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# Multidisciplinary Global Journal of Academic Research (MGJAR)

## Contents

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## Contents...

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## BUSINESS INCUBATORS AS ALLIED IN REDUCING THE TRANSACTION COSTS IN MEXICAN ENTREPRENEURS

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## Abstract

*Strategic alliances are given by voluntary agreement between the parties, and have various forms, means and objectives which exist. In this text, the incubators as potential allies for entrepreneurs in the creation process of the company and as a cause of reduction of transaction costs in the process, where the relationship between the two sides have discussed them generates benefits of various natures. While it is not set as the union of both, if it looks like the relationship and close contact, as a network, which allows the incubator to survive and achieve its objective and entrepreneurial reduce the risk of birth as a company, in addition to build networks with other companies, organizations or institutions and ease of financing, and even the possibility of investors.*

**Key Words:** Strategic Alliance, transaction costs, entrepreneurship, business incubator

**JEL:** M130, M100, M200

**Resumen**

Las alianzas estratégicas se dan mediante acuerdo voluntario entre las partes, y tiene diversas formas, medio y objetivos por las cuales existen. En este texto, se analiza a las incubadoras de empresas como posibles aliadas para los emprendedores en el proceso de creación de la empresa y como una causa de reducción de los costos de

transacción en dicho proceso, donde la relación entre ambas partes tienes les genera beneficios de diversas naturalezas. Si bien no se establece como la unión de ambas, si se ve como la relación y contacto cercano, a manera de red, que le permite al incubadora subsistir y alcanzar su objetivo y al emprendedor reducir el riesgo de su nacer como empresa, además de generar redes de colaboración con otras empresas, organizaciones o instituciones y la facilidad del financiamiento, e incluso, la posibilidad de obtener inversionistas.

**Palabras clave:** Alianza estratégica, costos de transacción, emprendimiento, incubadora de empresas.

## 1. Introduction

Businesses have a life cycle, just as humans are born, grow, develop and die. But there are companies that live longer than others, given various internal and / or external factors to the organization such as training of managers, experience, competence, product or service and even some innovative factors, lack of resources and regulation which are subject.

This document shows business incubators as allies of the entrepreneur, thanks to their services, experience and expertise to help the latter to reduce their transaction costs, thus reducing the uncertainty and risk of a possible early death of the company; this focused on Mexico since the emergence of incubators until their role towards entrepreneurship.

Thus, in the following pages will be possible to know the little known business incubators, which are organizations that support entrepreneurs from the business idea to the creation of the company even already being consolidated may accompany the company. Where incubation can be physical, the entrepreneuris in the incubator facilities, or virtual that is not within the incubator. It also talks about the services they provide and as they are reducing transaction costs in the process.

## 2. Defining the problem

There are major efforts in Mexico to the creation and success of companies such example are the existence of institutions like National Finance providing credit and training is another example Pro México who also helps companies to reach international markets; the efforts of these organizations are important and useful, but not sufficient, at least not for entrepreneurs looking to set up their business.

Moreover, it finds the Secretary of Economy (SE), which supports entrepreneurs in the SME Fund (Fondo Pyme). The fact is that access to these resources for the entrepreneur may not be easy for them, and that requires the help of an incubator recognized by the Scretary of Economy (Secrtaría de Economía), as part of the requirement to obtain the resource for the use or knowledge is limited or the SME are having trouble making a business plan or project that are required to access various resources of this nature. Moreover, entrepreneurs can find investors ,loans with financial

institutions or sources other than the range of funds that have government financing institutions; however, for most of these, with the exception of family and friends, requires a project, a business model or business plan that give formality, forms and funds to the entrepreneurship.

For these situations, the incubators to undertake value as important allies to start a new business, as they often have important contacts in both government institutions that facilitate government paperwork such as access to information; and also incubators have contacts with capital and investors interested in contributing to the projects arising under the shelter of a business incubator.

## 3. Background of the problem

The first incubators of business emerged in Mexico in 1990. These were in Ensenada, Baja California and in Cuernavaca, Morelos, and the first with the Technology Based-Incubator (IEBT) and the second with The Business Centre of Technological Innovation (CEMIT). Two years after it was created the first incubator in Jalisco, hosted by the University of Guadalajara and under the direction of Dr. Juan Villalvazo Naranjo, called Technology – Based Incubator at the University of Guadalajara (IEBT-UdeG) that continues to date under the same name, and classified as intermediate technology incubator.

These incubators emerged with the aim of providing space and administrative services to entrepreneurs, besides advice on the different areas of business, including legal. Also the management of government funds and resources and technology transfer. All this to enable the new entrepreneur or existing processes are some times complicated by ignorance or issues of time and capital.

The National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT) was an important promoter for creating incubators in Mexico. To do this with the National Business of Technology-Based Incubation Program (PIEBT), which was intended to accompany in creating companies and were a means of modernizing industries along with the dissemination and promotion of technology creation, whether applicable to company or developed by the same. The program lasted six years, from1992 to 1998 included.

Subsequently, the Ministry of Economy (Secretaría de Economía) created the Fund for Small and Medium Enterprises, today SMEs FUND (Fondo PyME). In 2003, which granted temporary economic supports and develops projects for the creation and development of SMEs in Mexico? This being one of the main funds managed by incubators, as this secretariat valuates and gives recognition, which serves to facilitate the acquisition of these resources. This fund still continues. According to the Ministry of Economy, with data of 2009 (Villalvazo Naranjo, and Becerril 2010) in Mexico there are 500 incubators, out of which 217 focuses on traditional companies, 262 are intermediate and 21high-tech technology. In total, these incubators contributed to the creation of 24,394 jobs through 6,100 new companies during that year.

Finally, on January 11, 2013 came the National Institute of Entrepreneurship (INADEM), part of the Ministry of Economy and which come to give strength to

incubators and actions aimed at entrepreneurs and SMEs, tending a goal that encompasses from policy implementation and coordination related to entrepreneurship to promoting innovation and competitiveness that affect the economic development and welfare of Mexican society.

## 4. Justification

According toa study by RSM Bogar in Mexico, called Entrepreneurship Spirit, shows that between 2007and 2011, Mexico has hada rate of entrepreneurship and creating new businessof6.6%, a high figure, much more than that recorded by developed nations such as U.S., Japan, Germany, United States, for which, according to this study was0.8%. These results shows that Mexicans just do seek to undertake and do, which would be fine if the majority survived the first, as even fifth year; and further, grow and achieve consolidated overtime.

Moreover, according to the INEGI (2012), in 2012 were created 1'135, 089 new companies nationwide, of which 20.4% belong to the manufacturing industry, 28.4% commercial and 30.7% to the sector of private non-financial services. From such business, 884.240 died, being 16.7% in manufacturing, 22.6% in the service sector and 22.9%, in commerce and trade the latter being the sector with the highest death, which adds the pitiful 62.2% of total .Thus, it is clear that entrepreneurship is given, but something is missing for success that any new employer expects. What Mexican entrepreneurs need to and their businesses?

It is for this that the present text focuses on to show business incubators as an important strategic partner for entrepreneurs who can facilitate them the way and help reduce the risk of death at an early time. This is because there are statements about these can help significantly to accompanying and guiding the entrepreneur. As Zapata (2011), supports the claim that between 80%and 93% of companies in Mexico die in 5 years, and that companies that were incubated reduce this death by 20%. Similar statement makes the Secretary of Economy (SE) saying that about 80% of incubated companies are successful.

## 5. Assumption

Business incubators are allied strategies to engage and generate more successful companies in Mexico.

## 6. Conceptual theoretical framework

To support the vision of a business incubator as an important ally for entrepreneurs, the analysis is done about the transaction costs that are generated when starting a business, and in which the support of the incubator will be reflected in greater visibility; being the direct impact to the nascent entrepreneur. Recalling that transaction costs are incurred in doing business, which includes seeking information from, buyers, sellers and prices to supply and carry out contract (Eggertsson, 1995).

Such essential costs sometimes performed to minimize uncertainty and risk of trading and, in this case, the starting a business. This in accordance with the arguments of North and Wallis (1986) cited by Eggertsson (1995). These costs are transaction that are not directly related to the final good, but are important for development. Examples are insurance, inspectors, office staff, and even monitor the merchandise or other exchange company.

For transaction costs, it is important to have an ally to provide information, training, toolsand even spaces where several of these costs are reduced by making use of what it offers a business incubator. A business incubator reduces risk, uncertainty and time to start up; having full knowledge of the process, regulations, plus expertise of its members in specific  areas that lead to medium and long term in reducing costs.

It should highlight the importance of form al relations in the process of undertaking and start up new business. Contracts and agreements are essential for a clear specification of the relationship between the parties, and the secrecy and intellectual property. These are features very important in the relationship of the company with other companies such as, in this case, between the entrepreneur and the business incubator. The first step is precisely to reduce the risk of informal relationships where resources extracted are usually implemented in programs and government funding.

Further support to the accompaniment of an incubator gives Williamson (1991) when it includes the theory of transaction costs associated with the efficiency and performance of the organization in order to minimize these costs. This being the main benefits while the aforementioned objectives of incubators to provide training, advice and consultancy to entrepreneurs, which in many cases, it requires in order optimizing its resources.

Also, part of the important and essential for the entrepreneur and certainly will involve transaction costs is to generate reputation, which is important for being born and it will come to give permanence to the future. Also for the generation of reputation and cost reduction in this sense, the incubator under its wing and its own formal and consolidated image is the way to provide for the generation of entrepreneurial self; so does the in experience and bounded rationality to the problems that are presented in the incubator process and it has experience and therefore information to help you better decision.

Finally, do not forget what notes Williamson (1981) as the generators of transaction costs, which are the behavior of economic agents participating in the process, bounded rationality and opportunism. Besides the problems belongs to the competitive markets which creates uncertainty, in this case, possibly inexperienced entrepreneur.

## 7. Contextual framework

If it is assumed the costs of starting a business, according to an study conducted by Doing Business from World Bank, held in 189 countries among which is Mexico, the different sections evaluated are precisely what is of more interest, opening a business. The study

mentions that to open a business in Mexico are required six days to perform six steps and generating a 19.7% cost per capita (U.S. $ 9,740) income, being the country at position 41 of the study, below the average for Latin America and the Caribbean, and in some areas, it is also compared below to the average for OECD countries (Banco Mundial, 2014).

**Table 1: Starting a business**

| Table 1: Starting a business | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **México** | **Latin America and theCaribbean** | **OCDE** |
| Procedures (number) | 6 | 9 | 5 |
| Time (days) | 6.0 | 36.1 | 11.1 |
| Cost (% per capita income) | 19.7 | 33.1 | 3.6 |
| Requirements of minimum paid capital (% per capita income) | 0.0 | 3.6 | 10.4 |
| Source: Banco Mundial (2014). *Doing Business.* | | | |

Based on the above data, although not directly, itcan be observed if an incubator can influence the process for opening the business, it is known that part of its job is counseling, which is legal. It may help that the transaction cost decreases for the opening of a business, given the accompanying counseling and saving time as possible.

Sure, this is data analysis compared with the experience, contacts and staff that has available the incubator. However, also the legal counsel of the incubator can contribute to the realization of contracts and the protection of intellectual property of the entrepreneur with the Institute of Industrial Property (Instituto Mexicano de Propiedad Industrial IMPI). The consultation from these organizations are often focused to the needs of the entrepreneur, who sometimes does not known this type of actions to protect and formalize its relationships with customers, suppliers, government and at the same competition as in the case of intellectual property.

It has been found that some incubators, for a rent, make it easier for entrepreneurs from one physical space, services as clerk, allow the use of facilities such as meeting rooms and, in the case of specialized incubators some area, the use of equipment and laboratories. In addition, other costs are included in the rent, usually the safety, cleanliness and fixed costs such as electricity, internet and water. All the secosts are reduced to apre-established fee, which also provide the advisory and consulting fees, which are clearly savings to entrepreneurs in transaction costs.

That is to say, with the fact the entrepreneur pays a monthly, usually fee to be established to initiate relations with the incubator and set out in the agreement they both signed to formalize, time and efforts are avoided and of course, having decrease the costs in starting up and undertaking their business, they would have to devote all transaction costs focused on the operation and provide certainty as mentioned above.

More in favor of a pro-entrepreneurial incubator relationship, is that the incubator has networks that makes use of everything already mentioned and besides to raise funds for entrepreneurs to start operations. In some cases, also incubators have networking with investors that typically invest in start-ups. Already in more special cases, there are also incubators for financing seed capital to entrepreneurs. This specific function is a core task that gives support to start up a new business. The person or people who are looking for starting up a new business also find difficult to obtain resources because it often involves the formulation of a project or a business plan. Some of the entrepreneurs have the knowledge necessary to create and for them also the incubator provides support in their activities.
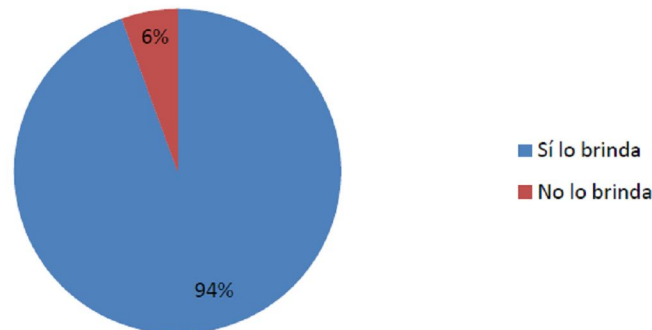


Figure 1:The incubator provides planning and entrepreneurship
Source: Villalvazo Naranjo, J. and E.Becerril, M.(2010)

Using as an example the incubators of Jalisco, of the 43existingin 2010, 94% of them provide services to facilitate the entrepreneurial start up a business as signaled by Villalvazo Naranjo, and Becerril (2010). Moreover, these researchers also note that these incubators also serves 94% of pre-incubation that virtually refers to the phase of landing the business idea and integrate the business plan. Another important aspect that helps to conclude that the incubators, even with all the services provided for a fee, although most often 89% of services are provided non-profit, as is well shown in their study by Villalvazo Naranjoand Becerril, (2010). Many of the incubators work using funds obtained from the Ministry of Economy (Secretaría de Economía) and SME Fund (Fondo PyMES).

## 8. Research method

The method used for this paper is based on the analyses of official documents of the institutions referred, some studies on entrepreneurship and startups, and finally available data on new firms and institutions as RedJal and INEGI. In addition, incubators and studies on such cases were also reviewed to learn about the experience, services and working methods of these. This focused on observing what happens in Mexico about.

## 9. Conclusion

Business incubators in Mexico use to be strategic partners for entrepreneurs that enable the latter to reduce their transaction costs to startup a new company. Business incubators are also important to reduce the risk of death of the company and reduce

uncertainty in the process. Also, the services provided, experience and expertise by incubators are important for a growing business arises with the required formality and according to the law, of course protecting its intellectual property andcreating an image that pays to create its own reputation.

