

ISSN (Online): 2278 - 4853

Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research



Published by : www.tarj.in

AJMR ISSN (online) : 2278-4853

Editor-in-Chief: Dr. Esha Jain

Impact Factor : SJIF 2021 = 7.699

Frequency : Monthly
Country : India
Language : English
Start Year : 2012

Published by : www.tarj.in

Indexed/ Listed at : Ulrich's Periodicals

Directory, ProQuest, U.S.A.

E-mail id: tarjjournals@gmail.com

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NO ·	PARTICULAR		PAGE NO.
1	MULTIMODALITY AS AN ALTERNATIVE PEDAGOGY IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM Sujata Chakravorty	[PDF]	1-8
2	THE CHANGING DYANAMICS OF THE UNITED NATIONS: AN EMERGING TREND OF UN-PRIVATE SECTOR COLLABORATIONS Jeetendra Kumar	[PDF]	9-24
3	EMERGING DIMENSIOINOF CSR IN INDIA – A STUDY ON PUBLIC SECTOR AND PRIVATE SECTOR CORPORATE Snigdharani Panda, Prof. Pradyot Keshari Pradhan	[PDF]	25-37
4	ECO-CRITICISM IN INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE Sujata Chakravorty	[PDF]	38-43
5	REFLECTION OF FEAR AND DISSILUSION IN THE SHORT STORIES OF HEMINGWAY Nasser Sepahvand, Dr. B. Mohan	[PDF]	44-50
6	A CRITICAL POSITION OF INDIAN WOMEN Navin Kumar	[PDF]	51-63
7	PORTRAYAL OF RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM IN LITERATURE Sujata Chakravorty	[PDF]	64-73
8	DESIGN AND CONFIGURATION ON JUNOS CLASS OF SERVICE (CoS) IN A SERVICE PROVIDER NETWORK	[PDF]	74-92
9	B. Ramadasu, K. China Babu STUDY ON DOMESTIC MEDICAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER INDUSTRY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS Mr. Yashveer Sangwan, Dr. Bibhu Prasad Sahoo	[PDF]	93-99



Published by: TRANS Asian Research Journals AJMR:

Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research

(A Double Blind Referred & Reviewed International Journal)



MULTIMODALITY AS AN ALTERNATIVE PEDAGOGY IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the various dimensions of multimodality and its growing acceptance as an alternative pedagogy in the English language classroom. The responsibility to decipher, accept, decode and ultimately present the gamut of multimodal discourse before the students lies with the educators. This in turn, leads the students not only to understand the existing forms of communication but go ahead and form coherent and whole meanings from all the available multiple modes. The importance of multimodal literacy necessitates an awareness of this aspect in education. An increasing awareness of and identification with the multiple meanings derived from the various modes of communication results in multisemiotics. Reading material has undergone a sea-change. The printed pages have now become web pages where the child reader is subjected to a plethora of information by way of hyperlinks and pop-up-images. The unassuming reader constructs newer meanings of texts from these extra bits of information. Stories with pictures have always proven to hold child attention better. Graphic novels, which initially had been relegated to the status of comics, therefore help to intrigue, interest, and ultimately motivate children, of this technical age to take up serious reading. They have the ability to add layers of meaning by way of colour, expressions and images to kindle child imagination, and thereby prove to be an effective tool for multimodality. This article therefore advocates an innovative implementation of graphic novels along with regular college/school syllabi for effective education apt for the present.

KEYWORDS: Multimodality, alternative, pedagogy, multisemiotics, discourse, communication, Graphic novels, comics, discourse, motivate, children, technical, information, pages, reading, educators, meaning, serious, effective, education, multiple, meanings, coherent, students.

INTRODUCTION

The perspective of looking at texts worldwide has undergone a slow but sure shift in focus from monomodal to multimodal texts. Texts in the present times no longer exist in the traditional printed form alone, but can be accessed digitally too. Reading material has undergone a sea-change. The printed pages have now become web pages where the child reader is subjected to a plethora of information by way of hyperlinks and pop-up-images. The unassuming reader constructs newer meanings of texts from these extra bits of information. The responsibility to decipher, accept, decode and ultimately present the gamut of multimodal discourse before the students lies with the educators. This in turn, leads the students not only to understand the existing forms of communication but go ahead and form coherent and whole meanings from all the available multiple modes. The importance of multimodal literacy necessitates an awareness of this aspect in education. This article discusses the various dimensions of multimodality and its growing acceptance as an alternative pedagogy in the English language classroom.

Recent educational publications have featured avid discussions on the kind of literacy skills students would require to be able to keep pace with the changing scenario (Bellanca and Brandt, 2010). The need of the hour demands competency and familiarity with the new technologies to comfortably read traditional printed texts in the new digital format and respond to them in a similar manner. Challenges occur by way of visual and multimodal aspects that readers encounter while dealing with texts in an entirely interesting mobile environment. Multimodal and visual representation of discourse as an essential part of an alternative pedagogy has been argued for in academic circles (Kress & Van Leeuwen, 1996; Cope & Kalantzis, 2000). An increasing awareness of and identification with the multiple meanings derived from the various modes of communication results in multisemiotics. The immense potential of technology to enhance learning has been proved many times over. The need of the hour is to recognise and profitably harness its multifaceted uses.

The relationship between ICT and language learning in the present times is a very important area of interest. The relationship becomes all the more interesting and viable when the language in question is English. The impact of multimedia software and word processing on the importance of design within meaning making is an area of keen interest. The visual aspect of texts and their related meanings become more obvious when technology makes its way into the process of creating texts. In the so created texts, language gets virtually replaced by other forms of communication and expression. Printed texts have made way for never before thought of forms like web sites, hypertext stories, videopapers and interactive poems which are a resultant combination of linguistic, audio, visual and dynamic modes of communication. As traditional teacher- educators, our understanding of the process that goes behind the creation of such multimodal texts is still in its infancy. Conventional teachers are comparatively more adept and comfortable with the process of regular texts.

Most teachers of English agree that the impending change in attitude towards curriculum needs to be acknowledged now. Teachers of English acknowledge that all these new ideas about websites, web designing, power point presentations, etc. are a part of English. Having acknowledged these new parts they should now decide to welcome it and make all possible efforts to make it work in positively. Experiments have been done on this front with students set the task of creating multimedia stories with the help of web tools. The idea being this exercise would help them in

creating a multimedia story which in turn would turn their interest towards conventional stories which are purely language based. The results of such exercises however were startling. Students had for the most part changed their story ideas so much so that the original storyline could not be recognised. This was however not what the teachers- experimenters had bargained for. It only proved that coaching along existing lines was necessary- reading similar stories, discussing forthcoming ideas, planning about future course of action, etc. The end result of such endeavours was that teachers came to a conclusion that approaching the task of writing stories from an ICT approach did not yield very encouraging results as far as judging from the point of view of writing language based stories were concerned.

Other experiments followed with more emphasis being laid on the ability to create better texts within the framework of a multimodal approach. Results were, however, more encouraging this time. Students could co-relate more comfortably when set the task of working within the multimodality of a multimedia presentation rather than using the multimodal approach as a teaching tool to facilitate the language mode. The students' knowledge of ICT and using English as a subject both showed improvement, although different modes had been used to arrive at the conclusion. Multiple meanings thus arrived at, paved the way for multisemiotics.

Results of experiments conducted, data collected and analysed showed frequent instances of English and technology clashing uncomfortably. Teachers needed to evaluate on measures that would prove to be useful in a technologically rich environment. The New London Group's pedagogy on multiliteracies is a landmark proposition on this theme.

In this book we attempt to broaden this understanding of literacy and literacy teaching and learning to include negotiating a multiplicity of discourses. We seek to highlight two principal aspects of this multiplicity. First we want to extend the idea and scope of literacy pedagogy to account for the context of our culturally and linguistically diverse and increasingly globalised societies; to account for the multifarious cultures that interrelate and the plurality of texts that circulate. Second we argue that literacy pedagogy now must account for the burgeoning of texts forms associated with information and multimedia technologies. (Cope & Kalantzis, 2009).

Teachers need to build a metalanguage for describing the multimodality of the classroom task and the way students made use of this in their presentations. The connection between teaching and multiliteracies also needs to be looked at seriously. The underlying tension between the metalanguage of multimodality and key terms and concepts of English as a subject culture needs to be established. What more needs to be established are the subject boundaries of English *vis- a- vis* other subjects. Students' ability of negotiating multimodality, particularly the way they present their multimedia products and video data of their working. The key terms and concepts associated with English as a subject culture and language of technology needs to be addressed in detail. How do students relate to English when it comes to choosing particular colours to represent it? Would they use black to show their displeasure with it or level of discomfort? When it comes to choosing fonts to display their work, how would they go about it- in an artistic, creative manner or matter -of-fact ordinary, everyday script go a long way in letting the teacher know of their attitudes towards the subject. The use of the audio mode in terms of music and sound when it comes to creating the web site is also an important aspect.

How different modes work together to create meaning is of utmost importance when it comes to addressing the concept of multimodal literacy. These are areas which allow the student to move beyond the areas of traditional literacy with their ability to download from the Web and make fruitful *Power-Point* presentations. Students show remarkably creative acumen when it comes to using technology based presentations as against their scoring marks for their proficiency with the verbal and written word. Experiments have proved that students learn better and faster when technological aids are used to aid language learning. The pressing urgency to develop a metalanguage for multimodality needs to be recognised and worked upon on war footing for a consensus for students and teachers to arrive at. Levels of understanding would most certainly be raised by this. Emphasis on the visual mode necessitates less time to be spent on oral instruction to students.

One might say the following with some confidence. Language-as-speech will remain the major mode of communication; language-as-writing will increasingly be displaced by image in many domains of public communication, though writing will remain the preferred mode of the political and cultural elites.(Kress,2003).

This observation needs to be considered with great importance before one can unanimously advocate a multimodal literacy concept foe English in the classroom. In all likelihood, speech and writing will remain the most highly valued modes of traditional literacy. Multimodality in writing becomes important when the question of designing the layout of the page and its text comes into focus. How much guidance should be given to the students for the visual aspect of literacy is debatable. Students are guided by their own instincts and perceptions and do not require much prodding in this regard. They use ICT to structure, refine and present information in different formats as the case may be. First time learners might even show limited knowledge and use of ICT. Various forms of communication promote different kinds of learning among learners.

Multimodal texts present information across a variety of modes including visual images, design elements, written language, and other semiotic resources. These texts challenge novice readers as they work across multiple sign systems to construct meaning.(Siegel, 2006). Readers actively select objects from their visual fields to attend to and interpret in an order that their purposes and interests. The reader determines the path during their transaction with the text as they decide how to navigate its textual, visual, and compositional elements. Multimodal texts require readers to decode written text, and additionally navigate the compositions and structures of design elements and visual images. These skills are too often missing from reading composition lessons (Serafini, 2005).

Readers keep inventing texts as they read, thus adding newer meanings to the already existing ones, based on their interpretation of the available semiotic resources. Design is the process of organizing what is to be navigated and interpreted, shaping available resources into potential meanings realized in the context of reading multimodal texts (Serafini, 2012). The New London Group (1996) suggests, "Meaning making is an active process, and not something governed by static rules". Through this process of reproducing and simultaneously transforming the path and text the reader becomes an active, purposeful agent in their construction of meaning during the act of reading multimodal texts.

With the marked changes in the new millennium educators need to overhaul their existing teaching methodology and methods of instruction to provide active support for students as they struggle to make meaning of the plethora of information at their fingertips. The instructional approaches too need to adapt to the changing needs of the students as they wade through the challenges of multimodal texts, like hypertexts, text messages, blogs, etc. Educators need to further help students understand and use the regular print based texts traditionally taught in schools.

Stories with pictures have always proven to hold child attention better than any other form of the printed word. Graphic novels, books essentially made of comic content, had initially been relegated to the status of comics. Novel normally refers to long fictional works. The term 'graphic novel' is applied broadly, and includes fiction, non-fiction, and anthologized work. It is distinguished from the term 'comic book', which is used for comic periodicals. The term 'graphic novel' was first used in 1964; it was popularized within the comics community after the publication of Will Eisner's *A Contract With God* in 1978, and became familiar with the public in the late 1980s after the commercial successes of the first volume of Spiegelman's *Maus*, Moore and Gibbons *Watchmen*, and Miller's *The Dark Knight Returns*. The term is not strictly defined, though one broad dictionary definition is "a fictional story that is presented in comic- strip format and is presented as a book." Krashen (1997) makes a strong case for comics and graphic novels as a major underutilized genre for development of literacy skills, part of the pedagogical core of the 'power of reading'.

In Britain the genre was pioneered with the classic *When the Wind Blows* (1982) by Raymond Briggs which is about a nuclear attack on England seen from the perspective of an elderly working class couple in rural Sussex. Interest in the graphic narrative is fast gaining momentum in the U. K. Mulholland (2007) says that "the graphic novel- loosely defined as a novel whose content is displayed in both images and text – has, in the past two years, begun to break into the British mainstream." In Japan, manga and other forms of graphic literary materials have long been an integral part of the national reading culture, for adults as well as children. This has been a part of their heritage since WW II.

A major achievement has been the publication of canonical works of literature in graphic version like Eisner's (2001) *Moby Dick*, Kuper's version of Franz Kafka's *The Metamorphosis* (2003), and Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* (2005), Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. These editions can be used with advantage for students at the intermediate or more advanced levels.

Whatever be the criticism faced by graphic novels, the hard fact is that they however, help to intrigue, interest, and ultimately motivate children, to take up serious reading. Children of this technical age do not naturally have the urge to take up serious reading. Graphic novels have the ability to add layers of meaning by way of colour, expressions and images to kindle child imagination, and thereby prove to be an effective tool for multimodality. Postmodern picturebooks also might serve as a link or bridge from the print based texts of the past to the multimodal texts encountered in the future. Postmodern picturebooks invite students to navigate non-linear structures and attend to various visual representations, design elements, and structures in order to comprehend the complexities inherent in these texts. (Serafini, 2005). These complex texts call upon readers to become more self- reflexive, active readers who utilize a variety of interpretive strategies in order to construct meaning with the texts they encounter (Bull, 2002).

In turn postmodern picturebooks require literacy educators to become sophisticated readers of picturebooks themselves in order to demonstrate and support the types of interpretive strategies and reading practices necessary for dealing with these innovative elements and structures. To be

successful in facilitating discussions with postmodern picturebooks, teachers need to address the ambiguities inherent in postmodern picturebooks, and suspend premature closure on students' interpretations in order to explore a variety of meaningful potentials available. These picturebooks also require teachers to attend to visual images and design elements in their discussions and instructional experiences to help students construct meaning (Serafini, 2008).

Postmodern picturebooks often contain non-linear plots, polyphonic narrators, intertextual references, a blending of genres, and indeterminacies (Mc Callum 1996). These features of postmodern picturebooks require the reader to navigate and interpret these texts in new ways, drawing upon their understanding of traditional print based texts and their knowledge of visual images and design elements. As print based texts, the contemporary picturebooks, adopt the non-linear and polyphonic structures of multimodal and postmodern texts, they will better serve as a bridge between the print dominated classrooms of the past and the digitally and multimodal texts of the new millennium. The strategies and skills readers will draw upon to make sense of these texts will need to expand as the complexity of the texts they encounter expands.

Visual images are no longer included as simply illustrative of the printed text, but add to the story and the overall meaning of the novel in new and varied dimensions. Images no longer depend on the text for meaning but are treated as text in their own right. They further contribute to the design element of the graphic novel and the illustrated text. Learning to read and appreciate a novel is no longer limited to a mere reading of the printed text and decode its implied meaning, but also decode the visual images, design elements and graphic structures- all adding to the meaning of the printed word. The use of graphs, diagrams, maps, models, drawings and photographs often increases the informational and aesthetic value of print publications. Additionally, a heavily illustrated magazine or textbook offers the reader a variety of choices. The reader who does not have a great fancy for the printed word can form a good idea of what the article has to say from the pictures and accompanying captions. Along with this, the background accompanying information can be read to get a fair idea of the full story. Whatever be the order of deciphering information, pictures first and text later or vice versa, the objective of the endeavour is achieved. The eyes of the reader jumps back and forth between text and illustration, at times appreciating and admiring both, and at others wanting illustrations to be presented in a different way altogether. Direct visual perceptions will complement or replace the mental images usually produced during the reading process. Such a manner of reading, however, hinders a continuous reading of text in the pure sense of 'reading'.

Multimodal reading, on the other hand, takes over, and goes on uninterrupted. The reader will gather meaning in a visual-verbal sense, not reducible to any of the two modalities. However as the use of illustrations increases, a visual logic eventually takes precedence and dominates the reading process. This is mostly the case with modern magazines and text books. In these instances, verbal text plays an auxiliary or reciprocal role, anchoring and contextualising pictures. Readers are happy to be not having to read 'boring' words of a text and are given the choice of interesting illustrations to go along. Students learn more, faster, and retain better when taught with visual aids. This is a great conceptual shift from the traditional methods of teaching and should therefore be cashed in on while interest is sustained. These different semiotic choices are integrated to make meaning. Some teachers are of the opinion that graphic novels do not supplement learning but that is actually the important part of learning. It is time that teachers explore the genre of graphic novels as a possible tool to build multiple literacies.

The graphic novels require teachers to acquire skills related to the understanding of sequential arts, and at the same time expand their pedagogical approaches to include strategies to comprehend visual images. Multimodal texts and incorporation of visual images in texts is more or less a permanent feature of classroom activities at present and will continue to do so in the years to come. Technological changes have made it mandatory for a text to be accompanied with a visual image. Even textbooks of subjects like mathematics and science are illustrated with pop up images and popular cartoon characters to keep young readers interested in the matter at hand. So it needs to be established that the teacher- educators be prepared to wholeheartedly accept and be in tune with the changing times. The traditional novel might not have paved the way entirely for graphic novels but if young readers show tendencies of moving away from serious reading, they (graphic novels) might just be the answer to bring readers back into the habit of reading. The interest once developed can then be channelized towards other serious reading or genres which have yet not been represented graphically. It might be a good idea to ask young readers to work out how very abstract genres could be rendered graphically- thus lending more meaning to the text.

The vast differences students face between texts read at school and those read out of it need to be bridged. Education at the school level needs to be made very interesting with all 'ingredients' that students find captivating in out of school encounters. They also need to be educated with new methodology and strategies required to make sense of visual design elements and images. But before embarking on the mission of educating students with the new methodologies it needs to be ascertained whether teachers themselves are adept and how many are ready to be initiated with the new changes. Willingness to accept changes wholeheartedly on the part of the teachers will surely go a long way in creating much needed interest among students towards the complexity of texts. The reluctance among teachers to change their methodology of teaching has already been established. Teachers, more so the seniors in the list are complacently cocooned in their own well established world with its set methodologies. They need to be convinced to come out of that shell and boldly face the new challenges and embrace the new role of facilitators. They need to quickly assume the role of responsible facilitators introducing young readers to ever modern methods. Teachers can assume a very friendly role in trying to learn from students at times and together creating new ways of presenting data and making the teaching-learning process more interesting. The idea should be to not teach a child but try and awaken the urge to learn. This article therefore advocates an innovative implementation of graphic novels along with regular college/school syllabi for effective education apt for the present.

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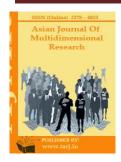
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THE CHANGING DYANAMICS OF THE UNITED NATIONS: AN EMERGING TREND OF UN-PRIVATE SECTOR COLLABORATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The present paper attempts to comprehend an emerging trend under the auspices of the United Nations primarily in the wake of globalization and financial crunches in the UN that has come to affect several facets of this world body. This paper before going into diverse intricacies of this development begins with a conceptual understanding of the Private sector. Elaborating further would be peeping into the historical traces of the UN interaction with the Private Sector. Another section would look into the rationale behind the ongoing partnership where ideological shift, leadership, financial crunch and other factors at UN plays a vital role necessitating Partnership. It would highlight different forms of partnership that are prevalent between the UN and private sector. The last section provides views expressed by different sections regarding the ongoing partnership.

KEYWORDS: sections regarding, ongoing partnership, comprehend an emerging.

INTRODUCTION

The changing dynamics of the international Order as well domestic developments has not left the United Nations intact. The most prominent paradigm of the international relations represented by the realist version i.e state-centricism nature has come to be debated in the academicians' discourses that now envisage the role of the other actors apart from that of the state in the United Nations. The antecedents mark Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) being an important participant in the United Nations system. These NGOs have been making their survival and say in the intergovernmental meetings, presenting written statements, make speeches with around 3,000 having registration as well as their quantitative scramble at the United Nations and have consultative status at UN since 1945 and have tended to extend its tentacle in even policy making. Theses proliferating NGO are not only entity that challenges the state-centric confinement of the international organization. Besides, the private sector especially corporations accounting nearly 64,000, major transnational corporations having 866,000 foreign affiliates operating throughout the world, having

between 25 % and 33% of world output, 70 percent of international investment have emerged as a key player on the world's stage with overseas production by these firms exceeding considerably the level of world exports, controlling the location and distribution of economic and technological resources. It has emerged as a vital ingredient in the international order reflected only recent discussion, deliberation and in the discourse of reform in the United Nations.

At the dawn of the twentieth century and the inception of twenty-first century casted by of globalisation, the privates sector asserting its paramountcy, the UN under the stewardship of Secretary-General Kofi Annan at the world Economic Forum challenged the corporate to engage with UN. Another development was the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that specifies forging a global partnership with the private sector in reaping the benefit of the new technologies, especially information and communication technologies apart from it pharmaceutical companies' cooperation is envisaged in providing access to affordable essential drugs (UNDP2003a). The manifestation of partnership surfaced in the UN system as in July 2003 saw the formation of a highlevel commission under the aegis of the United Nations development Programme (UNDP) on Private Sector and Development embarked yet another step for the Secretary-General, "...yet another illustration of the rapidly growing partnership....in our work to reach the Millennium Development Goals" (UNDP 2003b). The reiteration of the utility of the Private sector partnership was propagated not only at different forums like the General Assembly, World Economic Forum and but also at the ground level too it got manifestation. In recent years, it has taken many forms form time-bound project partnership involving small number of actors to global initiative involving a multitude of actors. Explicitly, policy advocacy, operation delivery, peace building and several frameworks of partnership engages UN and Private Sector.

The partnership issue is in discourse inquisitively as private sector primarily constituted by the corporate sector, transnational corporations (TNCs), often visualized as prominent violator of the human rights in the world ensuing partnership with UN, presents astonishment and dilemma. Such nurtured partnership presents question of how unfettered private sector would seek to promote the UN goals. How it could be regulated under the aegis of the United Nations. Consequently, vitality of norms or standards set up by the United Nation. The analysis to whole issue would be possible by exploring the nitty-gritty of the issue and not being critics or being pessimistic without stretched discourse. It would be fair to gauge the partnership and the actual working before arriving at any conclusion.

A CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING

With regard to coming up of a clear definition of "the private sector" has been a cumbersome task, though an overarching definitions comes from the glossary of the Unites Nations that include firms, business federation, employer associations and industry lobby groups, commercial media organisation, philanthropic foundations stemming from industrial endowment could fit here but some of the academicians see it as part of the civil society. Though, some of the modern communication channels such as web log and alternative news service available through net have characteristics of civil society. Although the category includes small and medium-sized enterprises, some of these are supported by non-governmental Organisation or cooperatives may have characteristics closer to civil society.

