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## WOMEN'S STRUGGLE AND SELF -EXPRESSION WITHIN PATRIARCHAL SOCIETY IN BHARTI MUKHERJEE'S PLAYS

**Twinkle\*; Dr. Raja\*\***

\*PhD Scholar,  
Department of English,  
Om Sterling Global University,  
Hisar (Haryana), INDIA

\*\*Assistant Professor,  
Department of English,  
Om Sterling Global University,  
Hisar (Haryana), INDIA

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### ABSTRACT:

*Bharati Mukherjee, an acclaimed Indian-American writer, ordinarily acknowledged for her novels and short testimonies, has also delved into the world of plays, regularly exploring Bharati Mukherjee's performs often delve into topics of identification, particularly within the context of immigration, cultural adaptation, and the complexities of modern-day existence. Mukherjee's plays discover the idea of cultural hybridity, wherein characters navigate the blending of multiple cultural identities. Immigrants frequently find themselves straddling two worlds—their local subculture and the lifestyle in their followed hometown. The quest for belonging drives many of the movements and choices made by Mukherjee's characters. Mukherjee frequently explores the intersection of gender and identification in her plays, specially how gender roles and expectancies range throughout different cultural contexts. Women characters might also face precise challenges as they navigate issues of identity and assimilation, confronting conventional gender norms and patriarchal energy structures. In "The Tiger's Daughter," the protagonist, Durga, defies conventional gender roles via embracing her very own desires and objectives, in the long run declaring her autonomy in spite of the limitations imposed by using her culture and own family. Mukherjee's performs often explore how gender intersects with different factors of identification, such as race, class, and nationality. Women's struggles inside patriarchal societies are similarly complicated through these intersecting elements. Mukherjee's characters grapple not simplest with gender expectations however also with the complexities of their multiple identities. The present paper is an honest attempt to attract the attention of the readers and lovers of reading books towards the women's struggle and self-expression within patriarchal society in Bharti Mukherjee's plays.*

**KEYWORDS:** Identity, Immigration, Cultural, Adaptation, Hybridity, Navigate, Multiple, Quest, Unique, Patriarchal, Ultimately.

### INTRODUCTION:



Bharati Mukherjee becomes on the whole known as a novelist and brief tale creator, but she did delve into playwriting as properly. Mukherjee became an Indian-born American writer whose works frequently explored issues of immigration, identification, and the immigrant experience. One brilliant play by way of Bharati Mukherjee is "Jasmine: A Cinderella Tale," which she co-wrote together with her husband, Clark Blaise. The play is primarily based on Mukherjee's novel "Jasmine" and tells the story of a young Indian female who immigrates to America and undergoes diverse variations as she adapts to her new surroundings. While Mukherjee's popularity typically rests on her achievements in prose fiction, her foray into playwriting demonstrates her versatility as a writer and her dedication to exploring the complexities of the immigrant enjoy through extraordinary literary paperwork.

Bharati Mukherjee changed into a prominent and influential Indian-American author acknowledged for her insightful exploration of the immigrant revel in and identification in her works. Born on July 27, 1940, in Kolkata, India, Mukherjee immigrated to the USA in 1961 to pursue her graduate studies. She has become a naturalized American citizen in 1972. Her studies as an immigrant deeply prompted her writing, and he or she often addressed topics of cultural displacement, assimilation, and the clash of cultures in her works. Mukherjee's writing career spanned numerous many years, throughout which she produced a wealthy frame of labor, inclusive of novels, brief testimonies, essays, and even a memoir. Her writing fashion was characterized by using its bright imagery, sharp social observation, and empathetic portrayal of characters navigating the complexities of identification in an unexpectedly converting international.

One of Mukherjee's most acclaimed novels is "Jasmine" (1989), which tells the tale of a young female from rural India who immigrates to America and undergoes multiple ameliorations as she navigates her manner through one-of-a-kind identities and social landscapes. The novel explores subject matters of reinvention, cultural hybridity, and the pursuit of the American Dream. It acquired widespread reward for its lyrical prose and incisive portrayal of the immigrant revel in. Another top-notchpainting through Mukherjee is "The Middleman and Other Stories" (1988), a group of quick stories that delves into the lives of immigrants from diverse cultural backgrounds living in North America. Through a various range of characters and settings, Mukherjee offers a nuanced exploration of the challenges and opportunities confronted by using immigrants as they attempt to carve out their vicinity in a new society. In addition to her fiction, Mukherjee also wrote extensively on issues associated with immigration, multiculturalism, and the evolving nature of identification in cutting-edge society. Her essays and non-fiction writings reflect her deep engagement with those issues and her dedication to fostering cross-cultural know-how and communicate. Throughout her career, Mukherjee received several awards and honors for her contributions to literature, such as the National Book Critics Circle Award for Fiction and the National Humanities Medal. She also held teaching positions at various universities, in which she mentored aspiring writers and pupils. Bharati Mukherjee's legacy as an author lies not best within the literary excellence of her works however also in her profound insights into the human condition and her unwavering commitment to giving voice to the diverse stories of immigrants in America and past. She passed away on January 28, 2017, leaving in the back of a long-lasting legacy as one of the most critical voices in cutting-edge American literature.

Mukherjee's plays grapple with the tension among maintaining one's cultural historical past and adapting to new cultural environment. Characters need to negotiate the balance among honoring their roots and embracing exchange, a war that reflects broader debates approximately cultural

identification and authenticity. Mukherjee's characters undergo trips of self-definition and self-actualization as they navigate the complexities of identification. They must assert their autonomy and enterprise in defining who they're and what they stand for, resisting external pressures to conform to societal expectancies. In summary, subject matters of identity in Bharati Mukherjee's plays revolve around the complexities of cultural hybridity, identity disaster, assimilation and variation, the look for belonging, gender and identity, cultural protection vs. Model, and self-definition and self-actualization. Through her exploration of those themes, Mukherjee offers insights into the challenges and possibilities of navigating identification in a multicultural and interconnected international. Mukherjee's female characters navigate patriarchal structures even as looking for corporation and empowerment. They assert their identities in various ways, challenging societal norms and expectations, migration, and the studies of ladies within patriarchal societies. While Mukherjee is extra renowned for her prose fiction, her performs, inclusive of "Desirable Daughters" and "The Tiger's Daughter," additionally touch upon those topics, albeit in specific contexts.

### **Objectives of the present paper:**

The objectives present paper is an honest attempt to attract the attention of the readers and lovers of reading books towards the **women's struggle and self -expression within patriarchal society in Bharti Mukherjee's plays**. The research scholar further writes that Mukherjee offers insights into the challenges and opportunities of navigating identity in a multicultural and interconnected world. Mukherjee's female characters navigate patriarchal structures while seeking agency and empowerment.

### **Research Methodology:**

The original textbooks of the selected topic will be used for the present research paper. For the collection of **secondary sources**, a large number of related reference books, research articles, journals, newspaper articles, and online web-based sources will be used.

### **Women's struggles and search for Identity and self -expression within patriarchal society:**

Mukherjee's works often depict the conflict among traditional patriarchal values and the aspirations of contemporary ladies. In "Desirable Daughters," as an instance, the protagonist, Tara, grapples together with her Indian heritage and the expectations positioned upon her as a female, even as additionally striving for independence and self-expression in America. Agency and Empowerment.

Mukherjee's girl characters are seeking avenues for self-expression and assert their voices in patriarchal settings. Through their movements and dialogue, they project the silencing and marginalization of girls inside their communities. Whether thru acts of defiance or quieter kinds of resistance, those characters strive to carve out spaces for themselves inside oppressive systems.

Mukherjee regularly portrays the significance of woman relationships and solidarity in navigating patriarchal societies. Women support and uplift each other, supplying strength and resilience within the face of adversity. Through these connections, Mukherjee's characters discover harmony and validation for his or her struggles and aspirations.

In Mukherjee's plays, women's struggles and self-expression inside patriarchal societies are depicted as multifaceted and complicated, inspired by cultural, social, and personal elements.

Through her nuanced portrayal of woman characters, Mukherjee sheds light on the challenges and triumphs of women striving for autonomy and agency within the face of patriarchal oppression.

**Exploration of Cultural Identity:** Mukherjee's performs regularly revolve round characters who straddle a couple of cultural identities, specially inside the context of migration. These characters, especially women, face the task of reconciling conventional values with the opportunities and freedoms afforded with the aid of their adopted international locations. In "Desirable Daughters," as an instance, Tara's journey from India to America highlights her war to negotiate her Indian background along with her newfound independence and autonomy in the United States.

**Confrontation with Patriarchal Norms:** Mukherjee's girl characters confront patriarchal norms and expectations that dictate their roles inside society. Whether it's the strain to comply to traditional gender roles or the regulations located on their autonomy and mobility, these women grapple with the limitations imposed with the aid of patriarchal structures. In "The Tiger's Daughter," Durga's defiance of societal expectancies and her pursuit of her personal dreams exemplify this resistance against patriarchal norms.

**Quest for Self-Actualization:** Mukherjee's plays regularly depict women's quest for self-actualization and fulfillment beyond the confines of conventional gender roles. Through their movements and selections, these characters assert their organization and try to recognize their aspirations, even within the face of societal competition. Tara's journey of self-discovery in "Desirable Daughters," wherein she finds circle of relative's secrets and confronts patriarchal attitudes, exemplifies this quest for self-actualization.

**Intersectional Challenges:** Mukherjee's portrayal of ladies' struggles inside patriarchal societies acknowledges the intersecting demanding situations they face based on factors consisting of race, class, and nationality. Intersectionality provides layers of complexity to those ladies' reports, shaping their opportunities and constraints in unique approaches. Mukherjee's characters navigate no longer handiest gender-based oppression but also the intersections of racism, cultural expectancies, and socioeconomic disparities.

**Reclamation of Voice and Agency:** Mukherjee's performs underscore the importance of ladies reclaiming their voices and company inside patriarchal contexts. Whether thru acts of rebellion, statement, or quiet resilience, these ladies assert their right to self-expression and self-dedication. Mukherjee highlights the electricity of storytelling and narrative on this manner, as characters like Tara and Durga craft their own narratives and assert their identities on their own phrases. Through her plays, Mukherjee gives an important examination of patriarchal structures and their impact on girls' lives. She exposes the methods in which patriarchal norms perpetuate inequality, restriction ladies' freedoms, and toughen oppressive power systems. By shining a mild on those troubles, Mukherjee invitations audiences to impeach and undertaking patriarchal ideologies and suggest for gender equality and social justice.