Notably incubators are also sources of information, since they know the process of business creation and study what happens in the markets to better serve the entrepreneur. These activities aim to reduce the bounded rationality of the latter because they provide information that will facilitate decision-making and guide to using the most appropriate advice and consultancy. This, coupled with the low cost of housing, facilities for obtaining resources for the entrepreneur and the inclusion of various costs in one installment by incubation concluded that transaction costs are reduced by undertaking significantly.

Perhaps the above is the sample that holds to conclude that more than 80% of the incubated companies are successful. As incubators facilitate the process of creating new business and give them specialized and geared to the specific needs of each entrepreneur support. All this is good news for a country eager to grow with a high entrepreneurial spirit, and that only lacks the necessary guidance to achieve its goals, survive the first year, and why not, to grow over time.

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## SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH - A STUDY

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## Abstract

*India has gradually evolved as a knowledge-based economy due to the abundance of capable, flexible and qualified human capital. However, there is a need to further develop and empower the human capital to ensure the country's global competiveness. Despite the emphatic stress laid on education and training in this country, there is still a shortage of skilled manpower to address the mounting needs and demands of the economy.  As an immediate necessity that has urgently arisen from the current scenario, the government is dedicatedly striving to initiate and achieve formal/informal skill development of the working population via education/vocational education/skill training and other upcoming learning methods. This study indicate that overview of skill development, education and skill,  socio-economic consequences and some frame work of skill development in India. It suggests the adoptive measures in Indian context..*

**Key Words:** Skill, Education, Socio-economics, training, development, employment, India

**Overview**

In the twenty first century, the competiveness of a country in the global market place would depend on the strength of its economy, its contribution to existing and emerging branches of science and technology, and its ability to respond to the imperatives of a globalising world. Knowledge and skills would increasingly become the primary determinants of economic growth and development. Countries with higher and better levels of skills will adjust more effectively to the challenges and opportunities of growth in a globalized world. For us in India, skill development would be critical for achieving faster, sustainable and inclusive growth on the one hand and for providing decent employment opportunities to the growing young population on the other. Skill building will also remain a potent tool to empower the individual and improve his/her social acceptance or value.

India will remain a young nation and the largest contributor to the global workforce over the next few decades. It is estimated that by 2030, India will not only be the world's most populous country but it will also have the largest working-age population in the world, comprising around two-thirds of our total population. In absolute terms, this translates into a very large number. We will also have the world's youngest work force with a median age way below that of the OECD countries and China.

Today, significant challenges need to be addressed before we can reap the demographic dividend. Around 12 million youth enter the work force each year, most with poor education and negligible work skills. Our current skill training capacity is only about 4 million per year. This leads to an inherent skill deficit in the emerging work force.

The latest NSSO Survey indicates that the general education level of over 50% of our labor force remains extremely low and only 10% of the labour force was vocationally trained. It shows that 80% of the entrants to the work force do not have the opportunity for skill training.

This means that besides creating employment opportunities for a large and growing work force, we also need to correct the low levels of general education and lack of vocational training of the existing labour force in order to enhance its employability and productivity.

The Indian labour market faces a strange situation where, on the one hand, an employer does not get manpower with requisite skills and, on the other, millions of job seekers do not get employment. The mismatch in demand and supply is as much in jobs that require basic vocational skills like welding, plumbing and paramedics as it is in jobs that require highly skilled manpower.

These findings have sparked off serious concerns about the mismatch between the education system and the needs of the job market. The education system will therefore have to gear itself to support nation's economic agenda by creating job-ready and employable workforce through increased focus on imparting vocational and technical skills.

Thus there is an urgent need to mainstream skill formation in the formal education system and simultaneously introduce innovative approaches for skill creation outside the formal education system. The gaps in skill development should be identified so as to achieve the objectives in terms of quantity, quality, outreach and mobility. The availability of both physical infrastructure and human resources to impart skill-based training should be addressed in an effective manner. Quality and relevance of skill development are key to India's global competitiveness, as well as improving an individual's access to decent employment. To increase the relevance of skill training with future labour markets, soft skills and entrepreneurship skills need to be made integral parts of skill development.

Vice President Hamid Ansari said that skill development will play an important role towards achieving faster, sustainable and inclusive growth and making the country's youth employable. He further said that knowledge and skills will increasingly become the primary determinants of the economic growth and development of the country.

"For us in India, skill development would be critical for achieving faster, sustainable and inclusive growth on the one hand and for providing decent employment opportunities to the growing young population on the other. Skill building will also remain a potent tool to empower the individual and improve his/her social acceptance or value,".

The twenty first century, the competeiveness of a country in the global market place would depend on the strength of its economy, its contribution to existing and emerging branches of science and technology, and its ability to respond to the imperatives of a globalising world.

"Around 12 million youth enter the work force each year, most with poor education and negligible work skills. Our current skill training capacity is only about 4 million per year. This leads to an inherent skill deficit in the emerging work force,".

The Vice President opined that Government is cognizant of the importance of skill development for our national development and global competiveness. The government, has put in place the policy and institutional frameworks and dedicated resources for implementing the national skilling agenda. The realisation of this agenda will have to be based on a vigorous partnership between government, suppliers of educational services, industry and civil society. Failure to do so would have serious economic and social implications for the country.

**Objectives of the study**

The main objective of the study is to indicate overview of skill development, education and skill,  socio-economic consequences and some frame work of skill development in India. It suggests the adoptive measures in Indian context.

**Methodology**

This paper is a desk research paper. All information and data has been gathered from secondary sources like reports and web search. Few observations are also used in this review papers.

**Education and skills**

Skills development enhances both people's capacities to work and their opportunities at work, offering more scope for creativity and satisfaction at work. The future prosperity of any country depends ultimately on the number of persons in employment and how productive they are at work. A rich literature exists on the links between education, skills, productivity and economic growth. Estimates for European countries show that a 1 per cent increase in training days leads to a 3 per cent increase in productivity, and that the share of overall productivity growth attributable to training is around 16 per cent. Available evidence firmly establishes that a combination of good education with training that is of good quality and is relevant to the labour market

■ empowers people to develop their full capacities and to seize employment and social opportunities;
■ raises productivity, both of workers and of enterprises; contributes to boosting future innovation and development;
■ encourages both domestic and foreign investment, and thus job growth, lowering unemployment and underemployment;
■ leads to higher wages;
■ when broadly accessible, expands labour market opportunities and reduces social inequalities.

During the financial crisis begun in 2008, training and education featured as key components in the stimulus packages adopted by many G20 countries. Now, as some  of these countries are embarking on fiscal consolidation, it is important to ring-fence education and training budgets. Cutting back on these social expenditures can jeopardize long-term growth perspectives and aggravate rather than alleviate fiscal problems. The gulf between the world of learning and the world of work can be wide. The former is often classroom-based and academic, while the latter is dominated by the practical demands of production processes, deadlines and workplace organization. Change happens fast in the world of work, driven by innovation and by developments in technology and markets. Keeping up with this pace of change is a

continuing challenge for learning institutions. The active participation of employers' and workers' representatives in vocational education and training institutions is essential to bridging this gulf. Crossing the gulf can be particularly challenging for women, people with disabilities, communities in remote rural areas and others without access to good-quality education.

While most countries have seen an unprecedented expansion of their education and skill base over the past decades, there is a persistent gap between the kind of knowledge and skills that are most in demand in the workplace and those that education and training systems continue to provide. The ease with which young women and men enter the labour market is a good indication of how relevant their skills training has been. Assessing the continued relevance and quality of training institutions and programmes, relative to their cost, is a challenge. Tools and methods, including international comparisons, require further development. Most importantly, skills by themselves do not automatically lead to more and better jobs. Skills policies must be part of a broad set of policies that are conducive to high rates of growth and investment, including investment in basic education, health care and physical infrastructure, strong growth in good-quality employment, and respect for workers' rights.

These trends have three major implications for education, skills and training. *First*, economic growth will depend even more heavily than today on the productivity of the workforce, complemented by rising labour force participation rates, especially among women and older workers. The challenge of lifelong learning, particularly among ageing but economically active persons, will increase in salience correspondingly. For example, China will experience rapid population ageing in the next few decades and so will have to maintain and upgrade the skills of a growing pool of mature and older workers in addition to making further progress in formal education. *Second*, in several regions the growing size of the youth cohort will continue to challenge both education and training capacities and job creation rates as more young people enter the world of work. Everywhere, young people with low skill levels are finding it hard to secure jobs. *Third*, international flows of migrant workers will continue to grow, raising challenges concerning fair access to training and how to fill skill gaps in some countries without creating them in others.

Training and skills development is understood in broad terms, covering the full sequence of life stages. Basic education gives each individual a basis for the development of their potential, laying the foundation for employability. Initial training provides the core work skills, general knowledge, and industry based and professional competencies that facilitate the transition from education into the world of work. Lifelong learning maintains individuals' skills and competencies as work, technology and skill requirements change. Different countries focus on different elements as they see relative strengths and weaknesses in their own skills development systems, and as they learn more about innovations and experience in other countries.

**Framework of skills development**

International experience shows that countries that have succeeded in linking skills development to gains in productivity, employment and development have targeted skills development policy towards three main objectives:

■ matching supply to current demand for skills;
■ helping workers and enterprises adjust to change; and
■ building and sustaining competencies for future labour market needs.

The first objective is about the relevance and quality of training. Matching the provision of skills with labour market demand requires labour market information systems to generate, analyse and disseminate reliable sectoral and occupational information, and institutions that connect employers with training providers. It is also about equality of opportunity in access to education, training, employment services and employment, in order that the development. The second objective is about easing the movement of workers and enterprises from declining or low-productivity activities and sectors into expanding and higher productivity activities and sectors. Learning new skills, upgrading existing ones and lifelong learning can all help workers to maintain their employability and enterprises to adapt and remain competitive. The third objective calls for a long-term perspective, anticipating the skills that will be needed in the future and engendering a virtuous circle in which more and better education and training fuels innovation, investment, technological change, economic diversification and competitiveness, and thus job growth. Demand for training from all sectors of society is met.

**Socio-Economic Consequences**

The report also spells out some grim socio-economic consequences that shortage of skilled labour could entail for our economy. It could

§ constrain our productivity and economic growth.
§ enhance inequality and inflation in our society.
§ trap the majority of our workforce in disguised employment in the agriculture sector.
§ create a fiscal burden due to the need to fund social security schemes for transfer of income to a large, unemployed population, which could result in crowding out much needed expenditures on education, healthcare and infrastructure.
§ generate social tensions and instability due to presence of a large, unemployed and youthful population, which felt disempowered in every sense of the term.

These will naturally affect our global competiveness as well.

Government is cognizant of the importance of skill development for our national development and global competiveness. It has put in place the policy and institutional frameworks and dedicated resources for implementing the national

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skilling agenda. The realization of this agenda will have to be based on a vigorous partnership between government, suppliers of educational services, industry and civil society. Failure to do so would have serious economic and social implications for the country.

**Conclusion**

In a nutshell, the building blocks of any skills strategy must be solid foundation skills and stronger links between the worlds of education and work. This in turn requires good-quality education in childhood; good information on  changes in demand for skills; education and training systems that are responsive to structural changes in economy and society; and recognition of skills and competencies, and their greater utilization in the workplace. To be effective, policy initiatives in these areas will also need to be closely linked with economic and social policy agendas. The idea is to raise confidence, improve productivity and give direction through proper skill development. Skill development will enable the youths to get blue-collar jobs. Development of skills, at an young age, right at the school level, is very essential to channelise them for proper job opportunities. There should be a balanced growth in all the sectors and all jobs should be given equal importance. Every job aspirant would be given training in soft skills to lead a proper and decent life. Skill development would reach the rural and remote areas also. Corporate educational institutions, non-government organizations, Government, academic institutions, and society would help in the development of skills of the youths so that better results are achieved in the shortest time possible. The economy should concentrate on job creation and social security schemes. With this new approach towards skill development, India can definitely move forward towards its targeted results.

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## PRE-HISTORY OF ARIYALUR DISTRICT IN TAMIL NADU

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## Abstract

*Generally, Anthropology is divided into three major divisions. They are Social Anthropology, Physical Anthropology and Archaeological Anthropology. Social Anthropology is deals about man's social behaviour, society, norms, culture, family, marriage, kinship and socio-economic and political systems of the human groups. In India, there are 462 Tribal groups are found. 450 Scheduled Caste groups and more than 3000 caste groups are found in all states in India. As far as Physical Anthropology is concerned with how human groups got human status, and what are the characteristic features of human, and physical features and like human got 46 chromosomes, and 32 dental structures are considered to be a human (Homosaepiens). The first human skull was discovered in Ethiopia in Africa.*

**Key Words:** Anthropology, Human beings, Archaeological and society.

### Earth History

In Kenya, the Rift valley has got lot of footprints and fossils, human bones were collected by physical anthropologist. The traces of human ancestors were begun in the middle of 19th century. In India, the full skeleton of Dinosaurs was discovered in Adilabad. Now, it was exhibited in the Adilabad Museum. The Dinosaur eggs were discovered Dhar district of Maharashtra. Similarly, the bones of dinosaur and fossilized eggs were discovered in Ariyalur districts in early 1970s. This paper mainly discuss about the Fossils and Geological history, physical anthropology, and pre-history of Ariyalur and Perambalur

districts of Tamil Nadu. Before discussing about pre-history of Ariyalur, one should understand the Earth History.

The history of the earth dates back to between 4000 million to 5000 million years ago. This span of time is vast and to understand it in more detail, it was classified into different subdivisions. Geological time scales can be either relative or absolute. Until radiometric dating allowed absolute ages to be measured for rocks bearing radioactive isotopes, geologists assigned relative ages to strata according to the order in which they occur and the fossil content. The scale tries to divide the history of the earth into more identifiable and definite sub-periods which help in charting the course of life on Earth.

## Geological Time Scale

| EON | ERA | PERIOD | | EPOCH | DATES | AGE OF | NOTES |
|-----|-----|--------|--|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Phanerozoic | Cenozoic | Quaternary | | Holocene | | Mammals | HUMANS |
| | | | | Pleistocene | 0 – 2 | | |
| | | Tertiary | Neogene | Pliocene | 2 – 5 | | |
| | | | | Miocene | 5 – 24 | | |
| | | | Paleogene | Oligocene | 24 – 37 | | |
| | | | | Eocene | 37 – 58 | | |
| | | | | Paleocene | 58 – 66 | | EXTINCTION OF DINOSAURS |
| | Mesozoic | Cretaceous | | | 66 – 144 | Reptiles | FLOWERING PLANTS |
| | | Jurassic | | | 144 – 208 | | 1ST BIRDS/ MAMMALS |
| | | Triassic | | | 208 – 245 | | FIRST DINOSAURS |
| | Paleozoic | Permian | | | 245 – 286 | Amphibians | END OF TRILOBITES |
| | | Carboniferous | Pennsylvanian | | 286 – 320 | | FIRST REPTILES |
| | | | Mississippian | | 320 – 360 | | LARGE PRIMITIVE TREES |
| | | Devonian | | | 360 – 408 | | FIRST AMPHIBIANS |

| | | Silurian | 408 – 438 | Fishes | FIRST LAND PLANT FOSSILS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ordovician | 438 – 505 | Inverte-brates | FIRST FISH |
| | | Cambrian | 505 – 570 | | 1ST SHELLS, TRILOBITES DOMINANT |
| Protorzoic | Also known as Precambrian | | 570 – 2500 | | 1ST MULTICELLEO ORGANISMS |
| Archean | | | 2500 – 3800 | | 1ST ONE CELLED ORGANISMS |
| Hadean | | | 3800 – 4600 | | APPROX AGE OF OLDEST ROCKS 3800 |

Note: Dates are in m.y.a
Source: MODERN PHYSICAL GEOLOGY, SAUNDERS COLLEGE PUBLISHING, U.S.A.

