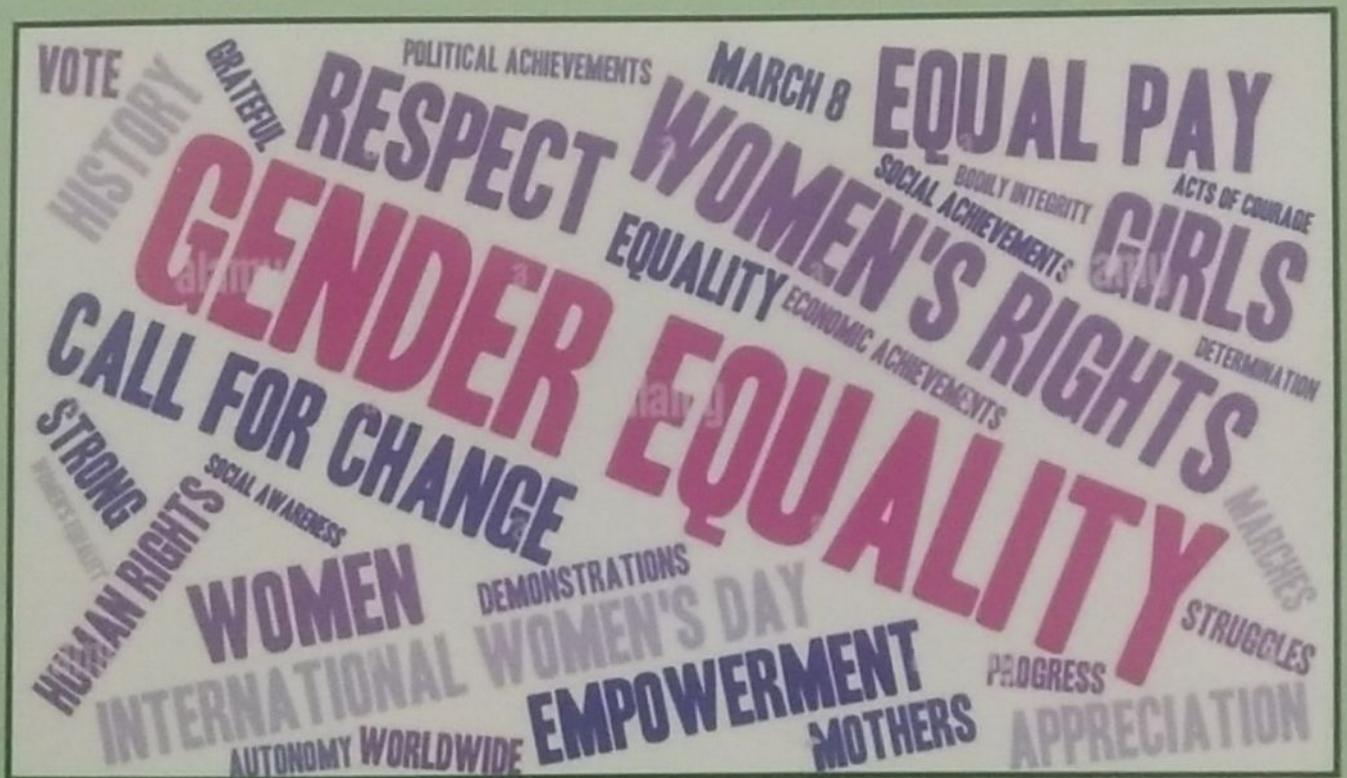


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**2022-23**

# GENDER EQUALITY



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# Analyses of the Court Judgements on Harassment of Women at Work Places

Dr. Deepak N. Morande

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## Introduction:

Sexual harassment of women is a world occurrence both in developed as well as in developing countries. It has become a virus that is spread across religion, caste, caste and class. The patriarchal attitude is one of the reasons for these criminal acts. Presently, lots of women have access to education and large amount of women are employed in various sectors. Many such women face sexual harassment at workplace regularly. For real development of nation it is necessary to take strong measures to eliminate the sexual harassment of women at work place. The present article explores certain cases that were brought before the courts of law in India. The citations are in Parentheses with a Bibliography at the end of the article.

## ANALYSES OF COURT CASES REGARDING SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORK PLACES

**Case No. 1:** The matter in above case arose from a senior employer who wished undue advantage from the woman employee. It was a case of harassment of working woman by a male senior employer. She dared to go to court and got proper justice. In many such cases the harassment of working women by male is excused as natural man behavior or natural flirtation. In the matter the women employee took positive action and got justice.