Bharati Mukherjee's performs offer nuanced portrayals of girls' struggles and self-expression within patriarchal societies, weaving collectively subject matters of identification, organization, intersectionality, and societal critique. Through her compelling characters and narratives, Mukherjee invites audiences to empathize with the challenges confronted by women navigating patriarchal systems and to mirror on the opportunities for resistance, resilience, and

empowerment. Bharati Mukherjee's exploration of women's struggles, in particular inside the context of immigration and cultural edition, is a habitual subject matter in her literary works, along with her plays. While Mukherjee is mainly regarded for her novels and quick stories, her understanding of the complexities of the female experience frequently shines through in her dramatic works as properly.

In Mukherjee's performs, ladies' characters regularly grapple with problems consisting of identification disaster, cultural displacement, and the demanding situations of navigating between a couple of cultural worlds. Here are some approaches wherein girls' struggles are depicted in Mukherjee's plays:

**Cultural Clash and Identity Crisis:** Mukherjee's woman characters frequently find themselves stuck between the cultural norms and expectations in their native us of and people in their adopted fatherland. This cultural clash can result in an identification disaster, as girls struggle to reconcile conflicting cultural values and forge their own sense of self. This battle for identity is frequently exacerbated by way of the pressures of assimilation and the choice to belong in a brand-new cultural context.

**Gender Roles and Expectations:** Mukherjee's performs discover the methods in which gender roles and expectancies vary throughout specific cultural contexts. Women characters may also find themselves limited by way of traditional gender norms and expectancies, each of their native subculture and inside the society they immigrate to. They may face demanding situations in declaring their independence and autonomy, mainly in patriarchal societies wherein women's roles are frequently circumscribed by traditional gender roles.

**Intersectionality:** Mukherjee's depiction of women's struggles frequently takes into consideration intersecting identities, including race, ethnicity, magnificence, and immigration fame. Women characters may face particular demanding situations based totally on their intersectional identities, that may form their reviews of oppression, marginalization, and discrimination. Mukherjee's performs explore the ways wherein these intersecting identities intersect and interact to shape women's lives and reviews.

**Resistance and Resilience:** Despite the demanding situations they face, Mukherjee's girl characters are often depicted as resilient and innovative folks who face up to oppressive structures and assert their organization in various ways. Whether through acts of defiance, rebellion, or quiet resistance, ladies' characters in Mukherjee's plays try to carve out their very own paths and assert their personal identities in the face of adversity.

**Empowerment and Self-Discovery:** Mukherjee's plays frequently depict ladies' journeys of self-discovery and empowerment as they navigate the complexities of immigration and cultural adaptation. Through their struggles and triumphs, girls' characters in Mukherjee's plays find strength of their very own resilience, forge connections with others, and in the end come to a deeper know-how of themselves and their place inside the world.

#### **Theme of Bharati Mukherjee's performs:**

In summary, Bharati Mukherjee's plays provide a nuanced exploration of ladies' struggles inside the context of immigration, cultural edition, and identity formation. Through their reviews, Mukherjee's lady characters navigate the complexities of gender, subculture, and strength dynamics, ultimately maintaining their employer and resilience inside the face of adversity.



### **Importance of Bharati Mukherjee's Plays:**

Mukherjee's performs regularly center on characters who're immigrants or first-era immigrants grappling with the demanding situations of adapting to a new use and culture. Themes of cultural displacement, yearning for domestic, and the look for belonging are recurrent as characters navigate the complexities of their dual identities.

**Exploration of Immigrant Experience:** Mukherjee's plays provide a platform for the exploration of the immigrant experience, a subject matter that lies on the heart of a good deal of her paintings. Through her characters and narratives, Mukherjee sheds mild on the challenges, triumphs, and complexities confronted by immigrants as they navigate cultural displacement, identity crises, and the search for belonging.

Mukherjee's plays make contributions to the illustration of numerous voices and studies in theater. By centering the stories of immigrant characters, frequently from marginalized groups, Mukherjee expands the scope of theatrical representation and gives audiences insight into the rich tapestry of human enjoy. Mukherjee's plays delve into questions of cultural identity and the ways in which its miles shaped by means of elements inclusive of migration, assimilation, and globalization. Through her characters' struggles with questions of belonging and cultural hybridity, Mukherjee invites audiences to reflect on their very own identities and the complexities of multicultural societies. Mukherjee's performs function a shape of social commentary, addressing troubles which include gender dynamics, energy systems, and the American Dream. By weaving these topics into her narratives, Mukherjee prompts audiences to critically engage with broader social troubles and take into account the results of cultural norms and expectancies.

**Educational Value:** Mukherjee's plays offer instructional fee, especially in instructional settings where they may be studied alongside her different works or as a part of guides specializing in immigration literature, cultural studies, or theater studies. Through near evaluation of Mukherjee's plays, students can benefit deeper insights into the issues, motifs, and strategies employed in her writing. Mukherjee's performs make contributions to the representation of numerous voices and stories in theater. By centering the stories of immigrant characters, regularly from marginalized groups, Mukherjee expands the scope of theatrical illustration and offers audiences perception into the rich tapestry of human enjoy. Mukherjee's plays delve into questions of cultural identification and the ways wherein its miles formed by way of elements which includes migration, assimilation, and globalization. Through her characters' struggles with questions of belonging and cultural hybridity, Mukherjee invites audiences to reflect on their very own identities and the complexities of multicultural societies.

### **Future Scope of Bharti Mukherjee's of the present paper:**

Mukherjee's works, specially her novels and short memories, may be adapted into plays, either as direct variations or as suggestion for unique theatrical productions. "Jasmine: A Cinderella Tale," which she co-wrote with her husband, Clark Blaise, will be in addition evolved for the stage, exploring the complexities of cultural adaptation and reinvention in a new medium.

Mukherjee's plays function a shape of social statement, addressing issues including gender dynamics, power structures, and the American Dream. By weaving these topics into her narratives, Mukherjee activate audiences to significantly have interaction with broader social issues and do not forget the consequences of cultural norms and expectations. Through close evaluation of Mukherjee's plays, college students can advantage deeper insights into the subject matters, motifs, and techniques hired in her writing. There is a wide scope of research on the plays of Bharti Mukherjee because Mukherjee's plays provide instructional cost, specifically in instructional settings wherein they can be studied alongside her other works or as part of guides focusing on immigration literature, cultural research, or theater research.

**Summing Up:** To sum up; the research student comes to the point that Bharati Mukherjee become a noticeably acclaimed creator known for her insightful exploration of the immigrant experience, cultural identification, and the complexities of contemporary life. Born on July 27, 1940, in Kolkata, India, Mukherjee immigrated to the USA in 1961 to pursue her graduate research. This enjoy of immigration profoundly motivated her writing, and she have become one of the most prominent voices in cutting-edge American literature. Mukherjee's literary career spanned numerous many years, in the course of which she produced a rich and diverse body of work, which include novels, quick memories, essays, or even plays. Her writing fashion was characterized via its vibrant imagery, sharp social remark, and empathetic portrayal of characters navigating the demanding situations of cultural displacement and edition. Mukherjee's plays delve into questions of identification and assimilation as characters negotiate among their cultural history and the expectancies of their followed homeland. Characters may struggle to reconcile conflicting cultural values and norms, leading to identity crises and a look for self-discovery. Mukherjee's exploration of gender dynamics often intersects with broader subject matters of immigration and cultural identity. Women characters in Mukherjee's performs might also confront traditional gender roles and expectations, as well as energy imbalances inside their groups and households. The dynamics of own family and community play a significant function in Mukherjee's plays, reflecting the methods wherein immigrant groups provide both assist and pressure for people navigating the demanding situations of cultural model. Mukherjee explores the tensions among man or woman goals and familial expectations, as well as the bonds that tie communities collectively. Mukherjee's plays often interact with the concept of the American Dream and its promise of opportunity and upward mobility for immigrants. However, she also interrogates the constraints and complexities of this dream, especially for marginalized groups and folks who may also face boundaries to social and economic development. Mukherjee celebrates the richness of cultural hybridity and the approaches in which immigrant's combo elements in their native subculture with elements of their followed tradition to create new and dynamic identities. In the present paper; the research scholar tries to explain the **women's struggle and self-expression within patriarchal society in Bharti Mukherjee's plays**. The research scholar further writes that Bharati Mukherjee's plays regularly highlight the diversity and complexity of immigrant studies, tough monolithic narratives of identity and assimilation. Overall, Bharati Mukherjee's performs offer a nuanced exploration of the immigrant revel in, cultural identification, and the complexities of belonging in a swiftly converting international. Through her vivid characters and evocative storytelling, Mukherjee invites audiences to mirror on the widespread topics of migration, identity, and the look for home.

**Acknowledgments:** We consider it is our moral duty to pay our regards and thanks to the authors, librarians and publishers of all the books and papers which we have consulted during the preparation of the present Research paper. We shall remain grateful to them.

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## A STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND PROBLEMS OF GOND TRIBE OF ODISHA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GOND WOMEN

**Dr Gaganpreet Kaur Kaushal\***

\*Assistant Professor of Economics,  
Sri Guru Gobind Singh College,  
Chandigarh, INDIA

Email id: gagankaushal78@gmail.com

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### ABSTRACT

*Tribal people in India and also in Odisha are socially and economically marginalized in many respects. Although there exist several constitutional provisions which are oriented towards welfare of tribal people yet there is hardly any upliftment in the socio-economic status of tribal people who are experiencing unending challenges in their everyday life especially in the wake of commercialisation and industrialisation. Present study is an attempt to investigate into the economic profile, problems and newly emerging economic challenges of Gond population of Odisha in general and Gond women in particular and also the impact of government programmes on the economic aspect of their lives.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Scheduled Tribes, Gond, Commercialization, Socio-Economic Status, Literacy Rate.*

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### I.INTRODUCTION

As per Census 2011, scheduled tribes constitute 8.6% of the total population of the country. Tribal population of India (104.3 million) is larger than that of any other country in the world. There are many such states in India where the ratio of tribal population to that of total state population is much higher than the national percentage. Odisha is one such poor state of India where more than 1/5th of the total state population (22.8%) is tribal and therefore it is believed that taking care of development needs of the tribal population of Odisha is necessary to address the issue of poverty in the state. Tribal people in India and also in Odisha are socially and economically marginalized in many respects.

Although there exist several constitutional provisions which are oriented towards welfare of tribal population yet there is hardly any upliftment in the socio-economic status of tribal people who are experiencing unending challenges in their everyday life especially in the wake of commercialisation and industrialisation. Gender dynamics among tribal communities have also changed drastically under the impact of commercialisation posing distinct challenges to the tribal women as compared to their men counterparts. Present study is an attempt to investigate into the socio-economic profile, problems and newly emerging economic challenges of Gond population of Odisha with special reference to Gond women. The study also investigates into the impact of various government schemes and programmes on the economic life of Gond people in general and Gond women in particular.

