incivility, incompetence, inutility, discontent, dispassionate, disadvantageous, dissimilar, disrespectful, distrust, disorder, disfavour, disregard, asymbolic, apsychnical, asymmetric, atheological

LOCATIVE PREFIXES: *a-* (native), *fore-* (native), *mid-* (native), *inter-* (French and Latin), *sub-* (Latin), *super-* (Latin), and *trans-* (Latin) were used to form the words indicating the idea of place.

EXAMPLES: adrift, agape, aflame, ashore, forename, foreground, forehand, mid-channel, mid-earth, mid-finger, interlink, intermix, intermarry, interlock, interspeech, sub-head, sub-coastal, subspinal, superstructure, transnature, translocation

PREFIXES DENOTING OPPOSITION AND SUPPORT: *anti-* (Latin), *counter-* (French), *co-* (French and Latin), and *pro-* (Latin) were used for the words to express the idea of supporting or opposing something or somebody.

Examples: anticlimax, antipope, antimonarchical, counterbalance, counterpart, counterplea, counterplot, co-existence, co-agency, co-heir, pro-vice-chancellor, pro-Russian etc.

QUANTITATIVE PREFIXES: *bi-* (Latin), *demi-* (French), and *multi-* (Latin) were used to form new words.

e.g. bicapsular, demi-god, multivarious

Some other prefixes were also used to create new words indicating speed or intensity and other ideas.

Suffixes were also used like prefixes to form new words and mostly suffixes were of non-native origin. They are called noun-forming suffixes, adjective-forming suffixes and verb-forming suffixes.

NOUN-FORMING SUFFIXES:

-acy (French and Latin): accuracy, illiteracy, intimacy, piracy

-age (French): orphanage, mileage, drainage, leakage, postage, storage

-al (French): approval, denial, disposal, proposal, recital, removal, renewal, survival

-ance / -ence (French): appliance, clearance, emergence, guidance, reliance, remittance

-ation (French and Latin): beautification, identification, authorisation, affiliation, education, intimidation, starvation

-ery (French): fishery, slavery

-ess (French): actress, poetess, heiress

-ician (French): politician, dialectician, geometrician

-ist (Latin and French): bigamist, egotist, flutist, novelist

-ment (French): amusement, astonishment, commitment, equipment, fulfillment, management, retirement, statement, treatment

ADJECTIVE-FORMING SUFFIXES

-able (French): advisable, answerable, eatable, drinkable, perishable, unbreakable, sizeable

-al (Latin): global, horizontal, professional, logical, rhetorical, conceptual

-ic (French): Celtic, democratic, Germanic, problematic, Miltonic

-ive (French and Latin): conductive, depressive, preventive, sportive

-ous (French): hazardous, ostentatious, poisonous

VERB FORMING SUFFIXES

-ate (Latin): capacitate, fabricate, facilitate

-ify (French and Latin): beautify, speechify, uglify

-ise (French and Latin): apologise, fertilise, popularise, satirise, womanise

After 18th century, the same developments continued in word formation. New Englishes came out and new dictionaries were published. With compounding, following the established patterns, many new combinations came out due to the increasing demand of vocabulary. The following are the selective examples:

Noun + Noun: aircraft, lifestyle, lipstick, policeman, homepage, fingerprint, congressman, border-land

Adjective + Noun: blackboard, hardware, software, and tightrope

Verb-ing + Noun: swimming pool, sewing machine, adding machine

Verb + Noun: helpline, payload, pushboat

Noun + verb-er: baby-sitter, cash-dispenser, dog-sitter, house-sitter

Noun + Verb-ing: desktop publishing, road-pricing

Noun + Adjective: air-sick, duty-free, class-conscious, nation-wide

Adjective + Adjective: Anglo-French, Anglo-American, German-Jewish

Noun + Verb-ed: factory packed, government owned, communist infiltrated

Another development is the increase of combinations with classical stems, known as stem-compounds, i.e. compounds whose constituents are stems rather than words: astronaut, autocrat,

automobile, biology, bioscope, biosphere, demography, ecology, photography, photosynthesis, telegraph, telephone, television, stethoscope, telescope.

A number of new prefixes made their appearance during this period and became productive but supported by the needs of scientific terminology: E.g. ante- (anteroom, ante-orbital), auto- (autobiography, auto-infectant), epi- (epidermis, epibasal), hypo- (hypodermic), intra- (intra-abdominal, intra-state), pro- (pro-ethnic, pro-British), micro- (micro-bacillus, micro-cosmos), semi- (semi-fluid, semi-ape). With suffixes, there are a few words: -ate (acetate, citrate), -ine (chlorine, fluorine).

Clipping is not a new process but in Modern English, it has gained popularity. There are three types:

1. Back-clippings: The first part of the word is retained: ad (vertisement), co-ed(ucation), memo(randum)
2. Fore-clippings: The latter part of the word is retained: (air) plane, (auto) bus, (tele) phone, (uni) varsity, web (World Wide Web)
3. Back + fore-clipping: the middle of the word is retained: (in)flu(enza), (re)fridge(rator)

Blending and clipping compounds became more and more popular in 19th and 20th centuries (Pound, 1914). Genuine blends are instances where both parts lose part of their phonological substance. For example: brunch (breakfast + lunch), motel (motor + hotel), smog (smoke + fog), infotainment (information + entertainment), and positron (positive + electron). In clipping compounds, a clipped lexical item is combined with a regular lexical item: cell (ular tele) phone, cyber (net) café, e- (lectronic) mail, work (alco) holic.

Acronym is a process which has become so popular over the last decades (Crowley & Thomas, 1973). The first letters of a string of words are put together to form an abbreviated form of this string. There are two types of acronyms: letter acronyms and word acronyms. Letter acronyms are: ATM (automatic teller machine), CD (compact disc), DJ (disk jockey), DVD (digital video disc), EU (European Union), HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) and PC (personal computer). Word acronyms are: NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), PIN (personal identification number), LAN (local area network), AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), VAT (value added tax) etc.

At this juncture, it is also important to discuss the semantic (meaning of words) changes which have taken place in Modern English. It is a characteristic of any language that the meanings of words are not fixed and they are liable to change. Some thousands of words that existed in Old English still survive in Modern English but many of them have got their meanings changed. Chaucer, Spenser or Shakespeare used words for different meanings in their writings. For example, 'fear' in Old English meant a peril, a sudden calamity or danger. But the modern meaning came into use after the Norman Conquest.

Language is expression of thought. To express anything, words are important and meanings they convey are also important. Philologists still pay more and more attention to the study of semantics. Let us examine some important tendencies in Modern English:

1. The important tendency is to generalize the senses of words. It means the extension of the meaning of a word until it covers more than the idea it originally conveys.

e.g. ‘presently’ used by Shakespeare means ‘immediately’, but it has a different meaning in Modern English. The verb ‘carry’, taken from French ‘carrier’, meant ‘to convey something in a vehicle’. But now it means ‘to take a thing from one place to another’ and other meanings.

2. In Modern English, the meanings are elevated or enhanced for some words. For example, the word ‘governor’ means ‘a pilot, captain’ in Middle English and even in 17th century, it means ‘the commander of a company’. Today it means ‘an official appointed to govern a state, province, and colony: the head of an institution or a member of its ruling body’. Many words owe their enhancement to the unprecedented development of science in Modern age. The ‘advance’ means promotion from a lower office to a higher office. But now it has acquired ‘progress’ and other meanings. ‘Improve’ originally means to cultivate or make use of waste land. The modern meaning is ‘to make better’. In fact, some words have acquired dignity and some have lost dignity.

3. Another tendency is that some words have changed their meaning slightly without acquiring or losing dignity.

e.g. ‘honest’ means ‘virtuous’ in Middle English and now it means ‘upright’. ‘Naughty’ means nothing, poor and needy in Middle English. Now it is applied to morally bad.

4. Concretization is another semantic change. A concrete shape is given to an abstract quality. For example ‘weakness’, the quality or condition of being weak also means a weak point, a circumstance of disadvantage. ‘Opportunity’ means the quality of being opportune also means an occasion or a chance favourable to a purpose.

The only way to avoid semantic pitfalls is to learn the precise definition of every word in different contexts. We have different meanings for a word but it is very important to learn how to use a word in a particular context and semantics helps us how to do it successfully.

SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION

English orthography (spelling) is always confusing because one cannot pronounce a word by its spelling and spell it by its pronunciation. The illogical system of spelling has been criticized by many scholars because there is no one-to-one correspondence between letter and sound. For example, the letter ‘u’, in but, put, refuse, varies in sound from word to word. ‘a’ in father, late, bat is also same. **A.C.Baugh** has rightly pointed out, “the situation is more confusing in our treatment of the consonants. We have different spellings for the sound of ‘sh’- **shoe, sugar, issue, mansion, mission, nation, suspicion, ocean, conscious, machine**. This is an extreme case but there are many others only less disturbing and it serves to show how far we are at times from approaching the idea of simplicity and consistency”.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the great printing houses had a stabilizing influence on English spelling and they brought about a number of improvements. They are: the omission of final –e in many words because it is lost in pronunciation, the exclusive use of j and v as consonants and i and u as vowels and the use of ea to represent the development of Middle English (ɛ:) and oa for the development of Middle English (ɔ:). The use of double consonants in Modern English does not always correspond with Old English practice. During the Middle English period, double consonants were simplified in pronunciation. The most frequent function of double consonants in Modern English is to indicate that a preceding vowel is short in words – slipped, stirred etc. Many Spelling Reform Associations sprang up in England and America in

19th century. These attempts could only change the spelling of individual words and a small group of words.