The matter was submitted in High Court (titled **Punjab and Sind Bank & Ors. Vs. Durgesh Kuwar under Civil Appeal No 1809 of 2020**). The Supreme Court upholds High Court Judgment that quashed a transfer of a woman bank employee. In this matter an woman employee was transferred because of the prejudiced attitude of the employers. The Court Bench comprising of Justice Dhananjay Y Chandrachud and Justice Rastogi quashed the order of the employer and re-posted her to her original place and post (<https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/sexual-harassment-at-workplace-affront-to-womens-fundamental-rights-153686>).

**Case No. 2:** Subhra Chakraborty was a student of the Baptist College, Kohima. Bodhisattwa was a lecturer in that college. They fell in love with each other. Further, under the pursuance of Bodhisttva they had sexual

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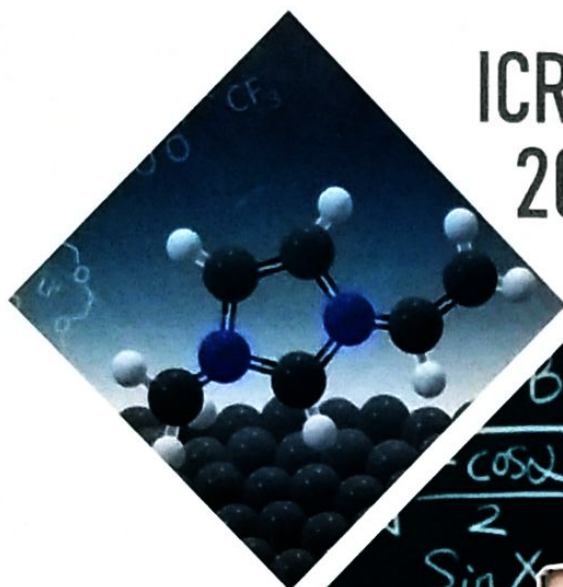
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## THE ELEMENTS OF SELF-DENIAL AND RESISTANCE IN DAYA PAWAR'S BALUTA AND BAMA'S KARUKKU

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### ABSTRACT:

It is said that literature is the reflection of life and society. Every human life and all aspects of our society must be reflected in literature. Is this really true when we consider the socio-economically deprived and culturally marginalized class of our society? Mainstream literature never tried to hear the voice of voiceless in full measure. It was Dalit literature which protested against all forms of exploitations based on class, caste, gender, race, and occupation. It is a literature of protest, pain, anger, agony, and quest for identity. According to *Arjun Dangale*, Dalit literature is one which acquaints people with caste system and untouchability in India.

The present paper is primarily focused on Daya Pawar's *Baluta* and Bama's *Karukku*. These autobiographies were primarily written in Marathi and Tamil languages respectively and later on they were translated into English language. *Baluta* is a story of humiliation experienced by the author, both in rural and urban life which is narrated by Dagdu Maroti Pawar to the more literate Daya Pawar, both are the personas of the author himself. Bama being Dalit Christian woman experiences humiliation because of her caste and gender. In this paper the emphasis is given to the elements of self-denial and resistance in Daya Pawar's *Baluta* and Bama's *Karukku*.

**Key words:** - *Baluta, Karukku, self-denial, resistance, protest, movement, Bama, Daya pawar.*

### Aesthetics of Dalit Literature :

Many of the Savarna critics argued that Dalit literature should not be considered as distinct form of literature and hence this literature should be evaluated on the basis of universal literary theories and criteria. Shriranankumar Limbale opposes this view and feels that mainstream literary criticism can never give justice to Dalit literature.

Savarna critics like Kavi Anil, Vidyadhar Pudalik, Nirmalkumar Phadkule and Narhar Kurudkar states that any person, by the power of his imagination can write about Dalit sensitivity and hence Dalit literature should not be limited to the writings of untouchables only. Sharankumar Limbale strongly opposes them and claims that it is quite impossible for the savarna writers to fully deal with Dalit life. Lived experience of untouchable writer is worthy than that of imagined delineation of pain and suffering, and the feelings of self denial,

resistance and anger, A non-Dalit writer can never imagine the whole Dalit consciousness.

### **Baluta and Karukku as a narrative of pain and suffering and anger**

As a literary genre autobiography claims to be different from other literary forms as it is based on fact than fiction, and lived experience than imagined picture. Dalit autobiographies are narratives of pain, suffering, anger and revolt. Daya Pawar's *Baluta* and Bama's *Karukku* are no exception to this.

### **Rejection of heroism**

Dalit autobiographies reject heroism. Here the hero is the victim of caste discrimination and humiliation. He doesn't possess the heroic qualities to conquer all situations and he is not the only person who can liberate the whole community.

