

Accountable Meaning In Kannada

Syriac Orthodox Church Kannada are presently used in India with Syriac. 5 million followers worldwide. The church upholds the Miaphysite doctrine in Christology and employs the Liturgy of Saint James, associated with James the Just. The church currently has around 1. Suriyani Malayalam, also known as Karshoni or Syriac Malayalam, is a dialect of Malayalam written in The Syriac Orthodox Church (Classical Syriac: ܣܘܪܝܝܐ ܡܠܝܬܐ ܟܪܫܢܝܐ, romanized: 'Idto Sūryoyto Trīṣāth Šubhō), also informally known as the Jacobite Church, is an Oriental Orthodox church that traces back to the ancient Church of Antioch. Classical Syriac is the official and liturgical language of the church 146bcadded

Vithoba is the focus of an essentially monotheistic, non-ritualistic bhakti-driven Varkari faith in Maharashtra and the Haridasa sect established in Dvaita Vedanta in Karnataka. Vithoba Temple, Pandharpur is his main temple. Vithoba legends revolve around his devotee Pundalik who is credited for bringing the deity to Pandharpur, and around Vithoba's role as a saviour to the poet-saints of the Varkari faith. The Varkari poet-saints are known for their unique genre of devotional lyric, the abhang, dedicated to Vithoba and composed in Marathi. Other devotional literature dedicated to Vithoba includes the Kannada hymns of the Haridasa and the Marathi versions of the generic aarti songs associated with rituals of offering light to the deity. The most important festivals of Vithoba are held on Shayani Ekadashi... 146bcadded

Freedom of the press in India In India, media bias or misleading information is restricted under the certain laws on grounds listed in the Article 19(2) of the constitution. The recently implemented Freedom of the press in India is legally protected as a fundamental right under Article 19(1)(a) of the constitution of India, while the sovereignty, national integrity, and moral principles are generally protected by the law of India to maintain a hybrid legal system for independent journalism. judgements, long and unjustified delays in the process, and lack of accountability or even use of existing accountability measures 146bcadded

Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike is expected to lead to better civic management, increased power and accountability, greater accessibility for citizens, resolution of logistical issues Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) pronounced ['br̩uɦet̩ benge'l̩u:ru me'hɑ:negere 'pɑ:like] was the municipal body responsible

for maintaining civic amenities and some infrastructural assets of Greater Bengaluru. From September 2025 it was replaced by five independent city corporations - Bengaluru Central City Corporation, Bengaluru North City Corporation, Bengaluru South City Corporation, Bengaluru East City Corporation and Bengaluru West City Corporation under an apex body for coordination between the new municipal bodies & other parastatal bodies/statutory authorities called the Greater Bengaluru Authority. It was the fourth largest Municipal Corporation in India and was responsible for a population of 8.4 million in an area of 712 km². The boundaries of the corporation were expanded more than 10 times since the 1950s 146bcadded

The supreme head of the Syriac Orthodox Church is the patriarch of Antioch, a bishop who, according to sacred tradition, continues the leadership passed down from Saint Peter. Since 2014, Ignatius Aphrem II has served as the Syriac Orthodox Antiochian patriarch. The Great Church of Antioch was the patriarchal seat and the headquarters of the church until c. 518, after which Severus of Antioch had to flee to Alexandria, Egypt. After the death of Severus, the patriarchal seat moved from Egypt to different monasteries like the Mor Bar Sauma Monastery; some patriarchs also set up headquarters in Antioch temporarily. Later, Mor Hananyo Monastery was declared as the patriarchal seat... 146bcadded

Abul A'la Maududi He sought to revive Islam, and to propagate what he understood to be "true Islam". He believed that Islam was essential for politics and that it was necessary to institute sharia and preserve Islamic culture similarly as to that during the reign of the Rashidun Caliphs and abandon immorality, from what he viewed as the evils of secularism, nationalism and socialism, which he understood to be the influence of Western imperialism. Described by Wilfred Cantwell Smith as "the most systematic thinker of modern Islam", his numerous works, which "covered a range of disciplines such as Qur'anic exegesis, hadith, law, philosophy, and history", were written in Urdu, but then translated into English, Arabic, Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, Burmese, Malayalam and many other languages. philosophy, and history" were written in Urdu, but then translated into English, Arabic, Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, Burmese, Malayalam and many other Abul A'la al-Maududi (Urdu: ابو الاعلیٰ المودودی, romanized: Abū al-A'lā al-Mawdūdī; (1903-09-25)25 September 1903 – (1979-09-22)22 September 1979) was an Islamic scholar and the author of Tafhīm-ul-Quran, who was active in British India and later, following the partition, in Pakistan 146bcadded

Its roles and responsibilities included zoning and building regulations, health, hygiene, licensing, trade and education, as well as quality of life issues such as public open space, water bodies, parks and greenery.

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Bommalagutta verses composed in Kannada, Telugu and Sanskrit. This inscription is of utmost importance to Kannada and Telugu languages. It is written in three languages Bommalagutta (also known as Siddhula Gutta, Bommamma Talli Gutta and Vrushabhadri Hill) is a Jain centre situated near Kurikyala village of Karimnagar district in Telangana 146bcadded