In 18th century, there was a reaction against careless and traditional pronunciation and for a new and careful pronunciation based on spelling. Since then, the movement for a standard pronunciation has been at work. In 20th century, the introduction of RP (Received Pronunciation) and phonological changes gave a shape to English pronunciation. Phonetics is an indispensable tool to study the history of the pronunciation of any language, here English is no exception. Modern English pronunciation is based on the phonetic symbols of International Phonetic Association and the phonetic transcription. Speech sounds are classified as vowels and consonants, produced by the organs of speech: vocal cords, soft palate, tongue, lips, nose etc. Vowels are voiced sounds because there is no obstruction or narrowing of current of air which causes audible friction. Consonants can be voiced or voiceless because there is either a complete or partial obstruction of the current of air which causes audible friction. Diphthongs are two successive vowels pronounced with one stress and they constitute a single syllable. In Modern English, consonants can be classified as plosives (p, b, t, d, k, g), fricatives (f, v, θ, ð, ʒ, s, ʃ, z, h), laterals (l, r), nasal consonants (m, n, ŋ), affricates (tʃ, dʒ), and semi vowels (j, w). Vowels are of two types: front vowels and back vowels. In Modern English, front vowels are unrounded and back vowels are rounded, for example, the pronunciation of i and u.

Stress and intonation play a key role in the pronunciation of Modern English. Stress depends upon the force with which breath is expelled. Strongly stressed syllables are pronounced more loudly than lightly stressed syllables. Intonation is variation in the pitch of the voice due to the changes in the vibration of the vocal cords. In fact, intonation has had less influence than stress upon the development of English.

Modern English sound changes are not reflected in spelling. If we go for phonological analysis, we can find so many sound changes in Modern English. Let us examine some of them:

1. Middle English ā was fronted to (æ :) in 15th century and it became (ɛ :) in 16th century and (e:) in 17th century. Later, it was diphthongized to ei and it is used even today.
2. In Middle English, the spelling oi represents both (oi) and (ui). The diphthong (oi) has become (Oi) in Modern English as in choice, avoid, oil, boil, joint, poison etc.
3. The diphthong (ij) of Middle English became (ai) in 18th century. Examples are: life, shine and child
4. The letters u and o are pronounced as (ʌ) in Modern English. Examples are: sun, begun, son and some. Often they are pronounced as (ʊ) and (əu). Examples are: combat, cone, wont (adjective).
5. Many changes have affected Modern English vowels. These changes are caused by l and r. The l is lost in pronunciation except when it occurs finally or before dentals as in talk, chalk beside all, tall and cauldron. When l is followed by a labial consonant, f, v, or m, the (au) has developed as (a :) instead of (ɔ :). Examples are half, calf, calm.
6. The influence of r on preceding vowels is more marked than that of l. Middle English a became (æ), followed by r. But in Modern English, it has become (a :) as in arm, sharp, garden. Middle English i and u became (ə) before r and this became (ə :) in 18th century as in dirt, third curse, spurn.

7. When it comes to consonants, initial h is generally pronounced as an aspirate in present day English. Example is house. But in some words like hour and honour, h is not pronounced.

8. For gh, 'f' is pronounced. Examples are: laugh, rough, cough. But in some other words such as bought, brought, sought, taught, gh is silent.

9. Initial k and g disappeared in pronunciation when immediately followed by n as in knight, knave, gnaw, gnat.

10. Initial w disappeared in pronunciation before r as in write, wrestle, wreath.

11. The r is silent before consonants as in I fear them but is pronounced before vowels as in I fear it.

Thus, so many changes took place in the pronunciation of vowels and consonants in Modern English, when compared with Middle English.

GRAMMAR

The evolution of English is a story. Old English was full of inflexions, Middle English had levelled inflexions and Modern English is free from inflexions. In Modern English, ideas are expressed by the simple method of word-position by using prepositions and auxiliary verbs. But in Old English and Middle English, the meaning was expressed by verbal terminations. There was no fixed grammar for English in 16th & 17th centuries but questions of grammar and usage emerged as a matter of popular interest in 18th century, the age of Reason and Good Sense. Many books were published on grammar: Practical Grammar of the English Tongue (1734) by William Loughton; The Rudiments of English Grammar (1761) by Joseph Priestley; Short Introduction of English Grammar (1762) by Robert Lowth etc. It was inevitable for grammarians to fix rules for English. So the grammarians aimed at doing three things: to codify the principles of the language and reduce it to rule; to settle disputed points and proper usage; to point out common errors, correct them and improve the language. Later, the grammarians prescribed certain rules of grammar and usage called 'Prescriptive Grammar'. The codification of the language removed many inconsistencies in the second half of the 18th century. Then English was considered a language with rules. Some of the important changes in grammar are given below:

1. In Modern English, natural gender replaces grammatical gender. With the loss of grammatical gender, English has discarded the agreement of adjectives, possessive pronouns and articles with their nouns. In gender system, we have masculine (male), feminine (female) and neuter (things). This is a flexible system in Modern English.
2. An important feature of Modern English is the use of fixed word-order as a means of grammatical expression. In English, subject precedes the verb and the verb precedes its object (sub + verb + object). **Jespersen** rightly says, "Words in English do not play at hide-and-seek as they often do in Latin and German".
3. Next to Chinese, English is the most logical language in the world. The use of tenses clearly reveals the fact. For example, the difference between I saw (past) and I have seen (composite perfect) is maintained consistently. The distinction between I wrote and I was writing is a modern innovation. Another development is that the emphatic present with the auxiliary verb 'do', "I do work" is contrasted with the less emphatic "I work".

4. The use of nouns as adjectives, called attributive nouns, is a very useful innovation. It has been greatly developed in modern times. Examples are: garden trees, bus boy etc.
5. In nouns, the plural –s is added to singular nouns mostly to make them plural, for example, boy-boys. The genitive –s is added to nouns to make them possessive, for example, boy's, boys', children's. In present tense, -s is added to verbs after third person singular, for example, he walks, she stops.
6. In Modern English, verbs are of two types: strong verbs and weak verbs. Strong verbs are without any suffixes – come: came, sing: sang. Weak verbs are formed with d, ed, t- kiss-kissed, love-loved, dream-dreamt. The progressive participle –ing is added to verbs in present continuous tense.
7. Adverbs are formed by adding –ly to adjectives except a few adverbs.
8. In Old English, adjective had inflexions but in Modern English, the easiest way is to express comparatives with –er and superlatives with –est and most occurs in Modern English.
9. One of the developments of English grammar is the introduction of passive voice. For example, the house is building (old), the house is being built (modern). It is universally recognized as good English.

Similarly, so many changes took place in syntax also. Modern English syntax imposes a discipline which makes clear the relation of one idea to the next idea. In fact, English syntax has been influenced by foreign languages, chiefly Latin and French. But it is less easy to trace their influence on syntax rather than vocabulary. The influence of Latin upon English syntax is prominent because the grammarians who formulated the rules of good English had been trained in Latin syntax. The influence of French is clearly seen in the word-order of Modern English. Some of the changes are:

1. In Old English, word-order was not important for the expression of meaning. But in Modern English, word-order is very important. For example, when a preposition is used, the indirect object follows the direct object and the preposition makes it clear which is which as in 'He gave a book to the man'. If no preposition is used, the indirect object is placed between the verb and the direct object as in 'He gave the man a book'.
2. The Old English method of forming the comparative and superlative of adjectives was by the addition of suffixes. But in present day English, comparatives and superlatives are formed with –er and –est. For long adjectives, more and most are added.
3. A finite verb should agree with its subject in number. In Old English and Middle English, there was a lack of agreement between subject and verb. In Modern English, the agreement is always there according to the subject.
4. The possessive use of the genitive is familiar today. The ending –es or –s is the only one that has survived in Modern English. The genitive in –s usually precedes the noun which governs it whereas the of- phrase follows the governing noun. Examples are: This is a book of my brother's; It is no business of theirs etc.
5. The oldest method of introducing a relative clause in English was putting the principal and the relative clauses together without any joining word. For example: This is the man I saw. But in Modern English, there is clarity in introducing a relative clause. Who or whom is used

for persons, which is used for animals and things and that for alive or inanimate. For example, 'This is the man whom I saw'.

6. The reduction in the number of impersonal verbs is one of the changes in Modern English. The impersonal verbs which have survived are chiefly those describing the weather. Examples are: It is raining, it thunders.
7. In Modern English, the auxiliary 'do' is used in a number of specialized functions. Example is "I do like apples". In negative statements and questions also, 'do' is used. For example: I do not know, I do not agree, do you hear it?

Thus, changes took place in Modern English grammar, syntax and usage, particularly after 18th century. Mostly, inflexions were removed in grammar. So, English avoids unnecessary inflexions in modern times.

Literature in Modern English period has reached heights. From Shakespeare to 21st century writers, English literature has influenced the whole world. Poetry, drama, novel and short story have become popular.

CONCLUSION

English has been modified and simplified in Modern English period. As a result, English has become flexible and adaptable. The historic background and the efforts of Britain and America have made English popular and the rest of the world followed English. Though English was a difficult language in Old English as well as Middle English periods, English has become an attractive language today. The characteristics of the language with modifications have been discussed thoroughly to substantiate the argument of the global status of English. English is, undoubtedly, a global language today with its popularity across the world. The wide use of English in all fields is a strong example. Even Arabic countries, China, Russia and European countries are also focusing on English to meet the global requirements. Obviously, there are two reasons for English to establish itself as a global language: the colonialism of Britain in the past and the imperialism of America today. The hegemony of America and the supremacy of America now have driven English to attain that global status.

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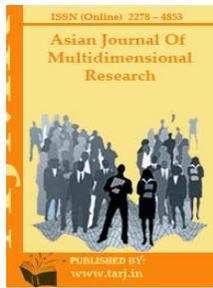
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DEVELOPMENT OF MODERNTOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE IN UZBEKISTAN CASEOFSAMARKAND

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ABSTRACT

The work aims to investigate the status and progress of tourism in Central Asian countries using some examples of Uzbekistan tourism industry with special reference to country's tourism infrastructure sectors. As a silk Road tourism destination and unique historical, cultural, archeological and natural attractions, Central Asian States (CAS) (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) present significant interest and potential for tourists from all countries of the world. This work makes an overview of the current status of tourism industry with the aim of finding out the strategy for developing a program that enhances the strengths that these countries have in the international arena. The results serve to point out key trends and gaps in which to focus future research on this topic and also they might be useful in planning public policies and strategies for tourism industry development.