The conceptualisation of the private has been the subject of no unanimity. Some definition confines to the profit-making commercial entities. In the World Bank's definition private sector include the business world only (Tesner, 2000:30). The Clear definition could not be even arrived by the Cardos Panel report rather they invented the term constituencies to refer civil society, private sector and the state. Sandrine Tesner uses the private sector to refer to the privately held commercial organisation engrossed in the profit-making whether they belong to the manufacturing sector or service sector, tough the issue of the corporate social responsibility or voluntary regulation is very much part of the cost-benefit analysis of the corporate sector.

After coming through different definitions of the private sector, it is also clarified that and civil society are kept at different plank from the private sector though some of the elements of civil society tends to overlap with the private sector like chambers of commerce. The civil society bears a broader meaning encompassing all Organisation and associations that exist outside the state and market i.e. government and business. It includes advocacy groups, association of professionals such as doctors, lawyers, and scientists, along with labour unions, chambers of commerce, religious groups, ethnic associations, cultural group, sporting associations, and political parties (Karns and Mingst 2004:25).

The present article, the focus of my attention would include a broader view of the private sector that would include profit-making transnational corporations, foundations as well as and private philanthropic foundation of the corporate sector.

The notion of Partnership for development was defined as early as 1969 with the Pearson Commission On International Development that considered the nature of partnership between the donor as well as recipient countries entailing reciprocal rights as well as obligation of each other and establishment of the clear objective benefiting both "Partnership" as well as "sustainable development" emerged a buzzword in the world at large in 1990s. Due to widespread use of the word in the national and international political sphere, in corporate advertising and corporate reporting the epithet "partnership" is now omnipotent that it has become almost trite if not devoid of meaning (Zammit 2003:52).

In common parlance, with reference to UN/UN system—partnership means agencies coming into relationship with any company, institution and people as beneficiary of technical assistance, project counterparts or sponsors. Sociologically, in development discourse, it has complex connotation that engages not only different actors and institutions together to pursue a common goal, but also mutual respect, transparency, balanced power relations and the equitable distribution of benefits, responsibilities and risks (Utting 2000:11). According to the World Bank, a partnership is "An agreement to work together, for common goals, with all parties committing resources (financial, technical or personnel) to agreed activities, with a clear division of responsibilities and distinct accountabilities for achieving these goals".

The World Bank regard that partnerships are multi-stakeholder activities involving government and civil society actors, which is district in the case of profit-making corporations. Transparency i.e. providing equal access to information by all participants is key element of the partnership.

According to Jane Nelson and Simon Zadek (2000) partnership means:

"People and organisations from some combination of public, business, and civil constituencies who engage in voluntary, mutually beneficial, innovative relationships to address common social aims through combining their resources and competencies."

This definition is a broader and overarching conceptualization but stresses the three fundamental aspects of successful partnerships i.e. their voluntary, non-coercive nature; the presence of mutual benefits; and the achievement of common goals. Mutuality of benefits and communality of goal are requirements of so-called "Win-Win situation" without which public private partnership is assumed to be of no avail.

Sandrine Tesner (2000) defines a UN-business partnership as follows:

"A UN-business partnership is a mutually beneficial agreement between one or more UN bodies and one or more corporate partners to work toward common objectives based on the comparative advantage of each, with a clear understanding of respective responsibilities and the expectation of due credit for every contribution".

But, one definition that taken up by the Secretary-General attach it as follows:

"Partnerships are commonly defined as voluntary and collaborative relationships between various parties, both State and non-State, in which all participants agree to work together to achieve a common purpose or undertake a specific task and to share risks, responsibilities, resources, competencies and benefits" (UNGA 2003).

Thus, there is a myriad of views and understanding pertaining to Partnership and various actor involved in partnership.

HISTORICAL MILIEU OF PARTNERSHIP

The collaboration between the United Nations and the private sector is not new. A step back, during the interwar period (1919-1939) a view opines "governments were often less reliable than private charities". The private foundations established to distribute the fortunes of successful industrialists played a vital role in sponsoring innovations in international cooperation through the League of Nations. According to one study by Carnegie on what the UN could learn from the League, it has been argued that the organization had become too dependent on a small group of philanthropists. The Rockefeller foundation, for example had covered nearly half the cost of the League health program and nearly 10% of the secretariat's economic programmes. The Carnegie endowment, Twentieth century Fund, Edwin Gilwws World Peace Foundation also made significant contribution (Murphy 1994:103). International Labour Organisation (ILO) was the UN's first private-public partnership with its tripartite structure its International Organization of Employers (IOE) has been structural part of the since 1918, in which employers and trade unions could participate along with the government.

The United Nations, from very inception maintained relationship with business associations and coalitions. While UN being in its formative stage, it was in San Francisco conference 42 American organization in diverse areas viz. business, law, education and labour participated (Tesner 2000:6). They played an active role in influencing the formulation of the UN Charter, especially with regards to Article71, which talks about the consultative relationship between the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) an NGOs (Martens 2007:12).

Though the UN's Economic area Watch dog being ECOSOC was mandated to carry out and monitor UN's economic and social function, the UN charter mandated ECOSOC with publishing reports and studies on economic and social issues, calling for conference on these matters, making recommendation to General Assembly in its mandated area. Under, Article71 of UN charter, ECOSOC could make suitable arrangement for consultation with non-governmental organization but did not say anything about its interaction with private sector specifically (Tenser 2000: 10-11). But under the purview of this provision, International interest groups from the business sector have had formal participatory rights. The International chamber of commerce (ICC) received accreditation to the UN under Article 71 since its outset. Many business organizations had consultative status ranging from trade and industry associations such as the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (IFPM) and the International Organisation of Employers (IOE) followed this lane. However, individual companies had no formal participation opportunities in UN bodies until the year 2000. But, Individual companies came into scene in early acting as UN sponsors. For instance multimillionaire John D. Rockefeller Jr's gift to the UN accounts that by end of the 1940s, he donated \$8.5 million to purchase a piece of land on the New York East River for the UN's headquarters. It is a fact that without his contribution, the present central geographical location that is acquired by headquarter could have been somewhere on the outskirts of the city (Martens 2007:12).

With the 1950s because of ideological rift within market economy and planned economy advocates, clearly reflected in the bipolar world became a hurdle for the nearness of the UN and corporate sector (Therien and Pouliot 2006: 57). Along with it early 1950s was marked by the Korean war that diverted the attention of UN's economic and social tide to political one, also the UN has little to engage private sector as it was entrusted to the American designed Marshall plan (Tesner 2000:12).

During the decade of 1960s, a dramatic shift in the UN membership was marked with "institutionalized animosity" reflected in the North-South Confrontation (Therien and Pouliot 2006:57). Between 1945 and 1960, 16 new states and 17 states respectively brought a different dimension of debate on economic development asserting accentuating technical assistance, development policies for developing world through channel of UN specialized agencies (Tesner 2000:13). During this period, there was no direct participation of private enterprise in the UN Development policies, the creation of UNCTAD, being a vocal point for the developing countries ruled out such partnership.

The demand for New International Economic order in the 1970s asserted for the regulation of Transnational Corporations (TNCs) that resulted in the creation of centre on Transnational Corporation (CTC), entrusted with helping developing countries to build up their capacity to negotiate with the transnational corporations. Secondly, Untied Nations Commission on Transnational Corporation (UNCTC) was attributed to establish code of conduct for transnational corporation. These institutions came to critically monitor the Thus, an environment of confrontation continued between the United Nations and business (Therien and Pouliot 2006: 56).

The decades of 1960s and 1970s saw dramatic shift in the UN membership that heralded a neo-Marxist analysis of the International economic system as well as emphasized redistribution. But failure of their policies only made them to return to liberalism. Also, UN policy toward TNCs changed as UN agencies like UNCTAD became facilitator to developing countries to Foreign Direct Investment(Coleman 2003: 350).

An early attempt was made, in the UN's 1992 in Boutros – Boutros Ghali came up with *An Agenda for peace* that flagged a greater role for the private sector in the pursuit of human security objectives by acknowledging the link between security and development issues, including the importance of economic growth as a basis for international stability. Since the end of the 1990s the representatives of the business world have been invited to attend and make inputs into global conferences such as the 1992 United nations conference an Environment and Development (UNCED), the 1995 World Summit on Social Development and the 2002 WSSD, that helped the UN agencies to engage with the private sector (Zammit 2003: 29). According to an argument though UN initiatives of forging partnership is not new but the recent development has been "a fundamental shift in the way that UN approaches the private sector and perhaps in the way that the private sector sees the United Nations" (Mezzalama and Ouedrago 1999: 4).

In the recent years, UN drew closer to business by number of forms these include setting operation public-private partnership as well as developing joint forms of diplomacy. For instance, Global Alliance for vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), a programme whose goal is to provide vaccines to the children of the poorest countries, has brought together the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Rock feller Foundation, the International Federation of pharmaceutical manufacturers and Associations, along with the WHO, the UN Children Fund (UNICEF), and the World Bank. Similarly, UNDP has launched partnership with a number of high-tech companies, the Global Digital opportunity initiative, aimed at initiating e-strategies in the third world countries (Therien and Pouliot 2006: 59). Thus it comes query that what are different forms of partnership that have emerged in the recent years.

FORMS OF UN-PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS

The UN's classifications of the partnerships that are found under the UN banner indicate heterogeneousness of the partnership in the UN. Moreover, it is clear that it would be difficult, if not irrelevant, to attempt to analyse some of these types of so-called partnerships:

CATEGORIES OF PARTNERSHIPS UNDER THE UN BANNER

- > Public policy networks
- ➤ Voluntary standards initiatives on sustainable development
- Advocacy and fund-raising partnerships
- > Partnerships to facilitate private investment
- ➤ Global knowledge and learning networks
- > Operational delivery partnerships
- ➤ Country-level co-operation
- > Building partnership capacity in developing countries
- > Partnerships to address global health issues
- Partnerships to address global environmental issues

Jane Nelson (2002) has illustrated different levels of co-operation between UN and private sector; first, it includes contractual, commercial agreement between the United Nations system and the private sector for the provision of goods and services to meet the operating needs of the UN and its programmes delivery commitment. The average value of a typical UN contract is small i.e. US \$20,000 and no more than 2% of the total number of UN procurement orders. The World Food Programme (WFP), the Untied Nations Procurement Division, UNICEF and UNDP are the major procurement bodies in the UN. Many potential suppliers while interacting with the UN, lack not only access to relevant information but also skills and capacities for working with UN. Similarly, the private sector including small, medium and micro-enterprises and business association in developing and transition economies have been recipient of grants, loan and technical assistance, advisory services from UN bodies i.e. UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, WHO and the World Bank group, offer support to business for developing and transitional economies. Second, form of partnership is policy dialogue that includes formal and informal participation of the private sector in official intergovernmental deliberations and in Institutional governance. It involves a variant of measures ranging in scope and formality from full participation in multilateral governing body (For example is UNAIDS, the joint United Nations programmes on HIV/AIDS), to participation in commissions, committees taskforces, and working groups to informal consultative mechanisms and global policy networks. (Bull etal 2004: 482-83). To illustrate it, UNAIDS, whose programme co-ordinating Board, that serves as its governing body constituted by 22 governments from all regions elected by ECOSOC, the 7 UN co-sponsors of UNAIDS and NGOS, including association of people with HIV/AIDS. Also, with the United Nations conference on Environment and Development in 1992, increasing efforts have been made to include the inputs of the business sectors into these conferences. The ECOSOC High Level group of Advisors on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has led to the creation of UNICT Taskforce, including representatives from the private sector. Business Action for sustainable Development has been established by the International chamber of commerce (ICC) and the World Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) to serve as a co-operative platform for private sector input to the summit.

Third, area of partnership is project design and operational delivery. It involves joint programme, implementation, evolution, involving mobilization of financial, technical and managerial resources from partners for instance, Refugee Registration project, a partnership between United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Microsoft and its corporate partners to improve information management in refugee crises; and an agreement between UNAIDS and coca-cola to channelise the company's in-kind assistance, its particular with regard to logistics and marketing to priority activities against AIDS in Africa (Bull etal 2004: 483). Operational delivery became vital with the evolution of peace building that creates a pulpit for the private actor to play a significant contribution. It has been argued that over the long term, only the private sector is capable of growing enterprises, opening investment opportunities and providing employment and enduring economic security. Apart from if, it can also be the catalyst for integration approaches by the UN. The scourage of intra-state war will not be contained unless the vicious circle of poverty, economic injury and political governance is broken (Gerson 2001: 102-103). The availability of expertise, unparalleled ability to create jobs and wealth, presence of managerial know-how, would give UN an additional benefit for the civil strife country whether it is Somalia, Rwanda, or elsewhere. But such partnership seems challenging as it is not easy to invest in troubled zone on large scale. The creation of new structure like A peace transition council would enable private sector to have sent at the table with representatives of UN and its various consultative bodies, the world Bank and NGOs community in formulation and implementation of a post-conflict strategy to accentuate the powers from conflict to peace. A relative instance of broking partnership can be cited that goes between OCHA (the Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs), on the UN behalf and Erisccon, with the aim of including other companies and partners overtime. The contribution of mobile communication equipment and the provision of Ericsson Response volunteers in the United Nations relief operation, especially UN disaster Assessment co-ordination Activities reflect operation delivery partnership.

Fourth, partnership area relates to philanthropic resource mobilization. This includes cooperative efforts between multilateral institutions and the private sector jointly to mobilize public and private capital for multilateral programmes and development in general. This category also includes raising and facilitating private investment indirectly. The investment deliverables 'initiative, which is a joint initiative by the international chamber of commerce and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Well known examples of philanthropic contribution include the donation by the Ted Turner Foundations \$750 million grant to the Global Alliance for vaccines and Immunization (GAVI). In past public private partnership often meant you give us your money and we'll spend it' today, partnership means truly working together sharing intellectual and financial resources and benefiting from each other's comparative advantage (Dossal 2004: 1).

Fifth, advocacy partnership that envisages initiatives between multilateral institutions and private sector. The official purpose of these partnerships is to raise public awareness and support for the objectives and programmes of the multilateral institution in question. Net Aid is example of it. This website is on joint initiative by the United Nations Development programme and CISCO system. It was launched in 1959 with the ambitious objective of raising awareness of, and Funds for, the elimination of poverty (Bull, et al 2004: 483). The Advocacy partnership also include generating public awareness and support for UN values like partnership between UNAIDS and the media such as MTV to raise awareness of HIV/AIDS especially in youth population.

Sixth, form of cooperation pertains to research and learning. This form of partnership is reflected by the instance that ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organisation) has worked in partnership with International Air Transport Association (IATA) to produce manuals and technical materials widely used by the aviation industry. Another instance include the business partners for development program a global learning network consisting of some 120 companies, civil society organization, and government agencies convened by the World Bank in 1998 (Bull etal 2004: 483).

Although cooperation between the multilateral system and the private sector is not a new phenomena, but the qualitative and quantitative increase represents a significant change in the multilateral system. Though it is important to question what are rationale that impelled such partnership.

RATIONALE OF PARTNERSHIP

Sandrine Tesner (2000) argues that with the end of the cold war, the globalisation of the economy, and the announced "end of history" were factors in the UN's decision to renew its ties with the private sector. The cold era, especially 1960s saw UN membership filled by the developing countries asserting a neo-Marxist analysis of the international economic system and emphasized on

redistribution in New International Economic order (NIEO) under the umbrella of the United Nations. But the failure of their policies made them to return to liberalism in 1980s. Substantiating this argument comes another view that ideological shift has taken place first outside and much later within the UN. Previously, the private sector viewed the UN as a hostile place, inspite of longstanding close cooperation with organizations such as the World Health organization (WHO), the Food and Agricultural organization of (FAO), and International Labour organization (ILO). The imbibing of neo Marxist ideas in UN bodies such as UNCTAD also kept a distance with the private sector (TRAC, 2000). The pursual of neo-liberalism in the UN gave way for the private sector to cast an important role. Privatization at the national level i.e. Changes in ownership of state enterprises, liberalization and deregulation and franchising or rolling back of social and economic activities of the state at the national level due has caused a process of privatization at the international level in the United Nations. While this process is not visualized in the entire UN system, and certainly not in the Security Council, General Assembly and the secretariat but observable in certain UN Forum. While "Ownership" of the UN, in the sense of formal membership and voting powers remains in the hands of government; private companies are increasingly influencing decisions and activities which are nominally the prerogatives of the government (Lee et al 1997: 339-41).

Another facet of ideological shift has been changing view of appropriate regulation of market actors in the international system. The UN has never much success with regard to creating international standards for transnational corporation operating beyond the jurisdiction of single states. For instances, the negotiation on a code of conduct for transnational corporations (TNCs), conducted under the auspices of UNCTAD since 1974, were dumped in 1992 without any agreement being reached. But, the Global Compact is understood as an attempt by the UN to fill the need for a global mechanism to set standards for corporate social responsibility (CSR) within the current ideological framework. Also argument forwarded is that the partnership undertake development-related task in countries of south (such as providing cheap medicines to save lives), also provide opportunities for corporate image enhancement, vehicle for market penetration by providing already powerful enterprises with preferential access to developing country market and other means of increasing competitive advantage and policy influence, for example through privileged access to developing country.

The permanent financial crisis of the UN system has been an important driving force for making the UN system seek new and creative solutions. Some argue that increased private sector participation in the multilateral system is a direct consequence of lack of sufficient funding from the member states. The challenges for the UN have been stemming with diminishing of material resources, and the diffusion of policy expertise amongst a growing non-state actors and the erosion of governmental legitimacy. Thus, at international place "crisis of multilateralism" began to set in during the 1970s and 1980s and a growing disillusionment on the part of third world state in terms of influence to be gained through their participation in International organization, also U.S. budgetary debt was not paid (Hocking and Kelly 2002: 206). Both the aid crisis and the UN financial crisis became particularly acute in the 1990s. Levels of OECD development assistance declined from \$61 billion to \$48 billion dollars between 1992 and 1997 or from 0.33 to 0.22 per cent of GNP, a fraction of the 0.7 per cent which the industrialized countries pledged in the 1960s. Also, the Official Development Assistance (ODA) gained new levels in 1990 affecting the United Nations Development programme strongly. The US government had run up arrears of \$1 billion in its payments to the UN.

Restructuring and budget cuts became the order of the day and there was even talk in agencies such as UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organisation) and UNCTAD. The UNDP have recent years experienced serious budget cuts responded by UNDP creation in 1990 a division for the private sector development. In such a context, the private sector came to be seen as a potentially important source of alternative funding. UN agencies came under pressure to seek out private sources of funding (Utting 2000: 7).

The dramatic increase in the number and scale of peacekeeping operation in the early 1990s led to the involvement of private sector in UN reform. The Intra-state nature of conflict praising enhanced the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operation (DPKO) to enhanced procurement of goods and services through UN's procurement system. The relationship went beyond contractual procurement relationship as the peace keeping operations had peace building mission also to accomplish. Thus, the private came to contribute in a larger way. The private sector designed the communication system and procedure of situation centre, global multimedia facility (Tesner 2000: 28).

Taking account of the social development assistance in 1995, 85% was from the government, the rest was from private sources contribution. In case of UNICEF, non governmental contribution accounted for 21% of total receipt in 1995, primarily from its long standing greeting cards operation. The emergency relief program also received substantial private contribution 24% of the total receipt in the case of United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) 24% of United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in 1995. Though, it is to be noted that private fund is much responsive to disaster and emergencies but much less to long-terms social development programmes. Some author also cite that business sector work with UN has been to accomplish Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the direct involvement for business is expected to change things for better (Zammit 2003: 45).

An important factor for understanding the initiative for engaging private sector is attributed to the leadership. Kofi Annan being at the helm of affairs brought an appreciation for the private sector that none of his predecessors had displayed. Being education in USA with an MBA degree has radical departure from traditional government and diplomatic background of every UN secretary-General before him. Kofi Anna soon sent the nod that his approach to problem solving would rest on finding expertise where it lies and engaging the actors that are shaping today world. Corporation would be chief among them (Tesner 2000: 32). His initiative for engaging the private sector has been reiterated at different platforms that apparently speak of the leadership of Kofi Annan. In his 1999 address to annual meeting of the world Economic Forum, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan observed that:

"The United Nations once dealt only with governments. By now we know that peace and prosperity cannot be achieved without partnership involving government, international organizations, the business community, and civil society". Later, in his speech to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the UN Secretary-General elaborated:

Confrontation has taken a back seat to Co-operation. Polemics have given way to partnership." Pointing to the "Soft instructure" of the global economy –values, stability and services – provided by the UN and its agencies," all of which ensured the free flow f goods, services, finance and ideas", the Secretary – General commented" it is no surprise that United Nations and the private sector are

joining forces. The voice of business in now heard in UN policy debates corporations are also offering concrete support. (United Nations 1999).

In his project, he was joined by other influential leaders of UN agencies such as Mark Malloch Brown, head of the UNDP and Gro Harlem Brundtland, former head of the WHO. In this leadership at intellectual level was provided by people such as John Ruggie, who from 1997 to 2001 was assistant Secretary-General and Chief adviser for strategic planning to Kofi Annan, and George Kell, who came to head the office of the Global compact.

Another factor that is being argued to be the rationale behind such partnership include globalization and its impact that is being manifested in diverse forms and further make globalization work for the poor. Policies promoting globalization through economic deregulation and liberalization have been widely adopted since the early 1980s as Neo-liberal economic orthodoxy gained ground across continents. Its advocates projected substantial benefits for developing countries as a result of the expected increase in international trade and capital flows. Though, in the wake of globalization, different discontents have come has come forth be it greater disparities between and within nations among its citizens especially its unskilled workers in terms of the economic opportunities, prosperity, access to health, education, new technologies, increased level of environmental degradation, threat to the integrity of the sovereignty from the MNCs and international bodies. To tackle these vulnerabilities the partnership has been emphasized (2002).But rather than steady growth, development and convergence, many developing countries have experienced weak growth, widening income disparities, persistent poverty, growing debt and financial crises.

DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES ON PARTNERSHIP

There is a contrary new held by many sectors. Critics argue that privatization of multilateral system has been initiated with such partnership in the midst of financial crisis of the multilateral institutions. Such argument in forwarded by NGOS. They have argued that "the corporate influence at the UN us already too great, and the new partnership the UN are leading down a slippery slope, towards the partial privatization and commercialization of the UN system itself" to commercial trade, investment, and financial rules, and are aiding and abetting" the growing concentration of wealth and power in the hands of fundamental undemocratic global corporation with no accountability to government or people (Utting 2000: 4). Developing countries have been also slow to support the Global compact initiatives and believes that the principles select contain a northern bias. The concern has been expressed that TNCs behave as monopolies, demanded for foreign corporations to contribute to the tax base and share of technology by the developing countries.. In the General Assembly, in September 2000 Millennium Declaration, heads of state and government gave accent to the secretary-General's idea that private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, in general, to contribute to the realization of organization's goals and programmes." In the wideranging General Assembly debate, the Group of 77 developing countries in particular exhibited a number of contentions that are reflect in the resolution (A/RES/55/215), which incites the UN system to continue to stick to a common approach to partnership which without imposing undue partnership agreement, includes the following principles i.e common purpose, rigidity in transparency, bestowing no unfair advantage on any partner of the United Nations, mutual benefits and mutual respect, accountability, respect for modalities of the United Nations, striking for balanced representation of relevant partners from developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and not compromising the independence and neutrality of the United Nations system in general and the agencies.