## District Profile

This district is very dry area. Due to dry weather, dry lands are found here. Historically, this district came across many historical events (or) incidents. The place "Gangaikondacholapuram". The Karikalan, the king who was ruled Chola dynasty in 10th century was won the northern India, and he brought water from river Ganga and poured water on Siva deity and built a beautiful temple in this village. This temple was built in 1035 A. D.

Ariyalur was bifurcated from Perambalur district in the year 2007. The Nagapattinam district was found in the East side , North side Cuddalore district is found. In the West side the Perambalur, and South side the Thanjavur districts are found. On those days the Ariyalur and Udayar palayam was ruled out by the Jamins. The Vaniyars, Brahmins, Moopanor, Scheduled Caste people, Udaiyar and Chettiar, Valambar, Muthirayar, Kallar, and few Denotified communities are found presently in this district.

The Hindu kings were ruled in the past 1500 years. The "Buddha" statues were found in many villages. The agriculture was the principle economic activity. For subsidiary, the cattle rearing, sheep rearing by Vaniyars and Adi Dravidars in the villages.

## Ariyalur in Sangam Period

During Sangam period the Malavar, Palavatharaiyar, Saruthi man (mupper) who belong to Backward Class lived in this area. The Chera, Chola, Pandiya, and Pallavas were ruled in this area on those days. There are few ancient temples (Siva & Vishnu), Thirumala bodi, Kila Pazlur, Killan Kurinchi, are few note worth temples were built by

19

ancient kings. Kil Pazlur temple is under the control of Anthropological Survey of India. This area was ruled by Nayakhars from 16th century.

In the middle of 16th century this district falls under Gingee Naickkker. Later, the Palayakars were taken in-charge for collecting Revenues. Since 19th century, the Jamins were ruled Ariyalur. The Jamins ruling was abolished in 1977. The Udaiyar, Naiannor, Vaniyar, Muthaliyar, Pallan, Chakkaliyar, and Adi Dravidars are found in the villages. Since 1817, the Britishers were ruled the Ariyalur areas. The Jamins and Palayakuravers were worked under the British rulers. The Jamins were built beautiful temples; they dug out numerous lakes and preserved the art and culture of the Tamils. The Jainism was also grown in this area.

## The Fossil History

The fossils were collected from the following villages. They are:
In Perambalur district:
1. Kunnam
2. Varagur
3. Killa Pailyur
4. Karai Kalakkalanattam
5. Odaippadi

In Ariyalur district:

1. Kallamkurichi
2. Kilapalur
3. Thirumazhapadi
4. Dalmiapuram

The "Karai-kalakkalnattam" area in Perambalur district has been declared as "Geological Heritage Site". Located some 20km from Perambalur. The site spreading over an area of 107 acres of Government Porambokku land. In this area, some of the best developed cretaceous marine fossils in the world with unique litho-logy and diversity of extinct marine life.

The marine fossils found here are about 110 million years old ("The Hindu" – Dennis.s - 2015).
The Prehistory has been classified under the following three categories:
1. Paleolithic tools (20,000 years before)
2. Mesolithic tools (10 to 20,000 years period)
3. Neolithic tools (less than 8000 years)
4. Megalithic period (2500 to 3500 B.C.)
5. Sangam period (less than 2000 years)

Indus valley civilization-3500 to 4500 years old.

## Jurasic period

The Dinosaurs eggs were found in Konnam village, and also Ootata kovil, Kilmedu, and Vilankudi villages, the eggs were found and reported by historians. The fossilized eggs were kept in Museum at Dalmiapuram Cement Factory Head Office at Guindy, Chennai.

Old Stone Age tools were found in the following villages: These villages are found in Marudai river banks. They are:

1.  Kila Kulathur
2.  Kattur
3.  Ambavoor
4.  Kavaloor
5.  Srinivasapuram
6.  Elakurichi
7.  Sendurai
8.  Thular
9.  Poiyar
10.  Thaelur
11. Nakkambadi
12. Keleemangalam
13. Varanavasi
14. Velankudi

Neolithic tools collected from the following villages:

1.  Ottakovil
2.  Ninniyur Channel (Nunniyur)
3.  Erayampuram
4.  Elakurichi
5.  Ariyalur
6.  Kallakudi
7.  Vikaramangalam

Megalithic tools, burial urns were found in the following villages:

1.  Pottakkollai
2.  Thathanoor
3.  Kunamangalam
4.  Nakkambadi
5.  Eechankadu
6.  Kilaiyur
7.  Kandiranattam
8.  Thular
9.  Periyathirukonam
10. Melapazavoor
11.  Nagamangalam
12.  Thirumazhapadi
13.  Vikkiramangalam
14. Poiyur
15. Alavai

Dinosaur eggs were found in the following villages:

1.  Ottakoil

2. Kallamedu
3. Vilaangkudi
4. Keezhapazhur

## The Geology and River Systems

It is very driest area in the Tamil Nadu. Not many mountains found here. The river Kollidan flows West to East in the border of Thanjavur district. There are other man made water canal found in the villages. "Maruthai Aru", it brought water during rainy seasons. There is a water canal (odai) flows from Paravai canal called as Eyanai Vaari Odai (Elephant Odai), Vellaaru flows from Labbai Kudi Kadu, Veppar and Thuluthur areas. There is long "Odai" also found in Kannam village were fossils available in this water canal. In Karvai Kula Kanattam area, the entire soil was mixed with salt and Sulphur even plants should not grow, these soil contain more gypsum. There are nine cement factories found in both the districts. There is 15,000 metric tons of cement produced in everyday. The black soil found in many areas. The limestone found about 5 feet deep in the surface. The cement factories purchased 1000 hectors of dry land from farmers and digging lime from the mines and taken into cement factories. Everyday hundreds of huge trucks, dipper Lorries carry limestone to the factories.

The lime stones, and fossil marine objects are crashed in the factories. The mining business was started in early 1960s, later, it boost the economy of these districts. The Thiruchirapalli town which is found 72km away from Ariyalur was the "National College" is located. The Geology course was conducted in the college. There are hundreds of specimens were found in the department museum. The Arasu cement factory is also collected few fossils and kept in the site museum. The Ammonoids, and Dinosaur eggs, bones, fossilized marine Gunnarites are kept in the museum. The site museum is located near the Murugan temple stop. The Geologist from Kentakey state University (USA) came to Ariyalur area and confirmed the fossilized round shape objects are belonging to Dinosaurs (egg). They took samples to their country and declared the Dinosaurs were lived in this area 6 million years ago.

## The Paleozoic

The term Paleozoic is derived from a Greek expression that means 'visible life'. The *"Paleozoic eon"* is characterized by the presence of numerous fossils left by animals and plants with hard parts such as bones, shells, and woody structures.

In the Ordorician period evolving marine life became more diverse and this period records the first appearance of vertebrates in the form of Ostracoderms, jawless backboned fish. Scorpion-like and millipede-like invertebrates come from the selenium period, extensive fossil evidence for plant life on land comes from the Devonian period, sharks, amphibians and bony fish become common during the Mississippian. The Permian period saw reptiles diversify and first mammal-like reptiles appear.

The end of the Paleozoic is marked by trauma. Continental collisions produced great mountain uplifts and increased volcanism. Paleozoic organisms experienced mass extinctions with more than half of the existing fossilizes coming to an end. Volcanic activity appears to be a more likely mechanism for the Permian existence.

**The Mesozoic**

In the **Mesozoic era** life rebounded from the Permian extinction. Geologists have divided the Mesozoic era into:

1. *Triassic* (from its 3 types in Germany – the Latin word trias means 'things that occur in threes).
2. *Jurassic* (from the Jura mountains in Switzerland)
3. *Cretaceous* (from Creta, the Latin word for its commonest rock, chalk).

Reptiles continue to evolve during the Triassic; the Jurassic was an age of gigantic marine reptiles' well dinosaurs. A super continent, Pangaea assembles by the combination of previous land masses. Flowering plants expand greatly in the Cretaceous.

The close of the *Mesozoic* was a time of great volcanic activity. As giant reptiles vanished, Cretaceous insectivorous or rodent-like mammals became more noticeable. Both marsupial and placental mammals evolved from Jurassic antecedents.

**The Cenozoic**

The current **Cenozoic Era** began with fairly warm and moist climate that have grown colder with time. The marine invertebrates of the Tertiary resemble their ancestors; mammals almost completely replaced previously dominant reptiles as the result of an explosive diversification in the Paleocene and Eocene epochs. Whales appeared in Eocene, grazing animals in late Miocene and the oldest known hominid precursor in Miocene.

**Periods**

| PERIODS EPOCHS CLIMATE AND LIFE FORMS - Chart | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Quaternary** | Holocene<br>Pleistocene<br> 2 m. y. a | Climatic fluctuations; Glaciation; Homo. |
| **Tertiary** | Pliocene<br>5 m. y. a. | Austrolopithaes Afrensis, Austrolopithae Africanus, early Homo. |
| | Miocene<br>26 m. y. a. | Cooler and drier grasslands spread in middle latitudes. Africa collides with Eurosia Dryopithicines; Ramapithecines |
| | Oligocene<br>38 m. y. a. | Cooler and drier in the north; Anthropoids in Africa |
| | Eocene<br>5 m. y. a. | Warm tropical climates widespread, modern order of mammals appears, prosimian like primates. |
| | Paleocene<br>65 m. y. a. | Last Dinosaurs; early placental mammals |
| **Cretaceous** | 144 m. y. a. | Last Dinosaurs; early placental mammals |

The Geological Time Scale of Primate Evolution based on Stratigraphy.

**Human History**

Sediments from the Paleocene epoch contain the first primate fossils. Prosimian-like fossils are found in Strata dating from the Eocene. The first definitely anthropoid fossils date to the Oligocene. Hominoids became widespread during the Miocene. Hominids first appeared in the Pliocene. The lower Pleistocene extends from the start of the Pleisotocene to the advent of the ice ages in the Northern Hemisphere about 1 m. y. a. The major Hominid groups were Dryopithecus and Ramapithecus. The Hominid groups were the Australopithecus, the Homo Habilis, the Homo Erectus, earliest Homosaepiens, Homosaepiens Neanderthalensis and the Homosaepiens.

Around 1 m. y. a. a single species of hominid Homo-erectus had rendered other hominid forms extinct and was expanding its range. Homo sapiens appeared around 40, 000 years ago.

**Fossils**

Originally the word "Fossil" (derived from the Latin word fossilis, meaning "to be dug up") referred to anything that had been buried. It included not only the petrified remains of plants and animals, but also rocks, minerals and marauder artifacts such as coins (Cyril Walker & David Ward 1992).

**Conclusion**

Ariyalur is the Land of fossils, since from 1970. This district is very popular for attracting geologist for the fossils studies, once the entire area was a swamp land, the Gretorious period animal Fossils were collected by scientist (like Ammonites, Tortois, Dinosaurs and various type of marine animals in the fossil form). The Dinosaurs eggs were found in the villages of Ootakovil, Kilmedu and Vilankudi. In 2010 full skeleton of Dinosaurs with broken pieces were collected by the Geology Department of Tuticorin College. A few hundred fossil remains were collected by the author, the preliminary report was presented in this paper. The detailed report will be published very soon.

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## Plate 1: Jurassic – Ammonite



Chambers give rise to a complex sutane. Ribs and tubercles are common
Range: Devonian – Cretaceous

## Plate 2: Fossil Nautiloids



**Nautiloids:** Straight, curving, or loosely or lightly coiled calcium carbonate shells divided into chambers.

Range: Cambrain

The fossil nautiloid was collected from Konnam village. This fossil was found in the surface (corn field). Originally, these animals living in the sea at a depth of about 300 metres/900 feet. Nautilus Pompilinus, the pelagic marine mollusk with one of the oldest animal lineages on the planet, the life span of the animal is found to be twenty years only. Even today, this species found in the seas and researchers have pointed out that the "low egg number, late maturity, long gestation, and long life span of the Nautillus make the species vulnerable". The shell of the animal is traded widely across the world.

The Cephalopods may very well be the most complex of all the mollusks. Today, this marine group is represented by the squid, cuttlefish, octopods, and the lovely chambered nautilus.

Cephalopods placed in the subclass Nautiloidea have straight (or) gently undulating sutures, whereas the Ammonoidea have more complex sutures (varigal).

## Plate 3: Promicroceras Rotularia Bog Noriensis (Mam tell) Sea Worms



Early Eocene: The ridged tube of Rotularia is highly coiled in a flat spiral.

Habitat: This form was free-living on sandy substrates in a shallow marine environment.

## Plate 4: Dinosaur Egg

## Plate 5: Melolania – Horned Tortoise Head



Order-Chelonia

Family- Meiolanidae

Range: Pleistocene

Informal Name - Horned tortoise

Distribution – Australia, south East Asia.

   The bizarre head of this tortoise could not be retracted into its shell because of its large size and the body spikes that adorn the skull roff. The tail was heavily armored and club like.

## Plate 6:Fossil Belemnite



## Plate 7:The Oysters



The Oysters are found in many water streams in Ariyalur. The shells attached with diversity onto a surface such as a rock, shell, (or) mangrove root, the animal lives lying on its side. The species one of prehistoric marine animal. Even found in swamp's. Others are among the most popular of edible moll uses.

**Plate 8: Fossil of Crocodile Head**



**Plate 9: Pachydesmoceras –Karai Formation Albian (113 – 100 Ma)**

## Plate 10: Parts of Fossilized Dinosaur



## Plate 11: Fossil Tree at Sattanur village:



Geological study shows that more than 12 crore years ago, the sea (which lies today about 100 km east to Sattanur) had transgressed as far as 8 to 10 km, west of Sattanur. During this period which is geologically known as the "Gretaceous". The sea

abounded in a variety of marine animals similar to those found in the present day sea. These animals after death, sank to bottom and were buried by sands and clays brought down by the rivers. Along with them some of the trees which flourished on the sea coast (or) near shore where also buried after transport by flooded streams and were petrified in course of time. The large trunk of petrified tree, seen here lies within the Trichinopoly grip of about 10 crore years ago. This tree belongs to conifers (the non-flowering plants) that dominated the land vegetation prior to the advent of Angiosperms.