KEYWORDS: *Tourism infrastructure, Samarkand, Life in Uzbekistan, modern tourism*

INTRODUCTION

During the decades, the sphere of tourism has experienced, continued growth and deep diversification to become one of the fastest increasing economic sectors in the world. The modern view of tourism is closely connected with development and encompasses growing several new destinations. Tourism become as one of the huge players in international commerce, and also represents at the same time one of the special income sources for many developing governments of the world. Additionally, the contribution of tourism to economic well-being relies on the quality and the revenues of the tourism offer ("UNWTO Annual Report 2013", 2014). According to the world Travel and Tourism council the total contribution of Travel and Tourism to GDP(Gross domestic Product) was \$6,630.4 billion (9,3% of GDP) in 2012, and is forecast to rise by 4.4% in 2023. Furthermore, in 2012,the total contribution of travel and tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry,was 8.7% of total global employment and this is expected to rise by 2.4% to 337,819,000 jobs in 2023 (Yearbook of tourism Statistics.,2014).Over the past several decades, international tourism has been deeply

increasing, as well as the significance of tourism industry for the economic sphere of many countries. Nowadays, the business volume of tourism equals or even makes a superiority that of oil exports, food products or automobiles.

Since the break-up of Soviet Union in 1991, the former Soviet Asian States (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan) present important opportunities to become a main tourist destination in the way of unique historical, cultural, archeological, and natural attractions. Becoming Independent, the policy and model of tourism progressing in these countries was mainly based on improving tourism infrastructure (Coulibaly et al., 2012).

Confirmly located World Heritage sites of Central Asian States, amusing history of medieval scientists, and undiscovered nature of people make attractive for visitors from all over the world. Necessary factor in the history of the southern part of the region was its location astride the most direct trade route between China and Europe, the so called Silk Route which began to be progressed in the Roman times.

Countries like Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan contain a marvelous and rich untapped tourism interest that has great potential to organize several types of uncommon accomplishments (“Central Asia: Problems and perspectives of International Tourism”: Slavimir Horak, 2014).

As Uzbekistan situated in a cross road of the great Silk road, country has a major potential of tourist destination, that we can describe it with the historical appearance of commercial relations at the same time touristic connections. According to this it can be described that Uzbekistan has unique natural landscapes that may main role to become one of the principal tourist states of the world. For this reason, much attention is devoted to the progressing of tourism and expansion of corresponding infrastructure as one of the priority directions of the nation’s socio economic development in Uzbekistan.

When Uzbekistan received Independence, it begun to establish the policy of tourism with strict structure of organizing hospitality and travel industry. In consequence of organizational and structural changes implemented a new system of state regulation, as well as tourism infrastructure control was established. Major of experts believe that the tourism sector has a limited influence on the national Uzbekistan’s economy, yet its potential is not used to its full extent.

So Uzbekistan, as an independent country, needs to foster its magnetism as a medieval center and intellectual origin due in part to scholars, philosophers and cultural leaders such as Al-Farabi, Avicenna, Ulughbek, Navai, Baburshakh and Tamerlane. Above mentioned leaders, scientists have a great contribution to the world culture and sciences of mankind which vividly shown in numerous and included in their great works, such as “Fundamentals of Astronomy” of Alfraganus, “Baburnama” of Baburshakh, “Canon of medicine” of Avicenna, “Khamsa” of Navai which provide imagination of education in the history Medieval century’s culture, traditions, science, lifestyle and so on.

TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE

- Touristic agency
- Tourist number
- Major programs of the Republic in the way of tourism development

- Policy (tourism)
- Transportation
- Hotel and accommodations

After determining of tourism destinations of Uzbekistan has begun developing of several touristic agencies and tour operators which situated in Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva located on The Ancient Silk Road. One of them is Adventure which is commenced its business in 2003 by providing efficient and quality services that can be got all information by Internet. By the services of several travel agencies of Uzbekistan are provided private Tours, group tours and so on.

The majority hotels of country are located near historical sides or airport and terminal or on sightseeing routes. In the capital of Uzbekistan available five-star hotels which offers highest level of comfort and qualified services. Most of hotels located in ancient cities of Republic Uzbekistan. As I mentioned above they are Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, possesses several kinds of hotels such as bed and breakfast. Additionally, in this regions available guest houses offering you a chance to see exactly lifestyle and traditions of Uzbek families.

When we see such kind of accommodations in Bukhara are located in a historical part of the city near Lyabi Khauz. As Khivan hotels are built inside the ancient Itchan Kala fortress in the aim of getting pleasure and make a filling of comfort with the breath of historical scene to travelers.

Nowadays most of visitors coming from all countries of the world makes a great extent of tourism industry. According to statistics of 2013 as many as 1,977,600 foreigners visited to Uzbekistan and the total degree of tourist services has increased over 16 per cent. At the beginning of 2014 the number of tourist agencies of the country exceeded 900 including more than 400 hotels and 500 tourist companies.

Moreover, the way of tourism deployment has great potential while diffusing Information Technologies to discover this destination as one of the major in the Great Silk Road. What I mean by this is that, till now the potential of tourism sector has not been known by various travelers from all over the world. In this situation our research makes quantities and quantities analyses while showing up current status quo of tourism sector in Uzbekistan, Central Asian as whole.

TOURISTIC POTENTIAL OF UZBEKISTAN

Tour potential of untapped destinations, Uzbekistan in particular can be key drivers in this process by supporting Central Asian countries' implementing tourism in an integrated manner, by providing guidance, monitoring progress and mobilizing the necessary resources. Uzbekistan possesses many ancient monuments that attracts the flow of tourists from all over the world, especially eco-tourism is one of the attractive segment. In particular, it flourishes on assets, such as the natural environment, a warm climate, rich cultural heritage and plentiful human resources, in which regions have a comparative advantage (Abramson, 1999).

However, tourism can also be a source of environmental damage and pollution, a heavy user of scarce resources and a cause of negative change in society. For these reasons, it is imperative for it to be well planned and managed, embracing the principles of sustainable tourism, defined as "tourism that takes full account of its present and future economic, social and environmental

impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities (Bank, 2015).

Sustainability principles refer to the environmental, economic and socio-cultural aspects of tourism development in the region, and a suitable guarantee of its long-term sustainability should be established within subsequent features according governmental policy of Uzbekistan:

- ✓ make optimal use of environmental resources that constitute a key element in tourism enlargement, maintaining essential ecological processes and helping to conserve natural resources and biodiversity;
- ✓ Respect the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities, conserve their built and living cultural heritage and traditional values, and contribute to intercultural understanding and tolerance;

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM, CASE OF ECO-UZBEKISTAN.

The Government of Uzbekistan has identified tourism as a priority sector for deployment. With the support of global organizations, it decided to seek UNWTO's technical assistance in the formulation of a long term National Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Tourism in Silk Road tourism destination. The Strategy was approved in April 2011 and formally launched in September that year. On this way, nature based tourism facilities have derived as a main facility source on tour packages of country. Role of ecotourism has identified and considered as an untapped resource of tourism potential, which provide extraordinary and attractive service types.

In 99th session of UNWTO, which was held in Samarkand on October 1-3, 2014, was observed tourism potential of Uzbekistan both theatrically proved and practically advised. According to officials, the main recommendations related to following features:

- the need for a strengthened institutional and regulatory framework;
- the creation of a consolidated and diversified tourism offer;
- the strategic positioning of Uzbekistan within Silk Road tourism;
- quality tourism services and enhanced tourism management;
- creating an enabling environment for tourism investment in the country.

A concept also implemented the formulation of a new Eco-tourism Law for Uzbekistan, created a national platform for the harmonization of tourism statistics and formulated pilot demonstration projects that included a coastal management plan for Central Asian states. In order to guide implementation, detailed methods identified priority actions for the recent years, possible sources of funding, lead implementation agencies and a coordination, monitoring and evaluation framework for the implementation process (Karimov, 1998).

Sustainability principles refer to the environmental, economic, and socio-cultural aspects of tourism development, and a suitable balance must be established among these three dimensions to guarantee long-term sustainability. Hence, sustainable tourism should:

1. Efficient use of environmental resources that constitute a key element in tourism development, maintaining essential ecological processes and helping to conserve natural heritage and biodiversity.

2. Respect the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities, conserve their built and living cultural heritage and traditional values, and contribute to intercultural understanding and tolerance.
3. Ensure viable, long-term economic operations, providing socioeconomic benefits to all stakeholders that are fairly distributed, including stable employment and income-earning opportunities and social services to host communities, and contributing to poverty alleviation.

Sustainable tourism development requires the informed participation of all relevant stakeholders, as well as strong political leadership to ensure wide participation and consensus building. Achieving sustainable tourism is a continuous process and requires constant monitoring of impacts, introducing the necessary preventive and/or corrective measures whenever necessary. Sustainable tourism should also maintain a high level of tourist satisfaction and ensure a meaningful experience for tourists, raising their awareness about sustainability issues and promoting relevant sustainable practices. (Source: UNEP and UNWTO, 2005.)

FOLLOWING SWOT ANALYSES DEFINE THE MAJOR DRAWBACKS AND OUTCOMES OF TOURISM POTENTIALS IN UZBEKISTAN



Analysis of the current situation shows that there is a whole set of problems, because of which the tourist industry in Uzbekistan may reach a stable level of development. These problems have repeatedly voiced by representatives of the government and various experts. The main obstacles to the development of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan are the following: low volume of attracted investments in tourism and unstable rates of their growth; the lack of attractiveness of tourism industry of Uzbekistan for foreign investment; multi-layered nature of the unsatisfactory state of tourism infrastructure; the system of professional training in the tourism and service; political and administrative aspects of the development of the tourism industry; insufficiently favorable business climate; the non-recognition of tourist activity as a priority by the local government; insufficient financial resources allocated for the promotion of domestic tourism; poor quality of services provided (Bhatia, 2006).