In particular, with regard to Global Compact widely identified as the vehicles and beneficiaries of globalization, have became the focus of much of the public's frustration and anger the big business is expected to welcome opportunities to associate with the UN where it could be seen to be "doing good,". In June 1997 a high level meeting Co-hosted by the executive director of the world Business council or Sustainable Development (WBCSD), established to represent the interests of TNCs at the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio, was held with the president of the UN General Assembly to "examine steps towards establishing terms of reference for business sector participation in the policy setting process of the UN and partnering the uses of UN development assistance Funds.

The view of the corporate sector as a mixed reaction at one hand being accused for being criticised for being exploitative but the reputation cost earned making inroads for creating investment ground in different countries provide happy feelings for corporate sector. Thus it says:

The free market will not on its own build a society free of hunger, ill health and insecurity. The other essential feature of building the framework for sustainable progress is building a sense of partnership within society which can both tackle these pressing social issues and bond people together in a common endeavour.

The International chambers of commerce (ICC) representative of thousand business and business associations from over 100 countries embarked upon a systematic dialogue with the United Nation with a vision to enhance its influence over the world body. The Geneva Business partnership was formed in September 1998 by the ICC with a view to facilitate discourse between 400 business leaders and the representatives of International organizations, including the ILO and the World Health organization (WHO), on "how t establish global rules for the ordered liberalism. It is said that ICC and the UN were cultivating a closer relationship for many months preceding Kofi Annan's public appeal in January 1999. with the coming up of the Global Compact, it was that both are mutually supportive, one would assisted in achieving goal of peace and development whereas others goal of wealth and prosperity creation would be also fulfilled.

The IOE has also expressed its aspiration to commit to the Global Compact stating that it would wok with the Global Compact office and UN agencies directly involved in making the principles 'a reality on the ground". But, in the Employers Guide to the compact the IOE regards compact as" inspirational" and the compact "plays a role in promoting the good practices that have been inspired by the nine principles. It was not established to provide a forum, welcomed the Global Compact and was reflective of the UN" Collaboration. With the private sector Global Compact dialogues and other compact meetings leave little room for doubt that business interest is high perhaps because they private companies with a potentially fruitful means of expressing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in a manner that may private benefit at little cost. Proponents regard such partnership would enable multilateral institutions to pursuer their tasks more efficiently in a world in which government of rich countries are not able or not willing to provide the resources necessary for eradicating poverty and misery from the poor countries. The partnership is usually justified in terms of resource mobilization, promotion of certain values and forms of governance. They provide a means of tapping the funds, technology, competencies, creativity and global reach of business

community and employing these for development and ethnical goals. They may also serve to raise the profile of human right, labour standards and environmental issues in a world which appears more concerned with market economies and corporate profitability than people centered development. Partnership may further mend the two disequilibrium of 20th century namely, the disconnectedness between the economic sphere and broad frameworks of shared values and practices as well as imbalance in International governance structure (Utting, 2000: 3)

From the UN perspective, it has been argued that UN's policy of rapprochement with the business community is motivated by an attempt to regain policy relevance in the context of global world. (Tesner, 2000: 150). With regard to the Global Compact, keenest support came from within the UN secretariat including Global Compact offices and UN agencies that are directly involved. Two prime arguments comes from this section firstly, the global compact would effectively contribute to sustainable development and to better distribution of global wealth. The compact is being seen as win-win solution to world poverty, also corporations have become the hub for provider of technology and expertise and the private sector is being regarded as panacea for today's economic challenge. Secondly, the compact has the advantage of being grounded is more inclusive and they more legitimate mechanism of governance.

CONCLUSION

The backlash of the globalization exhibited inefficiency of both the Private and Public Sectors in tackling the emergent situation. Thus, the partnership in different forms have come up as major experiments at national as international levels, giving out to different conceptualizations like Public-Private Partnership(PPP), the Network Society, multi-stake holder partnership, multi-sector partnership. This takes the debate from the realist perspective of state-centric approach to understanding of the liberal approach of including other actors apart from state. The partnership could also be gazed from the understanding of complex interdependence propounded by Keohane and Nye, which talks of multiple channels that connect societies. Even the notion of partnership can be seen from the constructivists argument, which assert that identity and power is not constant and could be redefined. The UN and Private Sector that had strained relations during the cold war period have come together to redefine their relationship and forge partnership in the wake of changed context towards the end of twentieth century

The new relation has come to exhibit a myriad of partnership between the duo ranging from short term projects to a long-term engagement. The obvious query that erupts that what went wrong suddenly that UN or UN system came to engage the Private sector so profuse that had not traced seen in the antecedents. The answer to the questions comes from the fact that the ground for forging relations was not made so sudden rather a series of developments were compiling that culminated to partnership. Accounting them one by one would include the series of financial dilemma that was being faced by the UN as beginning from 1980s there was cut in the contribution to the UN budget. Among the prime contributors has reduced the level of contribution to the budget creating shortage of fund at UN disposal to deliver the good. This problem became too critical at the beginning of 1990s as in the peace and security arena of UN with increase in intra-state conflicts increasing by manifold referring to the mission of peace keeping and peace building the UN lacked adequate fund as well as trained professionals to be deployed in peace building operations. The neo-liberalism marked the end of cold war as popular ideology asserting the importance and dominance of this

particular view and reduced role of the state, with 1990s and era of globalization at its full swing with the Private sector endowed with potentiality of possessing a huge financial and other resources at disposal, high mobility possible came to grab the international scenario. But, who reaped the fruit of the situation was the leadership that was carried forward by the stewardship of Kofi Annan as UN Secretary-General challenged the Private sector to embed in its working universal accepted values oh human rights, labour protection, congenial to environment by the private sector especially commercial enterprises. The World Economic Forum, the General Assembly Secretary-General Reports as well as Millennium report came to provide an insignificant role for the Private Sector in different issue are ranging from the matter of peace security for instance their role in peace building mission to issues of health and development. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that remains now and then in academic discourse of proposes to reap the fruits of new technologies and communication expertise from the private sector as well as accessibility of new drugs to tackle dreaded disease from the pharmaceutical companies. Thus, such commitment on the part of UN resulted in coming of several forms of partnership. The different levels of partnership between UN and Private Sector are: firstly, contractual, commercial agreement for procurement; secondly, Partnership in policy dialogue that includes formal and informal participation of the Private Sector in intergovernmental deliberation; thirdly, partnership in project design and operation delivery; fourthly, partnership in resource mobilization; fifthly, advocacy partnership and lastly, cooperation relating to research and learning. Thus, there was qualitative and quantative increase in the partnership between UN and Private Sector since the last decade of twentieth century. One of the prominent Scholars of International Relations, Inis Claude Jr. in his work Swords into Ploughshares: The Problems and Progress of International Organisation (1964), uses following lines to elucidate the dynamism of an International organization and that could also be seen under the auspices of the **United Nations:**

The world is engaged in the process of organising......the course of development of an international organisation may determined less by consciously adopted plans of the government that participate in its decision or the office, who serve it than by cumulative influence of day-to-day pressure and case by case decision (Claude,1964:3-7).

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EMERGING DIMENSIOINOF CSR IN INDIA – A STUDY ON PUBLIC SECTOR AND PRIVATE SECTOR CORPORATE

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ABSTRACT

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is becoming an increasingly important activity to businesses nationally and internationally. As globalization accelerates and large corporations serve as global providers, these corporations have progressively recognized the benefits of providing CSR programs in their various locations. CSR activities are now being undertaken throughout the globe. It is also emerging as a new field in the management research. In India many companies are practicing the CSR for decades, long before CSR become a popular basis which have met with varying needs of the society. In spite of that in India CSR is in a very much budding stage. The lack of understanding, inadequately trained personnel, coverage, policy etc. further adds to the reach and effectiveness of CSR programs. Many companies have been undertaking these activities superficially and promoting/highlighting the activities in Media. The present study has made focuses on CSR policy framing and implementation by large public and private sectors of India.

KEYWORDS: CSR, CSR Policy, Public sector, Private sector.

INTRODUCTION

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is becoming an increasingly important activity to businesses nationally and internationally. As globalization accelerates and large corporations serve as global providers, these corporations have progressively recognized the benefits of providing CSR programs in their various locations. CSR activities are now being undertaken throughout the globe. World Business Council for Sustainable Development defines CSR as "The continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large." CSR can thus be simply defined as the additional commitment by businesses to improve the social and economic status of various stakeholders involved while complying with all legal and economic requirements. As Warhurst (2001) points out, the three major elements of CSR are product use i) which focuses on contribution of industrial products, ii) which help in well being and quality of life

of the society, business practice, and iii) which focuses on good corporate governance and gives high impetus for the environmental well being and equity and tries for distribution of profits equitably across different societies especially the host community. CSR has a significant role in controlling the perils of uncontrolled development, satisfying the needs of the present generation and at the same time ensuring that the resources of future generations is not jeopardized. Companies are more willing to report on their contributions to the maintenance of a sound environment, a healthier society or more ethical business practices through both internal and external action within the country in which they operate. The area often lacking is CSR reporting in the area of labour rights and relations. One of the prime concerns of CSR should be the quality of industrial relations within a company. There will be increased costs to implement CSR, but the benefits are likely to far outweigh the costs.

OBJECTIVES

The Present paper is basically concerned with to examine the CSR Policies and practices followed by the Indian corporate houses. To be more factual, it is decided to concentrate the study on the Maharatna, Navratna and top ten private sectors only and their contribution in the form of CSR for the socio-economic development of the nation.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Looking into requirements of the objectives of the study, the research design employed for the study is of descriptive type. This research design has been adopted to have greater accuracy and in depth analysis of the facts and figures on CSR. Available secondary data has been extensively used for the study. Different news articles, Books and Web are referred to make the study more effective and result oriented.

CSR- THE THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Public as well as private enterprises in India, as anywhere else in the world are striving to improve the public image of business. It is not 'dirty business' any more. Most companies believe in being and becoming good corporate citizens. They see the value of giving back to the community which contributed to their success.CSR is no longer mere philanthropy. Though still largely voluntary, it is seen as imperative for sustainable business. There is growing evidence that socially responsible investment by ethical companies brings in higher returns on a long term basis. Large public sector companies are investing up to five per cent of their profits towards social uplift and community development. Most successful enterprises, whether public or private, believe in giving back something to the community that contributed to their prosperity. Today, India can be legitimately proud to have had the second largest number of companies from any country subscribing to Global Company. Several public sector companies have joined together to form Global Compact Society of India. CSR involves addressing the legal, ethical, commercial and other expectations society has for business, and making decisions that fairly balance the claims of all key stakeholders. Effective CSR aims at "achieving commercial success in ways that honor ethical values and respect people, communities, and the natural environment." Simply put it means "what you do, how you do it, and when and what you say." Several terms have been used interchangeably with CSR. They include -business ethics, corporate citizenship, corporate accountability, sustainability and corporate responsibility. CSR typically includes issues related to business ethics, community investment, environment, governance, human rights, the marketplace and the workplace.



Source- http://www.bombaychamber.com/image002.jpg

RETROSPECT OF CSR

While the interests of shareholders and the actions of managers of any business enterprise have to be governed by the laws of economics, requiring an adequate financial return on investments made, in reality the operations of an enterprise need to be driven by a much larger set of objectives that are today being defined under the term CSR. The broad rationale for a new set of ethics for corporate decision making, which clearly constructs and upholds a organization's social responsibility, arises from the fact that a business enterprise derives several benefits from society, which must, therefore, require the enterprise to provide returns to society as well. A business cannot succeed in a society which fails. This, therefore, clearly establishes the stake of a business organization in the good health and well being of a society of which it is a part. More importantly, in this age of widespread communication and growing emphasis on transparency, customers of any product or service are unlikely to feel satisfied in buying from an organization that is seen to violate the expectations of what is deemed to be ethically and socially responsible behaviour. It is becoming increasingly evident that organizations that pay genuine attention to the principles of socially responsible behaviour are also finding favour with the public and are the preferred choice for their goods and services.

CSR: THE NATIONAL SCENARIO

Mahatma Gandhi, the charismatic visionary leader who brought the cause of India's independence from British colonial rule, was a person who in several respects was ahead of his time. His view of the ownership of capital was one of trusteeship, motivated by the belief that essentially society was providing capitalists with an opportunity to manage resources that should really be seen as a form of trusteeship on behalf of society in general. Today, the world is coming round full circle in

emphasizing this concept through an articulation of the principle of social responsibility of business and industry and this trend is no different in India either. A much less publicized but deeper aspect of the importance of CSR in India comes to light when one considers CSR as a concept that covers a range of issues under the fabric of sustainable development. This is a crucial terminology for developing nations in the world today. Protection of the environment and a country's natural resources are a key element of this concept. Additionally, there is this equally important need to ensure that society does not suffer from disparities of income and provision of basic services like health care, education and literacy. To illustrate, the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture, and Biodiversity (WEHAB) agenda of the UN Secretary General are deemed as essentials for bringing about a solution to the basic problems facing a society in a developing country such as India. Consequently, if corporate actions are to target the most fundamental problems facing a poor country like India, then the components of the MDGs, including water and sanitation, prevention of eradicable diseases and the items included in the WEHAB agenda in some sense become guideposts for corporate social strategy and action.

RETROSPECT OF CSR IN INDIA

As discussed above, CSR is not a new concept in India. Ever since their inception, corporate bodies like the Tata Group, the Aditya Birla Group, Coal India Limited, NTPC and Indian Oil Corporation, to name a few, have been involved in serving the community in one way or other. Through donations and charity events, many other organizations have been contributing their part for the society. The basic objective of CSR in these days is to maximize the company's overall impact on the society and stakeholders. CSR policies, practices and programs are being comprehensively integrated by an increasing number of companies throughout their business operations and processes. A growing number of corporate feel that CSR is not just another form of indirect expense but is important for protecting the goodwill and reputation, defending attacks and increasing business competitiveness. Companies have specialized CSR teams that formulate policies, strategies and goals for their CSR programs and set aside budgets to fund them. These programs are often determined by social philosophy which have clear objectives and are well defined and are aligned with the mainstream business. The programs are put into practice by the employees who are crucial to this process. CSR programs ranges from community development to development in education, environment and healthcare etc.

CSR has gone through many phases in India. The ability to make a significant difference in the society and improve the overall quality of life has clearly been proven by the corporate. Not one but all corporate should try and bring about a change in the current social situation in India in order to have an effective and lasting solution to the social woes the country in confronting. Partnerships between companies, NGOs and the government should be facilitated so that a combination of their skills such as expertise, strategic thinking, manpower and money to initiate extensive social change will put the socio-economic development of India on a fast track. This has been extensively addressed by the Government of India while designing the industrial policies for the country.

PROVISION FOR CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is viewed as a comprehensive set of policies, practices and programs that are integrated into business operations, supply chains, and decision-making processes

throughout the organization -- wherever the organization does business -- and includes responsibility for current and past actions as well as future impacts.

Under Companies Act, 1956 there is no provision for CSR but the Companies Bill, 2012 incorporates a provision of CSR under Clause 135. This Clause states that every company having net worth of Rs. 500 Crore or more, turnover of Rs 1,000 crore or more or net profit of Rs 5 crore or more during any financial year, shall constitute a CSR Committee of the Board consisting of three or more Directors, including at least one Independent Director, to recommend activities for discharging CSR in such a manner that the company would spend at least 2 percent of its average net profits of the previous three years on specified CSR activities.

CSR IN MAHARATNAS AND NAVRATNAS

Even though appropriate has been promulgated in 2012 to take up the issue of CSR by Indian business units many a giant corporate sector were fully equipped themselves and contributing one way or other for the cause and concern of the society. To discuss on few, the government sponsored Maharatna and Navratnas were the torch bearer in this direction. They have contributed significantly for the benefit of the common society since along.

The total funds allocated for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities and the funds utilized out of the same for the last three years upto2011-12 (till September, 2011) in case of Maharatna and Navratna CPSEs are as below:

TABLE NO.-1 CSR FUND ALLOCATION BY MAHARATNA

(Rs in, crore)

S. No.	Name of the CPSE	Year	Total funds allocated for CSR	After Tax	Funds utilized for CSR
1.	Coal India Limited	2009-10	43.81	2.11	40.14
		2010-11	262.28	2.73	152.33
		2011-12 (till Sep 2011)	553.33	5.09	37.26
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	2009-10	37.69	1.28	46.85
		2010-11	131.11	1.28	128.41
		2011-12 (till Sep 2011)	95.60	1.28	48.80
3.	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	2009-10	16.74	0.20	20.40
		2010-11	72.37	0.83	72.21
		2011-12 (till Sep 2011)	45.52	0.50	6.48

Corporation Limited	335.35	2.0	268.87 219.03 21.86
Steel Authority of India Limited	94.00	1.39	78.79 68.95 22.94

Source: Press Information Bureau, Government of India, Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises,23-May-2012.

Table no.1 is reflective of the fact that out of the five Maharatna PSUs in India, four of them — Coal India, Indian Oil Corporation, ONGC and SAIL —could not able to fully utilized the funds earmarked for CSR in the last fiscal year. During the same year CIL assigned an amount of Rs 553 crore but hardly spent about 14%. At the same time ONGC was allocated with Rs 378 crore and managed in spending only Rs 121 crore. While Indian Oil Corporation could able to utilized about 86% of the total budgeted amount, the figures for SAIL was not more than Rs 61 crore out of the total olutlay of Rs 64 crores, for funding out in various CSR activities and initiatives. It's important to note that, NTPC surpassed the limit of allocated sum for carrying out CSR activities in the last fiscal year. The company had alloted Rs 45 crore and it spent around Rs 49 crores, which is a good and welcome trend for the corporate world.

TABLE NO.- 2CSR FUND ALLOCATION BY NAVRATNA

(Rs in Crore)

S. No.	Name of the CPSE		allocated for CSR		Funds utilized for CSR
		2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	2.74	0.24	2.59 2.08 0.35
		2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)	21.55	0.5	6.01 4.30 1.80

Corporation Limited 2010-11 22.00 1.43 18.23 1.50 2011-12 (till Sep. 7.73 0.5 1.50 1.50 2011)		-	i	i	•	
2011-12 (till Sep. 27.73 0.5 1.50	3.		2009-10	14.72	2.0	14.12
4. GAIL (India) Limited 2009-10 55.91 2.0 45.78 2010-11 69.54 (includes 2.0 48.43 amount of financial year 2009-10) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 is 0.17 was notified formally during November, 2010 10.17 was notified formally during November, 2010 10.17 was notified formally during November, 2010 2010-11 15.00 2.41 13.84 20.10 2011-12 (iill Sep. 30.78 2.00 3.59 2011) 2011-12 (iill Sep. 30.78 2.00 3.59 2.00			2010-11	22.00	1.43	18.23
2010-11			_	7.73	0.5	1.50
2011-12 (till Sep 2011) 2011-12 (till Sep 2009-10) 2009-10) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 80.95 (includes car	4.	GAIL (India) Limited	2009-10	55.91	2.0	45.78
2011)			2010-11	carry forward ₂ amount of financial year	2.0	48.43
Carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11 September 2010 September 2010-11 September 2011-12 Septemb			, .			14.85
Limited 2010-11 allocation of money for CSR, 2010-11 is one of company Limited 2010-11 allocation of money for CSR, 2010-11 is one of company Limited 2011-12 (till Sep. 30.78 as CSR Policy was notified formally during November, 2010 as CSR, 2010 and company Limited 2010-11 allocation of part to company Lim				carry forward amount of financial year		
6. Hindustan Petroleum 2009-10	5.	Limited	2010-11 2011-12 (till Sep.	allocation of money for CSR, as CSR Policy was notified formally during	PAT of 2010-11 is	1.79
Corporation Limited 2010-11 15.00 1.54 20.10 2011-12 (till Sep. 30.78 2.00 3.59 2011)				5.00		
2010-11 13.00 1.34 20.10 2011-12 (till Sep. 30.78 2.00 3.59 2011)	6.		2009-10	15.00	2.41	13.84
2011) 7. Mahanagar Telephone 2009-10 Since MTNL is in		Corporation Limited	2010-11	15.00	1.54	20.10
Nigam Limited 2010-11 losses, no specific allotment is made 2011-12 (till Sep. under CSR head 2011) 8. National Aluminium 2009-10 l2.72 l.0 l2.72			, _	30.78	2.00	3.59
8. National Aluminium 2009-10 12.72 1.0 12.72 Company Limited 2011-12 (till Sep. 10.69 1.0 10.69	7.		2009-10			
2011-12 (till Sep. under CSR head 2011) 8. National Aluminium 2009-10 12.72 1.0 12.72 Company Limited 2010-11 8.14 1.0 8.14 2011-12 (till Sep. 10.69 1.0 10.69 2011)			2010-11			
Company Limited 2010-11 8.14 1.0 8.14 2011-12 (till Sep. 10.69 1.0 10.69			2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)			
2010-11 8.14 1.0 8.14 2011-12 (till Sep. 10.69 1.0 10.69	8.		2009-10	12.72	1.0	12.72
2011)		Company Limited	2010-11	8.14	1.0	8.14
9. NMDC Limited 2009-10 80.00 1.90 83.07				10.69	1.0	10.69
	9.	NMDC Limited	2009-10	80.00	1.90	83.07

			1		I	
		2010-11		81.56	1.80	62.23
		2011-12 (till \$ 2011)	Sep.	80.13	0.57	37.24
10.		2009-10	:	5.90	0.72	8.19
	Corporation Limited	2010-11		12.47	1.00	13.23
		2011-12 (till \$ 2011)	Sep.	12.98	1.00	1.02
11.	Oil India Limited	2009-10	2	20.00	0.95	24.12
		2010-11	2	25.00	0.95	29.40
		2011-12 (till \$ 2011)	Sep.	51.90	2.00	15.00
12.		2009-10]	Nil		
	Corporation Limited	2010-11		11.89	0.5	1.93
		2011-12 (till \$ 2011)	Sep.	13.10	0.5	1.00
13.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	2009-10		12.67	0.75	4.31
		2010-11	2	20.41	1.00	15.58
		2011-12 (till \$ 2011)	Sep.2	26.97	1.00	6.62
14.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam	2009-10		12.75	0.95	9.37
	Limited	2010-11		15.40	2.00	11.73
		2011-12 (till \$ 2011)	Sep.	12.00	1.82	5.39
15.	Rural Electrification	2009-10		3.18	0.25	0.31
	Corporation Limited	2010-11		5.00	0.25	1.37
		2011-12 (till \$ 2011)	Sep.	12.85	0.50	0.27
16.	Shipping Corporation of India Limited	2009-10	ļ	9.41	1.0	2.03
		2010-11	Ĺ	3.77	1.0	5.84 (including
		2011-12 (till \$ 2011)	Sep.	5.67	1.0	the balance carried forward from the previous year 1.13

Source: Press Information Bureau, Government of India, Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises, 23-May-2012.

Table 2 accomodates the CSR activities of 16 Navaratna PSUs in India. Out of the 16 Navaratna PSUs in India, four of them — BHEL, GAIL, Hindustan Petroleum and RINL — are found to lagged behind in utilizing the CSR fund earmarked for them. However, the other five Navaratna PSUs — Bharat Petroleum, National Aluminium Company, Oil India, PFC and Rural Electrification Corporation — have been able to fully utilised those funds during the year 2011-12. The other six Navaratna Companies — like Bharat Electronics Ltd, Hindustan Aeronautics, NMDC, Neyveli Lignite Corp, Power Grid and Shipping Corporation have done exceptionally well and have even surpassed the allocated amount during the same financial year. However, MTNL which is a loss making unit , was completely away from the CSR activities.