### II.OBJECTIVES

1. To study socio-economic status of Gond tribal population with special reference to Gond women in the state of Odisha
2. To develop understanding about the socio-economic challenges faced by Gond people especially Gond women in Odisha.
3. To suggest strategies for handling the economic challenges faced by Gond population in general and Gond women in particular in the state of Odisha.

### **III. Scope and Methodology**

The study focuses on the state of Odisha. Odisha has the largest number of tribal communities (62 tribes including 13 primitive tribes) that account for 22.86% of state's total population and 9.17% of the total tribal population of the country. Gond is the second largest tribe of Odisha having 9.6 per cent share in the total ST population of the state. Gond is tribal peasant community largely concentrated in Nabarangapur and Nuapada districts. The study entails both exploratory and explanatory research aspects and therefore qualitative method of research has been adopted for the purpose. The study depends on secondary information provided by various researchers in the field including books, journals, Census Reports and other published reports on tribal population of India and its various states.

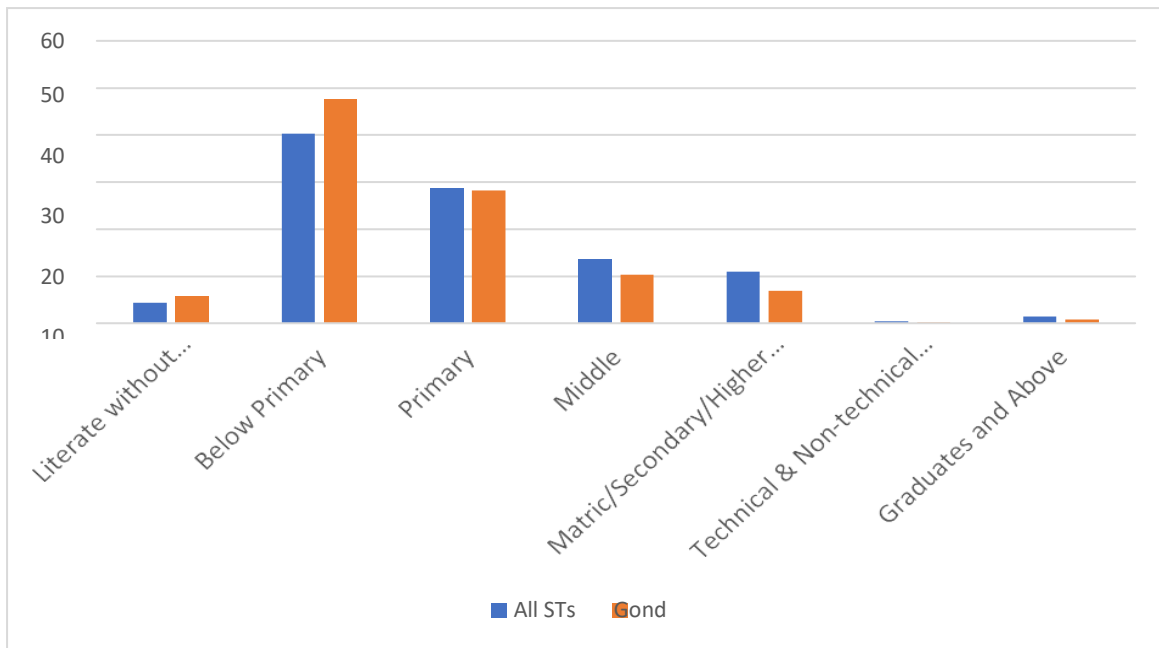
### **IV. Discussion**

Statistical evidence suggests that India is a nation with concentrated pockets of poverty. Poverty in India is largely concentrated in a few states and regions. Therefore, India needs to address the issue of poverty at the regional/local level and tribal regions are the worst hit in terms of poverty and backwardness. Odisha is always counted among the poorer states of India and therefore Odisha also needs to place emphasis on its tribal population for utilizing its hidden and untapped growth potential. Gond is the second largest tribe in Odisha and therefore policy makers and policy executers need to emphasise on the special concerns of this particular social tribal group so that the problem of backwardness and vicious circle of poverty can be addressed at the bottom level.

Economic status of any social group depends on its educational achievements which finally get translated into economic achievements. Figure 1 suggests that Gond people are doing better or at least equal to their other counterparts as far as primary or below primary level of education is concerned. However, Gond tribe is far behind the other tribal population with regard to above primary level of education and therefore it becomes increasingly important to take care of educational needs of Gond tribe so that the benefits of commercialisation and growth can actually trickle down to their level.

**Figure 1: Level of Education among overall ST Population and Gond Tribe in Odisha**





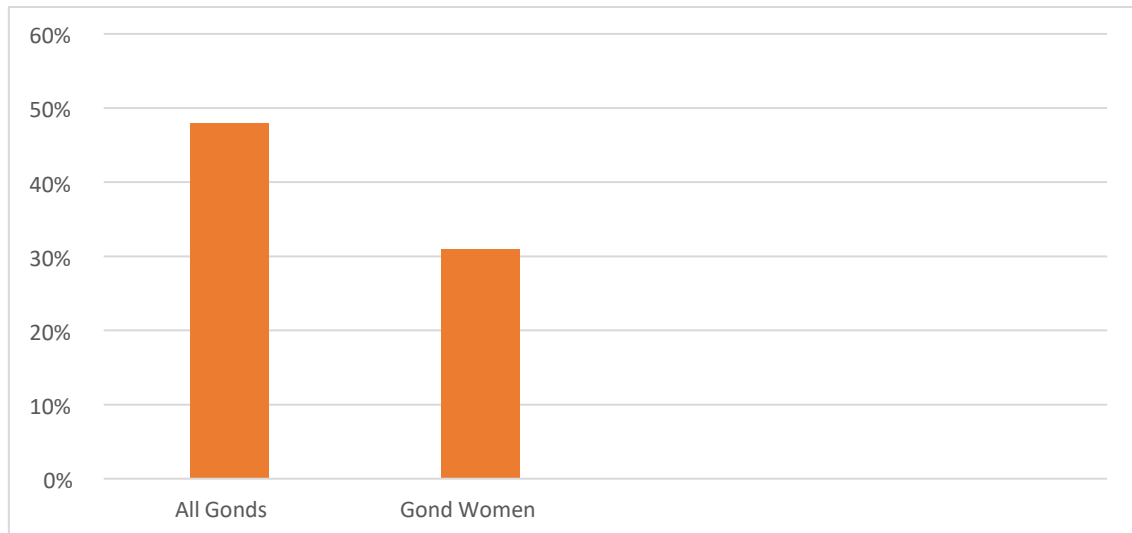
Source: [https://censusindia.gov.in/Tables\\_Published/SCST/dh\\_st\\_orissa.pdf](https://censusindia.gov.in/Tables_Published/SCST/dh_st_orissa.pdf)

There is a common belief that women act as fuel for the engine of any economy and when women progress, the entire state and nation progresses. Socio-economic well-being of a Gond tribal community, just like other special groups and communities, depends largely on the status of its women. Tribal women constitute half of the total tribal population of Odisha and therefore it becomes imperative for the state to take special care of gender aspect of development among different tribal communities including Gond community.

Education is most important instrument for ensuring women empowerment. In contrast, Figure 2 indicates that literacy rate among Gond women is far lesser than overall literacy rate among Gond community. This obviously means that opportunities of education are better for men than women in the Gond community. Improvement in the overall socio-economic status of any community depends also on the upliftment of socio-economic status of their women. Fixed and theoretical curriculum in schools has failed to generate adequate interest in formal education among Gond people. It is significant to introduce skill based practical curriculum in tribal schools so that Gond children can learn livelihood earning skills within the prescribed school curriculum. Such an approach would definitely be helpful to create educational interest among Gond people. Govt programme of providing free and compulsory education up to the age of 14 years has helped to increase enrolment of Gond girls in government schools but despite free education, many parents stop sending their girls to schools after they attain puberty.

Income generating sources of Gond women in Odisha being very limited, Gond mothers are reluctant to send their girls to formal schools and rather want them to work in fields, collect forest produce or help in household chores so that girls can also make some contribution towards their family income.

**Figure 2: Literacy Rate among Gond Population and Gond Women in Odisha**



Source: [https://censusindia.gov.in/Tables\\_Published/SCST/dh\\_st\\_orissa.pdf](https://censusindia.gov.in/Tables_Published/SCST/dh_st_orissa.pdf)

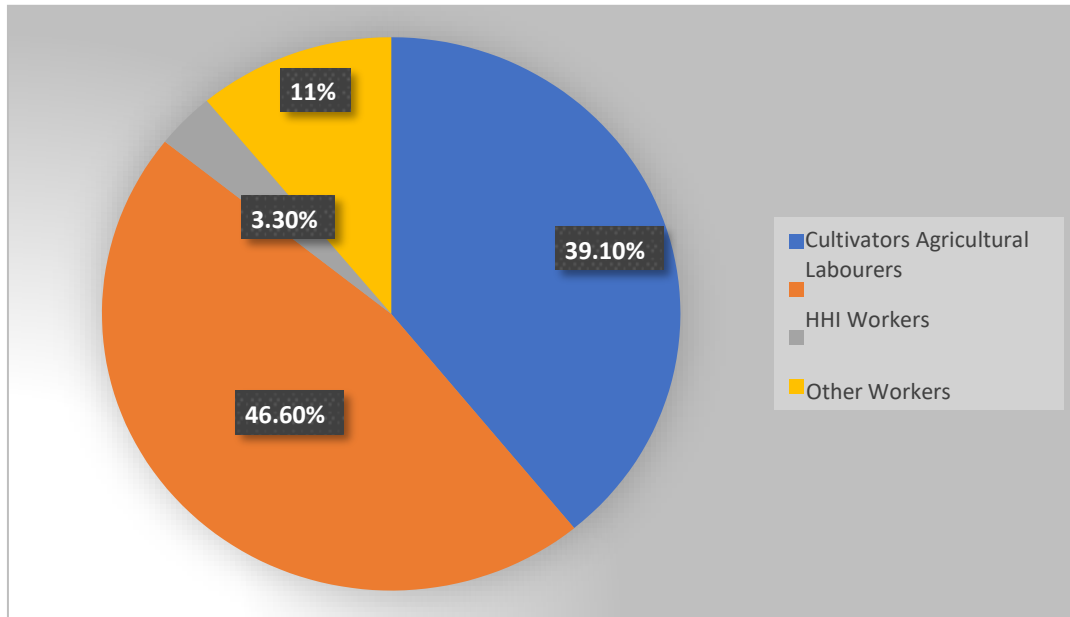
As per literature, there is significant relationship between educational status, employment status and health status. These variables together determine the socio-economic status of any social group. Higher level of education is known to create health and hygiene awareness and also to enhance employment opportunities in the organised sector. Because of low level of education, health status of Gond people including their women is much lower as compared to general population. They record high infant mortality rate, higher level of malnutrition and undernutrition, low blood count and many chronic skin diseases.