CONCLUSION

Despite of the development of tourism infrastructure, quality of service at many tourist sites remained low. This is due to the fact that the implementation of measures to improve the system of training for the tourism industry takes time. Together with experts from the UNWTO and the Ministry of Education and Science continues to investigate the issue of a pilot project to introduce the system of certification based on one of the leading public institutions of higher education in Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan plans to become a center of tourism in the region, it is necessary to take measures to improve the system of training in the tourism industry, where the impact is particularly acute shortage of qualified professionals in middle and senior managers in demand in the tertiary sect.

For this purpose, with the support and direct participation of the Agency implemented a pilot project to introduce a flexible qualification structure in the tourism sector as a pilot project. In the past two years, work was undertaken on amendments and additions to the Classification of Economic Activities and Classifieds areas of training by industry in conjunction with the Ministries of Labour and Social Welfare, Education and Science and the Statistical Agency, the Ministry initiated in connection with the implementation of cluster development tourism.

At the same time, was introduced an auxiliary account in the tourism, which is formed on the basis of tourism statistics, and which allows us to estimate the contribution of the tourism industry to the economy of the state. However, it still needs to continue the improvement statistics on a par with countries, the share of tourism in the economy will increase noticeably.

Additionally, with enormous underused capabilities in tourism and diversity of tourist attractions represent the potential of tourism in these tourism destinations. Location of the area, corridors on the Great Silk Road, with cities, which were main points of trade, make the destination attractive one for the flow of tourists internationally. Accessibility of several tourism types, different traditions and unique cultural background of Central Asia has considered as one of the leading key factor tourism and hospitality businesses.

After have been establishing and implying global experience, the attractiveness of tourism assessed to become as one of the essential ones in the Central Asian destination. Likewise, the optimization of visa facilities has listed as one of the main development of tourism policy by the UNWTO research group.

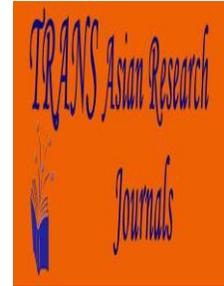
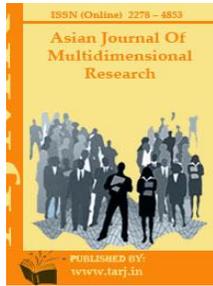
As one of the main Silk Road tourism destinations, Central Asian states have great potential to advance sector of hospitality and tourism that create many promotions for different fields. In the other perspective, tourism sector in Central Asia has already established and its policy has led to some fundamental enhancements in the last 20 years. Further investigations and explorations may be addressed to recognize the problems of the industry by learning all its sub-sectors.

In brief, Central Asian states, including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan have great potential of tourism deployment as whole. Traditional policies and directed measurements in counties have made already its results. Forthcoming diversifications and modernizations in the industry may contribute exponentially to the economies of the Central Asian countries. Nonetheless, tourism can be an important source of income and improved standards of life only if; economic, social and ecological goals are maintained in balance. Henceforth, conventional mass tourism approaches has yielded its place to community based role tourism strategies in order to minimize harmful effects while generating profits to local

communities. Maintainable community tourism should object to improving quality of life for the host community by producing social and economic benefits, as well as, by defending natural environment.

In order to manage sustainable tourism development, destination management organizations should respect the local needs; thus, they need to engage with local communities' decisions. In other words, ecotourism observations and weaknesses should be taken into account by policy makers in order to develop tourism in a sustainable manner. Community based tourism methods have succeeded throughout the globe in the protection and promotion of natural environment together with the development of communities' standards of living.

The notion of community-based tourism was identified through sustainable community tourism, which certainly constitutes the base of community-based tourism. As a final point, community based ecotourism was estimated in agreement with its key principles and challenges in the non-developed world.



TECHNOPRENEURIAL EDUCATION AND ITS IMPACT IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Government of India have initiated and introduced number of entrepreneurial and technopreneurial events to promote business policy and induce the interest of the young generation of the nation to become an employment providers. Unique spirit of economic support is now moving the country and bringing changes. A sequence of motivated economic reforms targeted the universe and stimulating foreign share has moved India into the top rank of the rapidly growing country in Asia and Pacific region. Startup has released the hidden strengths of our peoples and transforming the nation with triggering force. India's dynamic and highly competitive private sector has long been the backbone of its economic activity. Technology and entrepreneurship are becoming the slogans of the new millennium. In this study, we focussed on the enormous activities which are ongoing in research and development areas and platforms for new technologies and also resulting into the institutional background of innovating technologies.

KEYWORDS: *Technopreneurship, Creativity and Innovation, Startup India, Entrepreneurship Education*

INTRODUCTION

Technopreneurial education is one of the dynamic tool to endorse the economic growth of the country which enable to accomplish the sustainable and stable development. Promoting technopreneurship education is the mission of the country that quickens the employment group, income group, improving life style and eradication of poverty. Therefore every country has concentrates to promote the technopreneurship education through its innovative policies and incentives (Selladurai, 2016). India is one of the fast-moving and ultra-growing country in the path of technopreneurship with multi dimensional aspects, which makes specialized financial

institutions at national and state level, technical consultancy groups and other specialized organisations to encourage the entrepreneurship which is connected with technology and innovations.

There is a common wisdom - both among scholars and policy makers – that considers the formation of new firms as a positive phenomenon, per se. In this paper, we contend that this view is fruitful and we explore an alternative interpretation that moves from considering startups as extremely heterogeneous and often doomed to early failure (*Colombelli, 2016*). Asia, the largest and mostly developing region with around 50 countries, enjoys more than 2000 BIs. Out of 2000 incubators, most of the BIs are operating in the populous countries of Asia such as China and India (*Jamil, 2016*). The sociological factor that prevents development from taking place is other people or rather other people who are static. When you try to do something new, other people tend to react you negatively (*Ziegler, 2011*).

In the present situation, Government of India has initiated and introduced more number of programme activities and well planned calendar to promote the teaching operations towards entrepreneurial education with innovative and technical aspects. For this purpose the gazetted officials launched lot of research institutions and technical parks with the collaboration of leading associations. These organisations are purely amended to encourage and stimulate the entrepreneurial intentions among the young generations of the nation. The administration have spending huge amount of capital and energy to come up with the talents and managerial skills of the youth to achieve in the global track. In this study we have focused on the evolution and progression of the entrepreneurship education in India. Similarly this study discusses the importance and role of entrepreneurship in Indian economy. It further discusses the research and development activities and institutions which are ready to promote the role of educational programs and the delivery systems for broadcasting these entrepreneurship teaching and learning practices.

CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND

Rituparna Basu (2014), has attempts to develop a working framework for an entrepreneurship education ecosystem in India, supported by preliminary inputs and evidence, they are considered as a conceptual beginning to work out an improvised design with further validation of the concepts. He suggests the future researchers to simplify the adoption and further development of the framework with empirical results and confirmations will not only add to the existing research base on entrepreneurship but will also aid the policy makers of a developing nation.

Panigrahi (2015), has concluded that more effective measurement and evaluation of the long-term impact of entrepreneurship education programmes on economic growth and job creation is needed. These should be based on a broadly defined set of outcomes, not only on narrow measures such as the number of start-ups created. For comparable data across countries, there needs to be agreement on the definition of entrepreneurial education and on the scope of what should be measured, and agreement on the process of data collection and on coordinating mechanisms.

Modi P M (2014), has discussed about entrepreneurship and its history in India, its meaning, its relation with education and how entrepreneurship education is essential and activities through which it can be imparted to the commerce students of school. The secret of the success is mostly dependent on entrepreneurial skills and attitude of the person concerned. Achievement to this effort will certainly be able to convert the job seekers into job creators. Integration of

entrepreneurship education with the ongoing commerce curriculum is therefore felt as the need of the hour.

Rehman and Yasir (2012), has explained the evolution of entrepreneurship education in India and discusses the importance and role of entrepreneurship in Indian economy. It further talk over the challenges with regard to the role of educational programs and the delivery systems for distributing these entrepreneurship education programs. They tries to explain the role of research organisations in shaping and nurturing the future entrepreneurs in India. They also discusses whether the current curriculum taught in research and development meets the requirements of growing entrepreneurs.

Amisha Shah (2014), has quoted that our younger generation must utilize their time, energies, skills and knowledge to be a chief on their own independent enterprises, which can provide employment to many in need. By observing the level of adaption, applicability, requirements and urge of students, various 'Udyog' activities can be designed, adopted and built-in in the formal education. Through her experience, she focused the outcomes and to explain the possibilities of cheering the youth towards sustainable entrepreneurship, which can be proved as a real step near the viable rural expansion of India.

Rajiv Joshi (2014), has endeavours to identify and classify challenges, issues, themes and different models of entrepreneurship education. Further, it revolves around, current practices of entrepreneurship education and ways to address challenges and issues of entrepreneurship education. In its essence, entrepreneurship education is complex due to multi-disciplinary approach; challenges of curriculum design and delivery; and issues and challenges of pedagogical tools. With this, Indian academia offering entrepreneurship education programmes, current challenges and opportunities have be examined.

IMPORTANCE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION

The Indian culture has broken in people to look down upon failure. Entrepreneurship is often about failing and learning from those failures and starting all over again. People need to start accepting failures and allow second chances. Most originators of failed start-ups feel that, lack of guidance and mentorship is a major reason for their failure. An important factor lies behind failures and less growth of some organisations is the lack of quality adviser, especially in terms of industrial knowledge and support (*Paramasivan, 2016*). The subject of awareness should be more evaluated on the environmental issues with their clients.