### **Baluta as Daya Pawar's Journey of 40 years**

Daya Pawar born as Dagadu Pawar in the village Dhamnagaon, and migrated to Mumbai for the



**GENTLY FALLS THE BAKULA BY SUDHA MURTHY: A STUDY**Nikita U. Mishra<sup>1</sup> and Rakesh P. Wasnik<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>G.W. Arts & Commerce College, Nagbhid<sup>2</sup>Y.C. College, Lakhandur\*Corresponding Author: [nikitarwasnik@gmail.com](mailto:nikitarwasnik@gmail.com), [wasnikrp@gmail.com](mailto:wasnikrp@gmail.com)

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**ABSTRACT:**

Sudha Murthy is a novelist, businesswoman and educator. She is a Kannada and English writer and a renowned philanthropist. By profession she is an Engineer and chairs the Infosys Foundation. She had participated in the Gates Foundation's public health care initiatives, she works on rural development projects, backs the effort to equip all government schools in Karnataka with computer and library resources, and founded the *Murthy Classical Library of India* at Harvard University.

Her contribution to the world of literature is noteworthy. To name a few books among her many books, *Gently Falls the Bakula*, *Mahaswetha*, *Dollar Bahu*, and *The Day I Stopped Drinking Milk*, have made significant contribution to literature. The reader gets easily connected to her interesting stories, due to her graphic delineation which she derives from her vast experience of philanthropy.

Even if Sudha managed to strike the ideal balance between her spiritual self and the technological world, there are still people battling all around her. This is shown in the connection between *Shrikant* and *Shrimati* in the novel *Gently Falls the Bakula*. It is based in Hubli, Karnataka, and emphasises the sweeping tide of global capitalism and its huge tentacles that engulf the entire planet, filling modern man's existence with a rising sense of powerlessness and frequently leading to unhealthy and broken relationships. The focus of the current research is on how the ostentatious outlook of her spouse causes her to revert to her previous self-interested and ambitious state. In this book, Sudha also explores the negative aspects of love marriage and the challenges experienced by the female characters' families.

**Key words:** - global, love, sacrifice, dedication, conflict, perseverance.

Sudha Murthy is a teacher, social worker and author. Wife of N.R. Narayana Murthy, the co-founder of Infosys, Sudha, has worked tirelessly to give back to the society, has supported movements to give all the facilities to the government school students and participated in rural development programmes. She has a vast experience of philanthropy and is one of the few Indian feminists who are still active. The beauty of Sudha's writing lies in her ability to connect with the reader with her simple but vivid language, which bring her characters to life. Sudha has written numerous books on self-realisation and charity in her fictional works. Some of Sudha's popular works are, *How I Taught My Grandmother to Read*, *Dollar Bahu*, *Rana* and other stories. *Gently Falls the Bakula* is a simple story of a couple, happily married and living in Karnataka. Sudha depicts in the novel the predicament of all those women who

allowed family commitments and responsibilities to overpower their own aspirations.

*Gently Falls the Bakula* is the story about a young couple Shrikant and Shrimati. They fall in love and eventually get married. Things change when Shrikant climbs up the corporate ladder to the peak of success, whereas his married life slowly descends to worst. Sudha has graphed superbly straight way the decline and the book brings a simple but heart-touching story of the couple and also the events that shake their family life.

This paper is about the problems faced by the protagonist of the story, Shrimati which every Indian woman will feel accustomed to, in one or the other way. It deals with the old stereotype mentality of male dominance, submissiveness of women, gender disparity and lastly, the women empowerment. Sudha loudly wants to emphasise the need of giving equal importance



## ROLE OF SEBI IN INDIAN CAPITAL MARKET

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### ABSTRACT:

It was formed officially by the Government of India in 1992 with SEBI Act 1992 being passed by the Indian parliament SEBI is headquartered in the business district of Bandra Kurla Complex in Mumbai and has Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western regional offices in New Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Ahmadabad. Controller of capital issues was the regulatory authority before SEBI came in to existence, it derived authority from the capital issues (control) Act, 1947 Initially SEBI was a non statutory body without any statutory power. However in 1995, the SEBI was given additional statutory power. By the government of India through an amendment to the securities and exchange board of India Act 1992 in April 1998 the SEBI was constituted as the regulator of capital markets in India under a resolution of the Government of India. The SEBI is managed by the six members, i.e. by the chairman who is nominated by the central Government and two members, i.e. officers of central ministry, one members from the RBI and the remaining two are nominated by the central Government. The office of SEBI is statute at Mumbai with its regional offices at Kolkata, Delhi, and Chennai.

