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संस्कृत शैलिक	एक अंक	वार्षिक	आजीवन
व्यक्तिगत	300	1200	10,000
संस्थागत	400	1500	15,000

Markandaya makes us to think that in modern and mechanical age, we humans neglect nature. Nectar in a Sieve is the story of a poor peasant couple Rukmani and Nathan. They are the victims of natural, social and economic crises. The author portrays Rukmani as companion to the nature, in the whole story nature plays a significant role. The protagonist Rukmani gets married at the age of twelve with Nathan. After marriage ceremony Rukmani leaves her father's home with her husband in a bullock cart. She memorized the event as, "The air was full of the sound of bells, and of birds, sparrows and bulbuls mainly, and sometimes the cry of an eagle, but when we passed a grove, green and leafy, I could hear mynals and parrots" (N.S. 12)

When she enters in Nathan's home, she became upset due to the poverty. Their home was muddy. She states that "I wanted to cry. This mud, nothing but mud and thach was my home." But she was recollected with the love of her husband. Nathan who promised her a new home. The muddy home became the symbol of their love. Rukmani gives birth to the girl child, named her, Iravetty – after one of the great rivers of Asia, for of all things water was most precious for their life because of farming. The author has depicted the village life minutely while describing the story. After becoming the proud mother of sons Rukmani starts contributing her hard work to make the needs of growing family. To increase the family income, she sows some vegetable in the small patch of ground at the back of the cottage. She sells the vegetables. She collects the cow dung early in the morning from the fields around and thus saves the cost of purchasing fuel.

She is full of content and finds happiness in small things in nature, she thinks, "While the sun shines on you and the fields green and beautiful to the eye, ... Peace and quiet were ours. (N.S. 7). The happiness of their family is rest on harvest and rain. But nature plays the game of 'hide and seek' and ultimately snatched all joys from her life by destroying the crop sometimes in the form of heavy rains – sometimes in the form of drought. They are entirely parasite on nature with her uncertainties and freaks of the weather. Nature as a destroyer halted Rukmani's life. They lost everything of their possession in the flood and drought. This natural calamity brought economic crises in a harsh way. As a result, there would be no food for eating. Rukmani has not got over to the shock given by the nature meanwhile, industrialization was ahead in their village life. She is not happy with arrival of town people to build tannery, which was the modern and prominent impact on their life. She doesn't like this new change because she knows that nothing will come out of it. With the setting of the tannery, she feels the crows, kites and other scavenging birds that are eager for the filth and garbage of the town, have taken the place of paddy, bird and flamingos. She pathetically recollects: "Somelhow, I had always felt the tannery would eventually be our undoing. I had known it since the day the carts had come with their loads of bricks and noise dusty men, staining the clear soft greens that had once coloured our village and leaving its cool silences with clamour. (N.S.133-134)

Thus, the novel, *Nectar in a Sieve* dwells the life of peasants like Nathan and Rukmani whose life is completely depends on nature. If the nature cycle is regular, they will be survived, if some natural disaster occurs like heavy rain and drought, their life will be shattered. With this note the author expressed her view of nature and its association with human beings. Human will survive if they try to associate themselves with nature after all human are also the important part of nature. They cannot be separated to each other. Nectar in a Sieve says about the human condition which consists the philosophy – that life is nectar in a sieve, and as a human being we can only catch a few drops of nectar.

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Racial Angst in J.M. Coetzee's *Age of Iron*

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Abstract :- John Maxwell Coetzee is an important South African writer of fiction and nonfiction and a Noble laureate. The present article tries to unravel the racial angst of the apartheid period in the novel *Age of Iron* written by J.M. Coetzee. Coetzee focused on the brutal history and politics of South Africa both before and during the apartheid system to address the subject of apartheid. The novel depicts black people being brutalized and mistreated, which is a key component of racism and is consistent with South Africa's policy of legally sanctioned racial segregation. *Age of Iron* is the sixth novel by Coetzee published in the year 1990. The novel is set in late 1980s and deals with the Apartheid system and the atrocities committed on blacks by the whites. Mrs. Curren is both the protagonist and the narrator of the novel. This novel describes the agonizing experiences of an elderly classics professor who is dying of bone cancer and the bleak sociopolitical environment of her country, which is characterized by excessive violence, brutality, and chaos. Coetzee depicts the general state of chaos brought on by the strict and draconian apartheid laws as well as the discontented and rebellious attitude of the black insurgents.