INDIA'S POSITION ON EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

INDICATORS	RANK (OUT OF 189)
Protecting Minority Investors	7
Getting Credit	36
Registering Property	121
Trading Across Borders	126
Getting Electricity & Resolving Insolvency	137
Overall Ease of Doing Business	142
Paying Taxes	156
Starting a Business	158
Dealing with Construction Permits	184

Source: World Bank (2015)

Education is an essential factor in defining the entrepreneurial positioning in individuals. Education may be in the aspect of formal or informal. The informal form of learning stresses the modulation of initial role models and strengthening patterns on the achievement and conservation of entrepreneurial performance. Role models could be parents or peer groups that provide socialization training in entrepreneurship. Formal education is also positively correlated with entrepreneurship (Panigrahi, 2015). It has also been reported that entrepreneurs of healthy units, on an average, had a higher level of education compared to those who own sick units. Entrepreneurship education needs to gain firm ground to change the face of the economy. It is only under such a scenario that we would witness a longer queue of job providers than job seekers.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES IN INDIA

India has been encouraging entrepreneurship development through the Five-Year Plan since independence. A number of institutional mechanisms have been set up in the past to encourage entrepreneurship among the people. The Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), through the network of Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs) has been a pioneer in conducting Entrepreneurship Development Programmes for various sectoral groups. National Institutions such as the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII), Ahmedabad; National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), New Delhi; and the National Institute of Small Industry Extension and Training (NISIET), Hyderabad are engaged in entrepreneurial activities since their inception. In addition, state level institutions such as the Centres for Entrepreneurship Development (CED) and Institutes of Entrepreneurship Development (IED) look after the entrepreneurial efforts in the States. The District Industries Centres (DICs) set up at the district levels are also engaged in entrepreneurial activities.

As result of the multifaceted activities spreading around the country, awareness among S&T persons to take to entrepreneurship as a career has been created. The academics and researchers have started taking a keen interest in such socially and economically relevant roles and have engaged themselves in several ventures. More than 100 organizations, most of which are academic institutions and voluntary agencies, were drafted to the task of entrepreneurship development and employment generation.

TECHNOPRENEURIAL EDUCATION

The education system in India is still struggling to attain a self-accomplishment. Our education system having many streams like matriculation, cbse, angloindian etc., but the traditional education system is destroying the mental ability of our students till now. While a great number of universities and colleges today offering entrepreneurship courses. In that, so many having incubation centres and many more student clubs encouraging start-ups as an entrepreneurship, a common complaint is that research at universities is often not applicable or accessible to start-ups or the start-up ecosystem. Technical and vocational training institutes and courses are not currently geared towards a start-up economy. The private sector notes that the current training offers generally out dated and out of touch with the needs of start-ups as well as modern industry.

7 RESEARCH PARKS		IIT Gandhinagar
IIT Hyderabad	IISC Bangalore	IIT Kharagpur
IIT Delhi	IIT Kanpur	IIT Guwahati

Source: Start-Up India: Action plan

Likewise, school education in India today does not promote skills and trainings for start-up. The entrepreneurship based economies given the importance on rote learning and unfashionable programme of study that does not prepare the students with skills for a modern knowledge economy. An outcome of the lack of adequate and appropriate skills is that entrepreneur discover it's difficult to access the perfect kind of employees. The private sector spends considerable effort to retain their valuable employees, something that can be very costly in terms of time and money for new firms. The 2014 Global Innovation Index rates India at the bottom of the BRICS countries and notes that the biggest issue facing the country is fully on its education system (NitiAayog, 2015).

13 START-UP CENTRES			RGIIM Shillong
NIT Goa	NIT Patna	NIT Silchar	VNIT Nagpur
NIT Delhi	NIT Agartala	NIT Arunachal Pradesh	MNIT Allahabad
IIT Bhubaneswar	IITDM Jabalpur	IITDM Kancheepuram	ABVIITM Gwalior

Source: Start-Up India: Action plan

Industry associations, formal and informal networks & events such as business plan competitions have attempted across India and often provide an entry route for start-ups to the ecosystem. Networks such as TiE and Start-up Weekend now have local associations operating across the country. These associations are creating platforms for local start-ups to meet, share experience and connect to the support ecosystem. These networks and platforms are able to be seen especially in the emerging cities, where frequent learning and supported training can be easily accessible from local set of connections (Sonne and Jamal, 2014).

TECHNOLOGY BUSINESS INCUBATORS		NIT Calicut	MNITJaipur
IIT Patna	IIM Raipur	NIT Rourkela	MANIT Bhopal
IIT Ropar	IIM Rohtak	NIT Jalandhar	IISER Bhopal
IIT Mandi	IIM Udaipur	NIT Warangal	IISER Mohali
IIT Roorkee	IIM Kozhikode	NIT Tiruchirappalli	IISER Thiruvananthapuram

Source: Start-Up India: Action plan

TECHNOLOGY INCUBATION SYSTEM

Our government, industry and educational institutions have been practicing various techniques to construct a natural environment for interchange of knowledge and in that way increasing productivity and economic growth. Education and examination must be geared to significance, competency, excellence, leadership, entrepreneurship, technopreneurship and expansion. Educational institutions must accept extension activities and public services as a third element, in

addition to research and training (*Agarwal, 2000*). It is increasingly being advocated that higher educational associations and research foundations should be involved not only in producing and also in transforming the knowledge to the business and to the society in large.

The growth of scientific and technological culture in India has played an important role in attracting world attention to indigenous abilities. At present, India holding a huge science and technology infrastructure with more than 400 national laboratories, over 200 universities including institutes of technology and about 1300 internal research and development units in the industrial sector. Original efforts have empowered the country to make considerable progress not only in developing the local competencies and also in adopting the unusual technologies. Six science departments have been set up under the Government of India to focus developments in the respective areas (*Menon, 2002*). The most radical form of innovation, the creation of new products using new technologies, often requires new organisational structure, innovative financing support systems and encouraging policies of the government.

Generally, the role of science and technology institutions including parks and technology growth centres is being part of innovation foundations to achieve functions and activities such as transfer and publication of technology, entrepreneurship, using research findings for businesses via offering consultation services and reducing risks of new non-governmental institutions, etc. Considering new opportunities provided in recent years to use advanced technologies with traditional procedures in fields such as agriculture, fabrications, energy and environment and stronger connections with technology resources and users, universities, companies and governmental researches will require centres next to technology parks and industrial regions (*Mahdi Moudi, 2011*). A new business centre such as an ideas laboratory inside a technology centre and science park can be beneficial.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ENTREPRENEURS PARK (STEP)

Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Park (STEP) programme was formerly initiated by National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) in the year 1984 holding major objectives such as, to forge a close linkage between Universities/ academic institutions on the one hand and industry on the other, to promote entrepreneurship among science and technical persons and to provide research support and organizational facilities to small-scale industries.

STEP provides a re-orientation in approach to innovation and entrepreneurship involving education, training, research, finance, management and government. It creates the necessary climate for innovation; for sharing of ideas, experience and facilities and opens up avenues for students, teachers, researchers and industrial managers to grow in a common trans-disciplinary culture, each understanding and depending on others' inputs for starting a successful economic venture.

This leads to create a "Business Trend" where increasingly science and technical people will seek to create their own employment and provide job opportunities to others also. It involves changing the existing approach of looking for wage employment and look for a career in small business. To create an impact on this situation requires changes in the educational curriculum, in the way in which occupational choice is developed, in the way in which career advice is given and ultimately the role of small scale sector in wealth generation. The programme was initiated to promote entrepreneurship among the technological peoples. So that, a new kind of technology

concerned with quality conscious entrepreneurs could be established. Therefore, it is predictable that a large count of entrepreneurs come from the science and technical background.

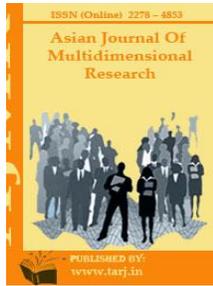
CONCLUSION

This study exposed the importance and need of technopreneurial education that leads the nation towards universal competence. By creating these kind of operations, the entrepreneurial feelings among the younger generations may be seeded and clues to wipe the joblessness completely. Our government investing high capital through the research and development organisations and providing proper training to the entrepreneurs. Technical institutions and the academicians should contribute the most and play the vital role to inspire and encourage all those who are connected with the technopreneurship society. The past scenario shows that, our nation has achieved stunning success in producing the greatest and largest amount of technical manpower in the universe. We should feel proud on producing world class entrepreneurs through the technopreneurial process and our government would make it possible all over the nation.

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LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION: ENGLISH IN GLOBAL COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

Language and communication play a vital role in 21st century in unifying the world's culture and economy with the use of information technology and media. They are also important to other factors that contribute to globalization. English, as a global language, is very important today and it should not be taken for granted. Currently, English is the language of international communication. Now English dominates other languages today and the ability to communicate in English is a necessity. English is not only a global language but also a neutral language for people who come from different linguistic backgrounds. Indeed, English serves as a common medium for international and intercultural communication in a global society. Moreover, English minimizes cultural diversity today and expands cultural convergence. The development of information technology and media make the world a small place to live in. The emergence of these technologies expects everyone to be competent in English. English bridges cultural and linguistic gaps in globalization scenario. This paper focuses on global communication and the role played by English in Global communication also.

KEYWORDS: *Communication, English, Global Communication, Globalization, Internet, Language, Technology.*

INTRODUCTION

Today we live in an interconnected world. A plethora of communications surrounds our everyday lives since new media and technologies have brought forth possibilities for communicating across space and time. The accelerated flow of information, ideas, images and sounds across national and other frontiers, the live broadcasting, the expansion of global advertising, commercialisation of major events and crises and the advent of internet have modified the reality of national, international and transnational relationships. In short, communication can be related to globalization in two ways: first, the stunning developments in

digital and satellite communication technologies and second, the commercial media, advertising and the rapid growth of telecommunication markets.

International communication refers to the cultural, economic, political, social and technical analysis of communication patterns and effects across and between nation states. It focuses more on global aspects of media, communication systems and technologies. Global communication highlights an international or global approach to the broad range of components that collectively make up the discipline of international communication because we live in an era of new cultural conditions that is characterised by faster adoption and assimilation of foreign cultural products than ever before. Global communication outlines the major institutions, individuals, corporations, technologies and issues that are changing the international information, telecommunication and broadcasting order.