**Key words:** - SEBI, India, Capital Market, Capital Market Development.

### What is SEBI :-

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is an apex for overall development and regulation of the securities market. It was set up on April 12, 1988. To start with, SEBI set up as a non statutory body. Later on it became a statutory body under the securities Exchange Board of India Act 1992. The Act entrusted SEBI with comprehensive powers over practically all the aspect of capital market operation.

### Capital Markets & SEBI

A Capital Market is the market where debt or equity securities are traded for more than one year. Here government and business enterprises can raise funds of long term. The short term funds are of the money market and long term funds are related to capital markets.

If the classification is done for the Capital Markets, there are two capital markets, first one is primary markets and other one is secondary market. New bond or stock issues are traded to the investors. The process through which the bond and stocks are sold to the investors is known as underwriting. This is called primary

market. The present securities are purchased or sold among the investors, in the secondary markets.

SEBI was formed by the Government of India in 1988 that acquired statutory form in 1992 with SEBI Act 1992 being passed by the Indian Parliament Chaired by C B Bhavé. SEBI is basically the regulator for the Securities Market in India.

The main responsibilities and function of the SEBI is for the three groups i.e. the investors, the market intermediaries and the issuers of securities. Drafting regulations in its legislative capacity, it enforces actions in its executive function.

SEBI with its proper and systematic method of working has made the markets electronic.

### Capital Market in India

The Capital Market deals in the long-term (for time-periods more than one year) capital Securities (Equity or Debt) offered by the private business companies and also governmental undertakings of India. All New Stocks or Bonds presented by growth-oriented business



## SOFT SKILLS & PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT FOR 21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY

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### ABSTRACT:

A skill is an art of applying the knowledge needed to perform a task successfully. Acquiring a skill is the acquisition of essential qualities needed to progress in a job. A person needs several qualities and skills to successfully perform his responsibilities and achieve success. Not everyone has all these skills. But through culture, training, and experience, one can acquire the skills necessary to master one's job. A person with different skills gets success faster. A person who has a high level of skill can do his work successfully.

Acquiring a skill is the diligent acquisition of the essential qualities needed to move toward success. Skill is the art of application of knowledge required to perform various responsibilities successfully. Skill is the process of acquiring complete knowledge and training related to technical, academic, practical, and practical work related to a particular job. Although there are different types of skills, the major skills are soft skills and hard skills. This research paper has been written to study why soft skills and hard skills are important for personality development in the 21st century, and what is the contribution of skills in employment generation.

**Key words:** - *Soft Skills, Hard Skills, Personality Development, Employment Generation.*

### Data Collection Method Used For Research:

The research paper has depended on secondary data.

### Objective of Research:

- 1) To study why soft skills and hard skills are important for personality development in the 21st century.
- 2) To study the contribution of skills in employment generation.

### INTRODUCTION:

Skills are acquired through training, experience, and practice. Creativity is required in skill. Some special skills are required to acquire knowledge related to any subject. When a person reaches the application level, he is said to have developed a skill. These special skills are acquired through reading, writing, understanding, and experience. Some skills are already present in a person, while others are acquired, improved and new skills are added, then the person is ready to acquire knowledge. Skills are also linked to some sub-skills, by

studying these also one can use the skill with more confidence. Skills such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing are not only essential for education but are also life skills. Various skills are used in daily life. Sometimes one or two general skills are needed when performing a task. But sometimes other tasks require more than two as well as some specialized skills.

In general, for a person to be successful in any work, effective communication skills, human relation development skills, positive attitude skills, proper planning, and decision-making skills, problem-solving skills, the proper performance of responsibilities, social life skills, Stress management skills, time and self-management skills, initiative skills, group work skills, innovation and risk-taking skills, coordination, and adaptation skills with the surrounding environment, reading, thinking, writing skills, etc. are required. The above list of skills is not exhaustive. Because there are many

## UNDERSTANDING AND ADOPTING A VEGAN DIET

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### ABSTRACT:

A well-planned vegan diet is a healthy way to meet nutritional needs. Only plant-based items are allowed in vegan diets. Veganism is the practice of avoiding the consumption of animal products, notably in the diet, as well as a philosophy that rejects the status of animals as commodities. Vegans are those who adhere to the vegan diet or philosophy. Vegan diets high in plant-based foods have been linked to lower LDL cholesterol, better blood glucose, and lower blood pressure, according to research. Vitamin B12, calcium, iron, and specific omega-3 fatty acids are among the nutrients that vegans should be aware of. Veganism became increasingly popular in the 2010s.