Figure 3 indicates that employment status of Gond men and women also portrays a highly dismal picture. Gond people are mostly engaged in collection of minor forest produce, craftsmanship, pottery, agricultural and allied occupations. These occupations do not generate sufficient income for meeting their everyday expenses and therefore they depend mainly on moneylenders for most of their needs and occasional events. Commercialisation and Industrialisation have also played havoc with their lives. Under the impact of industrialisation and urbanisation, many Gond families have got uprooted from their villages and got dependent on contractors and industrialists in the non-tribal areas. In the absence of regular source of income, most of Gond women and their families live below poverty line.

Gond women mostly undertake agricultural activities including collection of minor forest produce. Collection of Mahua leaves is also one of the major economic activities undertaken by women. Mahua leaves are used for making liquor and oil. However, major cash income comes from collection of tendu leaves which are used for wrapping the tobacco and making Indian cigar. Apart from tendu and mahua, there are scores of medicinal plants that are sold into the market for making an earning. However, terms of sale are often twisted to the disadvantage of the tribal people. Many Gond women can now be seen working in handicrafts sector and also as construction and industrial workers. Gond families are pledging their fixed assets like land, mahua trees and tamarind trees for meeting their daily needs. There is absence of sound

marketing facilities and backward/forward linkages of the forest produce and the articles being sold by the Gond households.

**Figure 3: Percentage distribution of Gond Workers in Different Economic Categories in Odisha**



Source: [https://censusindia.gov.in/Tables\\_Published/SCST/dh\\_st\\_orissa.pdf](https://censusindia.gov.in/Tables_Published/SCST/dh_st_orissa.pdf)

The study indicates that development projects undertaken in tribal areas have benefitted Gond men more than the Gond women. For many Gond women these developments have become rather a threat to their traditional livelihood and family arrangements. Under the influence of western culture, Gond men have started drinking and smoking and therefore a major chunk of their family income goes towards financing these expenses of men which could otherwise be used to ensure food safety to the family. However, women hardly spend any income on their personal desires and rather believe in spending on the family needs.

Every development brings changes and these changes affect men and women differently. Gond women have been severely affected by the commercial developments in their regions. These developments have changed the gender dynamics of Gond community. Women are mostly left with collection of minor forest produce only. Because of most of natural resources coming in the hands of contractors, these women are losing their traditional ways of earning. At the same time numerous family responsibilities and limited mobility is forcing these women to remain stuck to their own villages and houses. However very few Gond women also work as labourers in industries and construction but they also get exploited at the hands of contractors. In the process, many Gond women have been forced to become dependent on their male counterparts and are losing their economic value and associated social status.

Because of loss of traditional means of livelihood, many Gond families including women have started migrating to urban areas where they are generally subjected to exploitation and inhuman

treatment. Many Gond women have got victimised to sexual exploitation in the urban areas which has further compounded their problems and has left profound effect on their self-image and societal respect.

#### **V. Socio- Economic Impact of Government Schemes**

With a view to provide supplementary source of income to the tribal people, subsidised loans are being provided to Gond and other tribes to buy cows, buffaloes, goats and sheep for livestock keeping and animal husbandry. However, because of lack of awareness and lengthy credit procedures, Gond people prefer to take loans from moneylenders and are constantly coming under the burden of heavy indebtedness.

Besides, for upliftment of tribal people in Odisha, several training centres have been opened by the government where people are taught weaving, wood carving, fishing, handcrafts etc. and thereafter the government also facilitates the exhibition and sale of these articles through organised marketing initiatives. Employment opportunities are also being created by the government through various kinds of construction work projects including construction of schools, dispensaries, canals, roads etc.

With coming of roads and schools, more and more Gond families are getting assimilated into the mainstream but unfortunately this assimilation is happening in the ways where these people are at disadvantage. In the pursuit of new ways of livelihood, they are losing their distinct identity. Despite several policy interventions and programmes, the poor execution could not make the lives of Gond people much better. They are not gaining much in terms of economic advantage but losing a lot in terms of their cultural identity and sense of worth.

#### **Conclusion**

Study depicts that lack of education and adequate information is a major obstacle in the path of development of Gond tribe in general and Gond women in particular. Inadequacy of educational, transportation and communication facilities is keeping this community away from sharing the benefits of overall state and national growth. Despite the training of Gond men and women in various arts and crafts, these people find it extremely difficult to sell their produce as they neither have finance nor any knowledge for the marketing of their produce. The community lacks exposure to business environment and therefore gets easily exploited at the hands of urban businessmen and contractors. Owing to commercialisation, women are losing their traditional ways of earning and limited mobility is forcing many of them to get financially dependent on their male counterparts. Economic evidence suggests the failure of trickle-down effect in the backward regions/states and therefore bottom-up approach needs to be adopted for the purpose of uplifting the Gond community in Odisha.

The study suggests the initiation of micro and gender level study of different tribal communities so as to understand the specific problems and concerns of these communities. Economic activities of a region including production, distribution and exchange get largely determined by socio-economic structure of the communities living therein. Cultures, traditions, beliefs and gender dynamics of people influence the production relations and techniques in any region. Therefore, a uniform national/state level tribal development policy may not work in case of all tribal communities which are spread across different regions with varied cultures and identities.

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## “ASSESSING THE DYNAMICS OF MSME DEVELOPMENT IN BRICS ECONOMIES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY”

**Dr. Zaibun Nisa\***

\* Assistant Professor  
Department of Commerce,  
Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti Language University,  
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA  
Email id: zaibunnisa@kmclu.ac.in

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### ABSTRACT

*The BRICS countries, which include India and four other nations, are recognized as highly promising global markets and emerging economies. Their growth rates outpace those of G-7 and G-8 nations due to their lower labor and production costs. Collectively, these nations comprise over 40% of the world's population and an estimated 22% of the global GDP. (Nisa, 2010)[1]. The BRICS nations share certain commonalities in terms of their size, as they are all characterized by large land areas, high populations, and relatively recent economic growth.*

**Objective:** *This paper endeavors to examine the condition of MSMEs in India by drawing comparisons with other emerging economies worldwide. Specifically, the BRICS nations (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) have been selected for comparison purposes, with a focus on evaluating the percentage of MSMEs in their respective economies based on various factors, such as their share of total enterprises, contribution to GDP, involvement in exports, capacity for employment generation, ease of doing business, and female ownership.*

**Research Methodology:** *This study utilizes secondary data sourced from annual reports and press releases of the relevant countries. The data is analyzed using descriptive statistics with the aid of suitable statistical software.*

**Findings:** *The study reveals that while Indian MSMEs are among the leaders in terms of their number and percentage of total enterprises, they fall behind other BRICS economies in their contribution to GDP and employment generation. On the other hand, Indian MSMEs outperform most of their BRICS counterparts in terms of the percentage of exports, indicating strong demand for their products on the global market. However, India's performance with respect to female ownership of MSMEs lags behind that of other nations, despite ongoing government efforts to promote women's entrepreneurship in the country.*

**KEYWORDS:** *BRICS, Emerging Economies, Msmes, Employment Generation, Economic Growth.*

### INTRODUCTION:

The World Bank defines Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) based on the number of employees, where micro enterprises have 1-9 employees, small enterprises have 10-49 employees, and medium enterprises have 50-249 employees. [2].

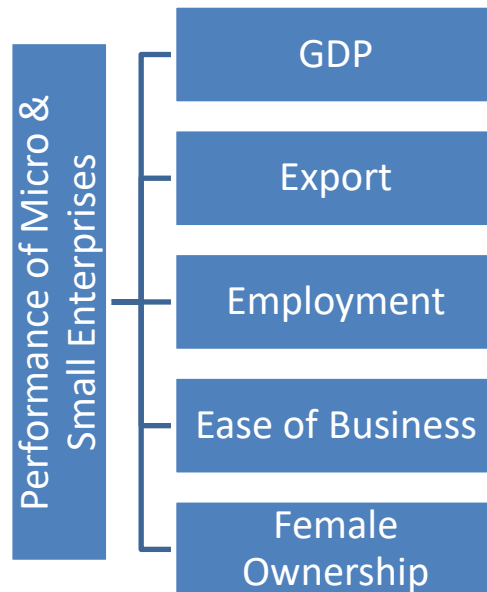
At first glance, the BRICS nations may appear to have little in common as a multilateral grouping. Additionally, these countries have achieved different levels of economic development.[3]Despite their differences, the five BRICS nations share a common factor: they will significantly contribute to the expansion of the world's middle class. [4].BRICS was established in 2009 with the objective of fostering economic, political, and regional cooperation among its members. Originally known as BRIC, South Africa joined in 2010. The primary aim of BRICS nations is to promote global economic recovery, reduce potential risks in the international financial market, and encourage economic growth among member countries. Additionally, the organization aims to complement and reinforce existing bilateral and multilateral relations between its members. Economists predict that the four BRIC nations will become leading producers of manufactured goods by 2050, driven by low manufacturing costs and an abundant supply of cheap labor. The availability of inexpensive labour and low manufacturing costs has stimulated the growth of MSMEs, which have become a driving force in the global economy. Due to their low establishment costs, these enterprises generate employment and make use of a country's unused human and material resources. The expansion of MSMEs has also been included in the United Nations' 2030 agenda for sustainable development.

## **Literature Review:**

Many governments regard entrepreneurship as the cornerstone of their economic development and, as such, actively promote entrepreneurship. Nevertheless, the emphasis should be on supporting startups with significant growth potential, rather than providing subsidies for the creation of generic businesses. [5].entrepreneurship has positive and significant relationship with economic growth[6]. During economic downturns, the employment share of small businesses typically increases due to a lack of job opportunities in larger firms or layoffs [7]. The adoption of e-commerce by small and medium-sized enterprises does not have a significant impact on their export performance, despite both exporters and non-exporters recognizing the importance of e-commerce. As a result, the adoption rate of e-commerce has not increased. [8] It is necessary to promote public-private coordination in the development and implementation of policies for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Some problematic issues in the promotion law also need to be addressed. [9].Entrepreneurial development programs are crucial for economic and industrial growth, regardless of a country's level of development. However, these programs have not yet met expectations [10]. The process of economic development heavily relies on entrepreneurship development, as it initiates and sustains the growth. The primary objective of any entrepreneurial development program is to encourage individuals to pursue entrepreneurship as a career and equip them with the necessary skills to identify and capitalize on new business opportunities. [11]. The promotion of entrepreneurship is essential for the growth and development of any economy, and the participation of women is a crucial factor in achieving economic progress [12]. Small Scale Industries (SSI) are a vital part of the Indian GDP. The SSI sector has undergone significant changes following the new industrial policy of 1991, which has also led to the emergence of large global enterprises such as MNCs. However, this has resulted in a decrease in the growth rate of entrepreneurship and employment opportunities in the SSI sector in India [13]. The increasing trend in the number of units, employment, and market value of assets justifies that the MSME sector as a whole is the growth

engine for the Indian economy. [14]. The MSME sector plays a crucial role in the development of rural India by nurturing traditional skills and knowledge and providing employment opportunities in rural areas. [15]. MSMEs have a significant impact on employment generation, contributing to self-sufficiency and promoting uniform development across society. The growth of MSMEs is influenced by government policies. [16]. The recent BRICS-MSME round table conference emphasized crucial issues and called for collaboration on trade and the promotion of entrepreneurship. An action plan was proposed to establish a favourable ecosystem. [17]. April 2020, the 'Need to Support MSMEs to Tide Over COVID-19 Crisis' federation chaired by Sergey Lavrov, the Foreign Affairs Minister of the Russian Federation, emphasized the need for cooperation among member countries to increase MSME exports and ensure their survival during the pandemic. Various sources of literature highlight the significant role played by MSMEs in the global economy. In India, MSMEs are major contributors to GDP, employment, and exports.