World-system theory, proposed and developed by Immanuel Wallerstein, provides the concepts, ideas and language for structuring international communication. This theory states that the global economic expansion takes place from a small group of core nations to two other zones of nation-states called semi peripheral and peripheral zones. These three groups have varying degrees of interaction on economic, political, cultural, media, technical, labour, capital and social levels. Core nations exert control and define the nature and extent of interactions with the other two zones. They provide technology, software, capital, knowledge, goods and services to the other zones, which function as consumers and markets. The semi peripheral and peripheral zones engage in the relationship with core nations primarily through providing low-cost labour, raw materials, mass markets or low-cost venues for feature films. World-system theory is useful in examining cultural industries, mass-media systems, audio visual industries, technology transfer, knowledge and activities of the biggest global stakeholders which pursue interrelated strategies to maximize corporate growth, market share, revenues and profits. The core nations are the US, the European Union (EU) (without the recent ten entrants which are still considered to be semi peripheral nations), Japan, Canada, Norway, Israel, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, Switzerland and South Africa. The semi peripheral nations are China, India, Brazil, Chile, Turkey, Mexico, Venezuela, Russia, Argentina, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Oman, Pakistan, Croatia, Ireland, Philippines and the 10 new members of the EU. They are: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia. This new group is on the fast track to join Core group since the EU provides the necessary leadership and access to capital and consumer markets to improve their economies. China, Brazil and India are likely to become core nations and rival both the United States and the European Union as world powers. The peripheral nations are the least developed nations: most of the Africa, Latin America, large parts of Asia and the least-developed member-states of the former Soviet Union. This zone has the least trade, weakest economies, little coverage of news, plus the worst internet connectivity on the planet. They have to depend upon core nations and semi peripheral nations for aid and technology.

The current international communication landscape is in a state of flux. The vacuum created by the fall of the Soviet Union has been filled by an atmosphere of economic determinism influenced by the reality of the increasing global economy. The domination of America in global economy is unquestionable though there are issues like global terrorism, Latin America media and the growing economy of China. The advent of global media, global news agencies, global advertising, global technologies and organizations, the internet and the changes in education, research and communications changed the face of the world particularly in 20th century. When it

comes to language which is used widely in global communication, English is the only language which plays a vital role because English has become a global language with its unimaginable spread to every nook and corner of the world. It is because of the colonialism of Britain in past and the hegemony or imperialism of America today.

The role of English in global communication is discussed in several contexts. Ferguson says, “The spread of English is as significant in its way as is the modern use of computers. When the amount of information needing to be processed came to exceed human capabilities, the computer appeared on the scene, transforming the processes of planning and calculation. When the need for global communication came to exceed the limits set by language barriers, the spread of English accelerated, transforming existing patterns of international communication”.

The economic, political, intellectual and social forces have propelled English forward. English has been successfully promoted and eagerly adopted in the global marketplace. In earlier historical periods, other languages have spread over large areas for certain purposes (often commercial or religious). The spread of English is unique both in terms of its geographical reach and the depth of its penetration. The novelty and distinctiveness of the increasing spread of English in recent decades is unimaginable. English has become the global language *par excellence* in 21st century. Currently, English is found at the leading edge of economic modernization and industrial development. Economic modernization involves technology and skills transfer from the Big Three regions (North America, Europe and Japan): a process associated closely with English. In this chapter, the focus is on the dominant role of English in global communication.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

After 1920, The League of Nations gave a special place to English in its proceedings besides French. In 1945, The League of Nations was replaced by the United Nations due to several reasons. The UN consists of over fifty distinct organs, specialized agencies, programmes as well as many standing committees, expert bodies and other organizations. English is one of the official languages in their activities. Indeed, the specialized agency of the UN called UNESCO conducted crucial international conferences in English that focused on the communication debate and also research programmes toward promoting new initiatives such as the New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO).

Most of the industrialized nations established the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1947 to establish international rules for promoting free trade by reducing tariffs and government grants or subsidies. The World Trade Organization (WTO) succeeded GATT in 1995. It has 148 member nations. Since then WTO has been negotiating among member nations for free trade at international level. As global trade increases, including a substantial number of mergers and acquisitions internationally in the communications sector, the roles and influence of WTO have taken on additional importance. With the expansion of international commerce, the WTO's role in establishing ground rules for all trade is receiving much greater attention. This organization carries out all activities mostly in English. Another organization called OECD (The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) was established after the Second World War with 20 nations and 10 more nations entered later. The organization works for the economic development of the nations. OECD members support research to develop international economic and social policy research. Currently, much of their work focuses on the impact of global trade, including everything from video to the internet. Two other sectors within their

research divisions that impact global communication are information and communication technologies, and digital economy and the information society. English is widely used in the meetings and activities of OECD. English is the language of other international organizations such as World Bank, IMF, World Health Organization and Red Cross.

In a series of non-aligned conferences held in India, Sri Lanka, Mexico, Tunisia, Peru etc. English was used in their meetings. BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), a new group, met at different places to discuss various issues and again importantly the language was English.

English plays an official or working role in most of the international political gatherings across the world such as the Association of South East Asian Nations, the Commonwealth, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the European Union etc. English is the only official language of the organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Even Arabic countries are following English in OPEC meetings now. In Asia and Pacific, about 90 per cent of international bodies carry on their proceedings entirely in English. Many scientific organizations carry their activities in English only except a few organizations.

Several international sporting organizations work only in English such as the African Hockey Federation, the Asian Amateur Athletic Association and the Association of Oceania National Olympic Committees etc. When they hold international competitions, they use English as their official language. In Europe also, English is used widely though French and Germanic are dominant languages. In Europe, especially in science, English is used in The European Academy of Anaesthesiology and The European Academy of Facial Surgery, The European Association of Cancer Research and The European Association of Fish Pathology etc.

A different role for English is seen clearly at meetings where a large number of nations participate using their own languages. The European Union is a notable example here. In 1995, eleven member states were presenting a report on a particular situation in their own languages. But it was difficult for others to understand as there was no proper translation. The only solution is the use of a relay system. In this system, if there is no translator available for any language, English can be used as intermediary language or Interlingua. They followed this system in 1995. According to the European Bureau of Lesser Used Languages (1995), 42 per cent of European Union citizens claimed that they could converse in English, 31 per cent in German and 29 per cent in French. After twenty years, the situation is different now. The speakers of English are more now in Europe and the dominance of English is clearly seen in Europe. International politics operates at several levels but the presence of English is everywhere. Even protesters across the world hold banners or placards in English because they know that their cause will gain maximum impact if it is expressed through the medium of English. It can be seen on television and internet.

MEDIA AND MUSIC

Undoubtedly, both print media and electronic media influenced this world in the last four centuries. Today, the media are at the centre of everyone's life- the press, radio, television etc. The media are playing a vital role in international relations, politics, economy, trade etc. Through media, the news can be spread to every nook and corner within no time. The impact of media on this modern world is unimaginable today. English plays a vital role in both print media as well as electronic media.

News crosses domestic and international boundaries. International communication and new technologies have had a profound effect on news institutions, news sources, news gathering techniques and audiences almost everywhere. Major American, European and Asian television broadcasters have been covering international events since 1950 such as BBC etc. Cable News Network (CNN) has changed the global media format in a dramatic way. CNN has introduced a 24-hour format in telecasting news in English. On June 1, 1980, Turner introduced the Cable News Network and later he launched CNN Headline News, Cable News Network International (CNNI) to expand news network. Without a doubt, CNN is the godfather of global television news reporting to audiences around the world. Millions in over 200 nations watch news and CNN has developed the niche television news market - a global phenomenon. CNN's success forced other nations, particularly within the European Union, to consider competing services. Satellites were the major force for the success of CNN in global media. Now CNN is facing competition from the BBC and BSkyB of Rupert Murdoch. They are also broadcasting news in English. Euro News is a major news network in Europe. Euro News broadcasts hours a day in the languages such as English, French, Spanish, German, Russian and Italian. Euro News English has become more popular. The BBC got a major international boost during the Second World War. There was no competition for the BBC before 1950. The BBC is telecasting news in English worldwide and it has got third place after CNN and Euro News in terms of the number of viewers. Even Arab channels such as Al-Jazeera and Al-Arabia broadcast news in English. A final point is that the major news networks are based in core nations – CNN in the US, the BBC in the UK, and Euro News in Europe. They broadcast news and other programmes in English to attract global audience.

When it comes to music, there is a tremendous development in 20th century. All the major recording companies in popular music had English language origins. The popular company HMW of Britain was merged with Columbia in 1931 and formed as EMI. Radio sets around the world show the dominance of English in the popular music scene today. The dominance of English is a twentieth century phenomenon but the role of English in this genre starts much earlier. When modern popular music arrived, it was almost an English scene. Popular music in English has had a profound impact on the nature of modern popular culture in general. The social, political and spiritual messages resounded in many countries particularly in English language. In this way, English for the younger generations in many countries has become a symbol of freedom, rebellion and modernism. English has continued to play the same role in music even in the 21st century. In the early 2000s, global music sales were over \$ 40 billion. The three leading regions are the US, Europe and Japan in terms of sales. English is by far the dominant language for artists. Historically, English has been tied first to British cultural forms and later to the expanded circle of English speaking countries. The dominance of English is clearly visible in the domain of popular culture. For example, America introduced this culture in France with the help of English and expanded it to other countries. English is closely connected to the global spread of popular culture through music and films.

CINEMA

The new technologies have changed the nature of home and public entertainment and paved the way for the development of English language. Cinema is one of the entertainment technologies which emerged at the end of 19th century. Though there was growth in the film industry in other countries in later decades, English language still dominated the medium. Hollywood movies such as Jurassic Park, Aladdin, Harry Potter, Titanic etc attracted huge audiences across the world.

Not only Oscar film festival, other film festivals had strong English language presence. Such is the power of English movies.