**Keywords :** *Veganism, Health benefits, Healthy Food.*

### INTRODUCTION:

There are numerous types of vegetarianism that can be distinguished. Dietary vegans, usually referred to as "strict vegetarians," abstain from eating meat, eggs, dairy products, and other animal-derived goods. An ethical vegan is someone who not only eats a plant-based diet but also applies the idea to other aspects of their lives, opposes the use of animals for any purpose, and attempts to avoid all forms of cruelty and exploitation of animals, including humans. Another phrase is "environmental veganism," which refers to the avoidance of animal products based on the belief that industrial animal raising is unsustainable and harmful to the environment. Vegan and vegetarian diets appear to be popular, however evidence suggests that some people have been eating a plant-based or vegetarian diet for generations. The term "vegan" was not coined until 1944, nevertheless. Vegans, on the other hand, have chosen to avoid all animal-based meals. Vegan apparel, home goods, and personal care products are popular choices. The majority of vegans do so because they believe it would improve their health or they want to support

animal rights. Vegan diets are made up of only plant-based foods. This type of diet includes fruits, vegetables, soy, legumes, nuts and nut butters, plant-based dairy alternatives, sprouted or fermented plant foods and whole grains. Vegan diets don't

include animal foods like eggs, dairy, meat, poultry or seafood. They also are devoid of animal byproducts such as honey (made by bees) and lesser-known animal-based ingredients like whey, casein, lactose, egg white albumen, gelatin, carmine, shellac, animal-derived vitamin D3 and fish-derived omega-3 fatty acids.

### Definition of Vegan Diet :

Donald Watson and his then future wife Dorothy Morgan invented the term "vegan" in 1944. It was developed from the terms 'Allavega' and 'All Vegan,' which were previously used and recommended by founding members and future officers George A. Henderson and his wife Fay, the latter of whom produced the first vegan recipe book. Vegans abstained from "eggs, honey; and animals' milk, butter, and cheese" at first, but by May 1945, they were specifically abstaining from "eggs, honey; and animals' milk, butter, and cheese." It has been described as "the

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Volume 1

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# राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० आणि ग्रंथालये

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## सार (Abstract) :

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० आणि ग्रंथालये आपल्या शिक्षण व्यवस्थेतील त्यांचे महत्त्व अधोरेखित करतो. नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० शाळा, महाविद्यालय आणि उच्च शिक्षणाचे समान समर्थन करते. हा लेखात प्रामुख्याने ग्रंथालयाच्या वैशिष्ट्यांसह राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० च्या प्रमुख ठळक गोष्टींवर लक्ष केंद्रित करतो. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० भारतातील शाळा, महाविद्यालये, विद्यापीठ प्रणालींच्या संदर्भात ग्रंथालयावर अत्यावश्यक सेवा म्हणून लक्ष केंद्रित करण्याचा हेतू आहे. ग्रंथालयांद्वारे दिल्या जाणाऱ्या सेवांचा अभ्यास, संशोधन, शिक्षण आणि कौशल्य विकासामध्ये सर्वात महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावण्यासाठी नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण तयार केले आहे. याचा लाभ सर्व शिक्षण घेणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांना होणार आहे. नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी येत्या शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०२३-२४ पासून होणार आहे.

बीज संज्ञा (Key Word) : प्रस्तावना, नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण-२०२० चे ठळक मुद्दे, NEP २०२० चे ठळक मुद्दे, नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० नुसार ग्रंथालये, आकर्षक शिक्षण साहित्याचा विकास, निष्कर्ष, संदर्भ सूची.

## उच्च शिक्षण संस्था मधील शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालयामधील ई संसाधनाचे व्यवस्थापन

1. विनोद पतीवार , संशोधक विद्यार्थी , ग्रंथालय आणि माहितीशास्त्र विभाग, गोंडवाना विद्यापीठ, गडचिरोली
2. अनिल भोयर, ग्रंथपाल, श्री. गोविंदराव मुनघाटे महाविद्यालय, कुरखेडा
3. चंद्रशेखर हनवंते, ग्रंथपाल, गो.वा. महाविद्यालय , नागभीड

### सारांश:

वेब बेस नॅक प्रमाणीकरणाचा युगात उच्च शिक्षण संस्थेतील ग्रंथालये आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान युक्त व सुसज्ज असणे गरजेचे आहे. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात ग्रामीण भागातील उच्च शिक्षण संस्थेतील शैक्षणिक ग्रंथालयात ई संसाधनांचा वापराचे प्रमाण मागील काही दशकापासून वाढलेले दिसून येत आहे. डीजीटाइझेशन करणारे प्रकाशक वेगवेगळ्या प्रकाशनाचे असल्यामुळे डीजीटाइझेशन झालेले साहित्य एकाच संस्थेच्या मार्फत वाचका पर्यंत इ-बुक, ऑडिओ बुक, इ-जर्नल्स, डाटाबेस, यांच्या द्वारे व इंटरनेट, संगणक व मोबाईल, सोशलमिडीयाच्या माध्यमातून पोहोचवल्या जातो. इ-संसाधन चा वापर कधीही व कुठूनही करता येतो. ग्रंथालयाकरिता लागणाऱ्या भव्य इमारतीची गरज नसते. टेक्नोलॉजी च्या काळात ग्रंथालयांना इ-संसाधनाची उपलब्धता व वापर करणे अगत्याचे झाले आहे.