The objective of this study is to analyze and compare the strengths and weaknesses of Indian MSMEs with those of other emerging economies around the world.



**Fig.1. Conceptual Framework of Study**

**Objectives of the Study:**

- To Study the status of MSMEs of BRICs countries.
- To compare role of MSMEs in the economies of BRICs nations on the basis of some of the key indicators like share in GDP ratio, foreign exchange earnings, employment generation, ease of doing business and female ownership.
- To identify strengths and weaknesses of MSMEs in India in comparison to other BRICS nations and suggest suitable solutions.

**Research Methodology:**

The following study relies on secondary sources since there is no singular source for data on the performance of MSMEs in BRICS nations. The analysis is based on annual reports and press

releases from each country. Descriptive statistics are utilized for the data analysis, as it is a valuable tool for in-depth analysis. The analysis was conducted using suitable statistical tool.

### **Overview of MSMEs in BRICS Economies:**

Following is the summary of MSMEs of selected countries:

- **Brazil:**

Instead of the commonly used term "Small and Medium-sized Enterprises" in Europe, Brazil uses "Small and Micro Enterprises" (SMEs). The classification of Brazilian SMEs is solely based on revenue, with a maximum of R\$ 4.8 million per year (~€ 1.1 million), which is considerably smaller than a micro enterprise by EU standards (€ 2 million, maximum of 10 employees). In terms of absolute numbers, Brazilian SMEs make up 99% of all Brazilian businesses, amounting to 27% of Brazil's GDP in 2011, and they provide employment for more than half of the country's formal workforce. [18]. Although they make up 99.4% of all businesses in Brazil, Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) contribute only 54% to the country's formal employment and 43% of all wages and salaries. Access to public and private sector credit is one of the primary challenges faced by MSMEs, partly due to issues such as the lack of credit history or proper collateral, or the expertise to create a financial statement. [19].

- **Russia:**

Since 2005, the SME sector in Russia has experienced steady growth in terms of both SME numbers and turnover. However, the current contribution of SMEs to GDP is estimated at only 20-25%, which is significantly lower than in developed and developing countries. The regional and industrial structure of SMEs in Russia indicates that the sector is underdeveloped. More than half (57%) of SME turnover comes from the trade sector, while manufacturing, construction, and real estate contribute 11.5%, 11.0%, and 9.7% respectively. These four sectors account for around 90% of SME turnover, with all other sectors combined not exceeding 5%. "The regional distribution of SME turnover is also uneven, with approximately 80% of SME turnover concentrated in the European part of Russia, and 48% of total SME turnover coming from the Central and North West Federal Districts. In addition, SMEs in Moscow and St. Petersburg generate 18% and 7% of total turnover, respectively." Low availability of financing is one of the main obstacles to SME development in Russia. [20]

- **India:**

India has the second-largest base of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the world, after China. The sector is involved in the manufacturing of over 6,000 products, ranging from traditional to high-tech items, and provides a wide range of services. With the Indian government's "Make in India" initiative and efforts to attract more foreign direct investment (FDI), the MSME sector is expected to grow rapidly and become integrated into major global value chains. According to official estimates, there are approximately 63.05 million micro industries, 0.33 million small industries, and about 5,000 medium enterprises in India [21]. Following the recent redefinition of MSMEs in India, nearly 99% of all businesses in the country fall under this category. The MSME sector contributes to nearly 40% of the gross industrial value added in the Indian economy and provides the second-largest employment opportunities for the Indian population after agriculture.

- **China:**

“SME definition in China depends on the industry category and is defined based on the number of employees, annual revenue, and total assets comprising a company”. [22]Micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are significant contributors to the economy, with a 60% contribution to GDP and providing 80% of urban employment. The majority of small and micro enterprises receive loans from small and medium-sized banks. These enterprises not only generate a considerable amount of tax revenue, but also play a vital role in creating employment, promoting economic development, and ensuring social stability. “In fact, MSMEs provide more than 50% of tax revenue, more than 60% of national GDP, more than 70% of technological innovation, more than 80% of urban employment, and account for more than 90% of all companies.”[23]

• **South Africa:**

Over the past decade, the MSME sector in South Africa has remained relatively stagnant. According to research by StatsSA, “the number of MSMEs in 2017 was 2.309 million, compared to 2.019 million in 2008. The entire MSME market in South Africa, which includes formal and informal enterprises, is 5.78 million, of which only 14% are formalized. Female ownership has declined significantly over the last decade, from 48% in 2008 to 38% in 2017” [24]. Currently, the total funding provided to the MSME sector is \$16 billion (230 billion rand). The lack of access to external finance is one of the key reasons for the low survival rate of MSMEs in South Africa, as they have to rely on internally generated funds that are often insufficient to support expansion and growth. [25].

**Data Analysis and Interpretation:**

The data below belong to year 2020 to 2023 as per the availability of latest data from various authentic online sources such as government websites and annual reports.

**TABLE 1: SHARE OF MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES IN EMERGING ECONOMIES OF BRICS**

Country	No. of MSMEs (in millions)	MSME to total enterprise (in%)	Share in GDP (in %)	Share in Export (in %)	Share in Employment (in %)	Ease of doing business (index/190)	Female Ownership (in%)
Brazil	30 <sup>26</sup>	98.00 <sup>28</sup>	30.00 <sup>26</sup>	20.00 <sup>28</sup>	73.00 <sup>26</sup>	124 <sup>28</sup>	31.00 <sup>28</sup>
Russia	6.7 <sup>27</sup>	99.80 <sup>27</sup>	22.30 <sup>28</sup>	18.00 <sup>28</sup>	23.00 <sup>28</sup>	28 <sup>29</sup>	34.00 <sup>28</sup>
India	7.9 <sup>30</sup>	99.50 <sup>31</sup>	33.00 <sup>30</sup>	48.00 <sup>32</sup>	97.00 <sup>33</sup>	63 <sup>34</sup>	20.37 <sup>35</sup>
China	31.32 <sup>36</sup>	98.50 <sup>37</sup>	60.00 <sup>37</sup>	68.00 <sup>37</sup>	79.00 <sup>37</sup>	31 <sup>38</sup>	30.90 <sup>39</sup>
South Africa	2.6 <sup>40</sup>	98.00 <sup>40</sup>	42.00 <sup>40</sup>	7.60 <sup>41</sup>	47.00 <sup>42</sup>	84.00 <sup>43</sup>	42.00 <sup>43</sup>

Source: [26], [27],[28],[29],[30],[31],[32],[33],[34],[35],[36],[37],[38],[39],[40],[41],[42],[43]

Further the data being analysed with the help of descriptive statistics to find out the relation between percentage of micro and small business and their performance in the economy. Hypothesis being created to test the significance with the help of non-parametric test, chi-square.

**Hypothesis Testing**



**H<sub>0</sub>:** *There is no association between percentage of MSMEs and Economic growth of BRICS countries*

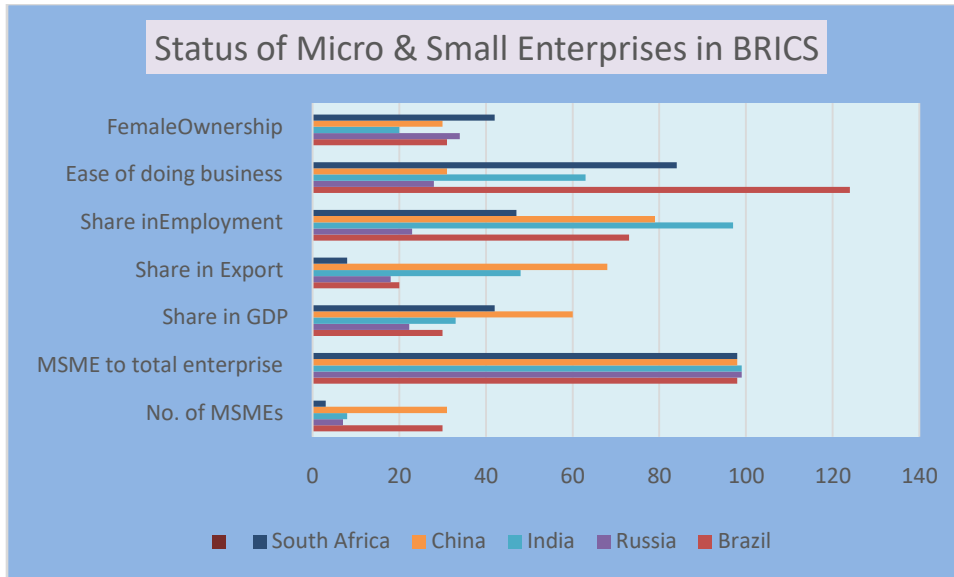
The sub-parameters selected to analyse the association between MSMEs and economic growth are: total number MSMEs, Percentage share of MSMEs to total business enterprises, Share of MSME in GDP, Share of MSME in total export, Employment generation and Women ownership.

**TABLE 2: CHI-SQUARE TEST SHOWING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MSMEs AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION IN ECONOMY**

Sub-parameters of performance	Chi-Square Tests			Decision
		df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	
Percentage of MSMEs to share in GDP	Pearson Chi-Square	6	.012	Null hypothesis rejected
Percentage of MSMEs to share in Employment	Pearson Chi-Square	6	.026	Null hypothesis rejected
Percentage of MSMEs to Percentage of Export	Pearson Chi-Square	6	.153	Null hypothesis Accepted
Percentage of MSMEs to Ease of doing business	Pearson Chi-Square	6	.045	Null hypothesis rejected
Percentage of MSMEs to Percentage of female ownership	Pearson Chi-Square	6	.125	Null hypothesis Accepted

It has analysed from the chi-square analysis that all the sub-parameters of performance of micro and small enterprises in economy are independent. There is a close association between percentage of micro and small enterprises and their percentage share in GDP, employment generation, and ease of doing business. Whereas there is no significant relationship between percentage of MSME to total business enterprises and percentage of Export and Percentage of female ownership of MSMEs.