Mrs. Curren in the novel shows a great deal of sympathy and truly understood the anguish and suffering of the black people. She felt bad because she was a white person herself and thought that maybe she shared some of the blame for the miserable condition of black people. Racism fosters mistrust and animosity and precludes any attempt to understand its victims. As a result, the majority of human societies now believe that racism is evil, and social trends have turned away from racism.

Keywords :- Racial angst, apartheid, violence, brutality, chaos etc.

Introduction :- John Maxwell Coetzee is a popular South African author who currently resides in Australia. He received the Noble Prize for Literature in 2003. J.M. Coetzee is renowned for elevating Apartheid to a universal problem. The present article tries to unravel the racial angst of the apartheid period in the novel *Age of Iron* written by J.M. Coetzee. Due to his ambivalent identity, Coetzee labeled himself as "Aflkaner, on the basis of historical connection, and as a way of identifying the guilt by association with the crimes committed by the whites of South Africa". [Heard 2009: 3]. Racism is the belief that certain racial groups are innately superior to others because of their inherited physical traits. During the apartheid era, racism in South Africa mandated that different races (most notably blacks and whites) be kept apart from one another, that they should create their own distinctive communities and institutions, such as churches, schools, and hospitals, and that it was abnormal for people of different races to get married. Low-status race members frequently experience verbal and physical abuse, commonplace insults, and acts of disrespect, all of which have a detrimental effect on their feeling of self-worth and interpersonal relationships.

Ridley defines racism as:

any behaviour or pattern of behaviour that tends to systematically deny access to opportunities or privileges to member of one racial group while perpetuating access to opportunities and privileges (preferential treatment) to members of another racial group [Ridley 2005: 28].

Race discrimination is primarily visible in South African society's social, economic, political, and educational spheres. This condition is aptly highlighted:

But there is yet more to colonization/racism. Racism

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is a particular prejudice that legitimizes an unequal relationship. In other words racism is political: it facilitates and justifies socio-economic mobility for one group while it puts others at a disadvantage. Aboriginal peoples do not enjoy equal access to jobs, adequate training or fair hiring. They also continue to lose their lands and resources which form the basis of their economic growth and self-determination.

[LaRoque 22 July 2017]

The novel *Age of Iron* is set in the late 1980s and deals with the Apartheid system and the crimes against black people committed by white people. Mrs. Curran is the novel's lead character and narrator. J.M. Coetzee's *Age of Iron* opens with a description of Mrs. Curran, a former classics professor who was stricken with terminal cancer and lived in Cape Town during the Apartheid era. The novel is a long letter she is writing to her daughter who has been living in the United States since 1976 to avoid the chaotic situation of South Africa. She becomes aware of the excesses of the privileged class that were motivated by racial or ethnic prejudices and becomes more politically engaged rather than being passive and doing nothing. The hardened youths are seen by Mrs. Curran as a generation made of iron and she wonders if the period in which they live is a kind of age of iron.

Mrs. Curran compares the black children with the white ones. The white children are given lessons in swimming, riding and ballet. They play cricket and have safe and guarded lives. They are like children of paradise, shining with angelic light while the black children are devoid of the basic needs of life. Mrs. Curran expresses her feelings on worsening condition of South Africa. She believes homeless people have become part of life. They beg, they drink and make noise. But the roaming gangs are dangerous, the boys who are about to enter the prison house. Children are devoid of childhood, time of wonder, growing time of the soul. Coetzee depicts the turmoil and disorder in the African society where no one is sure what will happen the next minute. Radio becomes an important tool to be in touch with the happenings. The way the detective answers the questions asked by Mrs. Curran, is an example of how the whites perceived the blacks as animals. The detective says about black people, "It's the way they are, Animals" (AOI, 28).

Mrs. Curran is critical of the politicians when she says they were the back benchers in school. They have given away reason and are absorbed in power. They are issuing death penalties. They have shrewdness of generations of peasants. Political leaders use television for their wasted interests. Florence is worried about the safety of her son Bheki as the conditions in Guguletu are worsening. Mrs. Curran is completely dependent on Florence, a black woman for household chores. Even the schools had been closed for several weeks. Schools are being burnt down. The narrator proclaims, "So hard and yet so easy, killing dying?" (AOI, 42).