TABLE NO.-3 ALLOCATION & UTILISATION OF CSR FUND BY TOP PRIVATE SECTOR CORPORATES

Name of the Company	PAT(2011-12) INR Millions	CSR spent (2011-12) INR Millions	2% of PAT (2011-12) INR Millions	CSR Rank
Tata Steel	53,898	1,460	1,078	1
Larsen & Toubro	44,565	700	891	2
Reliance Industries	197,240	2,880	3,945	3
Hindalco Industries	33,970	280	679	4
Bharti Airtel	42,954	330	859	5
Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd	28,790	220	576	6
Maruti Suzuki Ltd.	16,352	120	327	7
TCS	104,135	510	2,083	8
ICICI Bank	76,429	240	1,529	9
Tata Motors	135,165	150	2,703	10

Source- CSR 10 India Index 2012, Anup Tiwari & Shweta Shukla, www.fundraisingindia.org; May 2013, p-2

Table No. 3 shows that out of the top 10 private sector corporates, Tata Steel is the only one that has a CSR spend of more than 2% of its profit-after tax, all others have to still ramp-up their act. It is also interesting to see a Tata company leading the ranking and another languishing at the bottom. Larsen and Toubro seem to be quite close to the mark in terms of percentage and even the amount of increase it needs to make in the coming years is not very high. Reliance Industries has a relatively

high percentage, however in coming years it may need to increase its CSR spending by around INR 1 billion. The last three in the table also include the two Tata companies; figures for who mandate an increase in spend of whopping INR 4 billion as a combine. ICICI Bank also needs to make serious plans for ramping up its CSR spends by more than a billion Indian rupees.

FINDINGS

- As there are a number of companies involved in CSR activities, it is recommended that an accreditation mechanism should be put in place for companies through an independent agency for mainstreaming and institutionalizing CSR in the main business framework of the companies.
- ➤ It is found that there is a need for creation of awareness about CSR among the private sector corporate as to follow the guidelines.
- As the public sector corporate are allocated fund for CSR as per the policy but it is he measure question that they could not spend the entire fund for the TBL.
- ➤ It is noted that CSR as a subject or discipline should be made compulsory at business schools and in colleges and universities to sensitize students about social and development issues
- ➤ It is necessary that companies involved in CSR activities urgently consider pooling their efforts into building a national alliance for corporate social responsibility.

CONCLUSION

CSR is not a new concept. Companies have always to some extent tried to acknowledge the responsibility towards the community. CSR today, is seen as something more far-reaching, engaging at a much wider level with business' operations and relations with communities. It embraces the 'triple bottom line' and requires attention to be paid not only to economic performance, but to environmental and social impacts as well. It is essentially about business' contribution to sustainable development and how best to maximize that contribution. Sustainable development is a very vague term and simply setting that as a goal does not take a business very far. "Putting CSR into operation, bringing it to the heart of corporate culture without losing sight of core business objectives, while also avoiding the traps of paternalism and philanthropy, is a complex task, requiring clear-sighted analysis and detailed implementation. CSR has become increasingly important to companies/businesses over the last few years, with more and more companies responding to stakeholders' calls for increased accountability by incorporating and integrating CSR into their organization/business policies. Transparency and dialogue can help to make a business appear more trustworthy, and push up the standards of other organizations at the same time as well as it is necessary to spend properly the allocated fund.

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International Journal)



ECO-CRITICISM IN INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

Environmental problems have assumed global proportions. Environmental concerns and issues associated with it affect people across the globe, the universe. Nature and literature have always worked in close affinity as found in writers down the ages. Interrelationship between man and Nature thus becomes all the more accentuated and this is perceptible and in fact visible today because literature plays such an important role. Literature in English, both by Indians and foreign authors, offers innumerable instances highlighting Ecology, Eco-criticism, Environment, Ecosystem, and Ecosphere, and all this relates to interrelationships amongst nature, human beings, animals and birds, which in turn makes a very absorbing study. This paper analyses the representative works of Indian literary heavy weights like Salman Rushdie, R. K. Narayan, Raja Rao, Bhabani Bhattacharya, Ruskin Bond, Amitava Ghosh, etc. Apart from the writers mentioned here or analysed in this paper there are other noteworthy writers who have carved out their own place in this literary firmament. It is a well known fact that nature gives as well as takes back, just as nature protects and destroys too. The same principles of giving and taking, protecting and destroying apply in equal measure to human beings, animals and birds. This concept of give and take is encouraged, promoted, and practised. It becomes truly an eco-friendly environment for all of us to live on this planet happily hereafter.

KEYWORDS: Eco-criticism, eco-friendly, environment, Indian, interdependence, interrelationships, literature.

INTRODUCTION

American critic Cheryll Glotfelty defines Eco-criticism as "the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment" (xviii). Eco-criticism began to be recognised as an academic discipline in 1990s. The subject has interdisciplinary overtones, with scholars still actively engaged in defining the tremendous scope offered to its practitioners. Eco-critics attempt to analyse and explain the process of cultural development that has led to the ongoing global ecological crisis. We are global citizens today. Our problems also stand globalized. Environmental problem is no

exception. Environmental concerns and issues associated with it affect people across the globe, the universe. Simple acts of sneezing and coughing at one place have repercussions on people miles away, who might get adversely affected. Indiscriminate felling of trees at one place has far reaching effects on the environment at a far distant place, which can possibly stand jilted. Interrelationship between man and Nature thus becomes all the more accentuated and this is perceptible and in fact visible today because literature plays such an important role. And it shall now onwards become clearly visible- yes, literature today plays the role of a vehicle of knowledge and information, a section of which deals with nature, mankind and animals, particularly with regard to their interrelationships and interdependence. This truly, is ecology.

Literature in English, both by Indians and foreign authors, offers innumerable instances highlighting Ecology, Eco-criticism, Environment, Ecosystem, and Ecosphere, and all this relates to interrelationships amongst nature, human beings, animals and birds, which in turn makes a very absorbing study. This paper analyses the representative works of Indian literary heavy weights like Salman Rushdie, R. K. Narayan, Raja Rao, Bhabani Bhattacharya, Ruskin Bond, Amitava Ghosh, etc. Apart from the writers mentioned here or analysed in this paper there are other noteworthy writers who have carved out their own place in this literary firmament.

In Fury, Salman Rushdie's protagonist, Malik Solanka, becomes a victim of slow anger and irritation for his failure to become an essential part of American culture, in fact he wishes to get eaten up by America, and thus lose his self identity. Jack Rhinehart, an African American, another character in the novel, who wanted to become American only from his mixed identity becomes helplessly disappointed for his utter failure to transform himself. An imaginary country takes shape and Rushdie names it 'Lilliput Blefuscu' to highlight this problem which is steadily but slowly devouring the whole world. A character called Neela Mahendra an Indo - Lilliputian in New York regrets "My ancestors were numbers, the children of numbers. Only the indigenous Elbees were called by their names" (Fury, 157). It was in effect a 'numerical tyranny'. It was an open war between the indigenous and the migrants. Competition is steadily growing in the areas of commerce, employment and education. This gives rise to environmental disharmony all over the world. America continues to interfere in the affairs of other nations. As a result the immigrants get 'annoyed and angry'.

Another character in 'Fury', Ali, a Muslim driver, darts vulgar words at another motorist, "Islam will cleanse this street of godless mother fucker bad drivers ... Islam will purify this white city of Jew pimp assholes ... Unclean offspring of a shit-eating pig ... the victorious jihad will crush your balls in its unforgiving fists" (Fury, 65). Logically, the confusion is that Ali, a victim of a thought process of "paranoiac pan- Islamic solidarity" (Fury, 66), blames "New York road users" for all the troubles affecting the Muslim World. An uprooted migrant tries to transplant himself in an alien country but he miserably fails to dig his roots underneath the soil. Thus he becomes a victim of indigenous people. Their hatred and subjugation makes him feel totally rejected in the social and cultural environment of the country; he gets totally dejected and therefore feels forlorn and unwanted. This is where comes in the precise role of Eco-conscious people and promoters of friendly cohabitation between the indigenous and the migrant people.

This is the area where Rushdie has put forth eminently forthright and bold protagonists, particularly in his Fury. His furious and ferocious portrayal of character here has been succinctly successful. Both the natural and cultural environment in the present times is really in danger. Character portrayal

in Fury strongly suggests means to restore balance between man and nature and migrant and indigenous population because otherwise the Eco-balance gets totally disoriented.

In studies of interdependence of nature and man, one just cannot ignore Raja Rao, one of the finest Indian writers of novel in English. His novel, Kanthapura, is a shining example of how deep and great is the relationship between nature and man. We find that mountains and rivers are interwoven with the lives of man here. A mountain here is regarded as a goddess Kenchamma. Local inhabitants believed that this mountain goddess never fails them in their sorrow and grief. In times of distress people fall on the feet of the goddess Kenchamma and plead for mercy to help them out of their predicament. The author writes about Kenchamma in the novel, "Kenchamma is our goddess. Great and bounteous is she........... Never has she failed us in grief. If rains come not, you fall at her feet and say, "Kenchamma you are not kind to us. Our field is full of younglings".

Another very important source we can explore for inter-relationship between man and nature is R. K. Narayan whose Malgudi Days is today internationally famous. Landscape has been used as an important theme in his fiction. Malgudi is the name of a place. Malgudi is also depicted as a character. Malgudi is put forth as a retreat across a river; the river and the ruined temple and the feel of the place influence the characters positively. This is how R. K. Narayan in his Malgudi Days explores eco-friendly environment for the knowledge and benefit of the world of nature.

In this context we also have Bhabani Bhattacharya's 'So Many Hungers'. In this novel the writer describes the great Bengal famine of 1943 at its best and worst. More than 30 lakh people lost their lives out of sheer hunger- no food to eat, no water to drink, no man to help them with necessary succour and no shelter either. In this novel the writer pinpoints man's dependence on nature and how nature hits back when it is threatened. A character called Laxmi Kanth is depicted as behaving worse than a greedy and ferocious animal; Laxmi Kanth mercilessly indulges in black market activities showing no concern for the suffering humanity. Playing with human beings and /or playing with nature never go unanswered and in the present case nature has hit back mercilessly and severely. This fury of nature is recorded in history as the worst famine ever. Interdependence and interrelationship between man and nature are so inter-linked that if given a slight jolt has devastated the delicate balance. Do we find here resemblance to man- woman relationship growing sour? Yes, so delicate is the interplay between nature and man. Thanks to literary works that people across the globe are well informed about nature's contribution to a man's daily food, in fact his living. This results into loss of vagaries as far as man's action against nature is concerned.

No discussion on eco-criticism can be complete without mention of Ruskin Bond's contribution to the subject. His narrative on ecology is phenomenal- or should one say, a pathfinder. His work on the subject is primarily focussed on the undulating trees, plants, and flora and fauna of the hills of Mussorie and Dehradun. His stories although are more sought after as interesting reading for children, poignantly point to nature's contribution to human life. A typical and exemplary mention of this message is found in 'An Island of Trees'. In this story Grandma speaks to her Granddaughter about the sweet and intimate bonding between nature and man. Another typical example of love-love relationship between man and his natural surrounding is 'Copperfield in the Jungle'. In this stunning story Bond boldly narrates abhorrence to pleasure hunting and in 'No Room for a Leopard' he projects the conditions of animals after deforestation is resorted to by the human species. In his other stories entitled 'All Creatures Great and Small', 'The Cherry Tree', and 'The Tree Lover' he has

highlighted the binding of nature and man which plays a very significant role in maintaining nurturing the ecosystem. Ruskin Bond through all his writings has fiercely projected the significance and importance of this interdependence and bonding.

Kiran Desai's masterpiece, 'The Inheritance of Loss', also merits mention in this paper on ecocriticism. This book travels beyond boundaries of continents, maps, and the intricate ethno-racial relationship between people having different cultural background. In this novel Kanchenjunga is presented to have paid for the brutality of human beings- that beauty, serenity, and quiet and calm atmosphere stands totally destroyed- war for power is the causal factor. Near similar things are also witnessed in Kalimpong, in North eastern part of our country. Nepali insurgency was the causative factor for an un-estimated loss of human life and their belongings. Animals too are mercilessly killed. What is the resultant effect of this? Imbalance in the ecosystem gets created afresh. Value of both human and animal life stands exposed, naked before the self styled civilised world. At the death of a dog, named Mutt, the SDO of the concerned area remarks,"A dog! Justice just listen to yourself. People are being killed. What can I do?" 15. The persons concerned, a Gorkha couple, stand flabbergasted at the expression and attitude of the government official. While highlighting the SDO's emotion, Kiran Desai writes, "He couldn't conceive of punishment great enough for humanity. A man wasn't equal to an animal, not one particle of him. Human life was stinking, corrupt, and meanwhile there were beautiful creatures who lived with delicacy on the earth without doing anyone any harm. "We should be dying' the judge almost wept. The world had failed Mutt. It had failed beauty; it had failed grace. But by having forsaken this world, for having held himself apart, Mutt would suffer."

A critical look at Amitava Ghosh's 'The Hungry Tide', also provides an insight into the burning topic of eco-criticism. A world of animals, nature and human beings are juxtaposed here for an eco-critical study. This is centred on the world famous Sunderbans, innumerable islands lost and found. Here the author shows how human life thrives at the mercy of nature. In fact human life struggles here to remain alive on this island. It is here that the interdependence of nature, man and animals is called for. This inter- relationship is being given prominence, thanks to the global awareness of the problem, and also due to awareness created by other writers by taking up the all important subject of ecosystem and its inevitability in today's environment. Eco-criticism is a topic which deals with interrelationship amongst nature, man and animals. Emerging literary trends show how writers are concerned with it, and we humans cannot ignore the heavy import of this in our daily life. Can we think of our life, safe and secure, without, nature and animal life? No, this is an inter-dependent world, hence the necessity for this strong bonding.

Anita Desai's writing on the subject- so vital, all pervasive, and penetrating. Her fiction has prominently put forth nature in all its hues and colours should also be referred to, in this regard for the all important role it plays in a person's life. Hills and seasons, trees, flowers and grass, as also animals and birds play the most important role in a human being's life. Their existence is all pervasive, and therefore it is there for all to see this ever shining phenomenon.

A few specific examples from Anita Desai will demonstrate this fact. In 'Cry, The Peacock', the author says, "I was drawn away from pain into a world that knew no pain". The significant character of Maya, morbid and morose, bends upon flowers and smells their scent and becomes immediately cheerful. For Maya, the garden of childhood, and the garden at present differs in many aspects and

comparison brings forth as to where she discovers that symmetry, order and pattern are missing from her life. Thus, something missing from her garden makes her realize that she has failed to look after her garden for too long.

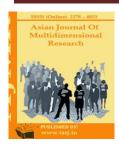
The loneliness and insecurity in Maya's life has symbolic expression in the forms of wind, dust storm, snake and the desert. This is very significant in Anita Desai's fiction- nature is bountiful here. And while depicting nature Desai takes care of animals too, rather than attaching importance only to plants, garden, rivers, and hills. All encompassing nature in Desai's writings attach due importance to both flora and fauna and their precise role in a man's life. The malignant and violent aspect of nature in 'Cry, The Peacock' stands tall and prominent. The death cry of the peacocks is blood chilling. The shrieks of pain, "Pia-Pia-Lover, lover. Mio, mio – I die, I die" reflects the cry of agony of the peacocks. Their dance in this context resembles the dance of Lord Shiva. Here what is most prominently shown is nature's cruel side.

Kamala Markandeya dwells on the subject of the Bengal famine as does Bhabani Bhattacharya before her. Her novel, 'Nectar in a Sieve' demonstrates nature's control over man. She says, "Nature is like a wild animal that you have trained to work for you. So long as you are vigilant and walk wearily with thought and care, so long will it give you its aid; but if one looks away for an instant, be heedless and forgetful and it has you by the throat". Crops are lost due to incessant rains and fail due to drought at other times. In this superbly written story nature gets projected as both preserver and destroyer.

It is a well known fact that nature gives as well as takes back, just as nature protects and destroys too. The same principles of giving and taking, protecting and destroying apply in equal measure to human beings, animals and birds. This concept of give and take is encouraged, promoted, and practised. It becomes truly an eco-friendly environment for all of us to live on this planet happily hereafter.

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Published by: TRANS Asian Research Journals AJMR:

A sian Journal of
Multidimensional Research
(A Double Blind Referred & Reviewed
International Journal)



REFLECTION OF FEAR AND DISSILUSION IN THE SHORT STORIES OF HEMINGWAY

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ABSTRACT

Hemingway capitalized and the tendency dates from the earliest times. Hemingway deals with war, love, alienation, affirmation and resignation but the central theme of his stories as also of his novels is man in the post-war world. It is this kind of theme in Hemingway that makes his stories exciting and stimulating. His characters are caught in a situation of crisis and then their capacity to withstand staggering difficulties is measured. Hemingway evolves a code of courage, fortitude and endurance in the face of inevitable defeat and the resultant death. He most admires those qualities which help man achieve his end: courage, dignity and the power to endure. Hemingway's first book Three Stories and Ten Poems was published in 1923. He was soon to discover and develop Nick Adams, a fictional character based on his own life. The world of Hemingway's short stories is overbearingly irrational and naturalistic, a god-abandoned world where everything kills everything else. It is suffused with a dark and cheerless vision of human existence and makes for human loss and suffering desolateness and death, pain and violence.

KEYWORDS: stimulating, expatriates, violence, primitive, fortitude, adolescent, inevitability, degenerate, nightmarish, disillusionment, nada, nihilistic, insomnia, matador, traumatic, brutalities, determination, dangerous, nothingness, triumphant.

INTRODUCTION

From the times immemorial an inclination and a tendency of war and violence is deep rooted in human civilization. Hemingway who has witnessed World Wars has capitalized the theme of war and violence from his first significant collection of stories, In Our Time (1925) to his posthumous novel Islands in the Stream (1970). Commonly his stories studies in loss, the discovery of evil, and the resultant melancholy. The pervasive themes of his short stories are war, love, alienation,

affirmation and resignation, but the central theme of his stories as also of his novels is man in the post-war world. His outlook and his fiction had been conditioned by his experiences of war, violence and death. The real heroism of Hemingway's characters is their fortitude against such ordeals or the honour they manage to salvage from ignominy and humiliation. It is this kind of theme in Hemingway that makes his stories exciting and stimulating. His characters are caught in a situation of crisis and then their capacity to withstand staggering difficulties is measured. Hemingway infused a code of courage, fortitude and endurance in the face of inevitable defeat and the resultant death. His admiration of courage, dignity and the power of endurance in his characters is praise worthy.

Hemingway has published his first book Three Stories and Ten Poems in 1923. He has developed Nick Adams, a fictional character based on his own life. In Our Time is the first significant work of Hemingway and it deals with Nick Adams experience of evil and violence in the Michigan woods and the Chicago underworld and also his response to them. It may also consider as forward-looking work because the general pattern of Hemingway's later fiction emerges from this collection of short stories. Three Shots which was first discovered and included by Philip Young in his collection The Nick Adams Stories records perhaps the earliest of Nick's experience of fear and a realization of death on a camping trip with his father and uncle George. In the absence of the two men who are gone for fishing, Nick feels frightened in an outdoor camp at night. He fires three shots in order to summon the two men back to the camp. The effect of this camping trip on Nick is that he begins fearing darkness and this feeling generates in him an awareness of his mortality: He was not afraid of anything definite as yet. But he was getting afraid. Then suddenly he was afraid of dying".1 The camping experience also makes him aware of the harsh reality of death, and ironically, its source is the hymn that he heard singing in church: "Just a few weeks before at home, in church, they had sung a hymn, "Someday the silver cord will break'. While they were singing the hymn Nick had realized that some day he must die. It made him feel quite sick. It was the first time he had ever realized that he himself would have to die sometime."2

In Summer People Hemingway once again analyses Nick's fear of death. In the beginning of the story we see Nick trying to undress himself in the camp. His father and uncle George are out fishing and Nick feels lonely. Through a masterly use of flashback Hemingway makes us aware of Nick's fear of the woods at night, its cause, then the incident of the last night described in Three Shots when he had fired three shots to dispel his fear. In the last paragraph we are taken back to the moment it opened with Nick's undressing himself.

In Three Shots Nick is afraid of darkness and becomes aware of death only mentally, in Indian Camp we see Nick witnessing an actual death which intensifies his dread of his own mortality. The story is organized around Nick's journey to the Indian camp and back home, but what is more important is Nick's initiation into the mystery of pain, birth and death. Nick accompanies his doctor father and uncle George to an Indian hut where a woman is passing through the ordeal of labour pains. The doctor delivers the baby by performing successfully a Caesarian operation on the screaming woman without an aesthetic. The Invalid Indian husband, who was unable to stand his wife's suffering, in the upper bunk cuts his throat from ear to ear with a razor. Nick watches this grim birth-death drama. Despite his thought 'that he would never die', he remembers the terror of the experience. He has made an intellectual discovery of the fact that suffering can be so intense. He also observes that nobody can help or console the sufferer. He is only a looker-on who watches with sympathy and

fear, while the Indian husband passes through the ordeal of terrible agony. Nick realizes that so far only good luck has kept him safe from similar suffering, and learns that he bears the same potential vulnerability, as perhaps all men do. He becomes aware of the harsh reality of life that is death. He returns to civilization with this knowledge. In this way the journey to the Indian camp and his return to civilized society is a learning experience for Nick.

To show the diseased state of Nick's home-life is discussed in The Doctor and the Doctor's Wife by focusing our attention on the strained relationship between his parents. The story portrays a potentially violent situation. The doctor's predicament is that he finds himself caught between two extremes. On the one extreme is Dick Boulton, a big man who likes to pick up quarrels. He is willing to beat up the doctor to avoid paying his debts, and on the other is the doctor's Bible-quoting, domineering wife who suspects that it was Dr. Adams who was responsible for the quarrel. After an unpleasant dialogue first with Dick Boulton and then with his wife, Dr. Adams leaves the house for a walk. He finds Nick reading a book with his back against a tree. Being told by his father that his mother wants him to come back home, Nick, instead, follows his father to the hemlock woods to watch black squirrels. The significance of the story lies in evoking the hero's entire parental background and acquainting the reader with the cold relationship between his parents. Nick's rejection of his mother's request to come into the house does not necessarily mean that he sides with his father. It should be taken for the boy's option for the outdoor life, which his father liked too, as an escape from the pent-up home atmosphere.

For loss of adolescent love-affair Ten Indians is the example in which Nick loves a girl named Prudie who is found "threshing around" with another boy. Nick is much disturbed by her faithlessness. The End of Something also describes Nick's response to female love and his falling out of love. Whereas in Ten Indians it is the girl who is responsible for the break-up, in the present story it is Nick himself who concludes his serious affair with Marjorie. In The Three-Day blow we are told about the implications of Nick's response to female love. In this story bill and Nick drink and indulge in man-talk. Perhaps Nick drinks to forget his broken love-affair with Marjorie, but because of his deep involvement in love, it is beyond him to forget the girl he once loved. Even his love of hunting and the wisdom that he showed in winding up his affair with Marjorie "before it went too far" do not terminate his love affair, as he felt sure that "nothing was finished. Nothing was ever lost. He would go into town on Saturday. He felt lighter." He was, thus, hopeful of recovering his love with Marge, and meeting her in town on the coming Saturday night. It is "a good thing to have in reserve". It shows that the Hero's love of nature which could make him forget his emotional problems, as in Ten Indians, is being gradually substituted by his love of human beings. The poignancy with which Nick feels the loss of Indians, the original inhabitants of the continent, as portrayed in The Indian Moved Away, from his life shows that the need for human ties is a great need of his being.