Further the cross-country analysis being performed.



**Fig. 1: Status of MSMEs in BRICS nations**

India has highest number of Micro & Small Enterprises among BRICS economies and second highest in terms of percentage to total enterprises. This is due to the government support and least legal requirement for the MSME registration. India has separate ministry for MSME that keep on promoting MSME sector in the country. Whereas in terms of share in GDP Indian MSME sector lag behind the China and South Africa. Indian MSMEs have decent share in terms of export. Indian MSME products are managed to create demand in foreign market. In terms of employment generation, micro & small enterprises of China are ahead of all nations. India lag behind Brazil and South Africa in terms of employment generation. For ease of doing business India's performance among BRICS economies is after Russia & China. That also impact the sustenance of enterprises. The data also shows that there is an association between ease of doing business index and percentage of micro & small enterprises in economy. Among all the sub-parameters of performance of MSMEs in BRICS economies, India's performance in terms of women ownership is poor despite Micro and small enterprises are considered as a tool for women empowerment in India.

**Conclusion & Recommendations:**

The current research reveals that all five BRICS countries, which are vast in terms of both size and population, are focused on bolstering the micro and small enterprise sector to promote economic growth and create employment opportunities. The BRICS governments are fostering collaboration to promote MSMEs. The study indicates that there is a notable correlation between the percentage of micro and small enterprises and the percentage of employment generated, contribution to GDP, ease of doing business, and exports. [43] There is no significant association observed between the percentage of micro and small enterprises and export and female ownership in BRICS nations. Therefore, it can be concluded that simply having a high number of MSMEs is not enough to promote export and women entrepreneurship through MSMEs. Separate measures need to be taken by policy makers and the government to increase their performance in total export and women entrepreneurship. In India, MSMEs are facing several major issues, such as the unavailability of adequate and timely credit facilities, high credit costs, lack of modern technology, insufficient research and innovation, inadequate training and skill

development, and complex labour laws. [44]. To enhance the global competitiveness of MSMEs, it is necessary to make more efforts such as increasing investment in advanced technology and research and development, utilizing digital and technology-enabled platforms more effectively, transferring technology, investing more in human resources, improving access to finance, bridging infrastructure gaps, and reducing stringent business regulations. [45] SMEs in South Africa account for 42% of GDP, while in Brazil, the figure is 30%. The exact contribution of SMEs to the GDP in Russia is not available, but it is only 22.3%, which is not satisfactory. In India, the focus of economic activity is on the industrial and service sectors, with the agricultural sector contributing only 17.8% to the GDP and employing over 50% of the population. The relatively low contribution of SMEs to the GDP in India may be due to larger industries having a greater share of the GDP compared to smaller businesses. Therefore, there is room for improvement in SMEs' contribution to the Indian economy. [45]

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## EXPLOITATION AND OPPRESSION OF BLACK WOMEN IN TONI MORRISON'S NOVELS

Sapna\*; Dr. Raja\*\*

\*PhD Scholar,  
Department of English,  
Om Sterling Global University,  
Hisar (Haryana), INDIA

\*\*Assistant Professor,  
Department of English,  
Om Sterling Global University,  
Hisar (Haryana), INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

*Toni Morrison became an influential American novelist, essayist, editor, and professor, celebrated for her powerful and lyrical prose, her exploration of African American lifestyle and history, and her deep insights into the human situation. Born Chloe Ardelia Wofford on February 18, 1931, in Lorain, Ohio, Morrison grew up in an operating-magnificence family, in which storytelling performed a substantial role in her upbringing. It wasn't until later in lifestyles, in 1970, that she posted her first novel, "The Bluest Eye." This novel, exploring issues of race, identity, and splendor requirements, set the tone for a whole lot of Morrison's later work. Morrison's novels are the matically wealthy, addressing an extensive variety of social, ancient, and philosophical topics. She explores issues which include race, identity, memory, trauma, love, and energy with nuance and complexity, challenging readers to confront tough truths and query triumphing narratives. Morrison's writing is characterized by way of its richly symbolic language, its deep engagement with history and myth, and its unflinching portrayal of the realities of racism and oppression. She turned into a professor at Princeton University for many years and acquired several awards and honors for her contributions to literature, along with the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1993, making her the first African American girl to get hold of this prestigious award. The present paper is an honest attempt to attract the attention of the readers and lovers of reading books towards the Exploitation and Oppression of black women in Toni Morrison's novels. The research scholar further writes that Morrison's novels are thematically wealthy, addressing an extensive variety of social, ancient, and philosophical topics. She explores issues which include race, identity, memory, trauma, love, and energy with nuance and complexity, challenging readers to confront tough truths and query triumphing narratives.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Influential, American, Novelist, Human, Issues, Race, Identity, Social, Truths Realities, Oppression.*



## **INTRODUCTION:**

Toni Morrison completed excellent fulfillment and recognition as a novelist at some stage in her prolific profession. Here are some key achievements: Pulitzer Prize for Fiction: In 1988, Morrison gained the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction for her novel "Beloved." This prestigious award highlighted her outstanding storytelling and her potential to confront difficult historical and social problems with grace and energy. Nobel Prize in Literature: In 1993, Morrison changed into offered the Nobel Prize in Literature, turning into the primary African American girl to get hold of this honor. The Nobel committee praised her "visionary pressure and poetic import," spotting her profound impact on American literature and her exploration of the complexities of the human enjoy. National Book Critics Circle Award: Morrison's novel "Song of Solomon" (1977) received the National Book Critics Circle Award for Fiction. This recognition further solidified her standing as one of the maximum essential voices in present day literature.

Morrison's work is broadly taught in educational settings, and she or he is the situation of countless scholarly studies and important analyses. Her novels have emerged as foundational texts inside the fields of African American literature, women's research, and postcolonial studies. Morrison's novels have had a profound effect on famous tradition, inspiring diversifications into performs, films, and even an opera. Her themes of race, identification, and memory continue to resonate with audiences and spark critical conversations approximately history and social justice. Overall, Toni Morrison's achievements as a novelist are not best meditated in her numerous awards and honors but additionally in the enduring impact of her paintings on literature, tradition, and society. She left at the back of a legacy that keeps to inspire readers and writers alike, tough us to confront the complexities of the human revel in with empathy and understanding.

Morrison's Pulitzer Prize-winning novel, "Beloved," is a haunting and powerful exploration of the legacy of slavery in America. Set within the aftermath of the Civil War, the radical follows Sethe, a former slave, as she grapples with the trauma of her past and the haunting presence of her dead daughter. Morrison's lyrical prose and masterful storytelling earned her full-size acclaim and solidified her reputation as a literary heavyweight. Nobel Prize in Literature: Morrison's Nobel Prize win in 1993 became a watershed moment now not only for her profession but also for African American literature as an entire. The Nobel committee praised Morrison for her "visionary pressure and poetic import," spotting her capability to weave together history, memory, and delusion to create profound and enduring works of fiction. Morrison's Nobel lecture, titled "Nobel Lecture in Literature: December 7, 1993," further showcased her brilliance as a writer and thinker.

"Song of Solomon," Morrison's third novel, received the National Book Critics Circle Award for Fiction in 1977. The novel tells the story of Macon "Milkman" Dead III, a young man on a quest to uncover the secrets of his circle of relatives' past. Through Milkman's adventure, Morrison explores topics of identity, lineage, and the search for that means in a complicated and regularly opposed international. The novel's richly drawn characters and bright imagery captivated readers and critics alike.

Morrison's novels have been the issue of infinite essential essays, scholarly studies, and educational conferences. Scholars have praised her revolutionary narrative techniques, her nuanced exploration of race and identity, and her profound insights into the human circumstance. Morrison's paintings have come to be foundational in fields consisting of African American

studies, women's research, and postcolonial studies, inspiring generations of college students and academics to interact together with her writing in new and significant ways. Cultural Impact and Legacy: Morrison's have an impact on extends a long way past the area of literature, shaping conversations approximately race, reminiscence, and trauma in American way of life. Her novels were tailored into films, plays, or even an opera, accomplishing audiences round the sector and sparking essential discussions approximately the legacy of slavery and the ongoing battle for racial justice. Morrison's legacy as a novelist, editor, and public highbrow maintains to encourage writers, artists, and activists to confront difficult truths and believe new opportunities for a more simply and equitable society.

Toni Morrison's success as an author is multifaceted, reflecting no longer best her literary achievements however additionally her cultural impact and contributions to the wider literary landscape. At the core of Morrison's fulfillment is her extraordinary talent as a storyteller and wordsmith. Her prose is renowned for its lyrical beauty, evocative imagery, and wealthy symbolism. Morrison had a unique capacity to craft narratives that had been each intellectually stimulating and emotionally resonant, drawing readers into worlds filled with complicated characters and compelling conflicts. Morrison's writing is deeply rooted within the African American enjoy, and she or he played a pivotal position in bringing the tales of African Americans to the leading edge of American literature. Her novels discover subject matters together with slavery, racism, identification, and the look for belonging, losing mild at the complexities of black life in America with honesty, empathy, and nuance. Critical Acclaim: Morrison's novels obtained extensive vital acclaim, incomes numerous awards and accolades over the direction of her career. In addition to the Pulitzer Prize and Nobel Prize, she obtained honors which include the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the National Humanities Medal, and the PEN/Saul Bellow Award for Achievement in American Fiction. Critics praised her for her originality, her braveness in confronting tough topics, and her profound insights into the human situation.

Morrison's impact extends far past the literary world, shaping conversations about race, history, and memory in American subculture. Her work has been tailored into movies, performs, or even an opera, further amplifying her have an impact on and achieving new audiences. Morrison's novels remain taught in colleges and universities, making sure that destiny generations engage together with her powerful memories and essential subject matters.

### **Objectives of the Present Paper:**

The objective present paper is an honest attempt to attract the attention of the readers and lovers of reading books towards the **Exploitation and Oppression of black women in Tony Morrison's Novels**. The research scholar further writes that Toni Morrison's literary work is imbued with a multitude of profound ideas, themes, and perspectives that reflect her deep engagement with the complexities of the human experience, particularly within the context of African American life and culture. Morrison explores the intricacies of identity formation, particularly for African Americans navigating the legacy of slavery, racism, and cultural displacement.

### **Research Methodology:**

The original textbooks of the selected topic will be used for the present research paper. For the collection of **secondary sources**, a large number of related reference books, research articles, journals, newspaper articles, and online web-based sources will be used.

### **Power and Oppression:**

Morrison examines the significance of community and interpersonal relationships as sources of electricity, resilience, and cultural continuity. She celebrates the bonds of circle of relatives, friendship, and communal solidarity, whilst also interrogating the tensions and conflicts that rise up inside social organizations.