This petrified tree trunk at Sattanur measures over 18 meters in length, similar fossil trees measuring a few meters in length are found along the stream sections near Varagur, Anapadi, Alundalippur, and Saradamangalam. This fossil tree was first reported by Dr. M. S. Krishnan of the geological survey of India in 1940.

Similar type of fossil trees were found in the Thiruvakarai village in Tindivanam taluk of villupuram district, Tamil Nadu. Where more than twenty trees were found in one place. This site is also declared as prospered place maintained by Geological Survey of India (GSI).

## Plate 12: Correl relf – collected from Kunnam Village

**Plate 13: Shell of Terebratula:**



The shell of this terabratulid is elongate to elliptical in outline with convex values.

**Habitat:**

This large lamp shell had a thick, fleshy pedicle that branched into rootlets.

**Order:**  Terebratulida

**Family:** Terabratulide

**Plate 14: Urn Burial Site: Karai Kulaganattam village**



· More than 20 Urn burial pots were found in this site.

· Period: 2000 – 2500 A.D.
· All Dilapilated condition which is maintained by ASI.

## Plate 15:Potamomya



Family: Myidae

This shell is small and white in colour. The surface is smooth. It was often abundant in non-marine silky sands and muds. Typical length is ½ inch (1.5 cm). These shells was found in Kunnam village.

## Plate 16: Twin Temples, Keezhaiyur



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## MALNUTRITION OF CHILDREN AGE BETWEEN 0-6 YEARS WITH REFERENCE TO RURAL AREAS OF PONDICHERRY

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## Abstract

*The present study aims to find out the malnutrition of children age between 0-6 years with reference to rural areas of Pondicherry. A samples of 148 respondents selected randomly were studied. An interview schedule method of survey was used to find out the malnutrition of children age between 0-6 years. Primary data were collected by using a structured interview scheduled. All the respondents were asked the some questions in the same fashion and they were informed the purpose of study. Percentage analysis was applied to test the hypotheses. The greater the perception that the quantity of food taken is sufficient the greater the chances are that the child is over nourished.*

**Key Words:** Malnutrition, children, Rural Areas

### INTRODUCTION

Malnutrition in the vulnerable population, i.e. infants and children up to 15 years and nursing mothers who constitute approximately 60% of the total populations (1 – 5 year olds form 15% of the total population). It would perhaps be fitting to mention the role played by the National Malaria Eradication Programme in reducing both the morbidity and mortality that the dreaded disease Malaria caused. Malaria also reduced the work productivity by 22% in India.

"The idea of worldwide eradication was put forth in 1955 and in India it involved the recruitment of about one hundred thousand people, the establishment of local manufacture of D.D.T., and the spraying of all houses and constructions and surroundings lived in by some 200 million people, repeated three times a year. However, one major fact was not anticipated or dealt with by the malariologists. That is, with the lowered morbidity and mortality the

fertility of women in their reproductive age, hitherto checked by malaria now went unchecked. In addition children were now kept alive to suffer from "Malnutrition".

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the **Journal Yojana January 2003** in the article Health care during the tenth plan, Dr. (Mrs). Prema Ramachandran has said that prior to the advent of modern medicine, Indian systems of medicine and homeopathy had, for centuries, catered to the health care needs of the people; these systems are widely used even today because their practitioners are acceptable both geographically and culturally and their services and drugs are affordable.

**"Human Ecology"** (2004) written by **P.R. Yadav and Shubrata  R. Mishra** described the pollutions and their control, most important methods has been stated are advanced waste treatment methods, such as chemical coagulation and filtration and oxidation, carbon absorption, electro dialysis, reverse osmosis, sir stripping and advanced biological systems have been very well explained.

### Objectives of the study
· To study the malnutrition of children age between 0-6 years with reference to rural areas of Pondicherry.

## THE ISSUE SELECTED

Keeping in mind their conditions, one major area was zeroed in on: malnutrition among children (which includes both the under-nourished and the over-nourished children)

### Sample
Using an appropriate statistical test, the sample size that was arrived was 148 in an around rural areas of Pondicherry.

## MALNUTRITION AMONG CHILDREN 0-6 AGE GROUP

One of the major problems of interest identified was that of health. Within this broad area, the researcher chose to focus on the problem of lack of nutrition. Amongst the different age groups affected by this, the researcher chose to pay attention to children in the age group of 6 years.

## ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

**Table 1**
**Children by Nutrition Level and Supplementary food**

| Malnutrition classification | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Supplementary Food Classification** | **Under** | **Normal** | **Over** |
| | 18.75% | 11.66% | 16.66% |
| Rice | 5 | 43 | 2 |
| | 31.25% | 35.83% | 16.66% |
| Rice and Raagi | 4 | 40 | 5 |
| | 25% | 33.33% | 41.66% |
| Others | 4 | 23 | 3 |
| | 25% | 19.17% | 25% |
| Total 100% | 16 | 120 | 12 |

One may say from the above data that there is a tendency for normal children to have been fed some supplementary food. On the other hand one might say that it is possible that malnourishment has an association with the fact that no supplementary food was fed.

**Table 2**

**Children by Nutrition Level and Meals per day**

| | Nourishment Level | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Under** | **Normal** | **Over** |
| 1 + 2 | 0 | 22 | 1 |
| | .0% | 20.0% | 10.0% |
| 3 | 9 | 72 | 6 |
| | 64.3% | 65.5% | 60.0% |
| 4 + | 5 | 16 | 3 |
| | 35.7% | 14.5% | 30.0% |
| Total- 100% | 14 | 110 | 10 |
| **Chi sq =** | | **p=.123** | |

While no clear trend emerges from the above data one might say that normal children show a greater tendency to have one or two meals a day while the malnourishment seems to be associated with eating four or more meals a day.

**Table 3**

**Children by Nutrition Level and Sufficient Quantity**

| | Nourishment Level | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Under** | **Normal** | **Over** |
| No | 3 | 16 | 1 |
| | 18.8% | 13.3% | 8.3% |
| Yes | 13 | 104 | 11 |
| | 81.3% | 86.7% | 91.7% |
| Total-100% | 16 | 120 | 12 |
| **Chi sq =.654  df = 2  p = .721** | | | |

From the above data one sees that the greater the perception that the quantity of food the child is taking is insufficient the greater the probability that the child is undernourished. The greater the perception that the quantity of food taken is sufficient the greater the chances are that the child is over nourished.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. Fully understand the objectives and its various implications. The objectives must not allow itself to be amenable to multiple interpretations of what it states.
2. Do a literature review on the topic selected in order to identify and select not only the relevant items of information but also the methodology.
3. Be careful not to collect information merely because they are interesting. Individually each item should be necessary for answering the objectives and all items of information should be collectively sufficient to fulfill the objectives.
4. The methodology of the study should be derived exclusively from the problem formulated and as clarified.
5. Take a substantial amount of time in planning your study and check and double check each step before proceeding to the next stages.
6. Take sufficient time and prepare for data collection. For example, make sure the interviewers and translators are trained. However, as far as possible do not depend on translators.
7. Frequencies do not tell associations, they indicate the trend. Therefore always plan for some higher level of analysis.
8. Be careful in choosing independent and dependent variables for analysis.

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## AN OVERVIEW OF SUSTAINABILITY DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES IN INDIA

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## Abstract

*Environmental sustainability is the process to reduce the pollution like air, water, soil, and geographical, physical, chemical issues and non-renewable resource depletion that can be continued indefinitely and healthier improvement of society.*

*There are three Pillars of sustainability and those are Social, Environmental and Economic. Out of these three, Environmental Sustainability is most important and if it is not solved then we have to face the poor situation for our life and living concepts.*

*In India current situation Environmental sustainability is more important to make grasp the society and save ecology and to survey better life of human beings and living things. Better examples recently which we had mother nature disasters are Earth Quake, Tsunami, Rain and Floods and we learned lessons how important of mother nature rather than anything for our life and society.*

*There is important about culture, region, national international bonding and no deviation by their own practices. When the improper practises consider in the society, resulting the collapse of culture and society and pollution making environmentally, economically, and socially and problems are starting in the society. There is always needed for sustainability development to improve the Indian Society for present environmental conditions*

**Key Words:** Environment, Sustainability, Social, Economic features

### Introduction

*The most sustainable way is to not make things. The second most sustainable way is to make something very useful, to solve a problem that hasn't been solved.*

*– Thomas Sigsgaard*

Sustainability can be stated as human being to do best practice of reserving resources for future generation and reduce the harms for natural resources and components.

Sustainability Development is a process to meet the goals those are fixed by human being to improve  the natural resources and ecosystem services as well economy and society needs and reduce the pollution.

Sustainability science is the study of concepts of sustainable development and environmental science. There is additional work for current generation, to maintain the natural resources and make sure pollution free mother nature and improve the society both social and economic wise.

## Major Components of Sustainability

Sustainability there is three important components are applicable and they are,

1) Social

2) Economy

3) Environments

## Social Sustainability

Social improvements which includes human behaviours, cultural policy, political policy. When deviation take places from original either one of above three, then the issue will be starting like any form, miscommunication, misleading people and society, etc. Hence Social sustainability needed to be maintaining the policy and implementing any new innovation. Any action take place, before that planning and defining policy is more important. It will be helpful for future generation and good fo the society.

The United Nations Global Compact Cities Programme has defined sustainable political development is a way that broadens the usual definition beyond states and governance. They have listed seven subdomains of the domain of politics:

1)  Organization and governance

2)  Law and justice

3)  Communication and critique

4)  Representation and negotiation

5)  Security and accord

6)  Dialogue and reconciliation

7)  Ethics and accountability

Human health is more important, due to environmental issues, human being mostly affected by various spreading diseases, viruses etc. There are most important to take care about Water, Waste Management, Green Space, Community Space, Food, etc.

Now a days rural people trying to move urban areas due to various reasons, like unable to survey for daily needs, to get employment and fulfil needs, there is no proper monsoon rains, etc. Hence there are more impact due lack or organic product making and agricultural business.

## Economic Sustainability

Any country economy is the key factor to determine the status of country either developing / developed. Our nation India is under developing country and our basic economic sources are from agriculture.

The M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) doing more research about agriculture and other sustainability development work and they are implementing more innovation for our nation and trying to get success. More NGO also involved various activities and try to improve education, health, and providing shelters for destitute people, etc.,

To reduce, poverty, unemployment and issues, improvement of economy is most important and come up more idea and innovations are important. Here key factor is creating ideas and future improvements and maintain capacity as feasibility are more important. There will be used micro and macro-economic system and improvements of business and creates more jobs which helpful for people and society and hence the economic rate will be increased.

To improve business, various ideas about small, medium and large business always needed. Our country we are trying focus self-help business and create more employment for rural and urban people and try to reduce the poverty and unemployment rate. Though our population is more, we have to keep on increasing the various ideas and new innovations about small business. Recently central government introduces Digital India and it should have to reach out rural as well. The main intension to rural people to connect network and improve the self-help business even small products.

## Environment Sustainability

Environment Sustainability is more about concerns of natural environment and how to reduce the pollution and how to save our mother nature in all areas like, air, water, soil, earth.

Recently we affected so much of natural disaster like, earth quake, tsunami, rain floods, etc. Though our country having enough water resources, lands due to occupying water banks, and crop lands are converted to residential plots / houses there is no path / place to save the water. As a result water hitting to houses and homes by its own way.

Another big problem is Air pollution which are mainly due to Industrial/Chemical factories and Transports. Our nation capital city there is no good

air to immense the people and now consider to control the air pollution by controlling transport which they introduced cars and vehicles run alternate days by odd / even registered numbers as cyclic form as a trial basis. One step above China, recently bought good air by Canada which we came to know newspapers.

Sustainable form energy also most important which includes, Wind energy, Solar energy, Hydroelectric power, and Biomass energy.

Worldwide altered global warming and now we are trying making Go green option which means to save forest and avoid more about paper printing to reduce the carbon-dioxide through printing.

## Conclusion

To have our people, nation and society there is always most important for sustainability. To maintain good scenario and fulfil needs with present and future there should proper ideas, thoughts and innovation should be taken place and sustainability is the key factor.

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## RECENT TRENDS IN MIGRATION FROM KERALA

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## Abstract

*This paper tries to examine the important trends in international and internal migration from Kerala. Based on secondary data, the study finds that the total number of emigrants from Kerala shows only a marginal increase from 2003 onwards. The largest number of emigrants are from Malappuram district of Kerala. According to latest available data, about 86% of the migrants from Kerala went to Gulf countries and UAE is their principal destination. The study also reveals that there is no substantial increase in outmigration from Kerala to other states from 2008 onwards and the total number is only 7 lakh in 2014.*

**Key Words:** Migration, Kerala, internal migration.

Migration is not a new phenomenon in any part of the world. Ever since the beginning of world, people have been migrating from one place to another. United Nations Multilingual Dictionary defines "migration as a form of geographical or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another normally a change of residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival". In many countries, large scale movements of people take place from villages to towns and from one country to another country as a result of industrialization and economic development. From the demographic point of view, migration is one of the three components of population growth of any area, the others

being fertility and mortality (Bhagat, 2005). It influences the size, composition and distribution of population. Migration is a multifaceted occurrence which varies according to country, state, region, class, social group etc (Korra, 2011). In fact, migrations more often take place either for employment or for settling permanently in places other than that of origin. Migration can be broadly categorized as internal or international. Internal migration refers to migration from one place to another place within a country, whereas external migration or international migration refers to migration from one country to another country.

In 2015, 244 million people or 3.3 percent of the world's population lived outside their country of origin (UNFPA, 2015).UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs reported that nearly 232 million people constituting around 3.2 percent of world's population lived outside their country of origin in 2013 compared with corresponding figures of 214 million in 2010; 175 million in 2000 and 154 million in 1999. Europe and Asia host two-third of all international migrants worldwide. Europe can be traced as the most popular destination region with 72 million international migrants in 2013, compared to 71 million in Asia. The United States received the largest absolute number (nearly 23 million) of international migrants between 1990 and 2013. The United Arab Emirates occupied the second position with 7 million, followed by Spain with 6 million.

**International Migration from Kerala**

Kerala had a long tradition of several centuries of international emigration. External migration or emigration during the modern period of the history of Kerala consisted of four types or stages. In the first stage, the emigration of indentured labour to British colonies such as Malaysia, Burma and Sri Lanka for work in plantations; and emigration to these and other countries of persons in their capacity as artisans, traders, manufacturers and contractors. When these traditional destinations became inaccessible due to a ban on labour emigration imposed by India during 1930s and the nationalist policies followed by the newly independent countries abroad, the educated Malayali was attracted to other former British colonies. In the second stage, the emigrants went to Africa mostly as school and college teachers. But the third stage, with represented a new type of emigration developed in the 1960s with the emergence of shortage of labour in the developed countries in North America and Western Europe. Large number of professionals from Kerala made use of the opportunity. A significant change in the pattern of migration from Kerala has taken place since 1973 following the oil price hike. The emigration to Gulf countries totally changed the socio-economic conditions of certain regions in Kerala. These changes were in the form of high consumption pattern, investment pattern, life style, religion and education.  Table.1 shows the total number of  Indian emigrants in the Gulf region.