The Light of the World introduces Nick without his parents and out of home to the kind of world his parents would never have permitted him. The story moves quickly from the threat of physical violence to Nick and Tom in a bar to a psychological threat of abnormality in a railway depot in northern Michigan at an autumn nightfall. In this story we see Nick and tom, two teen-ages boys, in the midst of a sordid crowd of five whores, a homosexual cook, his loose-tongued baiter, and a few other white men and Indians. Nick's successful journey through this tough and degenerate world of whores and homosexuals is a part of his informal education, for it brings him face to face with the

harsh realities of life. In this sense, the story holds a rightful place in the maturation process of Nick Adams.

In The Killers Hemingway deals with the tough world of gangsters in Chicago, is shocking because of the casual and business like way in which the gangsters go about their "job" without any fear of retribution and arrest. Nick witnesses that two Chicago hoodlums come to Henry's lunchroom to murder the former heavy-weight fighter, Ole Anderson. He is being chased by gangsters for having once double-crossed somebody in Chicago. They wait for him in Henry's lunchroom, but they go away when the victim does not turn up for dinner. Nick rushes off to inform Ole Anderson that the killers are after him. The ex-champion receives the news with utter passivity. He is in a nightmarish state of despair and helplessness "and recognizes the inevitability of his own death by a symbolic gesture, turning his face to the wall".3 He refuses to do anything to save himself. He does not want to flee or fight back or go to the police. We understand from his talk with Nick that there is nothing he can do to save himself, that he has been "through with all that running around" and that "there ain't any thing to do". He seems to prepare to meet death. He lies on his bed, which bears a resemblance to the Procrustean bed of mythology, inert and helpless, ready to die. His passive acceptance of the fact horrifies Nick and he finally decides to leave the town neither because of his fear of violence, nor because of his unwillingness to think about the implications of what had happened in Henry's lunchroom of Ole's immobility and complete surrender to the threat, which makes the hero feel "sick". He is severely jarred by the experience. He has been exposed to greater evil than any he has seen ever before, because so far in his spiritual development he has never encountered evil as an impersonal aspect of life.

The Battler records a further shock in Nick's traumatic education. The violence of The Killers and the sexual perversion of The Light of the World are artistically fused and presented in The Battler. Being knocked off a freight train by an apparently friendly brakeman, Nick lands on the track in the dark and in the midst of Michigan swamp near Mancelona. Later, he meets with a dangerously punch-crazy, violent ex-lightweight and his soft spoken Negro protector, a cut throat. With consummate skill the writer insinuates the homosexual relationship between the two men. That Nick is emotionally upset by meeting these specimens of the perverse world of cut-throats and homosexuals is evident at the end of the story when he has walked alone, into the darkness, a long distance before he grows aware of having a ham sandwich in his hand.

After having varied experiences of evil, violence and death, Nick like Hemingway takes part in a greater evil i.e. war. We see him in Night Before Landing going to participate in the First World War. The vignette In Our Time, that follows The Battler shows Nick, the wounded soldier, propped against the church-wall where his soldier-friends had dragged him to be clear of machine-gun firing. Being disillusioned with war, he makes a 'separate peace'. In the next vignette, which deals with the theme of a soldier's religion we see Nick praying desperately while the Austrian artillery bombed the Italian trenches near Fossalta di Piave.

It was on July 8, 1918, that Hemingway was mortally hit by a heavy Austrian trench mortar shell named 'miniwerfer'. He was disillusioned and excruciated by the horrors of the war-front, its ghoulish sights and metallic sounds. The shrieks of the dying soldiers made his nights a dark hell. As soon as he tried to sleep, his mind would start thinking. He feared that if he slept without a light, his 'soul would go out of his body'. In the story entitled Now I Lay Me, Hemingway transfuses his war-

horror through the character of a battle-traumatized veteran having schizoid tendencies. As the young protagonist lies in the bed at night, unable to sleep, his mind is haunted by dream-like reveries. Because of the terrible war-experiences, he is unable to sleep in the dark. He ways, "If I could have a light I was not afraid to sleep, because I knew my soul would only go out of me if it were dark".4

While recuperating in the hospital at Milan, Hemingway fell in love with Agnes H. von Kurowsky, an American Red Cross nurse of Polish ancestry. This abortive adolescent infatuation of a wounded soldier for a nurse is the theme of A Very Short Story. It ends merely as 'a boy and girl affair', but he finds it difficult to forget. The story ends with an ironic, anti sentimental outburst: a short time after he contracted gonorrhea from a sales girl in a loop department store while riding in a taxicab through Lincoln Park".

A Way You'll Never Be is the story of a man physically and emotionally wounded by war. Physically, Nick Adams is able to get around, but the scars of war have left an indelible impression on him. Though he is still suffering from a war-time injury, he has to report back to battalion headquarters in American uniform with a view to boosting the morale of the Italian soldiers. He thinks that the very sight of the American soldier will make them think that the Americans are coming to assist them in their war-effort. As a matter of fact, Nick Adams does not participate in active action. His job is to bring chocolate and post cards to the Italian soldiers. He still suffers from the trauma as he is unable to sleep in the dark. He is far from being rational as in the dugout he talks incoherently about grass-hoppers and locusts. The story also reveals how atrocities are committed in the war. Women are brutally raped; 'houses of the town' are demolished by the shelling; swarms of flies buzz over wounded soldiers.

Nick's fishing trip shows his effort to conquer his neuroses while fishing in Seney. He is suffering from trauma and has come to this good place for therapy. The story concerns Nick's fishing experience but Hemingway manipulates details of setting and character response in such a way that the whole process is a kind of purging ritual for him. It is by fishing that the narrator hopes to regain his psychic balance. In between the two parts of the story is the hanging of a man too scared to stand, while a priest exhorts him: 'Be a man, my son'. In the second part of the story Nick fishes throughout the day. He is afraid of 'the evil spirits' and tries to exorcise them through fishing. Though he is not successful in driving them for the time, for he is trying desperately to recover the physical composure that he enjoyed before his nerves were shattered in the war, he hopes one day to conquer them by strong will-power.

It seemed that the experiences of war had completely drained the men who returned from it. All their energies and emotions had been used up. One writer after another expressed the feeling of lassitude and enervation which had over come them. Hemingway also brought out the damaging effect of war on a person's psyche in "Soldiers Home". It is a study of a shell-shocked and was afflicted state of mind. It deals with a soldier's problem of readjustment with his former life and the post-war society. The world to which he returns is not the one form which he came. The old world, on the whole, was well-defined; the new one he finds in turmoil. He finds the loss of traditional values of love, compassion, humility and gentleness. He faces the hollowness of the world without values and finds nothing but despair and a sense of emptiness in the arid atmosphere of the post-war world.

A Clean, Well-Lighted Place brings out Hemingway's philosophy of nada or an awareness of the futility of all human endeavors. Nada or nothingness is not a vague abstraction in Hemingway: it is a clearly concretized actuality. Whereas to Sartre meaninglessness is basically an idea and to Camus the absurd is a concept to Hemingway it is a fundamental constituent of the universe. Carlos Baker has aptly defined it as 'a something called nothing which is to huge, terrible, overbearing, inevitable and omnipresent that, once experienced it can never be forgotton'.5 In Hemingway this 'something' is an expression of disillusionment with the First World War, which is evident in Soldier's Home. The setting in A Clean Well Lighted Place is a Madrid café, clean and well-lighted in contrast with the unpolished bars and bodegas which remain open throughout the night. The nada concept is brought out through the respective relationship of the two waiters to an old widower who drinks brandy till late at night in the well-lighted, clean and pleasant café. The old man from despair of nothing tries to hang himself with a rope but even in this he fails because his niece cuts him down in fear for his soul. The young waiter who has 'youth, confidence and a job' wants to go back to his wife. When the old man asks for another drink, he says that the place is closing. The old man goes off and the two waiters close the café. The older waiter stops for a cup of coffee on his way home and thinks how his insomnia will probably keep him up until daylight. He is not afraid of fear, but he is afraid of the void, a nothing that he is too well familiar with.

It was all a nothing and a man was nothing too. It was only that and light was all it needed and a certain cleanness and order. Some lived in it and never felt it but he knew it all was nada. Our nada who art in nada, nada as it is in nada. Give us this nada our daily nada and nada us our nada as we nada our nadas and nada us not into nada but deliver us from nada; pues nada. Hail nothing full of nothing, nothing is with thee.6

The older waiter's version of the Lord's Prayer, substituting nada for the nouns, may be taken as Hemingway's nihilistic denial of religion in a war-afflicted world in which spiritual values were all suspect and at a discount.

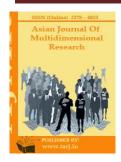
Hemingway wrote a number of stories about the American expatriates. After the war a large number of the Americans felt stagnation in peace, and so in search of excitement and in the hope of becoming writers and artists they went to Paris. These American expatriates were disaffiliates from conventional society and made Paris their permanent abode for hedonistic pleasures of life. The world of Hemingway's short stories is overbearingly irrational and naturalistic, a god-abandoned world where everything kills everything else. It is suffused with a dark and cheerless vision of human existence and makes for human loss and suffering, desolateness and death, pain and violence. The major themes and concerns of Hemingway in these stories are centered round experience and lack of experience, what violence does to man, temperamental incompatibilities, nothingness and something, and triumphant ideals in the midst of death.

Hemingway has been much praised as a short-story writer because of his ironic detachment. It allows him, otherwise an overwhelmingly autobiographical writer, a certaining intellectual distancing from his material and enables him to write a multi-dimensional prose. What the author says and how he says are shaped by the twin principles of objectivity and irony into a unified artistic whole. For Hemingway, as also in the case of major short story writers- Anton Chekhov, Guy de Maupassant, Henry James, Stephen Crane- they were almost the condition of his art. Little wonder, therefore, if some of the perceptive Hemingway critics consider him a greater short story writer than

a novelist. Hugh Kenner is of the view that "his best is in his stories".7 'In several of his short stories', say Robert E. Spiller, "Hemingway's meaning is even more clearer, his symbols more daring, his language sharper, and his plot more compressed".8 Hemingway proved to be a greater short story writer than a novelist, for in his short stories the basic tenets of objectivity and irony came particularly handy to his practice of story writing. Ironic detachment is the artistic stuff his stories are made of and this secures his position among the best in the realm of the art of short story.

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Published by: TRANS Asian Research
Journals
AJMR:

A sian Journal of
Multidimensional Research
(A Double Blind Referred & Reviewed
International Journal)



A CRITICAL POSITION OF INDIAN WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

India is the country where people give respect to women in scriptures but in reality it is opposite to it. Women don't have any right in decision making, even decision about themselves; they are just like a puppet in the patriarchal society. Women are prohibited to take part in domestic as well as in external matter. They are just under the influence of family before marriage, and after marriage they are under the command of their husbands. And this phenomenon is prevalent all over India except metropolitan cities in some cases. Today we have a plethora of laws related to women and their development, but still they have the same position. And this in not only limited to status but also to security. Every day we watch in T.V and read in newspapers more than 5 cases related to Gang Rape, Dowry, Rape, Murder, Sexual Harassment, or other type of torture. So the question arises what is the rationale behind the laws related to women if we can't protect them. In this paper I tried to discuss all the problems of women with viable solutions so that women can live with dignity in the society.

KEYWORDS: Harassment, Torture, Dignity, Brutality, Cruelty, Sexual Assault, Offenders, Conviction, Physical Fatigue, Chronic Headache, Honor Killing.

INTRODUCTION

The Indian Women are suffering from beginning but still they have the same position and they are struggling for their rights. In every period they got tortured by their family or in laws. The status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few millennia, from equal status with men in ancient times through the low points of the medieval period, to the promotion of equal rights by many reformers, the history of women in India has been eventful. The position becomes worse even during the Mughal period. They could not overcome the nasty purdah system of the time. Many women are forcibly sent to the funeral pyre of their dead husbands. And to abolish these type of systems, many organization started the movement. And the main aim of these organizations is to maintain the dignity of women in Indian society. It began in the late eighteenth century with the Hindu social reformers of modem India and the missionaries. It was directed against

the dead moral reflexes and conventionalized life of Indians who marginalized their women and kept them under physical and mental servitude. It was also directed against the sacrosanct prejudices of that time. This was definitely the result of the contact with the West. And the most distinctive feature of the Indian women's movement was that it was introduced by the Western-educated Indian men. It was Raja Ram Mohan Roy and other social Reformers who were thoroughly influenced by the European liberalism that initiated the upliftment of the Indian women. This was not only the single movement, there were so many other movements. There was no change in the fate of the women even during the British rule in India. It is definitely after independence that the Indian women gained considerable importance within their country in social and political spheres. At independence the majority of women still remained ignorant but they did not allow the fire that burnt in their hearts to die. They took many progressive decisions such as organizing themselves to fight for a new set of goals. The goals were getting equality based on gender, job, opportunities, reforming the existing laws which gave women only partial justice, and creating a society which did not oppress women intellectually, physically and emotionally.² Even though the efforts made by women activists and concerned organization were slow in getting a real break-through, despite the conservative outlook of their counterparts, they succeeded in creating a focused consciousness among middle-class and upper middle- class women at large. Slowly it spread to the lower rungs of the existing political setup. From then they have been desperately trying to evolve a new self-concept or a new selfidentity which is totally free from the traditionally imposed one. The government of India has taken all efforts to improve the women condition socially, economically and politically but still have some problems. That problem is basically the perception of society and we can't change it without proper education.³ The laws alone can't do anything; the people have to cooperate with system. Every woman has a fundamental right and the special rights to develop their personality but more than 80% women don't know these laws.

Now let's study some social issues where the Indian women get suffering or tortured by the society and their family members.

CHILD MARRIAGE

Another serious problem that women faced was that of child marriage. Small kids and in some cases even infants in the cradle were married off. Early marriage affected the growth and development of the children. Fixing the minimum age of marriage of men and women by law was voiced as early as the mid-19th century by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Keshab Chandra Sen. Vidyasagar argued that early marriage was detrimental to the health of women, their efforts, coupled with that of Mahatma Gandhi, resulted in the passing of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. And it is also happening at present. So we can't say it is no more.

FEMALE INFANTICIDE

A girl is considered a burden by parents. Since a girl child would be going to her husband's place upon marriage, the parents did not want to waste their resources on her upbringing. Again the demand for large dowry and the huge wedding expenses caused a lot of hardship to the parents. So, the parents preferred a male child as they would be able to bring in large dowry. These considerations led to the practice of killing the girl child once she was born. The practice of female infanticide was common among certain castes and tribes in India, especially in the north and north-western states. The custom of infanticide was particularly prominent among communities which

found it difficult to find suitable husbands for their daughters and an unmarried daughter was considered a disgrace to the family. The difficulty was exacerbated by the extravagant expenditure which conventions demanded on the occasion of a daughter's marriage. The earliest efforts to stop female infanticide were made in Kathiawar and Kutch. In 1795, infanticide was declared to be murder by Bengal Regulation XXI. The evil of female infanticide was ended by propaganda and the forceful action on the part of the British Government. Through the efforts of Keshab Chandra Sen, the Native Marriage Act of 1872 was passed, which abolished early marriages, made polygamy an offence, sanctioned widow remarriages and inter-caste marriages. In 1901, the Government of Baroda passed the Infant Marriage Prevention Act. This Act fixed the minimum age for marriage for girls at 12 and for boys at 16. In 1930 the Sarda Act was passed, to prevent the solemnization of marriages between boys under the age of 18 years and girls under the age 14 years. However, even today, the Act remains merely on paper on account of several factors.

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

Crimes against women occur every minute; every day and throughout the year, though several such crimes go unreported. According to National Crimes Records Bureau, Government of India, there were over 32,000 murders, 19,000 rapes, 7,500 dowry deaths and 36,500 molestation cases are the violent crimes against women during 2006. While Madhya Pradesh is worst off among the states, the national capital New Delhi continues to remain the most unsafe city in India. It is a sad reflection on the country's law and order situation when its capital is a cauldron of crime. Delhi seems to be going down the slide year after year. For instance while the national crime rate declined by a negligible 0.02 % in 2006 Delhi's rate grew to 357.2more than double the national average of 167.7. Rape is the fastest growing crime in the country today and as many as 18 women are assaulted in some form or the other every hour across India. Over the last few months cases of rapes and assault have made it to the headlines with alarming frequency. For an affected woman, it is an ordeal to lodge a complaint with the police, who, besides being reluctant to file a proper FIR, adopt a most unsympathetic attitude putting the complainant to further shame by asking her to give a graphic description as to how she was sexually abused.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Sexual harassment occurs all over the world. Many studies show that the primary victims are younger women in their first jobs, or women returning to the workplace after a career break. The victim is usually vulnerable, due to age for instance or employment status. In some cases, the timidity - what you might call society's conditioning - of the victim is also a factor. In India, when women started coming into public the resentment of their men counterparts is shown in many ways. Apparel Export Promotion Council vs. A. K. Chopra⁵ is the first case in which the Supreme Court applied the law laid down in Vishaka's case and upheld the dismissal of a superior officer of the Delhi based Apparel Export Promotion Council who was found guilty of sexual harassment of a subordinate female employee at the place of work on the ground that it violated her fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution of India, Art. 21.Sexual harassment is one such. Women being new to this situation and with the apprehension that she would be stigmatized did not open their mouth for several decades. When Mr. Gill' case came into light then it was realized by one and all that even IAS officers whom the society generally thinks as epitome of power cannot escape harassment. A woman is to be under the shelter of men. She should not come out of her house. In

case she comes out she would be humiliated not only by the illiterate and backward men but also by men who hold position of Inspector General of a State.

Visakha Vs. State of Rajasthan and Others (JT 1997 (7) SC 384)

Indian Penal Code could foresee several situations and thus it was believed to be comprehensive. But, when Visakha's case⁶ was filed before the Apex Court of the country, people in general and women associations in particular could see how incomplete the laws of the country were. The Supreme Court had to prescribe certain guidelines, as it was a new offence to law.

It is known as sexual harassment.

Supreme Court of India defined Sexual Harassment as unwelcome sexually determined behavior as:

- (a) physical contact and advances;
- (b) a demand or request for sexual favors;
- (c) sexually colored remarks;
- (d) showing pornography;

Or (e) any other unwelcoming physical, verbal or non verbal conduct of sexual nature.

KHAP PANCHAYAT

Khap is a cluster of villages united by caste and geography. It was started in the 14th century by upper caste Jats to consolidate their power and position. The main rule is that all boys and girls within a Khap are considered siblings. Khap Panchayat governs the Khap formed by same gotra (clan) families from several neighbouring villages. Khap Panchayats are prevalent in Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan. Love marriages are considered taboo in areas governed by Khap Panchayat. Those living in a Khap are not allowed to marry within the same gotra or even in any gotra from the same village. Many young couples have been killed in the past for defying Khap rules.Khap Panchayat imposes its writ through social boycotts and fines and in most cases end up either killing or forcing the victims to commit suicide. All this is done in the name of honour and brotherhood. It is due to the inherent weakness of democratically elected Panchayati Raj institutions, that the Khap Panchayats have been powerful. The government has not been able to do much to control their power. The 10-15 men who constitute a Khap settle disputes and control the lives of young people. Many villagers defend these caste-Panchayats as they deliver a verdict in one sitting whereas court cases drag on for years. According to them, in many cases innocent people get harassed in the court and by police. Here as everyone is known so they cross check everything to ensure neutrality. In some Haryana villages, young girls are routinely threatened, abused and killed all under Khap verdicts. The onus of maintaining siblinghood rests on the girl. She is the keeper of village honour. Sometimes rules are bent for the boys but never in the case of a girl. In keeping with the Khap rules, older villagers try to keep the young people apart. Some schools are also forced to have separate timings for boys and girls. Fearing their daughters would go astray, many parents marry them off at an early age. People have unquestionable faith in the justice meted out by the Khap Panchayats.

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE DURING PREGNANCY

Women who have ever been pregnant were asked about their experience of physical violence during pregnancy. The study shows overall, 7 percent of women have experienced physical violence while pregnant. Results by background characteristics reveal that the likelihood of having experienced violence during pregnancy decreases with increasing age but increases with the number of living children. For instance, 9 percent of women aged 15–19 years are likely to have experienced violence during pregnancy compared to 5 percent of women aged 45–49 years. In contrast, 5 percent of women who have ever been pregnant and have 1–2 living children have experienced violence compared to 10 percent of women who have five or more children.

RAPE

Women as the statistics make clear are routinely subject to eve teasing, sexual assault, dowry deaths and sexual harassment at work places. But it is rape that is the most traumatizing. According to National Crime Records Bureau figures show that crimes against women have been rising, especially in the urban areas. Consider the fact every 26 minutes a woman is molested, every 42 minutes a sexual harassment takes place and every half hour a rape takes place. But what is frightening is that majority of the cases are never reported for fear of reprisal, shame and guilt, worse the conviction rate is so low that most offenders know that they can get away with it. Rape is not just a crime against the person of a woman; it is a crime against entire society. Rape is not a crime of passion and lust, but one of violence. Women who have been battered and raped by their husbands may suffer other physical consequences including broken bones, black eyes, bloody noses, and knife wounds that occur during the sexual violence.

Indian judiciary has given a new revolutionary approach to the issues related to women in the case of Bodisattwa Gautam vs. Subhra Chakraorty⁷ by stating that rape is not merely an offence under Indian Penal Code, 1860. It is a violation of woman's right to live with dignity and personal freedom. Saghir Ahmed, J delivering the judgment on behalf of the court observed: 'Rape is not only crime against the person of a woman viz victim, it is a crime against entire society. It destroys the entire psychology of a woman and pushes her into deep emotional crisis. It is crime against basic human rights and is also violative of the victim's most cherished of the fundamental rights viz. right to life contained in art. 21'.⁸

"HONOUR" KILLINGS

Honour killing is one of the worst forms of violence against women. It is an extreme form of direct physical violence, which is marked by great suffering. In recent years, Pakistan has been criticized because of the dramatic rise in the incidence of honor killings in the country. Here it will be important to know about the definitions and actual causes behind inhuman killings of woman in the name of honour. According to the free dictionary by Farlex, honour killing is an act in which a male member of the family kills a female relative for tarnishing the family image. Honour killings can also be described as extra-judicial punishment of a female relative for assumed sexual and marriage offences. These offences, which are considered as a misdeed or insult, include sexual faithlessness, marrying without the will of parents or having a relationship that the family considers to be inappropriate and rebelling against the tribal and social matrimonial customs. These acts of killing women are justified on the basis that the offence has brought dishonor and shame to family or tribe (Amnesty International, 1999). In many cases, women or their honour are given as compensation. In 2002, in southern Punjab, the famous incident of Mukhtarah Mhai happened in which the tribal

council raped her in front of the village. The reason was that there were suspicions that her brother had illicit sexual relations with a girl from another tribe. Her brother was 12 years old. She was raped and then forced to walk nude from the place where the tribal council was being held to her house (Human Rights Watch Report, 2004). One of the most well known honour killings in recent years occurred in April 1999 when Samia Sarwar, a young married woman was killed by her family openly in the office of her lawyer who was also a human rights activist. She was killed mercilessly because she was seeking divorce from her husband, who was torturing her physically. For her own family, seeking divorce was considered against their family's honour, so her own driver killed her in front of her mother. The most unfortunate side of this event is that when lawyers and human rights organization agitated against this killing, the members of parliament and religious leaders threatened them. Not a single political leader condemned this brutal act of killing (Saxakali, 1999). If a woman engages in sex outside marriage or even if she is raped, she is thought to disgrace the family honour. In some societies, the only way to cleanse the family honour is by killing the woman/girl. This kind of violence against women and girls is exercised also in western European countries within immigrant families. It is generally referred to as "honour" killings—a rather misleading term as the connection with honour is difficult to understand in most cultures. The term "murder in the name of honour" has been suggested.