GLOBAL ADVERTISING

Market driven economies require advertising in order to succeed in selling goods and services both domestically and globally. Today, cultural industries seek marketing and advertising campaigns to create consumer awareness and increase sales. Marketing and advertising has cost and brand image advantages globally. British Airways, Coca-Cola, Ford, GM, BP, GE, Microsoft, Disney, Mc Donald's and Procter & Gamble have created persuasive global strategies involving a global corporate vision with a single voice or theme. Many multinational companies seek out a single ad agency to provide a broad range of advertising related services globally. Predominantly, it is done in English only.

COMMUNICATIONS

English is apparent in the services which deal directly with the task of communication – the postal and telephone systems and even electronic networks. A widely quoted statistic is that three-quarters of the world's mail is in English. It is calculated according to the number of people in different countries use English as an official language or they rely on English for correspondence. When international associations and scientists write to each other, they use English mostly. In foreign affairs, countries use English for the official correspondence. There is no precise calculation about the use of English but it is used widely. English is used in telegrams, fax etc.

The global telecommunication system is the central nervous system of the global economy. International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is a specialized United Nations agency. Core nations have dominated ITU but new semi peripheral and peripheral nations are calling for major structural changes to reflect their needs and concerns. Global conferences are convened and organized by ITU. During the years between ITU conferences, technological innovations such as satellite communications or cellular phones and methods for using more and more high ranges of the spectrum, particularly microwave frequencies, have revolutionized telecommunications. Major ITU conferences have been held in America. English has played a significant role in these conferences. Later, new developments in communication have had a profound influence on social, cultural, economic and political organizations and have so radically transformed the way most people live and interact with each other and their environment in the present era is known as "Information Age". Intelsat was formed in 1965 to provide international satellite communication services. America was the major participant in Intelsat. Intelsat global satellite systems bring video, audio, voice, data and internet services to users in 200 nations around the globe. In addition, Intelsat provides satellite communication services to major broadcasters, airlines, banks, multinational corporations and international newspaper distributors as well as disaster relief, healthcare and telemedicine organizations around the globe. English plays a major role in Intelsat services.

About 80 per cent of the world's electronically stored information is currently in English. Two kinds of data are available now: information stored privately by individual firms and organizations; information made available through internet. In April 1996, The New York Times carried an article by Michael Specter says, "*World, Wide, Web: 3 English words*" in which the role of English was highlighted. A Polish commentator, Paul Radkovsky says, "English, the lingua franca of the internet." The reason is that English is used for information, messages, mails

etc on the internet. The technical reason is that the first protocols devised to carry data on the Net were developed for the English alphabet. Most internet hosts - 64 per cent- are to be found in America and 12.7 from other English speaking countries, according to the survey of Business Week in 1996.

EDUCATION

English is the medium of a great deal of the world's knowledge especially in science and technology. In the recent years, English has been chosen as a second language or a chief foreign language in schools and colleges worldwide.

The English language teaching (ELT) has become a business in educational institutes, training institutes, industries etc. The British Council had its offices and training centres in 109 countries by 1998 (now it is more) promoting cultural, educational and technical co-operation. It is no exaggeration that more than 1 million students learning English and other skills through the medium of English in Council teaching centres. Both Britain and America conduct English tests such as TOEFL, IELTS to attract foreign students to their universities. Even for teachers, they conduct training in English across the world to improve their teaching skills, for example the courses - TESOL, TEFL, CELTA etc. Thousands of schools, colleges and centres worldwide devoted to English language teaching. European countries, Russia, China, Japan, Germany and other non-English speaking countries are focusing on English keeping in view the global competition. Even in Arabic countries where Arabic is their mother tongue, English is taught as a second language at school level and English is taught in colleges and universities also. In global education summits and conferences also, English is the only language in which speakers and participants can share their ideas. The common perception is that a person who does not learn English is treated as an inferior person in international market. English proficiency decides the fate of a person today.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

In the beginning of 20th century, the world language of science was German. As the century progressed, English began to play a greater role in scientific development, technical innovation and scientific information. The United States was the only major industrial power to emerge from the war with its scientific and educational infrastructure. This is the main reason for the popularity of English. 80 to 85 per cent of all the scientific and technical information is available in English today. Indeed, the extensive use of English in these domains continues to expand.

The hegemony of English is an important issue in the contemporary world. Mostly, world's information is in English. One has to understand English in order to read the scientific information. The English speaking nations control science and technology, information technology and communications. Even in engineering, English is used extensively. Though there is a heated discussion on the dominance of English in modern world, people feel that English is necessary for global communication and it will not replace their native languages. This realization has come naturally.

People, who are working in various fields of medicine, are well educated. Learning a global language is essential for them in the field of medicine. Practically, medical discoveries and developments took place all over the world in 20th century. Since then, English has been the principal language of medicine. Conferences are held and research findings are published in English only. English is vital for people in medical field to read journals and participate in

conferences or seminars in order to update their knowledge. Even Chinese, Russian and Japanese universities actively participate in global conferences on medicine where English is extensively used. According to Maclean and Maher (The Encyclopaedia of Language and Linguistics, 1994), English emerged as the predominant lingua franca in medicine in the second half of the twentieth century. The 21st century is considered the era of medical English.

INTERNET

The internet is to the information age what the automobile was to the industrial age. The internet has created a new dimension for global communication as a mass medium. In fact, it had its origins in 1950s in America. It is one of the major innovations of modern world. Before the modern day internet, a few major innovations have affected international communications. The inventions started slowly: the printing press, the telegraph and telephone in 19th century. After the invention of printing press, there were news papers and postal services. Electronic messages were sent by using telegraph. Following telegraph, the invention of telephone, a rapid expansion was seen along with a telecommunications infrastructure during the twentieth century. Radio broadcasting and the creation of networks emerged in the early 20th century. Later, the introduction of digital technologies and the internet represent the next new wave of global mass communication. The internet relies extensively on the interconnection of widely dispersed, global and interconnected personal computer systems.

The internet has had a major impact on many areas of life, from e-commerce to distance education. Mostly, it is done in English. The internet has become a 24 hour system, a mass medium in effect, ranging from full service web information to portals and to news websites such as MSNBC or CNN, in addition to services aimed at the more limited hi-tech users. Many utilise the internet's search engine feature. As a result of the internet, the global public is better informed. They can act as a more informed public jury concerning major political events such as the invasion of Iraq and the interference of NATO in Afghanistan and Libya. The internet alters, affects and influences people in psychological ways yet to be foretold or completely understood.

The expansion of the internet strengthens the leading status of English. Whatever information we want, we can get it in English today. Such is the power of internet. If people want to understand what appears on the computer screens, they have to learn or improve their English. Today there are many languages in which we can get news, history and other information but English is attached to these languages as an auxiliary language. All languages are as equal as their users wish to make them and English emerges as an alternative rather than a threat. The internet economy is growing at a much faster pace than the Industrial Revolution that began in the 18th century. The key characteristics that distinguish the new economy are information, knowledge and speed. Due to the dominance of English and America, the internet has become a leading purveyor of electronic colonialism around the globe. Another example of the internet as an English purveyor is the US based search engine Google's initiative to digitalize knowledge from five of the world's greatest English language libraries. They are Harvard, Stanford, Michigan, Oxford and the enormous New York Public Library. Google's multi-million dollar project of making 4.5 billion pages of English text available around the world will have profound implications on information age.

The internet epitomizes the information society, allowing the transfer of services and intellectual capital across the world cheaply, rapidly and apparently without pollution and environmental damage. At present 90 per cent of internet hosts are based in English-speaking countries. The

majority of traffic and websites are based in English and that those users based in other countries and who normally work in other languages find that they have to communicate with others in the cyberspace community through the medium of English. The internet is a major player in the evolving “Empire of the Mind” phenomena. It is also primarily in English and has a US - centric bias. These two realities have clear cultural consequences for internet users around the globe. The internet’s global and instantaneous communication ability, for good or ill, has changed public life forever. It clearly indicates that the dominance of English continues on the internet as long as it is controlled by America. No doubt, English continues to be the chief lingua franca of the internet and the internet is one of the miraculous developments of the modern world.

Language plays a key role in international transport operations especially on water and in the air. English is the language of sea and air. Radio and satellite systems are extensively used in shipping routes. Mariners use English in sending and receiving messages in order to avoid unclear and ambiguous speech. In international aircraft also, English is used as an official language. In tourism also, English plays an important role. Sign boards, names etc are written in English all over the world so that tourists can understand easily. Information about hotels and directions to major locations are now increasingly in English besides local languages. English has its profound impact on international capitalism also.

The dominance of English in international or global communication is not only reflected in the population using English but also in the application range of English. After the Cold war, with the arrival of globalization, English is widely used in fields such as politics, economy, trade, culture, diplomacy, tourism, communication, research, science and technology and information technology. According to the statistics, there are more than 60 countries using English as their official language. Though Chinese is spoken and used by 1.3 billion people (including overseas Chinese) but it cannot be compared with English boom still. Even China has opened schools and colleges to promote English medium education. There are more than 30 million people, in China, learning English and the number is still growing. It is amazing that English words appear so naturally in Chinese. The entry into WTO and the successful hosting of Olympic Games promoted China at international level. It was possible with English only. Even non-English speaking countries are also focusing on English with the fear that they will be kept far away from the development. For example, France spends millions of dollars to promote French culture. But French scientists are aware that they cannot do anything with French at international level. They believe that either they publish their articles in English or die with French quietly. It is evident that no country achieves progress without English.