**Table. 1**
**Number of  Indian Emigrants in the Gulf Region**

| Year | No of Indian migrants (in lakh) | No of migrants from Kerala (in lakh) |
|------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1975 | 2.66 | 1.33 |
| 1979 | 5.31 | 2.65 |
| 1983 | 9.16 | 4.58 |
| 1987 | 10.96 | 5.48 |
| 1991 | 15.05 | 7.52 |

Source: GOI (2002), Report on High level Committee on the Indian Diaspora.

The number of Keralites in the gulf region increased from 1.33 lakh in 1975 to 2.65 lakh in 1979 and 4.58 lakh in 1983. Among the total migrants from India, the number of Keralites accounted about 50 percent. The state wide survey on emigration conducted by K C Zachariah et. al in 1998, 2003, 2008, 2011and 2014 gave reliable indicators about the international migration from Kerala. Compared to previous estimates the survey used clear concepts of migration and better statistical methods to collect data. The present study makes use of those four surveys to examine the recent trends and pattern of emigration from Kerala. Table 2 shows that the number of emigrants from Kerala increased from 13.61 lakh in 1998 to 18.3 lakh in 2003 and 21.9 lakh in 2008 to 22.8 lakh in 2011 and 24.0 lakh in 2014 . It is clear that total number of emigrants registered only a marginal increase from 2003.

A district wise analysis of emigrants from Kerala (Table 2) among the districts in Kerala, Malappuram district had the distinction of sending out the largest number of emigrants from Kerala. Malappuram district was the place of origin of 455696 emigrants or about 18.9 percent of the total number of emigrants from Kerala in 2014.The district next in importance with respect to number of emigration from the state has been Kannur in the north Kerala with 291321emigrants.

**Table.2**
**Emigrants by District, 1998-2014**

| Districts | Number | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1998 | 2003 | 2008 | 2011 | 2014 |
| Thiruvananthapuram | 130705 (10.1) | 168046 (14.1) | 308481 (9.1) | 229732 (9.6) | 241727 (10.07) |
| Kollam | 102977 (4.0) | 148457 (5.5) | 207516 (7.3) | 167446 (7.2) | 199933 (8.32) |
| Pathanamthitta | 97505 (4.0) | 133720 (5.5) | 120990 (7.3) | 91381 (7.2) | 141343 (5.88) |
| Alappuzha | 62870 (6.3) | 75036 (6.0) | 131719 (4.1) | 144386 (4.6) | 93096 (3.87) |
| Kottayam | 35494 (5.2) | 106569 (4.1) | 89351 (5.8) | 117460 (2.6) | 107931 (4.49) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Idukki | 7390 (0.3) | 7880 (0.3) | 5792 (0.4) | 7690 (0.5) | 23967 (0.9) |
| Ernakulam | 103750 (6.0) | 121237 (5.5) | 120979 (6.6) | 136113 (7.6) | 191373 (7.97) |
| Thrissur | 161102 (8.7) | 178867 (12.9) | 284068 (9.7) | 198368 (11.8) | 230081 (9.58) |
| Palakkad | 116026 (6.2) | 177876 (8.6) | 189815 (9.7) | 142020 (8.5) | 70506 (2.93) |
| Malappuram | 296710 (17.9) | 271787 (15.3) | 334572 (14.8) | 408884 (21.9) | 455696 (18.98) |
| Kozhikode | 116026 (9.1) | 167436 (9.1) | 199163 (9.1) | 206719 (8.5) | 226499 (9.43) |
| Wayanad | 4552 (1.2) | 7704 (0.6) | 13996 (0.4) | 26874 (0.3) | 22568 (0.94) |
| Kannur | 88065 (12.4) | 202414 (5.4) | 119119 (11.0) | 283045 (16.5) | 291321 (12.13) |
| Kasaragod | 38747 (5.3) | 71449 (3.1) | 67851 (3.9) | 120425 (2.8) | 104334 (4.34) |
| Kerala | 1361919 (100.0) | 1838478 (100.0) | 2193412 (100.0) | 2280543 (100.0) | 2400375 (100.0) |

Source: 1) Zachariah K C &Rajan S Irudaya (2012)
       2) KMS 2011& 2014 CDS
Note: figures in bracket show percentage.

## Emigrants by Destination of Countries

Initially emigration of Keralites to foreign countries was mainly confined to countries like Ceylon, Malaya, Burma and Singapore. However, after independence, Keralites have started migration to other countries also. Their presence is conspicuous in West Asia, the U S and Western Europe. Migration to the Gulf countries also went through a new stream in the 1970s with the modernization in those regions and today the largest numbers of emigrants from Kerala are working in those countries.

It is clear from the Table 3 that, in 1998 about 94 percent of the Kerala emigrants went to the Gulf countries; and the other 2 percent went mainly to the U S. In 2011 the proportion of Kerala emigrants who went to the Gulf region has come down further to 89 per cent. Changes can be observed in the distribution of emigrants with in the Gulf region. Saudi Arabia, the principal destination of Malayalees in 1998 was replaced by the UAE in 2014.

**Table 3**
**Country of Residence of Emigrants**

| Countries | Number | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **1998** | **2003** | **2008** | **2011** | **2014** |
| UAE | 421959 (31.0) | 670150 (36.5) | 918122 (41.9) | 883313 (38.7) | 898962 (37.45) |
| Saudi Arabia | 510895 (37.5) | 489988 (26.6) | 503433 (23.0) | 574739 (25.2) | 522282 (21.75) |
| Oman | 139571 (10.2) | 152865 (8.3) | 167628 (7.6) | 195300 (8.6) | 189224 (7.88) |
| Kuwait | 68163 (5.0) | 113967 (6.2) | 129282 (5.9) | 127782 (5.6) | 183329 (7.63) |
| Bahrain | 74654 (5.5) | 108507 (5.9) | 101344 (4.6) | 101556 (4.5) | 149729 (6.23) |
| Qatar | 62969 (4.6) | 98953 (5.4) | 121613 (5.5) | 148427 (6.5) | 106107 (4.42) |
| Other West Asia | 0 (0.0) | 2047 (0.1) | 0 (0.0) | 6696 (0.3) | 21221 (0.88) |
| **Sub Total** | **1278211 (93.8)** | **1636477 (89.0)** | **1941422 (88.5)** | **2037813 (89.4)** | **2070854 (86.27)** |
| USA | 29862 (2.2) | 98271 (5.3) | 102440 (4.7) | 68076 (2.9) | 69559 (2.89) |
| Canada | 0 (0.0) | 4777 (0.3) | 13695 (0.6) | 9486 (0.4) | 11200 (0.46) |
| UK | 0 (0.0) | 22520 (1.2) | 38894 (1.8) | 44640 (1.9) | 38316 (1.59) |
| Other countries | 0 (0.0) | 76433 (4.2) | 96961 (4.42) | 120528 (5.3) | 210445 (8.76) |
| **Total** | **1361919 (100.0)** | **1838478 (100.0)** | **2193412 (100.0)** | **2280543 (100.0)** | **2400375 (100.0)** |

Source: 1) Zachariah K C & Rajan S Irudaya (2012)
        2) KMS 2011, 2014, CDS
Note: figures in bracket shows percentages.

The rapid growth in remittances is a major factor to Kerala's economic development. According to one estimate the remittance from Gulf to Kerala increased from Rs. 824 crores in 1980 to Rs.1207 crores in 1988 and Rs 5539 crores in 1995. Taking the total remittance to the country, Kerala alone receives 20 percent remittances. This is a prime reason for the high level of average per capita income.

**Table 4**

**Number of Migrants and Remittances**

| Determinants | 1998 | 2003 | 2008 | 2011 | 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Migrants from Kerala (in million) | 1.36 | 1.84 | 2.19 | 2.28 | 2.40 |
| Remittances (in crores) | 13652 | 18465 | 43288 | 49695 | 71142 |
| Per capita income( Rs) | 16062 | 25764 | 41814 | 52084 | 63491 |
| NSDP (Rs) | 53552 | 83783 | 140889 | 159144 | 196077 |
| Remittance as percent of NSDP (%) | 25.5 | 22 | 30.7 | 31.2 | 36.3 |

Source: Zachariah & Rajan (2011& 2014)

The amount of increase in migrants from Kerala from 1998 to 2011 is 0.92 million. The rate of increase is now decelerating. (Table 4). From 1998 to 2003 the number of migrants registered a 0.48 million increase, the year 2003 to 2008 registered an increase of 0.35 million migrants, from 2008 to 2011 was an increase of 0.09 million and that of 2011 to 2014 was an increase of 0.12 million migrants. Thus the trend shows a decline in the rate of increase of migrants from Kerala over the years from 1998 to 2014. The remittances also increased where there was an increase of Rs 57490 cores from 1998 to 2014. The same trend was reflected for PCI where it registered an increase of Rs 47429. The remittances as a percent of NSDP increased from 25.5 percent in 1998 to 36.3 percent by 2014. There was around 10.8 per cent increase of share of remittances to NSDP. The destination of majority of the migrants from Kerala to places outside India is the Middle East Countries. The 'Gulf Boom' has changed the entire life style of an average Keralites. Table 3.28 show the percentage increase of migrants from Kerala to Gulf countries. The out migration trend registered an increase of 42.17 percentages from 1987 to 2014, the destination of 86 percent of the total migrants from Kerala to Gulf countries.

### Internal migration: Kerala

Kerala has a long history of migration and has strong reputation for achieving many development goals in achieving high literacy rate, quality of health services, high levels of education and civic engagement. This section discusses the migration of

Keralites to other states in India as well as the migration of people from other states to Kerala.

## Migration from Kerala to other states

It is evident from the literature that Kerala was a net in-migrating state till 1940s as it attracted many of the poor inhabitants from the neighbouring states. The tea and rubber estates in Travancore and Cochin were a source of employment to many Tamilians from Madras who was particularly skilled in plantation work (Zachariah, 1964). The transition of Kerala from a net in-migration state to a state of out-migration came about during and after the Second World War. A number of factors contributed to this transition. Keralites' attitude towards moving out of the state began to change with the Second World War. This change in attitude coincided with the demographic expansion in the state caused by high and stable fertility rate and declining mortality rate.

An additional factor behind this was the explosive growth in secondary level education in the state and lack of similar developments in other states in the country. The proportion of population with higher levels of education was expanding rapidly at the same time when the state's ability to absorb them into employment was progressively declining. However, opportunities were developing in the rapidly growing public sector undertakings and the mushrooming private sector establishments elsewhere in the country, especially in the metropolitan cities of Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Delhi. The educated Malayali youth made full use of these opportunities. The traditionally in-migrating Kerala state thus turned into a major source of out-migration to other states of India.

Here we use the terms in-migration and out-migration to analyze internal migration. Out-migrants refer to the members of the household who had moved out of Kerala and were living outside Kerala but with in India at the time of survey.

**Table 5**

**Trends in Out-migration Kerala**

| Year | Out-migrants in Lakh |
|------|----------------------|
| 1980 | 1.74 |
| 1981 | 1.9 |
| 1982 | 2.41 |
| 1983 | 2.6 |
| 1984 | 2.77 |
| 1985 | 3.16 |
| 1986 | 3.34 |
| 1987 | 3.53 |

| 1988 | 3.83 |
|------|------|
| 1989 | 4.12 |
| 1990 | 4.46 |
| 1991 | 4.63 |
| 1992 | 4.97 |
| 1993 | 5.5 |
| 1994 | 5.8 |
| 1995 | 6.16 |
| 1996 | 6.69 |
| 1997 | 7.07 |
| 1998 | 7.63 |
| 1999 | 8.16 |
| 2000 | 8.72 |
| 2001 | 9.44 |
| 2002 | 10.16 |
| 2003 | 11.15 |
| 2004 | 11.16 |
| 2007 | 8.7 |
| 2008 | 9.14 |
| 2011 | 9.31 |
| 2014 | 7.00 |

Source: 1) Zachariah K C &Rajan S Irudaya (2012)
          2) KMS 2011, CDS

It is seen from the Table 5 that, the number of out-migrants from Kerala living outside the state but within India in 2014 was 7 lakh. It is clear that there is no substantial increase in out migration from Kerala since 2008. The pattern mainly reflects the fact that more and more Keralites opting for external migration in the place of internal migration. These emigration and out migration helped Kerala to reduce the population pressure and loss of population in the productive age.

**Origin of out-migrants**

When we look into the origin of out migrants, it is seen that (Table 6), the largest number of out-migrants were from Palakkad district since 2003 except in 2014. Nearly 20 per cent of the out-migrants were from Palakkad in 2011. The figure was 189346 or 20.3 percent   of the state in 2011. The other major districts of origin were Alappuzha (10.9 percent), Thrissur (9.7 percent), Ernakulam (8.9 percent) and Kannur (8.8 percent). Malappuram which is a major source of emigrants comes only with 4.7 percent of the total number of out-migrants. It is clear that about 67 per cent of the out-migrants were from six districts such as Palakkad, Alappuzha, Ernakulam,

Kannur,Thrissur and Kollam. In 2014, the highest number of out migrants was from four districts such as Trivandrum, Kollam, Pathanamthitta and Kannur.

**Table 6**

**Origin of Out-Migrants from Kerala**

| Districts | Percent | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1998 | 2003 | 2008 | 2011 | 2014 |
| Thiruvananthapuram | 8.4 | 4.7 | 8.8 | 4.8 | 9.9 |
| Kollam | 10.3 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 8.2 | 9.4 |
| Pathanamthitta | 12.5 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 2.7 | 12.5 |
| Alappuzha | 12.9 | 7.5 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 4.7 |
| Kottayam | 5.5 | 13.4 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 9.2 |
| Idukki | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 4.2 |
| Ernakulam | 4.9 | 4.1 | 6.5 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| Thrissur | 12.4 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 9.7 | 4.4 |
| Palakkad | 10.6 | 22.6 | 23.8 | 20.3 | 4.5 |
| Malappuram | 3.4 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.1 |
| Kozhikode | 4.1 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.5 |
| Wayanad | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Kannur | 6.7 | 12.1 | 5.2 | 8.8 | 14.7 |
| Kasaragod | 6.6 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| Total | 100.0 (691695) | 100.0 (1115601) | 100.0 (914387) | 100.0 (930724) | 100.0 (700342) |

Source:  1) Zachariah K C & Rajan S Irudaya (2014)

2) KMS 2011 & 2014, CDS

It is seen from the Table.7 that, the top three states with highest share of out migrants from Kerala are Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Today Karnataka was the number one choice of out migrants from Kerala.