### शब्द संज्ञा (Keyword):

प्रस्तावना, इ-संसाधन व्यवस्थापन, इ-रिसोर्स व्यवस्थापनाचे उद्देश, ई-संसाधनांचे प्रकार, ई-संसाधनांचा उपयोगिता, इ-संसाधनाचे फायदे, इ-संसाधने प्राप्त करणे व हाताळण्यातील अडचणी, आव्हाने, निष्कर्ष.

### प्रस्तावना :

२१ व्या शतकात भारतातील उच्च शिक्षण संस्थेतील ज्ञान स्रोत केंद्र आज आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानयुक्त झाले आहे. आज पारंपारीक ग्रंथाची जागा व त्याचा वापर करणारे वाचक आज



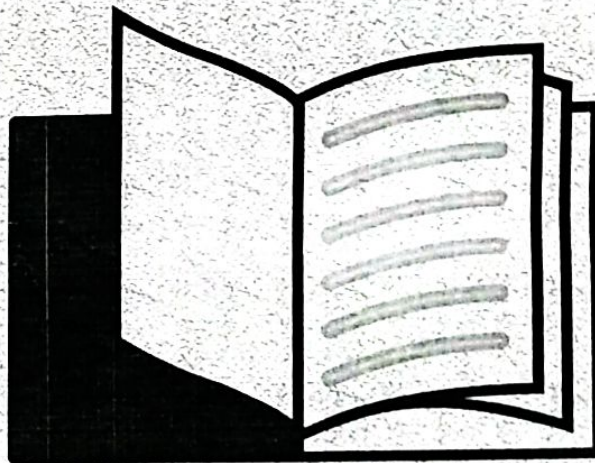


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## चंद्रपूर जिल्ह्यातील लोहार कामगारांचे आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक अध्ययन

कु.सुषमा सुरेश मंदरे

(संशोधिका)

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### प्रस्तावना :

भारतातील ग्रामीण भागातील बहुतेक लोकांचा व्यवसाय हा शेती आहे, तसेच शेती व्यवसायाला सहायभूत ठरणाऱ्या अनेक व्यवसायांची निर्मिती शेती व्यवसायातूनच झालेली दिसून येते.

लोहार काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांचा हा व्यवसायसुध्दा शेतीशी संबंधित आहे. पूर्वी शेतीला आवश्यक असणारी अवजारे लोहार कामगार पुरवायचा. त्याच्या मोबदल्यात त्याला वर्षातून एक—दोनदा काही धान्य बलुत्याच्या स्वरूपात दिले जात असे. ग्रामीण खेडी ही स्वयंपूर्ण असल्यामुळे त्यांचा केंद्रबिंदू शेती हा होता. त्यामुळे शेतीशी संबंधित व्यवसाय करणाऱ्या जाती गावातच वास्तव्य करू लागल्या.१

### लोहार :

'लोहार' या शब्दाची निर्मिती ही दोन शब्द मिळून तयार झालेली आहे. 'लोहकार' या शब्दाची फोड केल्यास लोह + कार म्हणजे 'लोह' हा धातू आहे आणि 'कार' म्हणजे करणारा. जो लोखंडापासून निरनिशब्दा वस्तू तयार करतो तो लोहार.२

लोहार कामगार हा ज्या ठिकाणी आठवडी बाजार भरतो, असे ठिकाण स्वतःचा व्यवसाय सुरू करण्यासाठी निवडायचा. यामुळे आजू—बाजूच्या एक—दोन गावातील शेतकऱ्यांची कामे त्याला मिळत असे.३

लोहार हा शेतीसाठी महत्त्वाचा बलुतेदार होता. शेतीची अवजारे तयार करणे, त्यांची दुरूस्ती करणे, त्याचप्रमाणे दारांच्या कड्या—कुलुपे तयार करणे,