ACID THROWING

Acid throwing is another abuse inflicted on women and this is happening all over the world. It is estimated that the earliest case of acid attack violence occurred in Cambodia in the 1960 s, and since that time, the issue has become an epidemic in this small South East Asian country. In the late 1990s through to 2005, acid was a favored weapon of choice for women and men looking to disfigure rivals and settle scores. In some Asian countries such as Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan, the disfiguring of women by throwing acid or burning them are forms of violence rooted in gender inequality, but the immediate reason for this is often disputes concerning marriage and dowry. 10 While this is not one of the most prevalent forms of violence against women, its consequences are dire for those women subjected to it. The purpose behind this is to "teach them a lesson". In many instances, men throw acids on women because she did not bring sufficient amount of dowry¹¹. But in many cases, besides dowry there are many other reasons behind acid throwing on women. Men who had proposed a woman for marriage and if the woman rejected his proposal; then, they in many cases as a revenge, throw acid on the woman's face and body to make pain and suffering certain and sure forever on the victim because she "dishonored" him by refusing his proposal (Burney, 2005). In some cases, religious fundamentalists throw acids at women who are complete strangers to them, standing or sitting at public places, because they felt the women were too modern and westernized and furthermore, anti-Islam. Even if all the women had done is wear jeans instead of the Pakistani dress. In front of these religious fundamentalists, acid throwing can also be a kind of available punishment for those women whose living styles are not according to their version of Islam. It is estimated that on average, a woman suffers an acid attack every week in Pakistan (Burney, 2005).

LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN

Every day we saw the news on T.V about the Rape, Sexual Harassment, Molestation, Eve-Teasing, Forced Prostitution, etc. The crime graph against women is increasing at an alarming rate. The condition of an Indian widow is quite deplorable. At home, the women's contribution towards home

as housewife is not recognized. Sexual Harassment at workplace is also a common affair. It is a very strange that after sixty seven years of independence women are still standing there. There has no changed in status of women. The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments have provided 33% reservation for women in the panchayati raj system. Women have now started demanding their rights. They want to work side by side men and contribution towards the social, economic and political development of the society. Swami Vivekananda has rightly remarked," it is impossible to think about the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. It is impossible to bird a fly on only one wing". Now lets study the constructional provision for the welfare of women. After India got independence the constitution of India laid the foundation for creating a social order where men and women are treated as equals.

Article 14 of the constitution conferred equal rights and opportunities on men and women.

Article 15(1) prohibited discrimination against any citizens on grounds on sex. The constitution, through Article 15(3) also laid down that the state can make special provision for women and children, it says that nothing article 15 shall prevent the state from making any special provision for women and children. Women and children require special treatment on account of their nature. Article 15(3)empowers the state to make special provision for them. The reason is that "women's physical structure and the performance of maternal functions place her at a disadvantage in the struggle for subsistence and her physical well being becomes an object of public interest and care in order to preserve the strength and vigour of the race.¹²

According to Article 16(2) No citizen shall be discriminated against in respect of any employment in office under the state. 13

DIRECTIVES PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

- 1. Men and Women equally have the right to adequate means of livelihood.
- 2. There is equal pay equal work for both men and women.
- 3. The health and strength of women workers cannot be abused
- 4. Provision should be made for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity.

THE HINDU MARRIAGE ACT, 1955

This act made monogamy compulsory and created a provision for divorce. If any women felt any type of crulty by husband and their in laws,she can file for divorce. It had also prescribed the minimum age at marriage as 15 years and 18 years for a man. It was amended from time to time according to time.

THE HINDU SUCCESSION ACT, 1956

This act confers property rights on women. And in 2005 it was amended now the daughter is also having the rights of her father. Before that time only son could claim on property but now daughter has also the rights. ¹⁴

THE DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT, 1961

Dowry system is another form of social and traditional practices whose consequences result direct violence of women. Dowry is a form of property women bring with them when they marry. In Punjab and numerous other patriarchal regions of India, it is called 'dahej' or 'daaj'. Dowry often consists of money, land, animals and other gifts like jewelry or household items the bridal family is expected to present to the groom's family. The historical roots and justifications for the dowry practice are complex. In its earlier forms, dowries were paid in accordance with one's means and almost always constituted a one-time payment (gift) at the time of marital celebrations. The expectation of suitable dowry leads to a Heavy financial burden on the females" families. ¹⁵ This leads many daughters to be unwelcome in their own homes. Dowry has deteriorated into a "bargaining system in which bridegrooms go to the highest bidder". Dowry as a means for a bride's family to obtain status and a groom's family to obtain material goods has resulted in the loss of control and status in the home begins when the bride moves in with the groom's family. This leaves them incredibly susceptible to domestic abuse and fatal violence at the hands of in-laws with unmet material desires. The abuse tends to begin when the husband and/or in-laws demanding more goods from her family. If they do not comply, a "staged accident, dowry burning" may occur. Women who have entered into a marriage situation. Women who have entered into a marriage situation with a rich dowry or a small dowry both face the same danger, in-laws that require more dowries. A small dowry can lead to a women being continually harassed by the groom's family. Alternatively, a woman who came with a large dowry will be expected to have parents that will continue to provide any items or cash amounts demanded throughout the life of the marriage. The danger is that once cash and goods stop flowing to the groom and his family, the woman becomes expendable. ¹⁶

There is hardly any family in India in which this dowry system is not followed. Not a single day passes without dowry deaths and torture of women. Newspapers are full of stories of torture of women who bring insufficient dowry. Unable to bear the torture, some brides are forced to commit suicide and some are burnt alive under the cover of stove deaths, which is also called bride burning in which women are burnt alive after being covered with kerosene oil.

THE MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1961

This act grants maternity leave with full pay for 135 days to women who have completed 80 working days in a given job and prohibits the dismissal or discharge of a women during the leave period. This act extends to factories, mines, plantations, shops, and establishments where 10 or more persons are employed.

THE EQUAL REMUNERATION ACT, 1976

This act provides for payments of equal wages for men and women for equal work.

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

The National Commission for Women was set up as statutory body in January, 1992, under the (National Commission for Women Act, 1990 (Act No. 20 of 1990 of Govt. of India) to:

- · Review the Constitutional and Legal safeguards for women;
- · Recommend remedial legislative measures;
- · Facilitate redressal of grievances and
- · Advise the Government on all policy matters affecting women.

In keeping with its mandate, the Commission initiated various steps to improve the status of women and worked for their economic empowerment during the year under report. The Commission completed its visits to all the States and UTs, except Lakshdweep and prepared Gender Profiles to assess the status of women and their empowerment. It received a large number of complaints and acted suo-moto in several cases, to provide speedy justice. It took up the issue of child marriage, sponsored legal awareness programmes, Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats and reviewed laws such as Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, PNDT Act 1994, Indian Penal Code 1860 and the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 to make them more stringent and effective. It organized workshops/consultations, constituted expert committees on economic empowerment of women, conducted workshops/seminars for gender awareness and

took up publicity campaign against female foeticide, violence against women, etc. in order to generate awareness in the society against these social evils¹⁷.

Besides the acts referred to above, there are also many legislations such as Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act of 1956. The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act of 1956 and amended in 1986. The family courts act of 1984.

THE ROLE OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS) IN EMPOWERING WOMEN

The increasingly important role played by NGOs cannot be outflanked .Presently over 7000 NGOs, working under the umbrella of government support in the health sector, have been very successful in implementing community based programs .These have been found to have a positive impact on the health status of women.The increasing success of these programs can be attributed to the following factors:

- i) Involvement of several women members of the local community
- ii) Establishing a successful scheme of incentives that enhances participation in health initiatives of women.
- iii) High levels of interaction and education at the community level of women.

In this context, a study of the incentive schemes of successful NGO projects like the Swasthya Community Health Centres or the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project would help us to create effective, directed health programs in the future. The involvement of the NGO's in areas where Government support is not quite effective is critical for the development of this sector. Effectively utilizing the community health systems along with creating a systematic, centralized and unified

health effort can be made possible through alliances between the NGOs, the private sector, the government etc. In India, there are almost over 18,000 voluntary organizations registered with the Government of India .This also includes several thousand non-government development organizations. However, it has been observed that among these thousand NGOs the activities of only a small proportion (less than about 20%) are focused rightly. There has been a high concentration of women NGOs in the Western states than in the North. However in the North, there has been a low density of NGOs inspite of the gender disparities prevailing there. The key areas of activities of NGOs are in economic support and services, health and family planning, social, political and legal issues, infrastructure provision and support functions like training, research and networking .Over the recent years, radical changes have been observed in the thinking and approach of a number of NGOs and women's organizations. Income-generation schemes such as pickle making, sewing etc, as practiced in the past have been found to have a limited impact, as they increase women's workload for little or no return. In the health sector, NGOs have been particularly critical of the priority given to some of the family planning programmes by government and donor agencies and the lack of adequate provision for women's general health needs. There is also a growing interest among women (from Dalit or tribal background) for the use of non-allopathic medicines in the rural areas, having prudent knowledge and skill. In infrastructure development, focus has been increased on the provision of water, adequate sanitation facilities and the control of women over the management of these resources. With a long record of work in rural communities, some NGOs are now seeking ways of securing the life of rural poor, particularly Dalit women by providing them access to land and secured livelihood. These programs have resulted in an increased asset base of poor rural women enlightening and empowering women. The involvement of the NGO's in areas where Government support is not quite effective is critical for the development of this sector. Effectively utilizing the community health systems along with creating a systematic, centralized and unified health effort can be made possible through alliances between the NGOs, the private sector, the government etc.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

- 1. The education system including schools, teachers' unions, and Ministries of Education can play a critical role in addressing domestic violence. The education system is one of the primary sources of cultural norms, including those that support gender-based violence such as gender stereotyping and the reinforcement of rigid gender roles of what is supposedly "appropriate" male and female behavior. Because adolescence is a formative period, such cultural norms can be internalized by young girls and boys, increasing their vulnerability to experiencing violence either as victims or as perpetrators. Emerging evidence suggests that patterns of violence and victimization may develop in early adolescence, and soon become difficult to reverse. Hence, primary prevention measures have an essential role in combating domestic violence since schools and other education centre's are a critical component of adolescents' lives and one of the main contexts where gender socialization takes place.
- 2. Encouraging the media to play a constructive role in the equal position of women and men. And that will be also helping in eradication of violence against women and children by adopting guidelines which ensure sensitive coverage of the issue and avoid the perpetuation of stereotypes.

- 3. Promoting the eradication of elements in traditional norms and religious belief, practices and stereotypes which legitimize and exacerbate the persistence and tolerance of violence against women and children.
- 4. Introducing and promoting gender sensitization and training of all services providers engaged in the administration of justice, such as judicial officers, prosecutors, police, prison, welfare and health officials.

As observed by Justice Saghir Ahmad,

'Unfortunately a woman in our country belongs to a class or group of society who are in an disadvantaged position on account of several social barriers and impediments and have therefore, been victims of tyranny at the hands of men with whom they, unfortunately, under the Constitution enjoy equal status'.

Women were always the weaker sex and men are always thought to be better than women in all regards. This was the belief in all ages including the Rig Vedic period. The analysis of the researcher is that the gradual deterioration of the position of women in India occurred due to the superstitions and other ill-founded beliefs of the societies which developed into norms which the women had to follow. For e.g. in the Ramayana when Rama doubts the dignity of Sita, she undertakes the test of fire, i.e., to prove her purity. She asks the Fire God to burn her if she burn she is impure and if not then pure. Sita comes out of the fire unhurt thereby successfully proving to Ram her purity. Similarly, it is the researcher's opinion that, as a husband's death was attributed to the karma and faults of the wife, she had to take the Fire Test and if she burned then her husband's death was her fault and if she came out unhurt then, she was free from the sin of killing her husband. This fire test was sati. Obviously the wife Died whenever she committed Sati and this strengthened the widely held belief that the wife was responsible for the death of her husband. Such unscientific beliefs led to massive Deterioration in the status of women. What is most ironic is the stance of Manu. According to him only where the woman was respected that could be called the abode of God. But on the other hand he said that women should not be allowed to become priests, etc. There only duty was to serve their husbands. This made the woman a Goddess and a slave at once. Soon more and more writers started taking the stance that women should be restricted, they needed to be protected. These extra duties towards women, especially those of the father, further led to the birth of a girl child to be a day of remorse and mourning. Such circumstances finally led to women being confined in their houses beneath the purdah, being subject to marriage when their contemporaries in other parts of the world were studying and widening their knowledge. Being a woman became a sin, much like being a Shudra. And in the medieval period, women belonged to no other place except in the feet of their husbands. In modern India the situation continued to deteriorate but today women are in a much better position. Although one cannot deny stray instances of dowry and child marriage, especially in villages. The position of women has been redeemed to an extent and hopefully women will be considered equal to men in all ways.



Published by: TRANS Asian Research Journals AJMR:

A sian Journal of
Multidimensional Research
(A Double Blind Referred & Reviewed
International Journal)



PORTRAYAL OF RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM IN LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

The late 19th century, when it was used at the Niagara Bible Conference (1878-1897) for the tenets that were considered fundamental to the Christian belief. The term has gathered momentum ever since with other religious groups defining their convictions- Jewish fundamentalism, Islamic fundamentalism, Hindu fundamentalism, Buddhist fundamentalism, Parsi fundamentalism, etc. The problem arises when after delimiting their precincts these groups strictly adhere to them, expecting others to appreciate and follow their methods, at times bordering on the fanatical. Mention must be made of "atheistic fundamentalism" which means loss of faith in religion and religious practices. Fundamentalism as a term is also increasingly being used as a synonymous one for extremism of any form- market fundamentalism, economic fundamentalism, cultural fundamentalism etc. This paper proposes to evaluate the works of Rohinton Mistry with reference to the religious fundamentalism of the Parsis. The Parsis were originally inhabitants of Persia, modern day Iran. Persia witnessed invasions by Alexander the Great, the Greeks, the Arabs, the Mongols, and the Turks. The Zoroastrians, (followers of Prophet Zarathustra), felt threatened by the Arab dominance and were persecuted in Iran. They were discriminated against and harassed by the Muslim rulers. Rohinton Mistry, a descendent of the Parsi Diaspora, had obvious involvement in matters Parsi, and his works reflect the insecurities of his community, desperately clinging on to their peculiar religious customs. Mistry's fiction offers multilayered meanings- diasporic reality, Indian post coloniality, Parsi history, Representation of the nation from a subaltern perspective, Portrayal of fundamentalism in religion, etc.

KEYWORDS: Community, Fanatical, Fundamentalism, Insecurities, Parsi, Rohinton Mistry, Religion.

INTRODUCTION

The beginning of Fundamentalism as a movement can be traced back to the late 19th century, when it was used at the Niagara Bible Conference (1878-1897) for the tenets that were considered fundamental to the Christian belief. The Oxford Dictionary defines Fundamentalism as 'A form of

religion, especially Islam or Protestant Christianity that upholds belief in the strict, literal interpretation of scripture. A Fundamentalist is defined in the Macmillan Dictionary as 'Someone who believes that original religious and political laws should be followed very strictly and should not be changed'. The term has gathered momentum ever since with other religious groups defining their convictions- Jewish fundamentalism, Islamic fundamentalism, Hindu fundamentalism, Buddhist fundamentalism, Parsi fundamentalism, etc. The problem arises when after delimiting their precincts these groups strictly adhere to them, expecting others to appreciate and follow their methods, at times bordering on the fanatical.

Mention must be made of "atheistic fundamentalism" which means loss of faith in religion and religious practices. Fundamentalism as a term is also increasingly being used as a synonymous one for extremism of any form- market fundamentalism, economic fundamentalism, cultural fundamentalism etc. Market fundamentalism (also known as free market fundamentalism) is a pejorative term applied to a strong belief in the ability of laissez-faire or free market economy views or policies to solve economic and social problems. Economic fundamentalism offers market based solution and often breeds policy extremism. It also tends to largely gulf between economists and the wider community. Cultural fundamentalism has most popularly been linked to the equal rights amendment. It also clearly outlines the modern feminism which differed from the earlier suffragist ideology in its understanding of gender.

This paper proposes to evaluate the works of Rohinton Mistry with reference to the religious fundamentalism of the Parsis. The Parsis were originally inhabitants of Persia, modern day Iran. Persia witnessed invasions by Alexander the Great, Greeks, Arabs, Mongols and Turks. These different civilizations left their indelible mark on Persian culture. The Arab conquest of Iran in the mid 7th century drove Parsis to flee their homeland and seek asylum elsewhere. The Zoroastrians, (followers of Prophet Zarathustra), felt threatened by the Arab dominance and were persecuted in Iran. They were discriminated against and harassed by the Muslim rulers. The Muslims fundamentalists defiled the fire temples of the Zoroastrians and built Mosques in their place. A form of tax called Jizya, was imposed on them as an added measure of punishment for adhering to a different faith. Those who refused to pay the tax had to undergo further hardships in the form of imprisonment, slavery or ultimately death. Religious persecution gradually was increased to include their general behavior in society, with the ultimate aim of somehow converting them to Islam. Any form of resistance or retaliation on the part of the Zoroastrians was violently nipped in the bud by the ruthless rulers. Some could not withstand the onslaught and converted to Islam, though superficially, with the hope of being spared further ignominy. The children of such converted families had to attend Islamic schools, learn the Arabic language and follow teachings of the Quran.

The Parsis put up a brave fight against their oppressors and ultimately decided to flee their parent country to escape conversion to Islam as demanded by the Muslim fundamentalists. The Parsis too wanted to maintain purity of their race! They travelled eastwards, reaching the coasts of India, with whom they already had an established relationship by trade. They sought and were given refuge in Sanjan, Gujarat, India, provided they acceded to certain conditions. The conditions required them to lay down weapons, not proselytize, give up their language, costumes and customs in favour of those of the rulers and not inter-marry with the local population. For faithfully adhering to these conditions, they retained the right to practice their monotheistic religion – Zoroastrianism. The Qissa-e Sanjan chronicles the early history of the Parsis, their flight from Iran following the

Arab conquest, up to their arrival in India. The Parsis, however, developed uneasy feelings towards their rulers, being left with no other choice.

The Parsis gradually settled down in their adopted land, taking up occupations of agriculture, trading and artisanry. The British rule in India found the Parsis acting as middlemen for the rulers. They were among the first to quickly learn the English language, producing some fine writers like Behram Malabari, Cornelia Sorabji, Fredoon Kabarji, A.F. Khabardar, C.S. Nazir, D. M. Wadia, P.P. Mehrjee and D.F. Karaka Jr. publishing short stories, novels, poems and plays. However, it is only in the later, post-Independence Parsi writers like Dina Mehta, Bapsi Sidhwa, Firdaus Kanga, Farrukh Dhondy, Boman Desai and Rohinton Mistry that an 'ethnic atrophy' syndrome is clearly detected.

Rohinton Mistry, a descendent of the Parsi Diaspora, had obvious involvement in matters Parsi, and his works reflect the insecurities of his community, desperately clinging on to their peculiar religious customs. Mistry's fiction offers multilayered meanings- diasporic reality, Indian post coloniality, Parsi history, representation of the nation from a subaltern perspective, portrayal of fundamentalism in religion, etc. Nilufer Bharucha comments, "It is in such a life and death situation that the Parsis are making their last grand stand asserting their glorious Persian past, their Indian connection and their new Western experiences. All these aspects are reflected in the assertion of Parsi identity in recent fiction written by them".

Rohinton Mistry is a Zoroastrian Parsi who migrated to Canada in 1975. He thus has an insider's knowledge of his community's glorious past in Iran; their subsequent forced flight to India in order to safeguard their religious interests; their willing submission to the conditions imposed by Jadav Rana; their adapting to the Indian way of life and speaking the local language (Gujarati); their near total identification with the British colonizers; the resultant feel of unease and insecurity in an Independent India; the final conscious choice to move towards the west in search of greener pastures culminating in a second Diaspora for their community. His writing stands testimony to his community's trials and tribulations through the ages and is informed by the success stories of the few who have made it to the top in various fields and the vast majority of those who are relatively unknown and barely manage to eke out a living. These are the people focused upon in his fictional work.

Mistry's first novel, Such a Long Journey is largely set in a Parsi housing estate, where, according to Nilufer Bharucha, "The inhabitants of Khodadad Building are representatives of a cross-section of middle class Parsis expressing all the angularities of a dwindling community. All the characters in the novel are individualized and memorably drawn with humour and compassion."

Avadhesh Kumar Singh observes,

"..... The novel [Such a Long Journey] as a cluster of narratives, centralizes his [Mistry's] community as a protagonist. There is constant dialogical interaction between stories about the past and the present of the Parsi community, and Mistry like his counterparts [Firdaus Kanga, Farukh Dhondy and Bapsi Sidhwa] informs the past of his community, comments on its present and anticipates the flow of events to follow through its characters."

In an interview with Ali Lakhani, Rohinton Mistry comments in reference to his first novel Such a Long Journey which has a Parsi milieu, "Well, I suppose it does work in that way. In a sense this

novel, will, when the Parsis have disappeared from the face of the earth, will preserve a record of how they fared, to some extent."

Parsi expressions and customs are noted in detail in all of his fictional work. Gustad Noble, the protagonist of Such a Long Journey, is described by Narendra kumar as "a pious Parsee whose life is governed by humata (good thoughts), hukhta (good words) and hvarshta (good deeds). His charitable act for the three destitute children his prayer for others at the church Mt. Mary are concrete illustrations of his probity and rectitude. Such little acts of kindness govern the best portion of his life."

Gustad's wife, Dilnawaz believed in the good and evil aspects preached by Zoroastrianism and was simple enough to think that the evil eye can be cast away by snapping the fingers, pointing to the door, and saying oowaryoo. concepts of good (Asha) and evil (Druj) in Zoroastrianism, which are of paramount importance in the life of a Parsi. Darius, her son, had strayed on the wrong path, caused agony and suffering to innocent creatures, for which he was now made to suffer himself "The innocent little fish and birds in his custody had no doubt cursed him with their dying breaths, and here, for all to see, was the result of their curses." [SaLJ -43] This statement points to the same concepts mentioned above. Dilnawaz also specialized in making traditional Parsi dishes like dhansak with Kutchoomber on Sundays, dhandar – paatyo and pumpkin – buryani an other occasions which were much appreciated by her family and others.

A concept of Parsi fundamentalism informs Mistry's thoughts and can be traced in his fiction. The presence and cultural distinctiveness of the minority Parsi community into the national space of India is always accorded prominence. In Family Matters, Inspector Masalavala, Jal and Dr. Fitter discuss this very problem.