**Table 7**

**Major Destination of Out-migrants from Kerala**

| State | Percent | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **1971** | **1981** | **1991** | **1998** | **2003** | **2008** | **2011** | **2014** |
| Karnataka | 30.59 | 35.64 | 34.42 | 12.9 | 19.7 | 27.2 | 28.9 | 33.0 |
| Maharashtra | 13.08 | 13.32 | 15.48 | 32.2 | 23.6 | 18.4 | 19.2 | 14.4 |
| Tamil Nadu | 40.23 | 34.87 | 30.06 | 15.8 | 21.3 | 20.7 | 25.6 | 17.2 |
| Delhi | 1.42 | 1.87 | 2.94 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 7.4 | 8.09 |
| Other states | 14.65 | 14.27 | 17.1 | 29.7 | 25.9 | 24.8 | 18.9 | 27.31 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source:  1) Zachariah K C &Rajan S Irudaya (2012)
2) KMS 2011 & 2014, CDS
3) Census 1971-1991

Another significant aspect of internal migration of Kerala in recent years is the increase in the migration of students to other parts of India. The trend in student migration from Kerala to other parts of India has witnessed a rise in recent years. The number of students who migrated from Kerala to other parts of India increased to 3.1 lakh in 2011 from about 2.4 lakh in 2008, 2.2 lakh in 2003 .The principal districts of origin of student migrants in 2011 were Ernakulam, Kottayam and Waynad. Pathanamthitta district which pioneered student migration early in the century contributed less than 3 per cent of the total student migration in 2011. Students were 33.4 percent of the out-migrant in 2011 and 26.4 percent in 2008.

This paper analyses the international and out migration trend from Kerala. The study found that the total number of emigrants from Kerala shows only a marginal increase from 2003. About 86% of the Malayalees went to Gulf countries and UAE is the principal destination in 2014. A district wise analysis of emigrants from Kerala (Table 3.10) among the districts in Kerala, Malappuram district had the destination of sending out the largest number of emigrants from Kerala. Malappuram district was the place of origin of 455696 emigrants or about 18.9 percent of the total number of emigrants from Kerala in 2014.The district next in importance with respect to number of emigration from the state has been Kannur in the north Kerala with 291321emigrants.

The out migrants trend from Kerala shows not an increase from 2008 and it decreases to 7 lakh in 2014. When we look into the origin of out migrants, it is seen that, the largest number of out-migrants were from Palakkad district since 2003 except in 2014. Nearly 20 per cent of the out-migrants were from Palakkad in 2011. In 2014, the highest number of out migrants was from four districts such as Trivandrum, Kollam, Pathanamthitta and Kannur. The top three states with highest share of out migrants from Kerala are Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Today Karnataka was the number one choice of out migrants from Kerala. But the outmigration trend from Kerala decreases due to the preference of malayalees for international migration instead of out migration.

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## ANTI- TERRORISM LEGISLATIONS: VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS- ROLE OF NHRC, MEDIA AND PUBLIC

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## Abstract

*Human Rights mean those rights relating to Life Liberty equality and dignity of the Individual guaranteed by the constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforced by courts in India. Human Rights are essential for the protection of the maintenance of the dignity of Individuals, and create conditions in which every human being can develop his personality to the fullest extent may be termed as Human rights.*

**Key Words:** Human Rights, Constitutional Safe guard, NHRC.

## Introduction

The term Human Rights name was first used by Thomas Paine in the English translation of the French declaration of the Rights of the man and citizen. The term Human Rights denotes all those Rights which are inherent in their nature and without which we cannot live as Human beings.

According to Sec. 2(d) of the protection of Human Rights Act 1993 Human Rights means those rights relating to Life Liberty equality and dignity of the Individual guaranteed by the constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforced by courts in India. Human Rights are essential for the protection of the maintenance of the dignity of Individuals, and create conditions in which every human being can develop his personality to the fullest extent may be termed as Human rights.[1]D.D.Basu defines human rights as those minimum

rights which every individual must have against the State or other public authority by virtue of his being a member of human family irrespective of any other consideration[2]. The framers of the Indian Constitution were influenced by the concept of human rights guaranteed the most of Human Rights contained in the Universal Declaration incorporated in Part III and Part IV of the constitution.

Traditionally police has been considered as one of the state agent in violation Human Rights. It is unfortunate that the code of conduct has not deferred to police officers in violating Human Rights[3].. Human Rights are generally defined as those rights which are inherent in our nature and contained no specific rights against torture cruel or inhuman treatment and degrading punishment.

After three decades later in Maneka Gandhi vs.U.O.I[4] the SC held that the Procedure Contemplated under Art 21 of the constitution is just fair and reasonable and not an arbitrary or oppressive procedure. Police is no doubt under a legal duty and has a legitimate right to arrest a criminal and to interrogate him during the investigation of an offence. But it must be remember that the Law does not permit the use of third degree methods or torture of accused in custody during investigation and investigating with a view to solve the crime. 'End cannot justify the means.' The government is of the opinion that under the ordinary law police does not have the sufficient powers to deal with terrorist, organized crimes because of the requirement of producing witnesses. The existing criminal justice system was not designed to deal with the heinous crimes of terrorism and they are inadequate to curb or control the menace of terrorism. Therefore the government decided to enact the anti-terrorism or special legislation with stringent and deterrent provisions including in certain circumstances power to intercept wire. Electronic or oral communication to control the terrorism. Undoubtedly national security is of paramount importance without protecting the safety and security of the nation individual rights cannot be protected. Both national security as well as individual dignity are the core values of the constitutions and are compatible and not inconsistent.

The need is to balance the two. Any law for combating terrorism and unlawful activities should be consistent with protection of Human Rights and constitution. In order to curb the activities of terrorism the government of India has passed as many as Anti terrorism legislations like TADA, POTA, MISA, NSA, MCOCA, and COFEPOSA (Conservation of foreign exchange and prevention of smuggling activities act. But there was massive misuse of the provisions of the acts and gross violation of Human Rights.

The national human rights commission and Amnesty International are of the opinion that the existing laws are sufficient to deal with terrorism. The real need is to strengthen the machinery for implementation and enforcement of the

existing laws and for this purpose working of the entire criminal justice system should be strengthened. The Indian constitution was greatly influenced by the U.D.H.R. (universal declaration of human rights) adopted on Dec 14, 1948 and the number of fundamental rights granted to individuals in Part III and IV of the constitution are similar to this declaration. In Keshavananda Bharathi[5]vs state of Kerala the SC observed that the Universal declaration of Human Rights may not be legally binding instrument but it shows how India understood the nature of Human Rights at the time of the constitution was adopted. In chairman Railway board vs Mrs.Chandramadas[6] the SC observed that the declaration has an international recognition as the "Moral code of conduct have been adopted by the General Assembly of U.N. the applicability of UDHR and the principles.  In Kishore singh[7]vs state of Rajasthan the SC held that the use of third degree method by police is volatile of Human Rights under Art 21.

The UDHR and UN chapter on Human Rights laid ample emphasis on life and liberty of all Human beings respective of color creed or sex. Terrorism and human rights cannot exist together and whenever there was terrorism there cannot be Human Rights. In democratic country like India it is necessary to fight the menace of terrorism within the parameters set by the constitution of India.

The preventive detention or Anti terrorism laws are like the saving drugs which should be administrated whenever the ordinary medicine fail in our medical kit. When the safety integrity and national security was threatened such harsh anti terrorism laws were inevitable even there was same misuse or abuse of these law and violation of Human Rights by state agencies. The primarily it is the duty of the police to protect the Human Rights and secondarily the judiciary has to restore these rights or punish in case of breach or violation. The constitution has provided certain safeguards under cl(4) to cl(7) of article 22 to the persons arrested under preventive detention laws like TADA and MCOCA. The protection of NHRC was enacted in 1993 to provide for the constitution of NHRC, SHRC and Human Rights courts for better protection of Human Rights on 28th September 1993.

The NHRC has rendered a signal service the cause of observance of Human Rights especially in the field of liberties custodial death, violence false encounters by police, abuse or misuse of powers by police officials and the legislations like TADA, MCOCA, POTA. The NHRC has taken a number of steps to prevent the violation of Human Rights by police while implementing the Anti-terrorism laws through Human Right education training seminar information, communication technology internet access to preprimary education against the violation of Human Rights.

**Conclusion**

Terrorism is anti-human and anti social activities. Combating terrorism need stringent laws to be implemented meticulously and expeditiously. The law enforcement agencies should exchange information and expertise in helping one another to combat terrorism. The violation of human rights of the citizens are generally in the nature of non-enforcement and discriminatory application of laws in the form of unauthorized detention, torture, harassment, fabrication of evidence maliciousProsecution. There is an immediate need to redefine the scope and to implement core recommendations of the National Police Commission while discharging their duties. The commitment, devotion and accountability of police have to be only to the rule of law. Transparency of action and accountability perhaps are the two possible safeguards which the court must insist to check the abuse or misuse of police power. The anti-terrorism legislations have neither prevented the occurrence of terrorist act nor acted as deterrents to the violence. Innocent people rather than terrorist have been the victim.

It was sad reflection on all the governments to think that only passing the anti-terrorism laws can protect the integrity of the legal order. Simply passing of the laws is no use unless there should be proper and effective implementation. The real deficiency was in their implementation but not on the content. Another thing that the harsher the law the greater is the threat to life, liberty and human dignity. Any law combating terrorism should be consistent with the provisions of the constitution, relevant international instrument and treaties and principle of necessity and proportionality.

The Indian police force and the criminal justice system were not adequately geared with the growing menace of terrorism. The criminal justice system was designed to deal with individual crimes which were unable to deal with the offence of terrorism. Another main hurdle is the lack of accountability. In this aspect the media ,public legal professional, judiciary and institutions like Human Rights Commission, NGO's should act as watch dog against the misuse of these laws.

When the state passes as many as legislation, amendments to the old laws like unlawful activities, prevention amendment act 2004, 2008 National Investigation Agency Act 2008 it looks like a new wine in the old bottle.police have to be only to the rule of law. Transparency of action and accountability perhaps or the two possible safeguards which the court must insist to check the abuse or misuse of police power. The anti-terrorism legislations have neither prevented the appearance of terrorist act nor acted as deterrents to the violence. Innocent people rather than terrorist have been the victim. It was sad reflection on all the governments to think that only passing the anti-terrorism laws can

protect the integrity of the legal order. Simply passing of the laws is no use unless there should be proper and effective implementation.

The real deficiency was in their implementation but not on the content. Another thing that the harsher the law the greater is the threat to life ,liberty and human dignity. Any law combating terrorism should be consistent with the provisions of the constitution, relevant international instrument and treaties and principle of necessity and proportionality. The Indian police force and the criminal justice system were not adequately geared with the growing menace of terrorism.

The criminal justice system was design to deal with individual crimes which were unable to deal with the offence of terrorism. Another main hurdle is the lack of accountability. In this aspect the media ,public legal professional, judiciary and institutions like Human Rights Commission, NGO's should act as watch dog against the misuse of these laws. When the state passes as many as legislation, amendments to the old laws like unlawful activities, prevention amendment act 2004, 2008 National Investigation Agency Act 2008 it looks like a new wine in the old bottle but nothing more than else. Finally all laws are good and suitable to the people. The real deficiency was in the proper implementation and enforcement and not on the content. Simply passing of the new laws are no use unless they are not properly and effectively implemented by the State Agency Just like the doctor use the life saving drug in proper time and dose the State agency should use the anti-terrorism legislation otherwise it may result the misuse, abuse and violation of human rights.

Prevention of terrorism is not by law alone. It needs the support from all State agencies and also media, public, NGOs etc. unless otherwise these institutions will not give their support and mutual cooperation and effective implementation of any law is not possible Last but not least all State agencies should be accountable to their work and indeed sanity is needed rather than insanity in discharging their duties effectively. It is the duty of State to protect life liberty and dignity individual and to safeguard the fundamental and human rights along with the security and integrity of nation. For this purpose the State should enact the stricter and the harsher laws.

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## CULTURE AND GENDER IN VIJAY TENDULKAR'S PLAYS

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## Abstract

*Culture, a constructed quality, is a means of oppression of the powerful on the marginalised. The rules of culture are formulated by the ruling class as they are the most powerful in society. The tacit ways in which rules of culture manifests in society reveals the myriad ways through which the marginalised are silenced. Gender is a cultural construct while sex is a biological concept. The present paper tries to expose the working of culture and gender in society through counter discourses and demands a correction of the existing structure.*

**Key Words:** Culture, gender, counter discourse, hegemony, patriarchy.

Vijay Tendulkar marks his space in Indian cultural history as a multi faceted genius-playwright, movie and television writer, literary essayist, political journalist, and cultural activist. His  plays, *Shantata! Court Chalu Aahe* (1967), *Ghashiram Kotwal* (1972), and *Sakharam Binder* (1972) stood antithetical to the sweeping current of modernism, with a potential social prespective that stirred the souls of the viewers and readers. The aggressive discourses in his play remain justified by the anguished truth embedded in the life of the insulted and the injured. He wrote these plays in a period when the body of Indian theatre was haunted by the ghost of existentialist alienation and antirealist situations of fantasy non commital to the society, but his

soul rooted deep in the sense and sensiblity of realism opened a rebellion in theatre that justified the necessity of art from the point of social structures of feeling. Many of Tendulkar's plays derived inspiration from real-life incidents or social upheavals, which emit piercing light upon the cancerous metabolism of dibolical social ethics. He wrote against exploitation and for the victims of exploitation.His plays offer an authentic picture of contemporary life and society.

Editions of culture, said Marx, are forms of ideology that serve the role of repressive instruments of exploitation. The most powerful members of a society are those who live in ruling class.These ruling classes determine the culture of a society that serves their interests. Antonio Gramsci elaborated the observation of Marx regarding the alignment of ideology with the interests of the ruling class. He coins the term 'cultural hegemony' in relation to this. Structures and discourses of ideology and culture, regulate, colonise and subjugate the general psyche of the society, he argued. Cultural institutions and discourses constitue the most effective tool of repression, *hegemony*, distinct from the tool of material foms of repression, and *rule* exemplified by military, judiciary and civil society forms.

Hegemony is related to culture in general and ideology in particular. Gender is an issue of culture and   gender politics in the plays of Tendulkar substantiate a hard aesthetic rebellion against the hegemony of the male dictates. Foucault defines *discourse* of culture as hegemonic tool. A statement, episteme or epistemological discourse is   a tool of repressive psychology, aligned to power. He referred to the possibilities of *counter discourses* that would defy the hegemonic texts of power structure. In such premises of the discourse theory Tendulkar's plays may be estimated as powerful counter discourses that split the foundations of hegemony that subsists in a male dominated power structure.

Gender politics is an issue of culture, as feminists in general accept the idea that sex is a biological state and gender is a cultural construct. "One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman....It is civilization as a whole that produces this creature...which is described as feminine". By this cultural process the male is identified as active, authoritative and dominating while the female is passive, subjugate and secondary.Simone de Beauvoir set foundation for this argument when she traced the distinction between female and woman. She doesn't demand the correction or idealisation of the biology of the female but proposes the correction of the hegemonic text that misdiagnoses the merit of womanhood which is is a political issue.

Recasting the ethics of gender is a political issue, and the plays of Tendulkar demand recasting of the repressive gender ethics that subjugates woman in a patriarchal power structure. By proposing subversion of hegemony, he demands correction.