जनावरांच्या पायाला नाला बसविणे अशी अनेक कामे त्याला गावातच मिळत असे. त्याचप्रमाणे घोड्याचे रथ तयार करणे, टाकसाळीतील कामे, नावा तयार करणे, इतरही कामांसाठी लोहारांची गरज पडत होती, हे पेशवेकालीन पत्रातून दिसून येते. काही वेळेस लोहार कामगारांना शेतकऱ्यांकडून लोहार कामाच्या बदल्यात रूपये बलुते मिळत असे. त्याचप्रमाणे घिसाडी लोक सुध्दा लोहारकाम करित असे. हे नेहमी भटके जीवन जगून गावातील लोकांना चमचे, नाचकाणे, तवे इत्यादी गृहोपयोगी वस्तू रोख पैशांत विकत असे.४

आर्थिक क्रिया ह्या मानवी जीवनाला आवश्यक आहेत; त्यावरच त्यांची प्रगती व विकास अवलंबून असतो. मानवाचे खाद्यसंकलन, शिकार व मासेमारी या व्यवसायातच त्यांची भटकंती सुरू होती. त्यानंतर पशूपालन व शेती या आर्थिक क्रियेने मानवाचे जीवन बदलून गेले. सोबतच शेतीचे उत्पादन वाढविणे शक्य झाले. या आर्थिक क्रियेतून मानवाचे परस्पर संबंध, सामूहिक जीवन, रूढी—परंपरा ठरत गेल्या. त्यातूनच ग्रामीण जातीनिहाय व्यवसाय व्यवस्था सुरू झाली. त्यानंतर इंग्लंडमध्ये औद्योगिक क्रांती घडून आली. उत्पादनाची नवीन यंत्रे—तंत्रे यांचा शोध लागला. ग्रामीण भागात तयार होणारी लोखंडी अवजारे मोठ—मोठ्या कारखान्यांत तयार होऊ लागली. त्याचा परिणाम लोहार कामगारांवर कसा झाला, याचे अध्ययन प्रस्तुत लेखात केले गेले आहे.५

परिवर्तन हा सृष्टीचा नियम आहे. त्यामुळे काळानुसार—जातीनुसार व्यवसाय ही परंपरा ग्रामीण समाजातून हळूहळू नष्ट होत आहे. ग्रामीण कुटीर उद्योगाची जागा आता मोठमोठ्या उद्योगसंस्थांनी घेतलेली आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील बलुतेदारी व्यवस्था ही जवळजवळ संपुष्टात आलेली आहे. स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर सरकारने शेतीच्या उत्पादनात वाढ करण्यासाठी अनेक उपाययोजना करून शेतीची प्रगती केलेली आहे; परंतु ह्या शेतीशी संबंधित व्यवसाय करणाऱ्या बलुतेदारांच्या हातातील कामे जवळपास त्यांच्या हातातून गेलेली आहेत. ग्रामीण भागातील कारागीर लोकांना कामासाठी शहराकडे धाव घेत असल्याचे चित्र आज तरी दिसून येत आहे. कुटीर उद्योगांची जागा आता मोठमोठ्या



## Diasporic Aspects in the Novels of Sunetra Gupta's "Memories of Rain" and "A Sin of Color"- A Study

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### ABSTRACT:

In her writing, Sunetra Gupta depicts how a diasporic person is in an ambivalent situation and is unable to define themselves according to a particularly elite definition of self. The personality emergency is highlighted by the close proximity of two defining identities, making it a natural norm for diasporic living. The self is most importantly perceived as both a local and an outsider depending on the situation. There is emotional unease in diasporic existence because of these obviously opposing perspectives. However, self-moulding allows the state to persist. An examination of Sunetra Gupta's various works demonstrates not only how the West is coming to recognize vagrant Indians but also how this diasporic Indian adapts to such a shifting plane of recognition through the never-ending process of identity creation.

**Keywords:** Identity, Diaspora, Migrants, Exile.

Identity enhancement is triggered by the process of characterizing oneself. A child is now distinguished by favorable physical characteristics like length, weight, gender, etc. when they are conceived. The right of parenthood and the place of birth determine several aspects of a child's self-definition, such as nationality and religion. The infant is then provided with evidence of his or her identity, such as a call and birth testimony. Character traits such as morals, relationships, social reputation, lifestyle, financial situation, and academic qualifications are added to the character's self-definition as the child matures, behaves, moves, and practices them. A character's personality is made up of all of these kinds of characteristics, which serve to define who they are as individuals. It is clear that a person's personality isn't always stable and frequently demonstrates symptoms of change, despite the fact that many of the characteristics that contribute to a person's development, like economic function or weight, are themselves erratic. As a result, developing one's identity through character is a dynamic process that changes continually. When a person's life is fragmented, this dynamism results in a personality crisis.