The attitude of the media is also dubious as they do not present the realities before the public. They don't talk about the problems of schools and project all the children of the country as happy and pleased. There is no mention of trouble, of shooting in the news. The country is presented as a land of smiling neighbours. Role of media is questionable as it hides the reality and acts according to the whims of the ruling government. Mr. Curran is quite critical of the way how Florence is dealing with Bheki. She feels that Florence is committing a mistake by allowing Bheki and his friends to raise hands against elders. Florence believes that it is the whites who have made these children so cruel. It's a kind of revenge they are up to. In a way Florence is legitimizing the atrocities and cruelty that was taking place in the country. Only blaming the whites and turning their back is something which parents do. Mrs. Curran feels that her daughter is fortunate as she has left this country. The words of Florence are enough to present the atrocities committed on black people by the administration and police.

You must not ask me, madam, why the police are

coming after the children and chasing them and shooting them and putting them in jail. You must not ask me. (AOI, 54)

This is a bitter comment on the role of whites in making the lives of blacks as hell.

Mrs. Curran confesses that she has been blind to the predicaments of the many people who are oppressed in her country. She is no longer sure what freedom is, and admits she had no right to judge Bheki, John, Mr. Thabane, and especially Florence about their views on resisting oppression. Mrs. Curran, a white lady could easily have continued being the beneficiary of the Apartheid but she rejects this privilege, stands with the oppressed and adopts a rebellious position against the system. She becomes more morally conscious after seeing the atrocities committed by the police on black youngsters including Bheki, the son of her servant. *Age of Iron* deals with the conflict and brutality brought on by oppressive apartheid laws in South Africa. Coetzee depicts the South African reality during the height of anti-apartheid sentiment in *Age of Iron*. The story depicts a state of total anarchy and turmoil in which the black population was subject to the severe and violent punishment of the apartheid regime.

The novel portrays black people as having taken up arms against the apartheid regime and being determined to topple it, in response, the government used force and other methods to repress black people and to consolidate its control over them. Black people were homeless and lacked a roof over their heads. They were starving, afflicted with numerous ailments, and afflicted with other contagious diseases. This demonstrates how the demands of the black population were not met by the white authorities. Additionally, it was white policies and laws that robbed black people of everything, caused them to starve, and reduced them to beggars and mendicants. The following passage from *Age of Iron* illustrates the dreadful situation that black people were in:

How long can I fend them off, the scavengers of Cape Town, whose number never dwindles? Who go bare and feel no cold. Who sleep outside and do not sicken. Who starve and do not waste warned from within by alcohol. The contagions and infections in their blood consumed in liquid flame. Flies, dry winged gravened eyed, pitiless. (AOI, 5)

Whites were dying almost peacefully and normally, without any pain or suffering, whereas blacks were dying in great numbers, either from diseases, famine, or being slaughtered by the security forces who had turned into bloodhounds. The shame that Mrs. Curran felt upon witnessing the gruesome scene in Cape Town, where black people were being slain cruelly by the security forces, is depicted as follows:

I have not seen black people in their death before, Mr Veruul. They are dying all the time, I know, but always somewhere else. The people I have seen die, have been white and have died in bed, growing rather dry and light there, rather papery, rather airy? (AOI, 124)

Age of Iron contains a scene where Mrs. Curran was seen recalling the occasion when she brought her daughter to the hospital because she had cut her finger. When they arrived at the hospital they saw horrific scene as black people were lying about in pools of their own blood from various terrible injuries, making her daughter's wounds seem insignificant in comparison. Through this, Coetzee has depicted the harsh reality of South Africa, the anguish and suffering of black people and the terrible white force they had to endure.

The apartheid government's policies, laws, and practices caused the black population to endure great misery and pain. By forcing them from their houses, they rendered them destitute while reserving such areas for white people. They brutally seized black people's lands and turned them into outsiders in their own nation. The whites shot at the blacks and lynched them. Black people experienced such extreme violence that it hardened their hearts, as the novel's title depicts. Mrs. Curran tries to make black people

more conscious and humane and to stop them from demanding an eye for an eye because there was a culture of bloodshed in South Africa.