The school of French feminists' ideailize, the female biology with no regard for the cultural interpretations of the female. They conceive a subversion and not correction of the cultural definition of the female that is hegemonic. They journey towards the extremes of biological fundamentalism where the female biology is all powerful, powerful enough to cast off the male, or exclude the male from the biological kingdom of the female. They prefer biological spontaneity to reason and consider loss of reason not as biological or cultural handicap but as merit of female biology

Tendulkar is not a femininist, but he gives vociferous expression to the agony of woman, taking her as a cultural category or class. He aims a redefining of culture by negation of the male centred hegemony. In his plays he displays the brutality of both hegemony and rule. Rule represses the victim at the physical level. It is empirical, temporal. But tools of hegemony impose dictates upon the interior psyche.The hegemonic texts of culture are registered in the collective female psyche and it is transmitted from generation to generation. Tendulkar   generates a necessary revolt from the subjugated female psyche, a rebellion at the cultural level that would recast culture sanctioning the emotive and intellctual identity of woman cropped up from her female biology.

The texts and discourses of hegemonic ideology transmitted through generations circulate certain taboos for women by which they are relegated to a secondary position. Culture always supports the ideology of the ruling class or the unwritten rules of patriarchy. Women in contemporary Indian society are the merciless victims of patriarchy. Though rules were formed to safegaurd their rights, rights are invalidated in practice.

Vijay Tendulkar's plays portray the plight of Indian women in contemporary male dominated patriarchal society. *Silence, the Court is in Session*  and *Sakharam Binder* exemplify the role of culture and gender in determining the life of an individual The plays raise a tempestuous revolt against the hegemonic subjugaton of the females and the dispossessed classes .His plays were a revolt against all kinds of exploitation.In an interview he states: "As a writer, I feel fascinated by the violent exploiter and exploited relatonship and obsessively delve deep into it instead of taking a position against it." *In Silence  the Court is in Session* , Tendulkar presents the life  of Miss Leela Benare who is a victim of male dominated society. He violently attacked the prevailing follies in the society.The play is a reflection of the contemporary life

Miss Leela Benare, the heroine of the play, is a middle aged woman of 34 years who earns her livelihood as a teacher. Being punctual she is loved and appreciated by her students. She is a member of the amateur theatre group. She arrives in a village to perform a play on the current social issues. There she becomes intimate with Samant and introduces all her co-stars to him in their absence.

Benare was a typical modern woman who loved to have a life free from patriarchal dominance and conservative norms of society. She displays self-determinism, self-assertiveness and cynicism but is also receptive to the conventional norms of moral integrity. The play was decided to be staged in the night as the players wanted to rehearse the drama. But the other male characters take it as an opportunity to dig Miss Benare's past life. They enact a mock trail in which she has to perform the role of woman who is indicted of infanticide. Commenting on this Mrs Kashikar, wife of Kashikar the judge in the mock trail, considers it as a crime and states that an unmarried woman "a sinful canker on the body of society, that's my honest opinion of these grown up married girls" (Silence 54). Though innocent she doesn't even get support from her own kind. The members of the mock trail accuse Benare as a licentious woman who is always ready to sell her body. She is even charged of having an illicit relationship with her maternal Uncle and later with Prof.Damle.

Ms Benare's affair with her maternal uncle at the age of fourteen was a failure due to the cultural bonding and social taboos. Later she falls in love with Prof Dalme who also used her for his bodily desires. She becomes pregnant and was ousted from school, but Prof Dalme is not treated as an accused though he is equally guilty in the affair.

Ms Benare is thus a true victim of the male dominated society who treats woman as an instrument of pleasure.The play is a satire on the conventions of an unjust patriarcal society where the the culture and law always prefer the male.  Ms Kashikar, a typical Indian woman, considers Ms Benare, who violates the rules of culture as a treat to posterity.

In *Sakharam Binder* we find culture and gender at extremes. Sakharam, the Binder is an extreme presence of patriarchy who keeps women under repressive psychic and physical assaults, though told that they are free to go. He violates even the pseudo moral prescriptions of patriarchy as he demands unbridled freedom for brutality marked with a savage biological vengeance aginst the female, inherited from primitive animality.

Like a predator preying on the weakest among the herd he finds woman abandoned by their husbands and keeps them for his sadistic bodily comforts. He is a man devoid of ethics and morality and professes not to believe in 'outdated'codes and conventions. He treats them as subhuman objectscondemned to do household chores and satisfy him physically.

Laxmi and Champa, the women characters in the play are victims of culture and male domination. Having no other option they are forced to stay in sakharam's house. Laxmi seems to settle with his life and tries to bring about some changes in his character in her own simple ways. After a year Sakharam loses interest in Laxmi and turns her out of the house and brings Champa, a fiery woman. Sakharam is greatly

attracted by her sexuality but she allows having it only when drowned in alchohol to hide the disgust. Laxmi later returns to find the house under the control of Champa. She deters the attention of Sakharam but accusing Champa having an affair with Dawood. Losing control Sakharam kills Champa and the play end with the burial of Champa by Sakharam.

The play delivers a fierce criticism against culture that breeds womenof antithetical characters. Champa is the rebel who raises a bold resistance against the male authority. The murder of such a woman is appreciated by the male centred power stucture.  Males are free to act at their will but such a free will is denied to females. When abandoned by husband a woman loses her servile identity, and thrown out to the land of nowhere.She is treated as an outcast, an evil omen. Again the plays illustrate women as her sole enemy. Ms Kashikar in *Silence the Court is in Session* and Laxmi in *Sakharam Binder* illustrate this point

Vijay tendulkar in his plays highlight the dominance of an infected culture and patriarchy in society for which the women become the humble preys. Through his plays he attacks the system of morality that celebrates the male's right to immorality and the subjugation of females to such an authority of immorality.

The females as well as the males in Tendulkar's plays are victims of existing power structucture in which they enact their allotted roles.Ms. Kashikar and Laxmi conform to the gendered will of the female moulded by the power structure. Sakharam  at the same time is stripped  down to the level of a civilzed  ape for it is the shape of the male gendered will moulded by the socio –political power structure.The cultural construct of gender and gender relations defined by the existing  system of political economy are entertained by the conformist males and females and Tendulkar demands a redefinition of the construct ,gender.

The counter discourse in his plays doesnot entertains the idea of antagonism between the male and female or reduction of gendered woman back to her supreme biologicl essentials that are supposed to breed the fmale identity, admired by the French feminists. Gender politics is interlocked with the political relations at various levels and Tendulkar's plays absorb the premises of general politics that subjugates men as well as women where neither men nor women are victors, but victims of the system, one repressive and the other submissive as demanded by the system.

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## IMPULSE OF BLUES RHYTHM IN POETRIES OF LANGSTON HUGHES

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## Abstract

The impulse of Langston Hughes is not like the water fall that fall from the mountains but it is like the rain that fall from the sky with reasons. Well stepped foot steps have their strong impression not only in the history but also in literature. Most of the Afro American narratives are in a narrow scenario about the miseries, pains, struggles, homeland Africa and thirst for freedom, only writers of late 19th century focuses to up lift their culture and tradition which persist in the survival land. Hughes has celebrated and worshiped his own race with a solemnity through a spirituality to overcome segregation and discrimination. Toni Morrison in her essay "Black Matters" comes with an aguish how a literature was differentiated not by the quality but by the colour margin, she pumps up that the white dominated them even through literature where else the quality and quantity of the art form was not even criticised. The strong impulse pushed him to stumble on a musical scale into poetic meter and transformed "jazz and blues" music into "jazz poetry and blues poetry". There was a grand welcoming carpet to the stage of the world to the new art form 'jazz poetry' and 'Blues Poetry' and huge audience even the whites who were art lovers started appreciating with acceptance. Blues is not only an element to the quest of Hughes, it was a process of communication of those nailed humans like speaking, singing, reading and gesturing. Blues was a tune of struggle as it was born in the emotional values of a human as though language was born through grunt and groan. The song sung out of emotion, Hughes emotionally tuned his poem in flavour of his mood but as a lyricist especially writing to the meter to a scale of a music was not so easy. In syncopating the meter to the falling and raising intonations to the scale of a musical rhythm proves the efficiency of a writer as a lyricist.

"Every impulse of feeling should be guided by reason; and, in my opinion, exertion should always be in proportion to what is required

— Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice".

The impulse of Langston Hughes is not like the water fall that fall from the mountains but it is like the rain that fall from the sky with reasons. The genre African American poetry is not just a burgeoning of art; it is an explosion of a browbeaten race and Hughes ran extremely with an in sighted vision by recording the reverberation and prospects of black life. Nothing happened all of a sudden, only cosmos theories prove the immediate action and reaction but history of Afro America has well sculptured reactions with a strong chronology. Well stepped foot steps have their strong impression not only in the history but also in literature. Most of the Afro American narratives are in a narrow scenario about the miseries, pains, struggles, homeland Africa and thirst for freedom, only writers of late 19th century focuses to up lift their culture and tradition which persist in the survival land. The growth of African American literature is nowhere related to African literature; the relationship is that they African Americans consider Africa to be their ancestry and the tradition which as some imitations. Somehow many writers including Hughes they talk about their mother land but primarily their quest is over existence in the prevailing land. The growth of Afro American Literature emerged though as a slave narration, took a gradual spring over the years to freedom and equality sprouted out in a phase of protest.  Literarily Hughes literary history also has a steady, determined growth; his poems shacked the universe with quieten through a skill full sphere of an identity by his unique quality when compared to his contemporaries. Hughes has celebrated and worshiped his own race with a solemnity through a spirituality to overcome segregation and discrimination. The sprouting years of his career, the flame of his sprit was with an enthusiasm but gradual phase of establishing his sprit was in chaos and he took time in proving him as a well conventional Negro poet. Precisely Hughes was acclaimed as a standard Negro poet who measured his meter and rhythm on the colloquial customs of Negro tradition. With a conscious note in acclaiming the traditional values and ethics of writings, Hughes promoted him to a dimension not as philosopher but as a poet, a great portrayer of the races with courage, endurance and as his sense of duty. He never expected reactions for his actions and his impulse was on a reason to write for his folk's liberty and considered that to be his only duty to fasten himself as a writer.

The urge of writing among the blacks is not to show their literal ability rather they tried to transform the oral tradition to a well documented tradition. Holding Griot tradition as a base they tried to sculpture and uplift the persisting culture. They believed that the scripted language could make strong reinforcement to the innovative art of the slave tradition to exploit and explode the racial discrimination. Blacks thought Civil rights would be born only when they could protest where those civics made their own set of laws and implemented to their necessitate even further made lynching legal to their comfort to dominate marginalized. Language was the only barrier to them rather they can't fight all alone with the oral vocal contribution and that was the point where the black literature culturally budded. Toni Morrison in her essay "Black Matters" comes with an aguish how a literature was differentiated not by the quality but by the colour margin, she pumps up that the white dominated them even through literature where else the quality and quantity of the art form was not even criticised.

Impulse is from the knack of Hughes which was from a strong influence right from and after his birth but sustaining as a Negro poet might be from the cognitive decision of an individual who penchant by his consequences and consciousness. The segregated American society was like a hot pan for the African Americans and all other masses, where they had a bitter environment to establish themselves. Hughes father was with the same notion in questioning Hughes about his future but the determined adamant young Hughes was confident in his stream of consciousness in deciding his profession. The strong impulse pushed him to stumble on a musical scale into poetic meter and transformed "jazz and blues" music into "jazz poetry and blues poetry".

His verses hold the aroma of ethnicity, his rhythms and meters flavours rationally with tradition and that intermingled with Afro American culture to hyperbole the steam of propounded thirst of liberalism. Flamboyant image of the survival land as a figurine of his poem where Hughes tries to connotes the pragmatic cultural situation of the country towards deracinated Negro people. The very first poetic collection Weary Blues makes a strong impression as a reflection to break the social impediment and to show the poetic velour. Blues though segregated from south to north as a cyclonic storm to shower the urge of revolution and also to quench the thirst of freedom. Onwuchekwa Jemie criticising Hughes poetry states that the environment of the urban industrial slaves were the source and rhythm of the blues and that made blues and jazz as a commercial art. There was a grand welcoming carpet to the stage of the world to the new art form 'jazz poetry' and 'Blues Poetry' and huge audience even the whites who were art lovers started appreciating with acceptance. Hughes himself has denoted in the opening section of his first poetic volume that 'Poems mostly about the jazz and blues in which I tried to capture the rhythms of jazz and blues and the volume the weary blues' (46 L.H B). Because Blues has a diatonic harmonic formation with an equal temperament in harmonising to expresses the problems of one's own life.

Compiling Hughes work Arnold Rampersad has subdivided three hundred and forty seven poems in to three volumes. The first volume is subdivided into four core chapters and two redivided uncollected poem chapters by the years which they have been written. Arnold Rampersad gathering all the poems of Hughes, he puts down according to the years 1921 to 1940, 1941 to1950 and 1951 to 1967 and all those years have separate volume and also uncollected volume of poems which were not written under any common named poetic volume.  The music of Negro's is an art that jumped out from the soul with sauté salvation and so his music was a mellow croon of melancholy. Hughes has recorded this tone in his very first poetic volume "The Weary Blues" to make a tune and to tune the existing facet of African American society with a colour to prove their colour. Hughes has explained it with a pain in the vein to expose and express that the chord of the instruments and the vocal of a Negro is not a satisfied relish chant where else he is crying not mentally but from the sorrows of his soul with soulfully. This statement of Hughes is inked not to show that Afro-American are capable only to moan by raggy music, it is to explain the grief a gift to this humans of their fellow humans and so he was like a musical fool to play a music like a sparrow with sorrow.

> He played that sad raggy tune like a musical fool
>
> Sweet blues!
>
> Coming from a black man's soul
>
> O blues!
>
> In a deep song voice of melancholy tone

The poetic quality of Hughes is shown with his poetic ability in playing with the musical notes and verses; he makes a metaphor in his verses by changing 'the sweet blues into O blues' and paints the cultural dejection in the society. Hughes uses the cognitive device in this poem to change the tone and mood of the poem to show the colour differences, 'Sweet Blues' which denotes how a music relishes one's mind and how Afro-Americans transfers this music with a connotation that out of his emotion which is about his cognitive torments. This poem is a well stuffed poem with humpty poetic techniques, Hughes sculptures the poem with all poetic devices to enrich the poem and the tone which he tries to express, so 'blues' is a simile to him. In particular, especially in this stanza 'He played that sad raggy tune like a musical fool' is a perfect example of a simile. The closing stanza of the poem Hughes makes blues a paradox and comes with a note that he has found 'Weary Blues' but not satisfied with it. The satisfaction of writing a poem by a poet depends upon the mindset of the writer which goes against the theory of powerful over flow of emotion of Wordsworth and makes a sense that Hughes has written the poem with a definite action to make a reaction out of his creation. Hughes himself in his autobiography has confessed that he is not as romantic poets. The poem ends in a tone that the thirst of freedom is still in their head like a rock solid which is immoveable and also

hyperboles to the peace which is to the dead man who pursued it with eternality as the Afro-Americans tries to pursue their freedom to be their eternality. The lamentation of Hughes in this volume 'Weary Blues' does not end with a concluding notion that the cultural discrimination and racial discrimination which is persisting in the soil will not remain the same and the day will be born to have change to taste and smell the freedom. This very first poem also ends with the same tone of not concluding or making a solution to the consequences where else he attributes the verses with a strong reflection and purpose of his writing, so he states that the Negro is sleeping which means temporarily he is resting but he is consciously thinking about freedom.