Settled life emerged on the Indian subcontinent in the western margins of the Indus River Basin 9,000 years ago, evolving gradually into the Indus Valley Civilisation of the third millennium BCE. By... 146bcadded == Etymology == 146bcadded English is used as a major medium of instruction in higher... 146bcadded Bommalagutta means "Hill of figures" in Telugu. It is named in reference to the Bommalu (figures) carved on this hillock. As per an inscription, the site was originally known as Siddhasila or Siddhula Gutta meaning "Hill of the enlightened". It was named in reference to the Siddhas carved on the hillock. 146bcadded Bhandari's writing has been extensively adapted for film and stage, including productions for Doordarshan (India's public broadcast service), the BBC, and the National School of Drama in India. Her work has been widely translated into other Indian languages from Hindi, as well as French, German and English. She received numerous awards in India for her work, including the Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan and the Vyas Samman. She was one of the most notable writers in 21st-century Hindi literature, with the Indian Express... 146bcadded == Etymology == 146bcadded The BBMP represented the third level of government (the Central Government and State Government being the first two levels). BBMP was run by a... 146bcadded

Mannu Bhandari Primarily known for her two Hindi novels, Aap Ka Bunty (Your Bunty) and Mahabhoj (Feast), Bhandari also wrote over 150 short stories, several other novels, screenplays for television and film, and adaptations for theatre. Her work tackles themes of family, relationships, gender equality, and caste discrimination in India. investigate and hold accountable the perpetrators of these crimes results in his death and the intimidation and massacre of his entire village in the novel. Taking Mannu Bhandari (3 April 1931 – 15 November 2021) was an Indian author, screenplay writer, teacher, and playwright. She was a pioneer of the Nayi Kahani movement in Hindi literature, which focused on the aspirations of the emerging Indian middle class, and her work is notable for its depiction of the inner lives of middle-class working and educated women 146bcadded

To protect the... 146bcadded

Education in India Under various articles of the Indian Constitution and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, free and compulsory education is provided as a fundamental right to children aged 6 to 14. brief issued by [Network for Social Accountability (NSA)] titled "[NSA Response to Education Sector Interventions in Union Budget: UPA Rule and the Education Education in India is primarily managed through the state-run public education system, which falls under the command of the government at three levels: central, state, and local. Educational access and quality vary significantly based on factors such as location (urban or rural), gender, caste, language, and socioeconomic status 146bcadded

Issues including grade inflation, corruption, fraudulent institutions, and poor employment prospects frequently affect students in India. Half of all graduates in India are considered unemployable. It has also been argued that this system has been associated with an emphasis on rote learning and external perspectives. 146bcadded

Names of the United States is known as ಏಕೀಕೃತ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ರಾಜ್ಯ Several names of the United States of America are in common use. " and "the U. S. A. S. " In Hindi, the U. ". S. is translated to ಏಕೀಕೃತ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ರಾಜ್ಯ (amērikā kē saṁyukta rājya). In Kannada, the U. literally "American Union. S. Alternatives to the full name include "the United States", "America", and the initialisms "the U 146bcadded

He founded the Islamist party Jamaat-e-Islami. At the time of the Indian independence movement, Maududi and the Jamaat-e-Islami... 146bcadded

Vithoba possibility—that Vitthu (Viṭhu) is a Kannada corruption of the name Vishnu adopted in Marathi. Vithoba is often depicted as a dark young boy, standing arms akimbo on a brick, sometimes accompanied by his consort Rakhumai. The suffixes -la and -ba (meaning 'father' in Marathi) were appended Vithoba (IAST: Viṭhobā), also known as Vitthala (IAST: Viṭṭhala), and Panduranga (IAST: Pāṇḍuraṅga), is a Hindu deity predominantly worshipped in the Indian states of Maharashtra and Karnataka. He is a form of the Hindu deity Vishnu in his avatar of Krishna 146bcadded

South Asia South Asia, with a population of 2. The British Indian Ocean Territory and two out of 26 atolls of the Maldives in South Asia lie entirely within the Southern Hemisphere. Topographically, it is dominated by the Indian subcontinent and is bounded by the Indian Ocean in the south, and the Himalayas, Karakoram, and Pamir Mountains in the north. In the modern era, new syncretic languages developed in the region such

as Urdu that are used South Asia is the southern sub-region of Asia that is defined in both geographical and ethnic-cultural terms. South Asia borders East Asia to the northeast, Central Asia to the northwest, West Asia to the west and Southeast Asia to the east. 04 billion, contains a quarter (25%) of the world's population. Telugu, Tamil, Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada, and Punjabi. As commonly conceptualised, the modern states of South Asia include Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, with Afghanistan also often included, which may also be classified as part of Central Asia. Southeast Asia and Maritime South Asia are the only subregions of Asia that lie partly within the Southern Hemisphere 146bcadded

It is generally accepted that the name "America" derives from the Italian explorer Amerigo Vespucci. The term dates back to 1507, when it appeared on a world map created by the German cartographer Martin Waldseemüller, in honor of Vespucci, applied to the land that is now Brazil. The full name "United States of America" was first used during the American Revolutionary War, though its precise origin is a matter of contention. The newly formed union was first known as the "United Colonies", and the earliest known usage of the modern full name dates from a January 2, 1776 letter written between two military officers. The Articles of Confederation, prepared by John Dickinson, and the Declaration of Independence, drafted by Thomas Jefferson, both contain the phrase "United States of America." The name was officially adopted by the second Continental Congress on September 9, 1776. 146bcadded Schooling is divided into four main levels: primary education, secondary education, higher education, and vocational education, and can be completed in publicly funded or private schools. The approximate ratio of the total number of public schools to private schools in India is 10:3. 146bcadded Nevertheless, freedom of the press in India is subject to certain restrictions, such as defamation law, a lack of protection for whistleblowers, barriers to information access and constraints caused by public and government hostility to journalists. The press, including print, television, radio, and internet are nominally amended to express their concerns under the selected provisions such as Article-19 (which became effective from 1950), though it states freedom of "occupation, trade or business" and "freedom of speech and expression" without naming "press" in clause "a" and "g". The article allows a journalist or media industries to cover any story and bring it to the audiences without impacting the national security of the country. 146bcadded

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