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## Developing Communicative Competence in English in Rural Colleges

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### Introduction:-

Communication is the most significant and social activity. The basic idea behind communication is to share information. Whatever information one has, it is to be shared through various means among different persons or agencies. Shortly, we can define communication as an expression of feelings, thoughts, ideas, emotion, action, reactions, dreams, views, opinions, judgements, beliefs, values and attitudes. Communication is the desire to develop our potential to the maximum to become the best in all respect. When we are going to develop the communicative competence in English, we should not neglect the significance of English language. It is well understood, agreed and accepted each in every person in world. The English language has made the world a global village by giving it a global language for communication. Salman Rushdie the renowned Novelist says that The English language ceased to be the sole possession of the English. Some time ago and it grows from many roots. No one community can claim sole ownership over the English Language which has gone genuinely global. Its use is not restricted to one country or continent, it is used in all the five continents of the world. All the estimates and arguments show that English has become a necessary tool for mobility and social and economic success in the present day world. This is an age of specialization one should know how to communicate effectively through English and then the knowledge could bring the upliftment in his life.

Communication has become an integral part of students' life. In the degree colleges belongs with Arts, commerce and science streams technical education. It is very important for their future as per jobs, placements are concerned. They must learn this skill very effectively with the help of teachers/ atmosphere. Career success is the prime motto for them. If they develop this skill/ability to speak effectively, they can find jobs in private sectors along with Govt. jobs. So this paper is an attempt to focus sharply for developing communicative competence in English rural colleges. Taking into consideration the background of students, they are incapable to speak to write or read a single sentence properly or correctly if they can study the basic skills of language they can definitely become proficient.

- 1) **Background:-** The students which coming from rural part, they belong to poor families of farm workers labour class and households workers, they faced many hard ship of life. Automatically they are forced to contribute in their presents works. How it is expected that they will very serious and punctual in their educational aspect. Majority of the students are from Marathi medium they have vast impact of their vernacular language. When they entered in degree colleges



English becomes compulsory subject to study, such students are forced to communicate atleast in English class. They are not fully interested to learn this language near about 70 percent students towards manage this subject/ language with readymade notes from market. Teachers are not in favour to implement innovative technique or required methods. To motivate such disinterested students towards language. They are also bonded with the completion of syllabus allotted by the universities there are some few improvements/ tips to attract the students to communicate in English with basic skills etc. which enhance the communicative competence in English in rural collages.

- 2) **Listening:-** The most natural method and primal mode of learning is to listen and observe. When students are listening to some one speaking in English; be it at college, at a part or on television, give them practice to watch out for those common expressions and usages. If they are able to grasp regularly used ways of greeting and small talk, they will be able to initiate speaking more confidently start nothing simple things; if one meet someone at the party, do he always end up saying "Hi!" Nice meeting you.....or 'th! Its been such a long time.....
- 3) **Reading:-** The students should be encouraged to read the text aloud, so that students will develop reading habit, they will improve Pronunciation with the help of teachers/experts. The teacher should allow them to commite mistake and improves them. They can also develop their speech. The student should ask questions and they should be encouraged to answer it. They should be also motivated to find difficult words and teacher should be ready to give the meanings.
- 4) **Writing:-** The teacher should give the students sufficient practice in writing. The teacher should ask them to write a two or three paragraph from the text or from newspapers. After that teacher should find their mistakes correct them in commonly in the classroom. Then again he read the same content give them as assignment. And again he shored as them to write without text etc. Definitely students can improve their writing skill as compare to first attempt.
- 5) **Pronunciation:-** Pronunciation certainly is the first thing that student notice when teacher is speaking English/teaching English. In correct pronunciation could also result in miss communication language laboratory, Knowledge of phonetics is the requirement to avoid the wrong pronunciation. The model reading by teacher/experts is proved to be solution to know the proper pronunciation of general words Many Language games can be utilized and made in used which would helpful and fruitful for learners to inform new words and to learn/ communicate English very easily. The game like to note down the difficult words for collect the words which are hard to pronounce from text books/from other material, this game enhance their stock of vocabulary, correct spellings and acquire purification and they know the Pronunciation from other student or from teacher.
- 6) **Vocabulary Improvements:-** The teacher should not ask students to learn dictionary by rote the should motivate them to learn new words to across while reading or listening news channels or advertisement flex displayed on shopping malls. Teacher can take effort to look the exact meaning of the word in the dictionary, instead of adapting the route of understanding the meaning of the word from the context. So the students remember them better. The teacher should also ask the students the dictionary meaning and use this word in sentence it will



registered in their memory. Students should be as use such a difficult words in their conversations SMS in mobile and letters...