The Movement of exiles, refugees, or migrants calls for such people to represent themselves another time. It is not only adjusting vintage characters however making new personalities. Stuart Hall in his essay "*Cultural identity and Diaspora*" defines identities as "the names we deliver to the unique methods we're placed by using, and function ourselves within, the narratives of the beyond" (236). Therefore, it appears to be difficult for migrants to reaffirm their identities when they lack a shared past with their new home, the United States of America. It turns into a method steeped in simulation in which rehabilitative identities are created as a front to conceal their aspirations, devotions, and racial preferences. If the migrant population shares any historical ties with the host nation, the nation will always be divided along the lines of master/slave and colonizer/colonized. These dichotomies give rise to impulses, whether they are racial, non-religious, or in another way. The refugees' response to a prejudiced, unwelcoming society is undoubtedly to cling to their ethnic identities in disobedience and for solace. The migrants' instinctive response identifies them as a count number of paths in comparison to their old personalities, but made unyielding and impenetrable, stating the new definitions started as a safeguard against antagonism. There seem to be two dominant ways for dislocated populations to identify themselves along this route—defensively or aesthetically.

In an effort to become a global city, the post-globalization, postmodern world has made strides toward becoming incredibly accepting, accommodating, and facilitating. In its definition of character, "shared beyond" has been replaced by "shared gift," and this has somehow given character a new meaning. By the host society itself, migrants are given new significance in terms of a gift for everyone. Shared present-day reality does not allow for any deception, and the absence of any overtly threatening energy does not necessitate any defensive behavior from the migrants. Because of this, the migrants identify themselves in new ways rather than in corrective or circumspect terms in this particular situation. This marvel of characterizing selves takes place in globalized phrases.



## Diasporic Concern in Sunetra Gupta's Novel -A Sin of Colour

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### ABSTRACT:

The history of Indian Diasporic Literature precedes the emergence of the diaspora itself. The great majority of the Indian diaspora, which is currently dispersed throughout the world, was created through indentured labour. A shift in the global supply chain, migration, and technology advancements have all contributed to the increase in the diaspora's population over the past several decades has made it simpler for people to communicate. These topics are extensively covered by authors from the Indian diaspora in their writings. Sunetra Gupta's literary works illustrate the perplexing dilemma of a diasporic person who is unable to identify his or her identity in terms of an obviously aristocratic self. The personality emergency is highlighted by the hyphenated proximity of two defining selves, which makes it a natural norm for diasporic living in general. The most important thing is to be perceived as both a local and an outsider at the same time. These divergent viewpoints cause a sense of discomfort in diasporic existence. In this article, the author Sunetra Gupta's novel "A sin of colour" has been evaluated for diasporic concern.

Keywords: Diaspora, Refugees, Language, Or Cultural Diversity, Hyphenated Closeness.

### Introduction:

People with diasporic ancestry are continuously seeking a way to feel connected to their home country, and they typically develop an image of it through their memories of their home country. The word "diaspora" originated in ancient Greece to refer to the act of spreading oneself. They are spreading their culture throughout the world by leaving their home nation and leaving. Due to the exile in Babylon, the Bible speaks to the Jewish diaspora. The phrase is now more frequently used to denote any significant increase in refugees, linguistic variety, or cultural diversity.

English-language literature from India makes a substantial contribution to world literature. While the Indian Diaspora Literature is an important literary research, it also makes a significant contribution to the concept of dislocation, which looks at the reasons people leave their native country and the difficulties they face when they return. Because of the theoretical arguments they have developed over the past ten years, writers from the Indian Diaspora have gained prominence.

When Indian writers from the diaspora engage with a different culture, language and culture are crucial factors. The works of these artists seem to provide insight into a mysterious civilization. They frequently incorporate nostalgic themes into their writing as a result of their search for a new cultural home. While adjusting to and negotiating with the cultural space of their new home, they write within the context of their own culture.

Diasporic literature aids in bridging cultural divides and uniting people from different nations. Expat writing is more significant when compared to writing from other nations and cultures. Emigrant literature is the result of the thoughts and emotions of writers who have established themselves in new environments. Because they straddle two countries, diasporic writers have a unique perspective on developing cultural theories.

The term diaspora can also be associated with exile, alienation and expatriation. While referring to the term 'exile', Kaptan Singh explains, "Since time immemorial, the term "exile" has been associated with the idea of physical banishment or separation from one's country or society, either voluntary or forced" (2). The diasporic writers play dual roles as refugees and ambassadors. They seek security and protection as refugees, project their culture, and help place the same in a prominent place among the world culture as ambassadors. [5].

New Indian authors have emerged in recent years emerged in the west, and a number of them have got praise from all over the world beginning with writers from the second generation of the Indian diaspora a proven record of accomplishments. That's why many writers who were born in India have