"Just before you came, Jal," said Inspector Masalawala, "we were chatting about the future of the Parsi community."... "Vultures and crematoriums both will be redundant," declared Dr. Fitter, "If there are no Parsis to feed them. What's your opinion?"... "We've been a small community right from the beginning. But we've survived, and prospered."... "Those were different times, a different world," said Inspector Masalavala, not in a mood to tolerate optimism. "The experts are confident that fifty years hence, there will be no Parsis left." [FM - 412].

All the major signs of Parsi cultural identity are brought to attention. Parsi festivals such as Behram Roje Navjote, etc., institutions such as the Fire temple and the Towers of Silence and other Parsi customs are detailed - Narendra Kumar observes in Parsee Novel:

"Though Prophet Zoroaster rejected ritualism, certain rituals are central to Parsee life, since they are invested with symbolic significance. Among the rituals in Parsee life, Navjote ceremony is the most significant one. Between seven and fifteen years of age, a Parsee boy or girl has to pass through this rite of initiation formally embracing the religion of Zarathustra."

The Navjote ceremony, therefore is of the same significance as Baptism in Christianity. In the case of Coomy and Jal, the Navjot had been performed earlier than usual, as a special consideration for Palonji, their father, affected by Tuberculosis, who did not have much longer to live. In Such a Long Journey, Mistry's first novel, Sohrab's Navjot is also mentioned as an occasion to cherish and remember.

After the Navjot ceremony, the initiate is presented with the Sudreh, a spotless white shirt, and Kusti, made of lamb's wool, tied around the waist, dividing the upper and lower parts of the body. These are the two emblems of the Zoroastrian faith. Mistry's Such a Long Journey, befittingly begins with mentions of Ahura Mazda, and Kusti prayers and again on pages 4 and 5 the Kusti is described in detail, how Gustad felt a great peace of mind and empowered against the evils of the world. At the side of Tehmul's dead body, Gustad repeatedly recites the Yatha Ahu Varyo and Ashene Vahoo as much for the peace of the departed soul, and all those for whom he had not shed tears, and as much for himself.

The interesting character of Dinshawji, however, has been put to better use by Mistry – he is the mouthpiece for the insecurities felt by the Parsi minority community. A few examples from the novel have been quoted as examples:

"What days those were, yaar. What fun we used to have Parsis were the Kings of banking in those days. Such respect we used to get. Now the whole atmosphere only has been spoiled. Ever since that Indira nationalized the banks." [SaLJ -38]

"Parsi crow-eaters, we'll show you who is the boss." [SaLJ -39]

"Wait till the Marathas take over, then we will have real Gandoo Raj..... All they know is to have rallies at Shivaji Park, shout slogans, make threats, and change road names. "[SaLJ -73]).

"That was tragic Even today, people say Feroze's heart attack was not really a heart a heart attack." [SaLJ -197]

Farokh Kohlah in A Fine Balance, though being a quiet, peace — loving man in his later years, can also be described as a person who is very strong willed and at times even defies the dictates of religion. His final wish of a funeral in the Hindu way, would enable his family to scatter his ashes all over the mountainside, so that he would totally merge with the environment he loved so much. Charu C. Mishra observes:

"Primarily, his wish for cremation was an outraging one as his religion Zoroastrianism prescribes the disposal of dead body by feeding it to vultures. Anticipating that any left out part of his body might further defile the land, he even dares to violate the sanction of his religion."

Mistry seizes the opportunity to comment on a very important custom of Zoroastrianism – their last act of charity, of offering their dead body to the hungry vultures – nature's scavengers. With many Parsis having spread out to all parts of the world from their base in Gujarat and Bombay, it is becoming increasingly difficult to follow the primitive system of cremation. So as to preserve its sanctity, Mrs. Kohlah explains to her son, Maneck, how it had been difficult to find dastoors for the prayers at the time of cremation:

"How narrow – minded these people are, 'she said, shaking her head. 'of course we are cremating because it was Daddy's wish, but what about people who cannot afford to transport the body? Would these peiests deny them the prayers?" [AFB-715]

Another Parsi belief highlighted by Mistry through the trials of Dina, in A Fine Balance, as a widow is the bad omen of getting hair cut within the premises of one's dwelling place. Dina was in touch with her school friend, Zenobia who had become successful as a hair stylist. Zenobia taught Dina the basics of hair-cutting and advised her to visit the homes of relatives and friends to provide

an easier hair-cut for their children within the comfort of their homes. This endeavour, however, proved futile, for people retaliated with:

"Madam, you have no consideration? What have we done to you that you want to bring misfortune within our four walls?" [AFB-72]

And again,

"Some people did offer her their children's heads. 'But only if you do it outside; they said. Dina refused. There were limits to what she would do. She was a in home children's stylist, not an open – air pavement barber." [AFB-72]

These incidents bring to mind an incident from Dina's childhood, when she had defied Nusswan and with the help of Zenobia had cut off her long plaits in school, in favour of a shorter hair style which was in fashion. Nusswan had retaliated in quite a similar manner:

"I don't want another word from you.... Take a bath first, you polluted creature! Wash off those hair clippings before you spread them around the house and bring misfortune upon us!" [AFB-28]

Significant symbolic religious fundamentalism in Yezad- he has turned very orthodox in his religious practices. Yezad's character has undergone a complete transformation under Mistry's pen from a very rational, down-to-earth character he becomes a religious fanatic. At one time he had nurtured hopes and made concrete efforts to migrate to Canada. In Mistry's third novel, Family Matters, Yezad is shown to be a non-believer of rituals and feels

"going to the fire-temple on Navroze and Khardad Sal was enough for him, and loban smoke was merely one way to get rid of mosquitoes. "[FM 25]

When Nariman is brought to Yezad's house with a broken ankle, without any previous intimation by Coomy and Jal, he finds it rather difficult to provide for the extra expenses. He is gradually found making his way to the fire temple in search of solace. Roxana is happy at first to see this change in Yezad but his inclination towards religion soon borders on the extreme, and soon assumes fanatical overtones, making life uneasy for those around. The bookshelves in the bedroom are filled with 'Volumes of Parsi History and Zoroastrianism, "Various translations of the Zend-Avesta, ... "[FM 463]

The change in Yezad is slow, but sure and complete. He has turned very orthodox in his religious practices. He does not work anymore. The investments from the proceedings of the sale of the flat keep the household going. Yezad has cordoned off an area in the dressing room solely for his religious practices. Roxana is not allowed entry into that area or kitchen during her menstrual cycle. He has joined 'The League of Orthodox Parsis and the Association for Zarathustrian Education' [FM 466]. He keeps having arguments with his elder son Murad who calls him a bigot, like Hitler, in reaction to Yezad's assertion "Because we are a pure Persian race, a unique contribution to this planet, and mixed marriages will destroy that". [FM 483] Ironically enough Murad has been found to be dating a non-Parsi girl, which Yezad has taken a strong objection to.

The Epilogue details many customs of the Parsi community, Murad's eighteenth birthday celebrated twice – one on the Parsi roj, according to the Zoroastrian calender, and the other according to the English calender. All details, right down to the floor decorated with a fish motif in

white chalk, Murad being presented with the symbols of good luck and prosperity: betel leaves and betel – nuts, dates, flowers, a coconut' [FM 497], vermilion teelo applied on the forehead, etc. are meticulously provided by Mistry. Roxana sees to it that Murad's eighteenth birthday is celebrated in traditional Parsi style along with Parsi sweets – Sooterfeni, burfi, malai-na-khaja, from the Parsi dairy farm.

Mistry seems to be laughing at Nusswan in A Fine Balance for his religious absurdities, as if to say, smearing the holy ashes over the body will only make him believe that he is being purified – but would it, really?

Dina finds the whole exercise ludicrous:

"While she bowed before the sanctum, he travelled along the outer wall hung with pictures of various dustoors and high priests. He glided from display to display, stroking the garlands, hugging the frames, kissing the glass, and ending with the very tall picture of Zarathustra to which he glued his lips for a full minute. Then, from the vessel of ashes placed in the sanctum's doorway, he smeared a pinch on his forehead, another bit across the throat, and undid his top two shirt buttons to rub a fistful over his chest. Like talcum powder, thought Dina." [AFB-24]

Misty's concern about his dwindling Parsi community is voiced in his interview with Dirk Bennet:

"There are only 120,000 Parsees in the world. So it is not a threat or delusion that they are on the verge of disappearance. What is 60,000 in a city (Bombay) of 12 million? And it is a pity when anything disappears from this world, any species, man, animal or insect."

This genuine concern of Mistry is found in his creation of characters like Jal in Family Matters and Tehmul Lungraa in Such a Larg Journey. Both these characters are weak, indecisive, adult males, unmarried and more importantly, unassertive. They easily allow themselves to be ruled over. N. P. Sharma aptly describes this condition:

"The centuries of suffering, segregation and loneliness have brought the to a vision of life where nothing is amiss and perhaps this is how they are ready even for their extinction."

Another point worth mentioning here is the discussion / argument that takes place between Dinshawji and Gustad on the matter of changing / renaming various roads, streets and squares. Gustad taking a tolerant stand finds nothing wrong in it if it keeps the authorities (Marathas) happy. Dinshawji, however, is much agitated and believes in the permanency of things and feels a sense of insecurity.

"Why change the names? ... Hutatma chowk! ... What is wrong with Flora Fountain? ... No, Gustad ... you are wrong. Names are so important. I grew up on Lamingten Road. But it has disappeared, in its place is Dadasaheb Bhadkhamkar Marg. My school was on Carnac Road. Now suddenly it's on Lokmanya Tilak Marg. I live at Sleater Road, soon that will also disappear. My whole life I have come to work at flora fountain. So what happens to the life I have lived? was I living the wrong life, with all the rong names? Will I get a second chance to live if all again, with these new names? Tell me what happens to my life. Rubbed out, just like that? Tell me!" [SaLJ-73, 74].

Shiv Sena fanaticism is evident when the fabric of the nation is violently ripped apart post Babri Masjid episode. Bomb blasts rocked Bombay. In the present novel, it has references to the renewed

animosity between Hindus and Muslims post Babri Masjid episode. References are made to an incident, when "The goondas who assumed Muslims were hiding in Dalal Estate and set fire to it?" [FM - 4].

A statement of Mr. Kapur proves to be strangely prophetic – he is murdered by a couple of Shiv Sainiks in his own shop, for having abused two of their colleagues who had demanded that he change the name of his shop from Bombay to Mumbai. Mr. Kapur had offered to pay money to retain Bombay, but they had been unrelenting, resulting in Mr. Kapur's pushing them out of his shop, with a lot of abuses. This murder of Mr. Kapur after his proclamation of not hesitating to lay down his life for Bombay if the need arose is very significant.

Gustad (Mistry's) attitude is in keeping with the Parsi world view of religious tolerance but Nilufer Bharucha feels this is an attitude typical of Bombay:

"So, the wall of all Religions comes into existence and re-affirms Bombay's famed tolerance in The face of increased fundamentalism violence... uncertain being the key word for Bombay's minorities, religions and linguistic in a city in the clutches of a political and criminal mafia."

In his first novel, Such a Long Journey, we have Mistry's voice through the pavement artist's underlining another tenet of Zoroastrianism – the Zoroastrian World view which implies that,

"A true Parsee should be tolerant about the faiths and beliefs of others. Zoroastrianism makes them sociable with the other sister communities of India." Narendra kumar

The pavement artist (Mistry?) says:

"There is no difficulty... using assorted religious and their gods, saints and prophets: Hindu, Sikh, Judaic, Christian, Muslim, Zoroastrian, Buddhist, Jainist. Actually, Hinduism alone can provide enough. But I always like to mix them up, include a variety in my drawings. Makes me feel I am doing something to promote tolerance and understanding in the world". [SaLJ -182]

The reader wonders whether it is Mr. Kapur, in Family Matters, who is in awe of the pictures of Bombay or Mistry indulging in fond memories of a city constantly changing and evolving. As the novel progresses, we have visions of a mature Mr. Kapur (Mistry) redefining his vision of the present day Bombay, equating it to the all – embracing principles of Hinduism.

"Remember I said Bombay is like a religion? Well, it's like Hinduism. I think." ...

"Hinduism has an all-accepting nature, agreed? I'm not talking about fundamentalists, mosque – destroying fanatics, but the real Hinduism has nurtured this country for thousands of years, welcoming all creeds and beliefs and dogmas and theologies, making them feel at home ...".

Mistry's novels, thus seem to be a balancing between various dichotomies- liberalism& Fundamentalism, Macracosm & Microcosm, Upper Caste & Lower Caste, Society & Individual, Ruler & Ruled, Male & Female, a flicker of hope among dismal circumstances.

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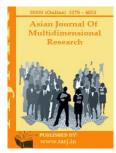
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Published by: TRANS Asian Research Journals AJMR:

Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research

(A Double Blind Referred & Reviewed International Journal)



DESIGN AND CONFIGURATION ON JUNOS CLASS OF SERVICE (CoS) IN A SERVICE PROVIDER NETWORK

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ABSTRACT

A service provider network has to transmit different kinds of data through the network. Sometimes there may be multiple packets arriving at the router at the same time. There can be some important, latency-sensitive packets that are to be transmitted without delay. In this case, Class of Service (CoS) is the solution. Class of Service is a way of managing traffic in a network by grouping traffic together and treating each type as a class with its own level of service priority. Here, the CoS is implemented under Junos platform. Junos OS class of service (CoS) enables you to divide traffic into classes and offer various levels of throughput. This allows packets to be transmitted according to rules that we configure. CoS allows us to treat traffic differently by providing a minimum bandwidth guarantee, low latency, low packet loss, or a combination of these things for categories of traffic. As part of implementation of project, we will be designing a Service provider Network with real-time routers . We will then implement the Class of Service (CoS) on this live network. For this purpose we need two Juniper SRX-series service provider routers with Giga Ethernet ports. Implementing the Class of Service includes configuring IP(Internet Protocol) addresses to interfaces, configuring Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) Protocol and finally configuring Class of Service (CoS). During the process of implementing routing protocol, various import and export policies are used to control which incoming routes are chosen and which outing routes are propagated and firewall filters are used to categorize traffic .Project is achieved using Junos software, its Command Line Interface (CLI) and XML. Junos Operating System is a high performance network operating system for routing switching and security.

KEYWORDS: CoS, junos, ospf, fc, scheduler, scheduler maps, queue, IP, latency.

1. INTRODUCTION

The basic idea behind Class of Service (COS) is that we examine traffic entering our network and classify the traffic(fig.1). Once we classify traffic we can mark that traffic accordingly. As those packets flow through our network, each router can then identify the traffic and make decisions on how to handle it based on its type. In this manner, all of our delay-sensitive traffic can be forwarded

faster, or our critical traffic may be less likely to be dropped in times of congestion. Junos class of service (CoS) enables us to divide traffic into classes and offer various levels of throughput and packet loss when congestion occurs.

If two packets arrive at an output interface at the same time, the system transmits one packet and adds the other to a queue. The delay in the queue might be minimal in a generally uncongested network; however, even a brief delay can be significant for latency-sensitive traffic—such as voice over IP (VoIP). In this case we can use traffic prioritization to ensure that latency-sensitive traffic transmits before other traffic using CoS.

CoS allows you to treat traffic differently by providing a minimum bandwidth guarantee, low latency, low packet loss, or a combination of these things for categories of traffic. Consequently, deploying CoS can make some applications perform better. However, it cannot increase the total bandwidth of a link or decrease latency beyond the minimum limits. CoS cannot eliminate congestion within a network. CoS can, however, help you control how this congestion affects different types of traffic.

We can use CoS to control the order in which traffic is forwarded through devices running the Junos OS.

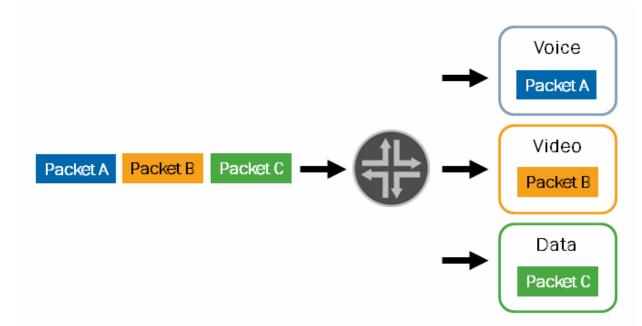


FIGURE 1: CLASSIFICATION OF TRAFFIC BASED ON TYPE

2. EXISTING SYSTEM

By default, devices running the Junos operating system treat all transit traffic equally. The software handles all traffic entering the device on a first-come, first-served basis. The device mixes together all traffic transiting the system and places it in the same input and output queues, which means the traffic is subject to the same potential for delays and drops. We refer to this method as best-effort traffic processing. This may cause delay in transmitting even the latency-sensitive traffic. Normally, packets are queued for output in their order of arrival, regardless of forwarding class. Queuing

delays increase with network congestion and often result in lost packets when queue buffers overflow.

LIMITATIONS

Best-effort service is as good as your network equipment and links allows it. Best-effort service is sufficient for many traditional IP data delivery applications, such as e-mail or Web browsing. However, newer IP applications such as real-time video and audio (or voice) require lower delay, jitter, and packet loss than simple best-effort networks can provide.

3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Junos OS class of service (CoS) enables us to divide traffic into classes and offer various levels of throughput and packet loss when congestion occurs. The CoS features available to devices running the Junos OS allow differentiated services to network traffic where best-effort traffic processing is insufficient. Several components to the CoS tool kit exist. First tools exist, that allow the system to place traffic into different categories (named forwarding classes) (fig.2) A forwarding class is an abstract concept, devices running the Junos OS use to identify traffic that should receive common treatment. The device associates traffic with a forwarding class during the classification process. During output, the system assigns traffic to a particular output queue based on forwarding class and rewrites behavior aggregate markers based on forwarding class. When traffic reaches the outbound interface, the system places traffic associated with each forwarding class in its own queue. The number of queues supported on outbound interfaces is hardware dependent. Forwarding classes are important because all other CoS rules reference forwarding classes, rather than queues. The software maintains the mapping between forwarding class names and queue numbers only in the forwarding class definitions. Second, certain components (named schedulers) allow the system to treat traffic for each forwarding class in a unique manner by assigning some parameters. A scheduler contains parameters that describe how to service a queue. We define the order in which packets should transmit by defining a priority, buffer-size and a transmission rate for a forwarding class. Scheduler maps associate schedulers with particular forwarding classes and their respective queues. The final step in device running the Junos CoS to service its queues is to associate the scheduler map with an outbound interface. When packets arrive at the output interface, the system places the packets in the appropriate queue for the forwarding class of the traffic. The system determines the order in which to transmit packets from the queues by referring to the parameters configured in the scheduler associated with a given queue. The scheduler map tells the system which scheduler should be associated with each queue on a particular interface. Finally, additional tools allow the system to mark packets with their category so that other devices in the network know how to categorize them.

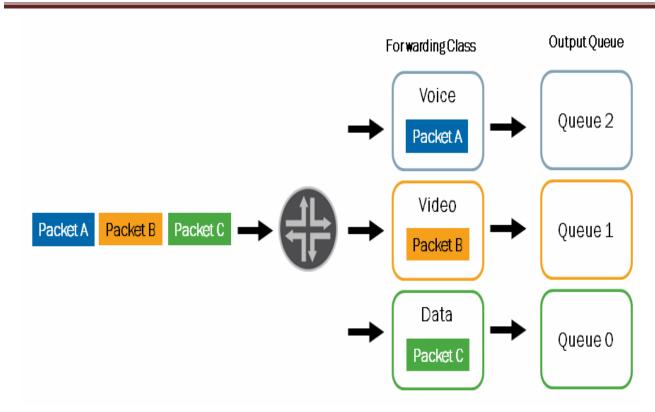


FIGURE 2: ASSIGNMENT OF FORWARDING-CLASSES TO OUTPUT QUEUE

We can configure devices running the Junos OS to set the forwarding class in two ways. First is the use of multifield classifiers on both input and output of the router. Multifield classifiers allow you to select packets using all the selection criteria of a firewall filter and set the forwarding class within the then clause. Second is the use of behavior aggregate (BA) classifier. When we configure multiple routers in a network to use CoS it is beneficial to initially perform the classification on the edge device and transmit the classification within the network using BA. In this model, the edge device classifies traffic using a multifield classifier as traffic enters the network. When the edge device transmits the packet into the network, it marks the packets with a BA. The remainder of the devices in the network read the BA and automatically set the correct forwarding class and loss priority without a multifield classifier. In this way, a device in the core does not need to re-categorize traffic it receives from an edge device. Because these fields indicate the category of traffic to which the packet belongs, we refer to this kind of classification as a behavior aggregate (BA) classifier.

4. IMPLEMENTATION

Here we implement Class of Service for the following network topology.

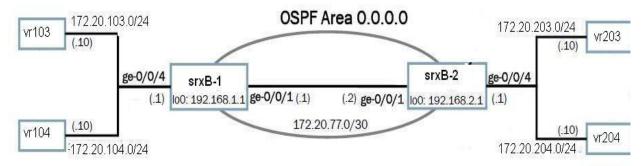


FIGURE 3: NETWORK TOPOLOGY

As shown in figure 3, the topology consists of two srx series routers which are connect to each other on ge-0/0/1 interface. SrxX-1 router is connected to two virtual routers on ge-0/0/4 interface. SrxX-2 is router is connected to two virtual routers on ge-0/0/4 interface. Communication between these routers is done by using ospf protocol. Srx-1 and SrxX-2 router belong OSPF Area 0.0.0.0.We defined two forwarding class namely professor and student and assigned then to queue 0 and queue 1.

Configuration is as follows:

In the topology considered, we have the routers srxB-1 and srxB-2. So we have to configure them. Initially we configure interfaces, and then ospf .