Morrison confronts systems of energy and oppression, exposing the ways wherein race, gender, and class intersect to shape individuals' lived stories. Her work severely examines structures of domination and resistance, tough readers to confront the complexities of privilege and marginalization. As a masterful storyteller, Morrison foregrounds the electricity of language to form reality, construct which means, and bring fact. She experiments with narrative strategies, incorporating elements of oral subculture, folklore, and fable to craft richly textured narratives that assignment conventional notions of storytelling. Despite the load of history and adversity, Morrison's paintings frequently emphasize the ability for love, empathy, and human connection to go beyond social barriers and heal deep-seated wounds. Her stories provide glimpses of redemption and transformation, highlighting the opportunity of resilience and renewal within the face of profound suffering.

These thoughts constitute only a glimpse of the profound thematic richness of Toni Morrison's work. Through her novels, essays, and lectures, she invites readers to engage with complex and nuanced reflections on race, identity, memory, and the iconic quest for freedom and justice. Her ideas preserve to resonate with readers across generations, inspiring deep mirrored image and speak on the iconic challenges and opportunities of the human condition.

### **Exploitation and Oppression of Black Women in Tony Morrison Plays:**

Toni Morrison's literary work as a writer is characterized by its depth, complexity, and profound exploration of the African American experience. Over the course of her career, Morrison produced a body of work that reshaped American literature, challenging readers to confront difficult truths about race, identity, history, and power. Here's an overview of her major novels:

**"The Bluest Eye" (1970):** Morrison's debut novel, "The Bluest Eye," examines the devastating effects of racism and societal beauty standards on a young African American girl named Pecola Breedlove. Through Pecola's story, Morrison explores themes of self-worth, beauty, and the quest for identity in a hostile world.

**"Sula" (1973):** Set in the fictional town of Medallion, Ohio, "Sula" follows the lives of two childhood friends, Nel and Sula, whose bond is tested by societal expectations, betrayal, and tragedy. Morrison's exploration of friendship, female agency, and the complexities of good and evil earned widespread acclaim.

**"Song of Solomon" (1977):** Considered one of Morrison's masterpieces, "Song of Solomon" tells the epic tale of Macon "Milkman" Dead III's journey to discover his family's history and his own sense of identity. Set against the backdrop of the Civil Rights Movement, the novel explores themes of flight, inheritance, and the search for ancestral roots.

**"Tar Baby" (1981):** In "Tar Baby," Morrison explores themes of race, class, and cultural identity through the story of Jadine Childs, a young black model, and Son, a mysterious fugitive. Set primarily on a Caribbean island, the novel examines the tensions between African and African American cultures and the legacy of colonialism.

**"Beloved" (1987):** Perhaps Morrison's most acclaimed work, "Beloved" is a haunting and powerful exploration of the horrors of slavery and their enduring impact on individuals and families. The novel centers on Sethe, a former slave haunted by the ghost of her dead daughter, and explores themes of memory, trauma, and the quest for freedom.

**"Jazz" (1992):** Set in Harlem during the 1920s, "Jazz" is a lyrical and impressionistic novel that weaves together the stories of various characters, exploring themes of love, desire, and the search for identity against the backdrop of the jazz age.

**"Paradise" (1997):** "Paradise" delves into the complex history of race and community in America through the story of a small all-black town in Oklahoma called Ruby. The novel examines themes of exclusion, violence, and the quest for belonging.

**"Love" (2003):** "Love" is a multigenerational saga that explores themes of love, obsession, and sacrifice within the context of African American history. The novel centers on the relationship between two women, Heed and Christine, whose lives are intertwined by secrets and betrayals.

**"A Mercy" (2008):** Set in the late 17th century, "A Mercy" explores the brutal realities of slavery and colonialism in early America through the interconnected lives of various characters. The novel examines themes of power, exploitation, and the complexities of freedom.

**"Home" (2012):** In "Home," Morrison tells the story of Frank Money, a Korean War veteran grappling with the trauma of war and racial injustice upon returning to America. The novel explores themes of memory, redemption, and the search for home in a hostile world.

Throughout her career, Toni Morrison's literary work challenged readers to confront uncomfortable truths about race, history, and power while also celebrating the resilience, beauty, and humanity of the African American experience. Her novels continue to be celebrated for their lyrical prose, complex characters, and profound insights into the human condition, ensuring her place as one of the most important voices in American literature.

Toni Morrison's achievements as a writer are extensive and profound, solidifying her legacy as one of the most influential figures in American literature. Here are some key achievements:

### **Toni Morrison's art of Writing:**

Toni Morrison's art of writing is characterized by means of its profound intensity, lyrical beauty, and unwavering dedication to exploring the complexities of the human experience, especially in the context of African American life and records. Here are some key elements of Morrison's artwork of writing: **Lyrical Prose:** Morrison's writing is celebrated for its lyrical great and poetic language. She crafts sentences and passages which might be wealthy in imagery, metaphor, and symbolism, creating a vivid and immersive reading experience for her audience. Her prose regularly evokes the rhythms of oral storytelling, drawing readers into the worlds she creates with its musicality and resonance. Central to Morrison's artwork of writing are her complicated and multidimensional characters. She creates characters who are deeply human, incorrect, and contradictory, but absolutely found out and unforgettable. Morrison delves into the internal lives of her characters, exploring their motivations, desires, and fears with empathy and perception.

**Exploration of Themes:** Morrison's novels are thematically wealthy, addressing an extensive variety of social, ancient, and philosophical topics. She explores issues which include race, identity, memory, trauma, love, and energy with nuance and complexity, challenging readers to confront tough truths and query triumphing narratives.

Morrison experiments with narrative structure and form, pushing the limits of traditional storytelling conventions. She employs techniques such as nonlinear storytelling, a couple of views, and circulation-of-focus narrations to create layered and immersive narratives that replicate the fractured nature of reminiscence and awareness.

**Race and Racism:** Central to Morrison's writing is an examination of the approaches in which race and racism shape person identity and collective revel in. She explores the long-lasting legacy of slavery, institutionalized racism, and systemic oppression, illuminating the complexities of racial identity and the ways in which it intersects with different elements of identity along with gender, magnificence, and sexuality.

**Memory and Trauma:** Morrison's novels frequently delve into the effect of ancient trauma and collective memory on people and communities. She explores the lingering effects of slavery, violence, and displacement, depicting how the beyond keeps to hang-out the existing and form the lives of her characters.

**Identity and Selfhood:** Morrison's characters grapple with questions of identity, belonging, and self-definition inside the face of societal expectancies and cultural norms. She examines the methods wherein race, gender, and sophistication intersect to shape person identity, portraying the complexities of navigating multiple and once in a while conflicting identity.

**Love and Relationships:** Morrison's novels regularly depict the complexities of affection and relationships, exploring subject matters of intimacy, choice, and emotional connection. She examines the ways in which love can both empower and constrain people, and the way relationships are formed by means of social, cultural, and historical forces.

**Freedom and Liberation:** Morrison's characters yearn for freedom in its various paperwork—whether it's freedom from oppression, freedom from the restrictions of societal expectancies, or freedom to be one's actual self. She portrays the quest for liberation as a significant driving force within the lives of her characters, exploring the sacrifices, struggles, and triumphs alongside the way.

**Justice and Injustice:** Morrison confronts problems of justice and injustice, tough readers to reckon with the realities of systemic oppression and social inequality. She exposes the ways wherein energy operates to marginalize and make the most positive groups whilst privileging others, and she calls attention to the urgent need for social trade and collective action.

**The Quest for Freedom and Justice:** Morrison's work is imbued with a deep experience of social justice and a perception in the opportunity of collective liberation. She portrays characters who resist oppression and attempt for freedom in its various bureaucracy, whether it's freedom from slavery, freedom from societal constraints, or freedom to be one's proper self. Morrison emphasizes the transformative energy of language and storytelling as tools for information, empathy, and resistance. She celebrates the oral traditions of African American subculture and explores the approaches wherein storytelling can shape man or woman and collective recognition, reclaiming narratives which have been silenced or marginalized. Morrison's novels often blur the limits among beyond and gift, weaving together a couple of temporalities to



illuminate the approaches wherein records maintain to reverberate through the lives of her characters. She emphasizes the interconnectedness of generations and the importance of know-how the beyond with the intention to navigate the complexities of the present and consider new opportunities for the future. Toni Morrison's ideas are expansive, nuanced, and deeply human, inviting readers to have interaction with profound questions of identity, reminiscence, justice, and resilience. Her paintings keep to resonate with readers round the world, inspiring reflection, talk, and a deeper knowledge of the complexities of the human experience.

Toni Morrison's thoughts for humanity are deeply rooted in themes of empathy, expertise, and the popularity of shared humanity across cultural, racial, and historic divides. While her novels regularly confront the tough realities of oppression and injustice, Morrison's vision ultimately offers a profound experience of wish and possibility for human connection and transformation. Morrison's writing invites readers to cultivate empathy and compassion for others with the aid of illuminating the reviews and perspectives of characters who have been marginalized or silenced. Through her bright portrayal in their struggles and triumphs, she challenges readers to recognize the humanity of all people, no matter race, gender, or social popularity.

Toni Morrison's thoughts for humanity are rooted in a profound notion in the potential for empathy, understanding, and collective motion to conquer divisions and create a greater just and compassionate world. Through her powerful storytelling and incisive social statement, she challenges readers to confront difficult truths approximately the human situation whilst also inspiring wish for a destiny constructed on ideas of equality, justice, and recognize for all.

Toni Morrison's ideas for the state are deeply rooted in subject matters of justice, equality, and the popularity of the total humanity of all its residents. As an author and social critic, Morrison's work reflects her commitment to confronting the legacy of racism and oppression in America at the same time as also envisioning an extra inclusive and equitable society. Here are some key factors of Toni Morrison's thoughts for the state:

Morrison's writing encourages the country to confront its history of slavery, racism, and systemic oppression. She emphasizes the significance of acknowledging and reckoning with the past in an effort to recognize the present and paintings closer to a more simply and equitable destiny. Through her novels, Morrison shines a light on the long-lasting effect of ancient injustices and challenges readers to confront uncomfortable truths about America's beyond. Morrison celebrates the range of American subculture and emphasizes the contributions of human beings from various racial, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds. She rejects slim definitions of Americanness and champions the concept that the kingdom's energy lies in its diversity. Through her characters and narratives, Morrison highlights the richness of the American tapestry and requires a society that embraces and values distinction. Morrison's paintings opinions structures of oppression and inequality, consisting of racism, sexism, and economic exploitation.