In *Age of Iron*, Coetzee depicts the realities of South Africa during the uprising of the long-oppressed black population against the oppressive reign of the white population. In South Africa, the long-oppressed blacks were now the ones in control, and white people no longer had the same privileges or power that they had in the past. In one scene, Mr. Thabane, a shoemaker, offers Mrs. Curran a raincoat in an effort to shield her from the rain. This also raises the symbolic possibility that Mr. Thabane was attempting to defend Mrs. Curran, a woman and a white lady because the environment in South Africa was no longer a secure place for white people.

Tejran Khamari comments:

Here Mr. Thabane is not only trying to protect Mrs Curran from the rain; but he is also trying to symbolically shield her from the wrath of the black people, because it's dangerous for a white woman to be in an area where whites are so deeply hated! [Khamari: 366]

Conclusion :- The novel *Age of Iron* aptly depicts the racial angst of the black people and the atrocities depicted on them. Coetzee successfully uses a white woman narrator to talk about the realities of South Africa in the Apartheid era. Mrs. Curran had a great deal of sympathy and truly understood the anguish and suffering of the black people. She felt bad because she was a white person herself and thought that maybe she shared some of the blame for the miserable condition of black people. Racism fosters mistrust and animosity and precludes any attempt to understand its victims. As a result, the majority of human societies now believe that racism is evil, and social trends have turned away from racism. Many societies have begun to combat racism by raising awareness of racist attitudes and behaviors among the populace as well as by promoting compassion in governmental practices.

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Growing Service Sector in India

Dr. Satish Ashmath Gonde*

Abstract :- The national income and per capita income of a country is an indicator of its economic development. Three regions are usually measured to measure the income of each country. The first area to measure gross domestic product is agriculture and allied sectors, they are called primary sector. The second sector is the industrial sector which includes various industries and businesses and the third sector is the service sector which includes various services. Agriculture plays an important role in the early stages of development of any country. But after the completion of the development of the country concerned, the service sector gets an important place in the gross domestic product of that nation. That area becomes the main source of income

Key Words :- Service Sector, Role of Service Sector, Growth of Service Sector, Indian Economy,

Introduction :- The third of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy is also called the service sector. Financial services are generally any services rendered or received by one person or organization to another person or organization. Services are financial forms that do not produce goods themselves but help in the production of goods produced in the primary and secondary sectors. Transportation, storage, banking, trade are some of the important services. The service sector includes services that do not indirectly help in the production of goods. For example, personal services like doctor, teacher's services, laundress, barber, carpenter, lawyer, administrative and accounting services etc. Recently some new services based on information technology have been created for example internet cafes, ATM services, call centers, software services etc. The service sector is thus a broad sector, ranging from advanced IT services to personal services such as barber-plumbers provided by the unorganized sector.

Objective and Method of Study :- This Study is an attempt on highlight meaning, Features and Significance of service area, growing importance of the service sector in Indian Economy, Growth of the service sector in the Indian economy. This Study is of descriptive method. Secondary data collected from Internet, Government Documents, newspaper, books, Research paper and Research report.

Analysis & Conclusion

Features of the service area :-

1. The service sector includes ideal services of trade, transportation, communication, finance, commercial nature.
2. The feature of the service sector is to meet the needs of the customers quickly and at the lowest possible cost.
3. With the use of information and telecommunication technology in the service sector, with the help of minimum manpower, the best and minimum 24 hours service is easily achieved
4. People use their knowledge and time to improve productivity, usefulness, capacity, durability and potential.
5. Production and supply of services is a feature of the service sector 6. Everyone in the service sector has to focus on knowledge based economy
6. January 1, 1995 The World Trade Organization (WTO) came into being with the inclusion of the General Trade Agreement (GATS) in the services sector.
7. The growing trade in services is benefiting developed countries like USA, UK, Germany, Japan as well as developing countries like India, China, Brazil.
8. Many new services based on information and communication technology have been growing rapidly since 1991.
9. Many foreign consumer companies have shown interest in exporting services from India as India has a large supply of labor at very low cost. Therefore, outsourcing IT companies are giving priority to the

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