This method will definitely increase their vocabulary with improvement in their vocabulary.

- 7) **Hearing language programmes:-** Apart from reading and conversing student should be suggest to listen to programmes which have English spoken at normal speed. For example an international, national news channel is good things to listen. The other sources in this respect are to watch the interviews on internet from experts, the interviews of their favourite persons which are in English. The seminars which are conducted in English, other national programs or speeches from T.V/ channels these are also important factors to polish their language.

#### **CONCLUSION:-**

There is a general belief spread that only people educated in English medium or with educated parents can speak good English. If the students from rural schools, Marathi medium drills with the basic skills, they can easily develop their communicative competence. The teacher responsibility is not the least in regards. Teacher should implement new innovative technique with the help of audio visual aids etc. If students commit mistake in their communicative aspect teacher should focus on problem solving and instruct them to improve their communicative aspect. Our life should be constantly improving set of stepping stone goals, if the students update themselves. Then they will catch the desired goals. In all sectors, professions communication is the major key to success....

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## Social reference of Feminism

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### Introduction :

In literature not a single female writer dare to write about women frankly /openly on account of the social and ethical limitations. History proved that woman is puppet in the hands of male dominated society and literature also reflects the same fact but when they aware with social economical political rights they started to write to speak about themselves. They also wanted to occupy the independent position in society and in literature. Feminism is serious phenomenon to formulate the issues and solution to gender problems this criticism has the major object of exposing the mechanism of patriarchy, the sociocultural mind set and exploring ways to promote a mind shift. In Indian context many have study the portrayal of Draupadi in the Epic Mahabharata or Sita in Ramayana. There were also some men writers like John Stuart Mill the subjection of women 1869 and Fredrich Engels the "Origin of the family" 1884 who wrote about the problems of women's inequality in society In security of women and exploitation, mental and slavery of them by male dominated society.

### Simone de Beauvoir

Simon de behavior in the Second sex (1949) she says legislators, priests, philosophers, writers have striven to show that subordinate position of women is willed In heaven and advantageous on earth she pointed out that women are not in minority, they are not product of history like common people / downtrodden. The second sex throws light on the portrayal of women in literature particularly in the novels of D.H.Lorence as Simone de Beauvoir Phrased "woman is not born rather becomes a woman."

### Virginia Woolf

Virginia Woolf with her work "A Room Of Ones Own." (1929) she examined the problem of women she also focused a balance between a male self-realization and female self annihilation. According to her women were not imprisoned in the ideology of womanhood. In addition to that Taboo about woman, talking about their passion prevented them from telling the truth.

### Juliet Mitchell

Mitchell in this regard with "Woman's Estate linked to four essential social structures production, reproduction, sexuality and socialization. Mitchell influenced by lacanian thought, the exchange of women in marriage as a mode of relationship in primitive societies actually renders woman as objects to unite society. In Mitchell's Words womans identities are determined by their cultural utilization as exchange objects.

### Elaine Showalter

Elaine Showalter's essay feminist criticism in the Wilderness is an important critical work in feminism. she identified in it three phases in the development of women's literature viz-a feminine phase(1840-1880)feminist phase(1880-1920)and female phase (1920onwords). in this cases show alter focuses on various problems in feminist criticism can be rescued from its wilderness. The diversity and plurality in feminist criticism has been due to the feminist concers with theory, language, psychology

Rather than to literature. She regrets the want of a unified goal set for them by all feminist critics. Showalter infuses optimism and purpose in her efforts to unify feminist criticism by proposing four models of feminist criticism. She argues that the wilderness that is biological models linguistic model psychoanalytic



### Kate Millets

Kate Millets with Sexual politics", this work makes distinction between sex and gender. Sex is determine biologically where as gender is culturally and socially constructed through stereo typing and historical conditioning. Millet argues that women as much as men are responsible in perpetuating the sex role images. In short Millet analyzed and exposed the oppressive representation of sexuality found in " male fiction "

### Helen Cixous

Cixous advocate of "écriture feminine" says that except few exceptions there has not yet been any writing which inscribes femininity . The concept of "écriture feminine" certainly provides a way of talking about woman's writing which reasserts the value of feminine .