CONCLUSION

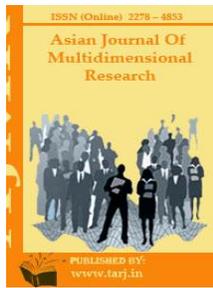
The influence of global communication on cultural life is also visible. The pop culture, cinema and music have influenced globally. In future, we shall witness new trends in technology and the growing importance of English language. More than 2 billion people are using English now. By 2050, more than half of the world’s population will use English. Hindmarsh’s (1978) optimism is that “the world has opted for English, and the world knows what it wants, what will satisfy its needs” (p.42). Globalization and IT revolution have brought technical communication to the forefront of academia and industry. In the global market, success depends not only on knowledge and hard skills but also on effective technical communication skills. Communication in English is attractive and charismatic today. A systematic understanding of scientific and technical subjects is required today. There are three requirements of effective technical communication:

subject competence, linguistic competence and organizational competence. In these three domains, English plays a crucial role. In order to survive in private or corporate organizations, one must acquire communication skills particularly in English and he may be a graduate in engineering, medicine, commerce, management etc because communication is essential for organizations. Thus, every graduate has to acquire communication skills and present them efficiently at appropriate time in order to grab the opportunities.

It is difficult to predict the future of English because millions of people are learning English now and English is spread by America and Britain globally. According to David Crystal, "English language has already grown to be independent of any form of social control. There may be a critical number or critical distribution of speakers beyond which it proves impossible for any single group or alliance to stop its growth or even influence its future. English, in some shape or form, will find itself in the service of the world community forever".

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PHENOMENON OF FEMALE CRIMINALITY IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

There is hardly any society which is not beset with the problem of crime. It is a grave social problem faced by every society. It is an unpalatable truth that crime is not only a fact of life but a way of life as well. Crime is the major phenomenon of modern civilized and advanced society. Female criminality is not purely a legal problem but also a socio-legal problem which deserves to be tackled delicately. Female criminality is indeed a serious social problem; it may be considered a crucial problem because of its impact on family, upbringing of children and the overall fabric of society. The concepts of working women and single mother have come to stay in the society. Similarly the impact of satellite culture has telling effect on the Indian society. The increasing economic emancipation of women has brought about radical changes in the position of women.

KEYWORDS: *Female Criminality, Molestation, Burglary, Cognizable, Trafficking*

INTRODUCTION

PHENOMENON OF FEMALE CRIMINALITY

Female criminality is indeed a serious socio-legal problem. It has become a serious concern for the modern society. It is true that women in the past were less likely to indulge in criminality as compared to the present time and criminality was characterized as predominantly a male activity. Even the crimes which are traditionally attributed to women either remained undetected or if detected were leniently dealt with. With the rise of social status of women, and upheaval of equality, crimes seem also to increase and follow numerous variations on the pattern of public roles and devices adopted by women. Today, women like men suffer from jealousy, enmity and hatred which motivate them for criminality. They indulge in all sorts of crimes. The changing social norms and values and the cultured patterns in the complexity of life are largely responsible for this change. There is no denial of the fact that there are certain hard-core female criminals in the society. Women are engaged in wide variety of crimes like murder, theft, adultery, kidnapping, blackmailing, smuggling, illicit distillation and prostitution, larceny, shoplifting, drug trafficking, bootlegging, drug addiction, cabaret dancing, rape by women, pick-pocketing

etc. Many women capitalize on their charm and femininity and even try to blackmail men. However, it is often difficult to detect them because their behavior is always masked behind the roles that they enact in the society.

There are various reasons found to be responsible for women criminality such as Social, Economical, Physical, Psychological, Biological and Environmental causes. Besides family and domestic quarrels and destitution may also affect the criminality of women. In many cases women criminals play a passive role in the commission of offence and leave it to her male companion to bear the punishment. Many married women due to their over expenditure and self-indulgence induce their husbands to resort to dishonest means to keep them supplied of money. Societal attitude is generally liberal towards women. Reporting of crime would be low if acquaintance is low or slight harm is caused. In sexual offences also, women are not regarded as actual offenders. Adultery is a glaring example of it. Women cannot be punished even as abettor in India. Females are now being found not only robbing banks single handedly, but also committing assorted armed robberies, muggings, loan-shirking operations exertion, murders and a wide variety of other aggressive, violence-oriented crimes which previously involved only men and today women criminals differ from their predecessors not only in attitude and aspirations but also in basic intelligence.

STATISTICAL PERCEPTION OF FEMALE CRIMINALITY IN INDIA

The increase of female criminality is agonizing. No doubt, it is low as compared to male criminality. However, it is also a fact that as compared to past, female criminality has increased. The crimes committed by females are considered more serious when compared with the male criminality since the role played by a woman as mother, wife, caretaker and more to say a central figure in the family. The crimes by women are committed in single or in accomplishment with others. Women commit crime directly as well as indirectly with the help of male partners. Though male criminality is still far greater than female criminality, but the number of criminal offences committed by females has increased at a much higher rate than the number of crimes committed by males which could be seen through the data. The data have been collected from Crime in India, as appeared on taken from the internet site of National Crime Records Bureau.

TABLE 1: FEMALES ARRESTED UNDER INDIAN PENAL CODE CRIMES IN INDIA

Crime head	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Murder	4007	3798	4443	4197	3989
Attempt to Murder	2748	2921	3179	4105	3273
Culpable Homicide	113	196	260	186	174
Rape	749	717	766	949	1077
Kidnapping & Abduction	2031	2349	2527	2646	3022
Dacoity	289	225	250	259	191
Preparation & assembly for dacoity	141	30	19	36	18
Robbery	251	301	294	413	488
Burglary	1269	1461	1549	1245	1460
Theft	6991	6193	6806	6949	6481
Riots	17144	17188	19461	21717	20568
Criminal Breach of Trust	623	684	760	918	906
Cheating	3249	3844	4717	4926	4888

Counterfeiting	59	43	67	74	59
Arson	329	288	303	354	299
Hurt	34258	34875	36063	42405	41182
Dowry Deaths	5182	4937	4764	5031	4635
Molestation	1280	1557	1698	1896	2613
Sexual Harassment	159	206	193	178	352
Cruelty by husband and relatives	41351	41079	41298	47951	47471
Importation of girls	11	11	18	7	8
Death due to Negligence	259	327	267	351	339
Other IPC Crimes	56801	58469	63953	64785	70959
Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC	179294	181699	193555	211578	214452

Source:<http://www.ncrb.nic.in>

Table 1 shows as from year 2009 to 2013, certain crimes have seen a rapid increase. Cruelty by husband and relatives increased from 41,351 women (in number) in the year 2009 to 47,471 women in the year 2013. Kidnapping and abduction increased from 2031 women in the year 2009 to 3022 women in the year 2013. There is increasing trend of female criminality in the offences such as Hurt, Burglary, and Rioting etc. also. The offence of cheating committed by women has also been increased from 3249 in the year 2009 to 4888 in the year 2013. There is the slight increase in the offences such as sexual harassment, criminal breach of trust, death due to negligence etc. dowry deaths committed by females saw a slight dip in the year 2012 as it lowered from 5182 in the year 2009 to 4635 in the year 2013. Heinous crime like murder has seen a fluctuating trend wherein the number of murder committed by females was 4007 in the year 2009 and went up to 4443 in the year 2011 and went down to 3989 in the year 2013. Molestation is another one of the harsh crime that has increased from 1280 in the year 2009 to 2613 in the year 2013. Finally, there is increasing trend of female criminality in other Indian Penal Code crimes which increased from 56801 to 70595 in year 2009 to 2013.

TABLE 2: FEMALES ARRESTED UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS IN INDIA

Crime Head	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Arms Act	33	98	147	76	70
Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act	1264	1189	1198	1358	1624
Gambling Act	498	1027	1007	715	1025
Excise Act	7042	5534	6065	5966	7318
Prohibition Act	98651	93709	89431	88778	95475
Explosive & explosive Substances Act	23	25	23	29	34
Immoral Traffic (P) Act	4209	3434	3437	3088	2811
Indian Railways Act	3	0	0	0	2
The Foreigners Act	241	265	219	176	224
Protection of Civil Rights Act	6	3	7	4	12
Indian passport Act	313	160	253	218	328
Essential commodities Act	69	134	161	65	74
Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act	0	0	0	0	0

Antiquities & Art Treasures	2	0	2	0	1
Dowry Prohibition Act	2264	2040	2750	3400	4233
Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	0	36	80	67	124
Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	409	363	152	16	2
Copyright Act	15	27	73	63	92
Sati Prevention Act	0	0	0	0	0
SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	636	737	1011	1199	919
Forest Act	10	8	57	41	23
Other SLL Crimes	36777	40946	33808	44817	47587
Total Cognizable crimes under SLL	152465	149735	139881	150076	161978

Source: <http://www.ncrb.nic.in>

Table 2 reveals the data of females arrested under Special and Local Laws in India during the year from 2009 to 2013. It shows that 1,52,465 women were arrested under Special and Local Laws during the year 2009, it decreased to 1,49,735 women in the year 2010 and further increased to 1,61,978 women in the year 2013. The offences committed by women who are increasing under Special and Local Laws crimes belong to certain Acts such as Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, Gambling Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and other Special and Local Laws crimes. The table shows that 2264 women were arrested under Dowry Prohibition Act in the year 2009, whereas 4233 in 2013. The data shows increase of female criminality in regard to other Special and Local Laws crimes under which 36,777 women were arrested in 2009 and was increased to 47,587 in the year 2013. Table 1 and table 2 clearly shows that there is an increasing trend of female criminality in India and there is a need to focus the attention towards female criminality.

CONCLUSION

The number of women criminals is rapidly increasing in the country. In fact, in general, there is underreporting as well as unreporting of female crimes in the society. In many places women criminals play a passive role and leaves it to her male companion to bear punishment. Moreover, there is general sympathy towards women in the society. There is an increasing trend of female criminality in India. It is, therefore, necessary to focus the attention towards female criminality. They play very important role in the society and their involvement in crime will affect the upbringing of their family and the society at large. It is a crucial problem because it has impact on family, upbringing of children and overall fabric of society. When a crime is committed by a female it has its repercussions on herself, husband, children, family, relatives, neighbours and on the society at large. It is more worrying that number of female offenders is increasing day by day. All necessary steps should be taken which are essential for the upliftment of the women in the society.

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