[edit]

lab@srxB-1# edit interfaces

[edit interfaces]

lab@srxB-1 set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 172.20.77.1/30

[edit interfaces]

lab@srxB-1 set ge-0/0/4 unit 103 family inet address 172.20.103.1/24

[edit interfaces]

lab@srxB-1 set ge-0/0/4 unit 103 vlan-id 103

[edit interfaces]

lab@srxB-2 set ge-0/0/4 unit 104 family inet address 172.20.104.1/24

[edit interfaces]

lab@srxB-2 set ge-0/0/4 unit 104 vlan-id 104

[edit interfaces]

```
lab@srxB-1 set ge-0/0/4 unit 203 family inet address 172.20.203.1/24
[edit interfaces]
lab@srxB-1# set ge-0/0/4 unit 203 vlan-id 203
[edit interfaces]
lab@srxB-2# set ge-0/0/4 unit 204 family inet address 172.20.204.1/24
[edit interfaces]
lab@srxB-2# set ge-0/0/4 unit 204 vlan-id 204
[edit interfaces]
lab@srxB-1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.2.1/32
[edit interfaces]
lab@srxB-1# show
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/1 {
      unit 0 {
       family inet {
         address 172.20.77.2/30;
  ge-0/0/4 {
     vlan-tagging;
      unit 104 {
       vlan-id 104;
       family inet {
         address 172.20.104.1/24;
      unit 204 {
       vlan-id 204;
       family inet {
         address 172.20.204.1/24;
```

```
lo0 {
     unit 0 {
       family inet {
          address 192.168.2.1/32;
The configuration of ospf:
[edit]
lb@srxB-1# edit policy-options policy-statement ospf-export
[edit policy-options policy-statement ospf-export]
lab@srxB-1# set term match-interface-route from route-filter 172.20.104.0/24 exact
[edit policy-options policy-statement ospf-export]
lab@srxB-1# set term match-interface-route from route-filter 172.20.204.0/24 exact
[edit policy-options policy-statement ospf-export]
lab@srxB-1# show
protocols {
      ospf {
     export ospf-export;
     area 0.0.0.0 {
       interface ge-0/0/1.0;
       interface lo0.0;
          }
policy-options {
  policy-statement ospf-export {
     term match-interface-route {
```

```
from {
         route-filter 172.20.104.0/24 exact;
         route-filter 172.20.204.0/24 exact;
      then {
        accept;
The configuration of Class of Service(CoS):
[edit]
lab@srxB-1# edit class-of-service forwarding-classes [edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]
lab@srxB-1# set queue 1 student
[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]
lab@srxB-1# set queue 2 professor
[edit class-of-service forwarding-classes]
lab@srxB-1# show
class-of-service {
  forwarding-classes {
       queue 1 student;
       queue 2 professor;
Other two are default forwarding classes namely best effort and network control.
Now we configure schedulers and assign parameters in following way for all forwarding classes
[edit class-of-service]
lab@srxB-1# edit schedulers professor-sched
[edit class-of-service schedulers professor-sched] lab@srxB-1# set buffer-size percent 45
[edit class-of-service schedulers professor-sched] lab@srxB-1# set transmit-rate percent 45
[edit class-of-service schedulers professor-sched] lab@srxB-1# set priority high
```

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers professor-sched] lab@srxB-1# show
schedulers {
       professor-sched {
       transmit-rate percent 45;
       buffer-size percent 45;
       priority high;
Similarly we configure scheduler components for best-effort, student, and network control
forwarding classes.
[edit class-of-service]
lab@srxB-1# edit schedulers student-sched
[edit class-of-service schedulers student-sched] lab@srxB-1# set buffer-size percent 40
[edit class-of-service schedulers student-sched] lab@srxB-1# set transmit-rate percent 40
[edit class-of-service schedulers student-sched] lab@srxB-1# set priority medium-low
[edit class-of-service schedulers student-sched] lab@srxB-1# show
schedulers {
 student-sched {
       transmit-rate percent 40;
       buffer-size percent 40;
       priority medium-low;
[edit class-of-service]
lab@srxB-1# edit schedulers be-sched
[edit class-of-service schedulers be-sched]
lab@srxB-1# set buffer-size percent 10
[edit class-of-service schedulers be-sched]
lab@srxB-1# set transmit-rate percent 10 exact
[edit class-of-service schedulers be-sched]
lab@srxB-1# set priority low
```

```
[edit class-of-service schedulers be-sched]
lab@srxB-1# show
schedulers {
    be-sched {
       transmit-rate {
         percent 10;
         exact;
       buffer-size percent 10;
       priority low;
edit class-of-service]
lab@srxB-1# edit schedulers ntw-sched
[edit class-of-service schedulers ntw-sched] lab@srxB-1# set buffer-size percent 5
[edit class-of-service schedulers ntw-sched] lab@srxB-1# set transmit-rate percent 5
[edit class-of-service schedulers ntw-sched] lab@srxB-1# set priority medium-high
[edit class-of-service schedulers ntw-sched] lab@srxB-1# show
schedulers{
ntw-sched {
       transmit-rate percent 5;
       buffer-size percent 5;
       priority medium-high;
Configure scheduler maps that associate schedulers with particular forwarding classes and their
respective queues.
[edit class-of-service]
lab@srxB-1# edit scheduler-maps my-sched-map
[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps my-sched-map]
lab@srxB-1# set forwarding-class professor scheduler professor-sched
[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps my-sched-map]
```

```
lab@srxB-1# set forwarding-class student scheduler student-sched
[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps my-sched-map]
lab@srxB-1# set forwarding-class best-effort scheduler be-sched
[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps my-sched-map]
lab@srxB-1# set forwarding-class network-control scheduler ntw-sched
[edit class-of-service scheduler-maps my-sched-map]
lab@srxB-1# show
scheduler-maps {
     my-sched-map {
forwarding-class professor scheduler prof-sched;
forwarding-class student scheduler student-sched;
forwarding-class best-effort scheduler be-sched;
forwarding-class network-control scheduler
ntw-sched;
       ļ
Assign the scheduler map to all configured network interfaces.
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
lab@srxB-1#set ge-0/0/4 scheduler-map my-sched-map
Now classify traffic based on our requirement example: If traffic comes from vr103 device it is sent
to professor forwarding class and traffic from vr104 device is sent to student forwarding class.
This can be done by using firewall filter.
Creating a firewall filter by name classify-traffic
[edit class-of-service interfaces]
lab@srxB-1# top edit firewall family inet filter classify-traffic
[edit firewall family inet filter classify-traffic] lab@srxB-1# set term 1 from source-address
172.20.103.0/24
[edit firewall family inet filter classify-traffic]
lab@srxB-1# set term I then forwarding-class professor
lab@srxB-1# set term 1 then accept
lab@srxB-1# set term 2 from source-address 172.20.104.0/24
```

[edit firewall family inet filter classify-traffic] lab@srxB-1# set term l then forwarding-class student lab@srxB-1# set term l then accept

```
lab@srxB-1# show
firewall {
  family inet {
    filter classify-traffic {
       term 1 {
         from {
            source-address {
               172.20.103.0/24;
          then {
            forwarding-class professor;
            accept;
       term 2 {
         from {
           source-address{
                 172.20.203.0/24;
          then {
            forwarding-class student;
            accept;
       term default;}
```

The classification done in srxB-1 can be applied to the other routers using behavior aggregate. This is done using the following configuration command

[edit class-of-service]

```
lab@srxB-1# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 classifiers inet-precedence default

interfaces {

    ge-0/0/1 {

        scheduler-map my-sched-map;

        unit 0 {

        classifiers {

            inet-precedence default;

        }

        rewrite-rules {

        inet-precedence default;

    }
```

This completes configuration of class of service in both the routers of our topology.

Now the result can be viewed by pinging from one of the virtual routers to the other.

b1@vr-device> ping routing-instance vr103 172.20.104.10 rapid count 10

If there is a route existing from vr103 device to vr104 device then it pings.

```
vr-device (ttyp8)
login: b1
Password:

JUNOS 12.1X44-D18.4 built 2813-81-88 85:51:59 UTC

NOTE: This router is divided into many virtual routers used by different teams. Please only configure your own virtual router.

You must use 'configure private' to configure this router.

hi@vr-device> ping routing-instance vri83 172.28.184.18 rapid count 18
PING 172.28.184.18 (172.28.184.18): 56 data bytes

1172.28.184.18 ping statistics

18 packets transmitted, 18 packets received, 8x packet loss round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 2.576/2.886/3.262/8.182 ms

hi@vr-device> _______
```

Then based on the configuration the data sent from vr103(172.20.103.10) should be forwarded to professor's forwarding class. This can be checked using the command "show interface queue ge-0/0/x". Here x represents the interface through which the packets are transmitted.

lab@srxB-1> show interfaces queue ge-0/0/4

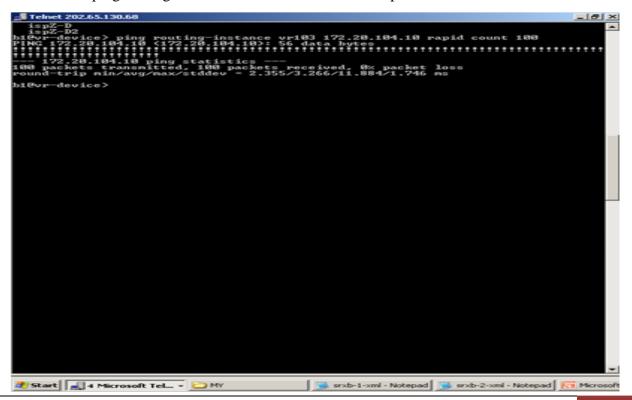
```
_ 6 X
📲 Teinet 202.65.130.67
Forwarding classes: 8 supported, 4 in use
Egress queues: 8 supported, 4 in use
Queue: 0, Forwarding classes: best-effort
Queued:
Packets :
                                                                              25
1360
   Bytes
Transmitted:
Packets
      Bytes
Tail-dropped packets
RED-dropped packets
                                                                                                                           0 pps
                                                                                                                           0 pps
         Low
         Medium-law
Medium-high
                                                                                                                              pps
       High
RED-dropped bytes
                                                                                                                               pps
bps
                                                                                                                           88
         Low
                                                                                                                               bips
         Medium-low
Medium-high
                                                                                                                               bips
        High
Queue: 1, Forwarding classes: student
Queued;
       Packets
                                                                                                                           0 pps
0 bps
   Bytes
Transmitted:
Packets
                                                                                                                             g pps
       Bytes
Tail-dropped packets
RED-dropped packets
                                                                                                                           8 bps
                                                                                                                           8 pps
8 pps
                                                                                                                          8 pps
8 pps
8 pps
         Medium-low
Medium-high
       High
RED-dropped bytes
                                                                                                                              pps
bps
         Low
Medium-low
                                                                                                                           8
                                                                                                                               bps
                                                                                                                               bps
         Medium-high
neulun-nigh :
High
Queue: 2, Forwarding classes: professor
Queued:
Packets :
Bytes :
Transmitted:
Fackets :
                                                                                                                           8 pps
8 bps
                                                                              1828
                                                                                                                             8 pps
      Bytes
Tail-dropped packets
RED-dropped packets
                                                                              1020
                                                                                                                           8 bps
                                                                                                                           8 pps
         Medium-low
Medium-high
                                                                                                                           Ø
                                                                                                                               pps
         High
                                                                                                                               pps
bps
bps
       RED-dropped bytes
        Medium-law
Medium-high
                                                                                                                               bps
High :
Queue: 3, Porwarding classes: network-control
Queued:
Packets :
                                                                                                                           8
                                                                                                                           8 pps
Start 5 Microsoft Telnet... - 🐷 KINGSTON (D:)
                                                                                srub-1-xml - Notepad
                                                                                                                      srxb-2-xml - Notepad
```

Now we shall clear all the statistics of the packets sent.

lab@srxB-1>run clear interfaces statistics all

```
Possible completions: Show Ingress Replication tunnel information Show Interface grows and Show Interface grows a
```

b1@vr-device> ping routing-instance vr203 172.20.104.10 rapid count 100



As shown above, we are pinging from vr203 to vr104 device. Then as per the configuration the packets from 172.20.203.10 (i.e vr203) must be sent to the student forwarding class.

lab@srxB-1> show interfaces queue ge-0/0/4

The output shows that all the hundred packets are sent from student forwarding class and not from the other forwarding classes.

5. CONCLUSION

Thus, in a basic network, all traffic is treated the exact same way. Packets come into our routers, and packets go out of our routers, and it really doesn't matter what kind of packets they are or what their transport requirements are.

Class of service (CoS) allows us finer control over the traffic in our network. By grouping similar types of traffic, we can treat each class of traffic in a specific way, granting preference to traffic that is less tolerant to jitter, delay, and packet loss. Essentially, class of service lets us determine which traffic in our network is given priority.

6. REFERENCES

- [1] "JUNOS FOR DUMMIES" book by Michael Bushong, Cathy Gadecki, Aviva Garrett
- [2]http://www.juniper.net/us/en/products-services/nos/junos
- [3]http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/junos11.4/information-products/pathway-pages/configguide-ospf/config- guide-ospf.html
- [4] http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/junos-es/junos-es93/junos-es-swconfig-interfaces-and-routing/class-of-service-overview.html
- [5]http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/en_US/junos11.1/information-products/topic-collections/configguide-cos/config- guide-cos.pdf



Published by: TRANS Asian Research Journals AJMR:

Asian Journal of
Multidimensional Research

(A Double Blind Referred & Reviewed International Journal)



STUDY ON DOMESTIC MEDICAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER INDUSTRY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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ABSTRACT

India is facing a huge gap between demand and supply of medical equipment. This gap is created due to the present condition of Domestic medical equipment manufacturing industry. This study is based on the reason why Indian Domestic medical equipment manufacturing industry is lacking behind the international players and what are the key factors which are critical for the medical equipment manufacturing industry.

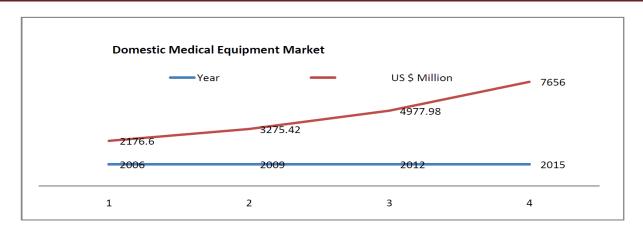
KEYWORDS: Equipment Manufacturing,

INTRODUCTION:

In modern era where hospitals play an important role in society, hospitals are heavily technology driven. Medical equipments which are essential parts of modern hospitals, needs to be up to date in terms of new technologies. Medical equipments are very costly affair for hospitals, medical equipments amount for around 30% for all the fixed cost for any hospitals .So cost plays an important part while choosing medical equipments for hospitals.

Market of medical equipments is dominated by imported equipments which increase the cost further for hospital managements. Market share of Domestic medical equipment manufacturer is very low as compared to imported equipments. There are many factors which are responsible for legging behind of Domestic medical equipments. Market potential for medical equipments is supposed to increase rapidly as India is turning to be favorite destination for medical tourism

Graph given below shows the potential of domestic medical equipments which is supposed to increase rapidly due to expected high demand in Domestic market:



Ernst and Young Analysis and FICCI (2007), "Opportunities in Healthcare: Destination India",

It is clear from the above given graph that market for domestic medical equipment is expected to grow at a very high rate. Inflow of FDI in domestic medical equipment market is expected to grow which in turn will increase the domestic production.

Domestic medical equipment market faces many challenges out of which a few are very critical which are rapidly changing technology and market practices followed by domestic medical equipment manufacturer. Domestic medical equipment manufacturer are failed to cop up with rapidly changing technology trend in medical equipment market .Medical equipment have very high depreciation rate with a high initial investment. So domestic medical equipment manufacturer need to understand the real requirement of their end customer which are hospitals and need to provide them up to date cost effective solutions.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study is conducted through primary as well as secondary research. Data for primary research has been collected from hospitals of different sizes across NCR region with different capacity. The questionnaire used in the study is consisted of closed-end questions which are communicated to different recipient through four different methods of communications which are:

- 1. Drop the structured questionnaire with respondent and follow up.
- 2. Online through e-mails and social media sites.
- 3. Personal Interviews.
- 4. Telephonic interviews.

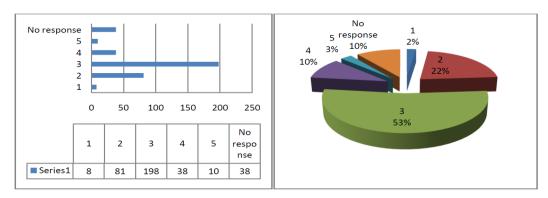
Among the four methods personal interview was the most effective mode of communication. But very few clinicians gave permission for interview and those who did, gave very little time. So ethnographic mode was devised and a discussion guide was prepared, matter was discussed with Doctors as a normal conversation without pen and paper and later on their responses were documented.

Research Analysis:

Data collected through different sources was put in a standard structure for the purpose of effective analysis .

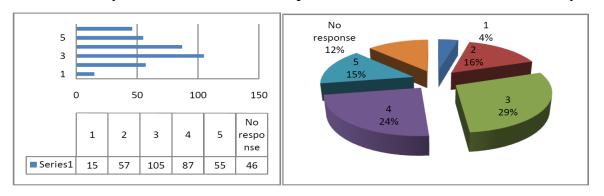
Response to different question related to Domestic Indian medical equipment industry are given below

1) How would you rate Domestic medical product on the basis of "Built with the future in mind"?



53% respondents have a neutral outlook towards Domestic medical product on this aspect. They are neither highly optimistic nor negative about the Domestic medical product. 24% were not satisfied, this percentage mostly consists of JRs/Nurses/Technicians who are using Domestic medical product and are aware of the newer technologies coming in this sector. 13% have either positive or very positive attitude for Domestic medical product, this section is of BMEs/Doctors who are well communicated about the R&D going on in the Domestic medical product and have a perceptions that Domestic medical products are constantly trying to be match its capabilities to best medical devices available to date. A peculiar trend was observed that despite awareness Doctors were unwilling to purchase the Domestic medical product beyond ECG machines and Monitors. This is primarily due to strong Brand positioning of other International companies and an overt impression of Domestic medical product as Dilettante service provider.

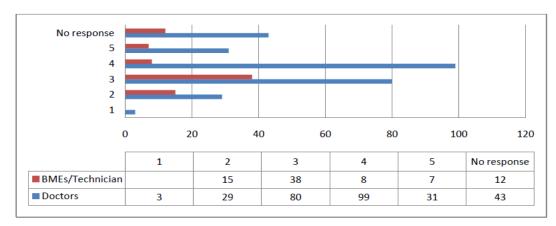
2) How would you rate Domestic medical product on the basis of "Value for money"?

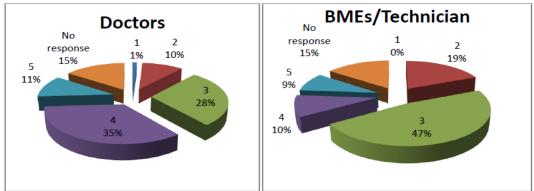


29% respondent perceive Domestic medical product as just satisfactory in terms of value of money, A healthy 39% have a positive or very positive outlook towards it as a suitable option at reasonable cost. 20% respondent perceive it to be not up to the mark in terms of benefits received and money

paid, maximum of these were unsatisfied with the services offered after sale has been made, they perceive services as exorbitantly expensive and inadequate which make the price of instrument undesirable. This category believes, it is better to pay a premium price for a product for more affordable and reliable services in future.

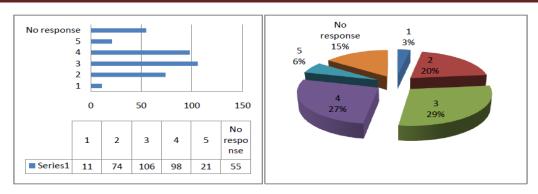
3) How would you rate Domestic medical product on the basis of "Easy to use for the doctors"?





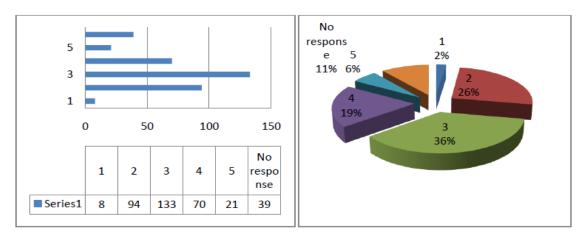
Domestic medical product has a positive image in the mind of consumers with respect to ease of use, more than 75% respondents were either satisfied or very satisfied with user friendly and easy to read/observe features of its products. A smaller percentage of respondents do have a negative perception about ease to use but this category comes from two extremes, one are those who still are using 5-6 years old manual machines and others are those who are using sophisticated computerized machines, e.g. ECG which can read, process and take out the print out automatically.

4) How would you rate Domestic medical product on the basis of "Sturdiness"?



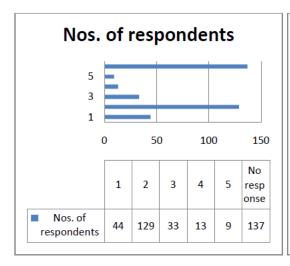
Domestic medical products are on an average considered as "sturdy". 29% respondents have a neutral image of Domestic medical product in their mind 33% have a positive outlook while 23% do not perceive it as "sturdy enough", high ranking is given by the customers who are using the Domestic medical product products for a while, like more than 5 years, these products are primarily semi-autonomous. A more negative perception is about the recent automatic version which invariably attracts the comparison with the other top companies of the market. However, on interviewing the breakdown rate was not significantly different but customers have a subliminal impression that servicing time required for out of action devices is many times higher. This is building a negative image around the Domestic medical product.

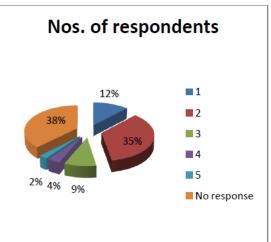
5) How would you rate Domestic medical product product on the basis of "Aesthetic design"?



36% respondents were neutral about physical appearance of the product, primary reason was that they were more interested in functional efficiency of the products, predominantly these respondents were Doctors. 25% respondent perceive Domestic products as aesthetically designed, Higher proportion of this genre were stakeholders were people actually investing their time with the devices viz. Technicians and nurses. 28% felt them as not aesthetic enough, although maximum of such respondents are exposed to older products but were found to be aware about new design of Domestic products offering.

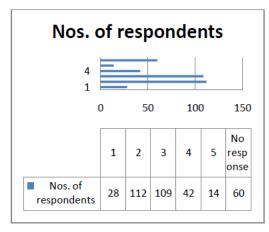
6) How would you rate Domestic medical products on the basis of "Quality of service executive"?

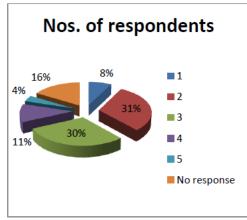




Evidently, a large proportion of respondent didn't have a direct exposure to the executive, so they skipped the question. 50% were visibly dissatisfied and said that the product is of good quality but once a problem arises technicians of the company don't solve it for once and all, rather they protract the problem leading their frequent visit which makes the process stretched to days. A poor 15% showed a sense of satisfaction with quality of service executive. A further investigation revealed that these executive are not on the payrolls of company rather private in nature from the side of distributor & their quality is highly variable. Respondent showing complete satisfaction seemed to be serviced by the distributors with good array of trained technicians.

7) How would you rate Domestic medical product on the basis of "Ability of service executive to get the problem solved"?





Dismal performance in servicing aspect seems to improve in this aspect. A probable reason may be that in this case if service executive find it difficult to solve the problem himself he can ask for the help from distributor or company people themselves. However only 15% respondent felt positive for the solution the executive has provided, 30% understand that they find the service offered as just

O.K with no overt delight factor about them, while still 39% felt dissatisfied. The respondents cited umpteen reasons for this dissatisfaction, important being (a) no company support when it comes to service and consumers are left on their own if device is not functioning properly (b) Prices for services are not standardized, service executives charges according to their whims and fancies (c) consumers don't have a reference point to either judge the quality of service done or price charged for the service.

There was an apparent discrepancy seen, as despite not being exposed to the service executive respondent do have an opinion about their ability, a probable answer to this question could be using other's experience as reference point and then building their own perception.

Recommendations:

Based on the above response it is clear that Domestic medical equipment manufacturer need to change their business strategies to capture a larger market share ,which is currently captured by imported medical equipments .For which Domestic medical equipment manufacturer need to focus on their product through intensive R&D because medical equipment have zero error expectancy and they need to be always accurate .Modern medical problems need modern solutions which can be provided by use of innovations and cutting edge technology .Second Domestic medical equipment manufacturer need to focus on service part of their equipment because in case of medical equipment there is always a less buffer period for maintenance and service ,so their maintenance and service need to be agile and prompt .Third one is communication strategy with their end user to have a two way communication which can facilitates response from end user to company and new development from company to end user .

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Trans Asian Journal of Marketing & Management Research (TAJMMR) ISSN (online) : 2279-0667