Sandra Gilbert and Susan Gubar in their book The Mad woman in the attic "This book highlighted the problems of women's as writer .As women are living in male dominated world, hence isolated position of women's, lack of female readers, hidden opposition from male readers. If we write openly the disappointment faced by the culture absence of decision power these factors are responsible for inferiorisation to women writer. With lose confidence of writing women's should not be write independently .If they write liberally, to occupy the separate existence, at least try to take serious notice to male dominated society.

### Conclusion:

When women's placed secondary position to men plainly from society that impact was spread in every sectors it means in thoughts in day to day life in language etc. Mahatma fule, Savitribai fule ,Agrakar Karve struggled for secured placed of women in all respects. i.e education socioculture image and political rights.

Many feminist split ink on issues and the solutions of women's problem but I want to summarize women should develop there emotions, social position capability with writing to display empowered position and to fight with this mild weapon with antisocial elements who become the barriers in progress of women.

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## Presentation of women characters in Kalamala Markanday's Novels

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After independence the novels of social criticism social protest formed. But it was very difficult to picture the social life of a country like India. The novelists with their observant eye and understanding heart have written a number of novels. Kamala Markandaya's *Nectar in a Sieve* reveal the intimacy with the sons of soil like other foreign novelists. Indian women novelists have also established a great tradition with the use of different techniques.

Kamala Markandaya's is one of the outstanding Indian women Novelists. In India women have shared the excited roles in the struggle for Independence. We must remember the personality like Sarojini Naidu the temper of Indian womanhood. The most powerful force in a human life is its cultural and civilization. The cultural heritage of our country lies in our literature also. Her novels are reflective of the awakened feminine sensibility in modern India as she wanted to project the image of the changing traditional society. Her novels are represented of major trend in the history of Indian English Novel. She handled many aspects like problem of human relationships in different context. She depicted many characters with minute details the Indian life and the setting of the selected region very accurately. Her women characters are more important than her men characters. Every novel shows that principal characters is trapped in a situation of struggle against the environment rather than against other characters. Markandaya's is a novelist of tragic her novel are inspired by her tragic vision. Mostly her concerns for the miserable lot of the poverty-stricken masses and their ruthless exploitation in their motherland. Her remember novels like. *Nectar in a sieve*, *Some Inner*

*fury*, *A handful of Rice*, *The Now where Man and A Pleasure city*. From her pen she displayed the position of women in the Indian Society. This paper is attempt to present women characters in Kamala Markandaya's Novles with some points of view.

The touch-shone of a novelists power is handling of female characters. *Rukmani Nectar in a sieve* deals with the life and travails of a peasant woman. She got a constant battle, faced with great adds like famine, death, infidelity and prosti- tution with poverty.

*Premala* stands for the traditional concept of the Indian women. She is married to *Kit*, the match is not apt. Cultural disparities bring them apart. It is *Premala* who tries to bridge the gap but fails.

*Mira* : In a *Silence of Desire* *Sarojini* is the protagonist of *Mira*, the narrator of *Some Inner Fury*, is an interesting character. We find the adolescent Indian girl changing into a fully mature woman, ready to meet the challenges of life. She has immense resource of courage and endurance.

In a *Silence of Desire*, *Sarojini* and *Dandekar*, the wife and the husband, clash on the grounds of faith and rational thinking. Their home is a happyone; *Dandekar* the breadearner and *Sarojini* a devoted wife who tends the children and looks after the household. She is not miffed at the control laid on her husband but takes it as the norm. It is the silence that ensures between the husband and wife their lack of com- munication. *Sarojini* is silent, fearing that she would be taken to the hospital for the growth in her womb. She secretly goes to the *Swamy*. *Dandekar* suspects her of infidelity. But when he comes to know the truth, he is shocked. He, however,



cannot relinquish her so easily: "He wanted her back.

Her heroine is village woman with a dash of culture. The dash of culture may vary from woman to woman but it is never much.

In comparison to her male counterpart, the female is more intelligent and mature. Mary Copeland is quicker to know the exigencies of life in the alien country and protects her family with military precision against inroads of alien culture.

Unlike Mira in some Inner Fury, Usha, the Dewan's daughter, knows that alliance with the English people would spell trouble. She is wiser than Rabi in many respects. Usha fits in the pattern of Rabi's life. While Nalini, Sarojini, Ira and Vatsala show the need for

nurturance Usha teaches us about universal sisterhood.

#### Conclusion :-

Markandaya advocates alare concept of love, while Rukmani battles for autonomy Nalini, Sarojini and Amma show us the need for nurturance, Usha & Vall; Kach us about universal sister hood. Definitely I can conclude that with artistic value and language she urged to display Indian-ness from women characters.

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