### **Summing Up:**

To sum up; the research student comes to the factor that Toni Morrison's novels are characterized by means of their profound engagement with the complexities of the human situation, their lyrical prose, and their unflinching exploration of race, memory, identity, and the search for freedom and justice. Her paintings keep to resonate with readers round the sector, inspiring mirrored image, dialogue, and empathy across cultural and generational divides. Toni Morrison's proposal for writing is multifaceted and deeply rooted in her personal stories, cultural heritage,



and social attention. Several key influences and resources of idea formed Morrison's journey as an author:

In the existing paper; the studies student tries to give an explanation for that Morrison's writing turned into deeply non-public and reflective, rooted in her own stories, memories, and creativeness. She drew inspiration from the tales of her ancestors, the struggles of her community, and the complexities of the human circumstance, weaving them together into narratives that had been immediately every day and uniquely her personal. Through a combination of personal experiences, intellectual interest, social awareness, and creative imaginative and prescient, Toni Morrison found thought for her writing in the world around her and the depths of her personal imagination. Her work maintains to inspire readers and writers alike, inviting us to interact with the complexities of records, identification, and the human spirit with empathy, insight, and compassion. Toni Morrison's literary works are characterized by a large number of profound thoughts and issues, reflecting her deep know-how of the human condition and her commitment to exploring the complexities of race, identification, memory, and strength. Morrison regularly explores the approaches in which memory and history form character and collective identity. She delves into the traumas of the beyond, especially the legacy of slavery and its enduring effect on African American communities, and highlights the importance of confronting and reckoning with historical truths as a means of know-how the existing and shaping the future.

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## INTERPRETATION OF THE MEANING OF FOLK AND IDEAL PEOPLE IN “NASAIM UL-MUHABBAT”

**Shakhnoza Rakhmanova\***

\*Junior Researcher of the Institute,  
Uzbek Language, Literature and Folklore,  
Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, UZBEKISTAN  
Email id: shakhnozarakhmanova0282@gmail.com

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### ABSTRACT

*This article delves into the interpretations of “folks” and “ideal people” by the great poet and thinker, Alisher Navoi. It explores the similarities and differences between these two categories, particularly as demonstrated in the thoughts and views of the nobles mentioned in his work “Nasayim ul-Muhabbat”.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Ideal, Public, Mysticism, Truth, Love, Pure Love, Lust, Patience, Logic.*

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### INTRODUCTION

The great poet and thinker Alisher Navoi conveyed the rules of Sufism, characteristics of its followers, their humanistic ideas, and views for the development of society and the perfecting of humanity in his work “Nasoyim ul-Muhabbat min Shamoyim ul-futuvvat”. He depicted them through a collection of short stories. In the preface of the book, Navoi informed the reader that “Nasayim ul-Muhabbat” is a translation of Abdurahman Jami’s “Nafahot ul-uns min hazarot il-quds” into Turkish. However, the translator approached to the translation freely and creatively, as seen in the following points. “*I trust my memories and am confident that I can translate this book into Turkish and explain the problems more clearly and openly. With the permission of the Almighty God, I have begun this great work and put pen to paper...*”<sup>1</sup>

While translating “Nafahot ul-uns”, Alisher Navoi found out that many information and details about certain historical figures were missing from the original text by Abdurakhmon Jomiy. Therefore, he decided to introduce and include the information about these figures in the translated version, using Fariduddin Attar's book “Tazkirat ul-Auliya” as a source. So, the volume of the book was expanded and the number of historical figures increased from 618 to 770 people. Additionally, 35 stories were added to the expanded version, focusing on the lives and activities of women who lived as saints. If we take into account that two sheikhs are given the same number in some places of book, their number exceeds 780 people.

The book contains exciting stories about the lives of ideal people who lived in a particular period. These stories do not consist of simple descriptions of the poets or writers which are depicted by Navoi. On the contrary, small prose stories could show how wide the way of thinking and worldview of these people were. The tazkira is of great importance as a critical source of Uzbek literature, as it contains valuable information about the activities of the most prominent representatives of Sufism, such as Imam Azam, Imam Moturidi, Ahmad Yassavi, Hakim Tirmizi, and Bahauddin Naqshbandis.

In the chapter following the introduction of the book *“The Practical Behavior of This Category and the Manners of Dealings,”* Navoi mentions the names of some historical figures while discussing repentance and existence. Then he provides a special comment on observing Sharia and Tariqa ethics. Within this context, Navoi touches upon the five practical parts of Sharia, including Shahadat Kalima, five daily prayers (Salati Hamza), Zakat, fasting, and pilgrimage. Importantly, he describes these practices separately from the actions of any particular sect. Navoi’s comments on calm, patience, trust, loyalty and torment are also important, so his ideas related to the observance of Sharia and the manners of the Tariqa cannot be ignored. These comments demonstrate the second path is more difficult than the first. Navoi notes that the common people cannot adhere to such a path, which is clear from the stories he shares, suggesting that this only applies to the ideal people.

It is known that in the dictionary of Navoi's works, avom (عوام) means folks, the masses, the world; the people; defined as ordinary people.<sup>2</sup> Comments on the first meaning of this word are given in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. It is based on the dictionary of Navoi’s works. If we look at how the word is used later in the book,<sup>2</sup> we witness that it comes in the sense of uneducated, incomprehensible, illiterate people.<sup>3</sup>

The word khos (خاص) is used in both dictionaries mentioned above, first of all, as special, ideal, perfect. In the dictionary of Navoi’s works its second meaning is selected, separate and third is upper class; being close to Creator; bring special...<sup>4</sup>

Literary scientist Najmiddin Komilov touched<sup>5</sup> on their meaning many times in his research. The scientist connects the arduous path of the special people with the concepts of Sufism. According to him, this category includes people whose character is deeply restrained, who converse with the clergy, who brings good news from the mysteries of the universe, willingly accepts poverty, abandons natural morality, and acquires divine morality, and sacrifices his life for the sake of goodness. He emphasizes that the science of Sufism belongs to the noble beings who unite existence and non-existence, time and space, from eternity.

The ideas given by Navoi in the Tazkira do not differentiate between special and the ordinary people based on their lifestyle or profession. On the contrary, at the beginning of the book, the profession of some of them is highlighted, for example...”*Sheikh Muhammad Sakkok was a wise man of his time but he lives in modest life working into the knife industry. Sheikh Abu Hafs Haddad was a blacksmith, although in his time he was a famous person for his knowledge...*” The great thinker thereby informed that the dignified persons of his time actually lived by hard work like everyone else. He *started his story with Shaykh Uwais Qarani*. Every story proves that such people have no hope for profit of this world or the hereafter. This class gave up materialism. Navoi admired them for their intelligence. They belong to the world of philosophers; they are perfect people who know the knowledge of Sharia, firm in prayer, but different from ordinary believers. Such people were distinguished from others by their character, behavior, views, actions, and even some of them were entrepreneurs.

For example, story about Zunnun Misri was presented by Navoi from Sheikh ul-Islam Hazrat Khwaja Abdullah Ansari: *“There are two kinds of wonder: one is folks’ wonder and the other is special people’s wonder. First one is obvious and to be found from everywhere but second is very unique.”* Zunnun liked travelling because it helped him to know world well. His impressions and conclusions from his trips were extraordinary: *“...I traveled three times and brought three knowledges. On the previous trip, I took knowledge, it was accepted by two kind of people:*

avom and khos. On the second trip, I witnessed that second one was accepted by khos and not accepted by avom. And on the third trip, I carried knowledge but no one understood it *فبقیت شریدا طریدا وحیدا* “*I became a fugitive, exiled person and lonely*”<sup>6</sup>.

Based on the views presented in the work, the first science of Zunnun was repentance, which was accepted by both the people. The second was the science of trust, dealing and love, which only the elite understood, because it was strange to the common people. Finally, the third knowledge became the truth, but neither the folks nor the special people of knowledge had the patience to accept it. Therefore, the people failed to understand Zunnun, and eventually he lost everyone and became an outcast. In the story, Zunnun Misri is described as a person who spent his life wandering, who has passed away from the blessings of the mortal world, who found his identity in the truth, outwardly a servant, but inwardly a free spirit - a person of the spirit. This breed was distinguished from people by its repentance, fearlessness, love and deeds. However, it can be felt that there is a hint in the story that when a person who follows the path of the Truth passes through certain stages and reaches a high level, no one but God can accept him.

In the next places in the work, it is mentioned about the love for Allah or divine love in stories about Fuzayl b. Iyoz and Maruf Karkhi. Both of them prove that if you have love for your Creator in your heart, there is no greed or hypocrisy but only loyalty and obedience to Him. According to Fuzayl b. Iyoz, the lover should be obedient to his beloved. One of the important facts in that story has never been ignored by readers that Fuzayl had a son. Navoi wrote about his love and loyalty for Allah “...his name was Ali. One day he heard the voice of a singer near Zamzam in *Masjidi Haram*, (60: زمر) *وَتَرَى الْمُجْرِمِينَ* “*you will see sinners...*”<sup>7</sup> Fuzayl’s son died at that time in a trembling. Nawai cites the unique attitude of Sheikh ul-Islam to this incident. He analyzed this situation as follows “*A badge is given by friend but soul by orif (a wise man or lover) ... it is better to die with love. There is no good in love that does not end with death...*”

It is impossible to get the Allah without suffer or pain. To those who want to achieve the highest honor in the presence of God, should wish seven out of seven states in this mortal world, that is, poverty in wealth, hunger in abundance, the low rank in high rank, sadness in happiness, modesty in greatness, simplicity in pride, and death in life<sup>8</sup>.

Such people were specially honored by the people as saints. Their words and actions, character and morals are shown as an example to everyone. At the core of the thoughts of special people are mainly noble goals that encourage self-cultivation and abstinence from sinful deeds. However, this abstinence is the complete liberation of the soul from fleeting desires. A person who is addicted to the material world can be compared to a slave. Shaykh ul-Islam’s profound thoughts on this matter can be found in several places in the tazkirah. It is worth saying that Navoi skillfully used the words of his mentor to reveal the essence of the path to perfection.

The stories in Tazkira shed light on the concepts of “avom”, “khos”, and even “people”. Alisher Navoi interprets the “common people” as those who have not realized themselves, and the “khos” as enlightened people who have found their identity and know God. They said that the human soul is divine, so the main purpose of living in this world is to join the divine world. Therefore, the responsibility of the people before God is heavier and their duty is more serious. In the Tazkira, it is listed that their character has the characteristics and qualities of a perfect person. The stories given by Navoi prove that the historical figures mentioned in the book were

mature people in terms of Sharia, Tariqat and truth. Also, they show that they differ from the common people in their risk-taking, love, affection, loyalty, and humility.

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2. The articles passed through screening at this level will be forwarded to two referees for blind peer review.
3. At this stage, two referees will carefully review the research article, each of whom will make a recommendation to publish the article in its present form/modify/reject.
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