Blues is not only an element to the quest of Hughes, it was a process of communication of those nailed humans like speaking, singing, reading and gesturing. Hughes observed it from those of the labourers who sang it when they were at work and that was like Christ who chose holy mother to reach earth. This impulse of Hughes was not of any womb which can be tomb and so his impulse was a vision with a definition.  The poetic vision of Hughes is like resurrection of Christ who martyred himself for the sins of the people and Hughes transformed himself for his people freedom. Talking about the death, Hughes first poem smell with such notion of Henry Patrick "Give Me Death or Give Me Freedom", this turned the masses to look at it with an in-sighted view and made them to sense the inner depth of the freedom. Half freedom is inequality, which they considered not a freedom where else a half survival never been a survival so they mean freedom or death, death could free their soul to attain eternal salvation which they thought to attain it by their physic by freedom. A Buddhist way of attaining salvation not by transformation through death rather tasting it before death, through freedom the Afro Americans considered as salvation before death and they attained it literarily.

Most of the poems were written in between the years of World War I and World War II though WWI had no great impact in America but was a part in the denouement of the war. The WWII holds America to be the supreme power and a country to decide the victory.  Rooselvelt came with the amendment of four freedoms in 1940's which the historians make a trace that this Afro-American  was the stepping stone of these amendments. The amendments were exercised and pronounced during the years of Second World War but the impulse was from the notion of Afro-Americans freedom of thought. The freedom for speech, freedom for worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear, all these notion as a close relationship between the great mass of settlers who longed to taste their freedom which they practised from their own tradition. The art of writing and music were habituated from the traditional habits of Africans and it was prohibited by the lynching culture of the Americans, the whites who were also the settlers once. The whites were mercilessly stringing the blacks like a bee who wished to taste the honey in the comb and successful human race were able to taste sweet freedom in their survival land after a great struggle.

Blues was a tune of struggle as it was born in the emotional values of a human as though language was born through grunt and groan. The song sung out of emotion, Hughes emotionally tuned his poem in flavour of his mood but as a lyricist especially writing to the meter to a scale of a music was not so easy. In syncopating the meter to the falling and raising intonations to the scale of a musical rhythm proves the efficiency of a writer as a lyricist. Jemie writes that Hughes was so talented in symbolizing his emotion with appropriate vocabulary to the meter and rhythm of blues.

> The turbulence of his emotions is mirrored in the song:
>
> first he resolves to put aside his troubles and keeps on living, and then
>
> he seems to succumb and wishes that he were dead. These
>
> contradictory emotions are consistent with his mood. (A.I.P 38)

Hughes was able to be acquainted with the rhythms of blues because he felt it to be the African- American one to relish and sermonize the hunger of freedom to the ears and heart of people beyond sectional or race. He was not so narrow to be a freedom fighter or a freedom writer rather he wanted to mirror of the malevolence of the white society.

In 1958 Hughes appeared before the CBUT to an interview to Allen Miller accompanied by Dough Parker where Hughes was promoted as American writer to read a poem of 'Weary Blues'. Hughes deliberately believed that he was born in America and so he needs to fight for his survival in the land where he was born. Hughes was questioned about the poetic impulse which made a huge wave in the minds of the protestors who acquainted to the consequences. All the African Americans were strongly influenced by the cultural primitives where they cultivated in the survival land their birth place, James Bladwin conversing to the West Indian students in London exposes about the nigger experience in America. He puts front the story which was questioned about the agnate and the birth place, here he explains the existing circumstances of the African American and was questioned by the fellow dark man to think about his home land. Jimmy expresses that they in Africa were segregated into mosaic of tribes so they were not able to communicate because of the language which was a barrier and so were not able to communicate what happened to them in the prevailing land.

> My mother was born in Merlin, my father in New Orleans
>
> and myself     in Harlem. Where were you born before?....
>
> don't you want to know it?.... the identity of a Negro is
>
> placed in front as a question to quest.

Is that impact I like or not, I am an American by

my citizenship and I need to survive.  I discovered myself

black in New York and I formed

myself  from  what  I  see...  I  discover  that  i  was

breed, brought up and soled like a mule though i was not

a mule. I discover that I was not

happy for digging all the mines for the wealth and

make rich  someone. I discover the song sung and singing

by the darkies was not the expression of the primitives.

(James Bladwin Interview)

Hughes poems also focus in such facet not primarily thinking about their home land, primitives and the historical cultural immenseness. Hughes figure outs well composed poems with a determinant psyche to portray the economical based social stance of the coloured nation which tries to toil the browbeaten masses and embed their ethnic dominance. Hughes poems also be symbolized with some similarities that of Marxist or Communist thematic poems.  A dove is a dove but when it is grey they call it pigeon, thus the variation of the skin tone is made by the western world for dominance. All over the world the west made such brutal discrimination right from commerce to colonialism and they tried dominating the entire humanism.

Blues are composed with commonest themes which are subdivide with certain phenomena by ray Charles, he calls it as the mood of blues such as love, gossip, fun and jobs hard to get. There is one more theme which is omitted by Charles and Hughes is the theme of day to day life. To the categorised thematic representation Hughes fall in to the second phenomena which is gossip i.e. falling in to the others mouth as mentioned by Jemie. Analysing the entire volume of blues Jemie falls into a cultural aspect in explaining the root of those poems which he calls the Afro American one and black style of art. But blues was not accepted by the common people of the black folks which they considered to be a folk art, other than the southern part of the country blues was considered something of the cult. The contemporaries of Hughes Allan Locke and James Weldon Johnson were thematically deep rooted and so they disdained blues and jazz. Juxtapose blues were of the minorities and the folk art style though  was  not  popular  among  the  folks  but  a  renowned  art  which  to  be acknowledged.

Hughes took it intentionally as he tasted soulfully in the cabarets and streets of his livelihood and thought that this was the right rhythm to be crowned to his mellow croon verses.  Culturally intermingled poet was with an experiment to show the world the emotional value of the dark skinned who were soaked by the brutal humanitarians and their selfish economical strategy in toiling them mercilessly. The mining forms, agricultural fields and all other places of the southern black habitations echoed the blues with melancholy which was recorded in the poems of Hughes to make it sounder to the rest of the world. According to Hughes blues were syncopated with synoptic thematic representation of classical form, variety form and variety form mingled with classic form and classic form mingled with other form. Hughes was only with the idea of experimenting the form not the fundamental technique or rediscovering the technique as Shakespeare did with his sonnets.

 Alain Locke criticising Hughes blues comes with the popular classic form which the poet frequently used in most of the poems with six line stanzas and improvisation made in the structural and thematic form not to the core but polishing it in his style to the tradition and culture of the blacks. Celebrating the new sprouted culture of the eighteenth and nineteenth century was inarguable to the stage of the world and that was challenging to those who tried to promote it. This was the reason of using cabaret as the signature of the blues as he found the rhythm for his poems. The scene setup of an Afro American singing or singing in the cabaret been a cultural habit which they practised learning in the western world. There is a trace of evidence that Africans hold music as their custom in expressing all their emotions and that was so easy for those second and third settlers to imitate such habits. Hughes was inspired to blues and jazz at the custom of segregating not only to other part but also to Europe and rest of the world felt music can make the magic to liberate, protest and make an impulse to create an impact. His impulse of writing was generated with a strong influence of the culture which even genetically complimented with the persisting consequences of his society.

 Blues been an element to evade their grief and made those blacks to sing soulfully to transform their psychological grievance to those whites who made to do so, along with the other masses to understand for their quest and need. Langston was also with the same intention, his poems sing with an imitating notation which he witnessed at the night clubs and he thought that would set right to his rhythm and meter. Being more loyal he has written what he has witnessed and set it as his poems background drop for the theme. He has candidly written about the blues chant and the singers for exhibiting the cultural customs of new budding faction to set right his intention. The first poetic volume is somehow his autobiographical expression which cardinal (North American redbird) explicit from the south to emphasis freedom and so he manipulated through his impulse to make an impact. Rhythmically being blues quite welcoming but exposing it through verses like 'she was singing blues' was more valuable than being rhythmic and by meter. Some of the poems come in such aspect of exposing the dramatic monologue of Hughes poetic expression as they follows

The singers stopped playing and went to bed

While the weary blues echoed through his head.

(Weary Blues)

Sing your Blues song,

Pretty baby.

(To Midnight Nan at Leroy's)

Blues singers say.

Singing minor melodies....

Now the cryin' blues...

(Blues Fantasy)

The last victrola ceases with the

'Jazz boy Blues'...

(Summer Night)

This is what i' gonna sing:

I feels de blues a comin',

Wonder what de blues'll bring?

(Hey!)

Homesick blues, Lawd,

'S a terrible thing to have.

Homesick blues is

A terrible thing to have.

(Homesick)

Blues....blues!

Blues, blue, blues!

I,d sho have them blues.

(Minnie sings her blues)

Obliviously Hughes poem echoed with a unique sound and style in writing as what he smelled as those humans tried to do. Writing about the blues in blues as he felt that was his duty to paint the society as a mirror and his poem to be a replica for the future generations. Successful poet was the emissary of the burgeoning art in an alien soil where they tried to prove themselves.

Hughes poems are not like blossoming flower though he was from the new blossoming African American society because the verses are not like yesterdays flower which blossomed and faded out as days fall on but they are ever green with a present continuous to the future even further. The discrimination is still standing out in a new dimension while the Afro American writers come under American chronology after the freedom still there is a colour label among them. Hughes telescopically frames his poem to an extent with certain cultural privileges which he thought that would exist even in the future as a social cultural barrier among the cognitive of upcoming generation though they would be Americans rather African Americans or Negros.

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## PORTRAYAL OF THE LABOUR AND THE LABOURER IN PHILIP LEVINE'S POETRY

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## Abstract

*Philip Levine, one of the greatest American working class poets of all times, has succeeded in portraying the poignant yet true lives of twentieth century Detroit labourers. Although he is often considered as a regional poet who glorifies the life and death of the proletarian Detroit, his verse transcends the barriers of time and space as it traces the universal aspects of labour. Here, an attempt is made to analyse a few of Levine's poems in the light of Marxian principles of labour. The complex interrelationship between the labour and the labourer is examined, while special attention is given to the poet's attempt at rehumanising the dehumanised labourer.*

**Key Words:** Proletariat, Marxism, Labour, Alienation, Dehumanisation etc.

Literature, as it is conventionally considered, is like a huge mirror that reflects the various hues of mankind. Among its various genres, the so called working class literature or the proletarian literature holds a special space because of its intersection with one of the most powerful political theories of all times called Marxism.

The term proletarian literature simply deals with the writings by and for the proletariats. It examines the various facets of working class existence. The chronicle of working class literature can be traced back to the days of Homer's *Iliad* in which one can find the master craftsman Hephaistos constructing a divine armour within his volcano workshop for the mortal warrior Hector. The image of the labour and the labourer evolved in myriad forms over the centuries, through the anonymous *Beowulf*, Langland's *Piers, the Plowman*, Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales* etc. The metaphors of agricultural labour abound in

Shakespeare's works, while Milton's *Paradise Lost* carries forward the tale of labour through the angelic Raphael.

The true proletarian literature came into being in the last decades of the eighteenth century when Europe witnessed the giant wheels of industrial revolution trampling the agrarian landscape. The new movement which was founded by William Blake's *The Chimney Sweeper* was given impetus by the labourer bards of the Romantic era like John Clare and Robert Burns. In 1848, when Marx and Engels first published their *Communist Manifesto*, the world had its foundations shaken and the men of letters gained a fresh insight to look into the problems of the proletariats. Meanwhile, the genre of the proletarian literature reached its zenith through the novels of Charles Dickens, the great Victorian novelist.

In America, it was Walt Whitman who took upon his shoulders the responsibility for the first time to give voice to the lives of labourers. Whitman's art was of a different tone as he focussed on imparting dignity and honour to the working class individuals. Instead of portraying the collective pain of the mute proletariats, he peeped into their dark lives in search of a single ray of hope.

It is this legacy of Whitman that we find reinvented in the prose and verse of Philip Levine, the twentieth century bard of Detroit. Born to Jewish- Russian immigrant parents in the industrial heartland of America, the odour of sweat and despair was not unknown to Levine, who had to enrol himself as a labourer at a car manufacturing plant at an early age of 14. The darkness, drudgery and mundaneness of Detroit labour coupled with his fascination for the Spanish anti-fascists awoke the slumbering waves of muse in him. Levine's first-hand experience as a labourer at Chevrolet and Cadillac acquainted him with the grim realities of class distinctions. He felt dejected about the ever-widening gap between the haves and the have-nots. The deprivation and the isolation suffered by the mute blue- collared ones inspired Levine to give voice to their voiceless existence. He explains:

> I saw that the people that I was working with... were voiceless in a way. In
>
> terms of the literature of the United States, they weren't being heard. Nobody
>
> was speaking for them. And as young people will, you know, I took this foolish
>
> vow that I would speak for them and that's what my life would be (Levine 26).

Although Levine never openly professed his affiliation to the Marxist ideology, his works being centered on the lives and deaths of working classes, nevertheless bear its imprints. In his essay, *In Search of a New World: The Anarchist Dream in the Poetry of Philip Levine,* Robert Hedin says, "Levine memorialises people who have been the principal victims of an unforgiving, uncompromising system that is based, above all else, on human exploitation" (Hedin 296).

From his early works like *On the Edge* onwards to his last published collection of poetry called *News of the World,* one can notice thatthe poetic genius of Levine revolves around the Marxian tenets of class distinction. Levine's poetry exemplifies what Marx and Engels have asserted at the outset of the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* that "the history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggles" (Marx 55, 1888). The class

conflict between the proletariats and the bourgeoisie appeared in various guises in Levine's poetry.

Levinian egalitarianism was influenced by the events of the Spanish Civil War also. His poetry tends to focus at the intersection between the Marxian class struggle and the Spaniard's fight for justice. His poetry gains its momentum by juxtaposing the Spanish common man near the proletariatand the dictator Franco, beside the Detroit bourgeoisie. Levine worshipped the Spanish anarchist leaders like BeunavernturaDurruti and Francisco Ascaso, who wanted to free man from bondages of all sorts. Critics like Hedin find an intimate connection between Durruti's ideas and those of Levin:

Levine was most influenced by Durruti who was quoted as saying in

October 1936, a month before his death: "We are going to inherit the earth.

The bourgeoisie may blast and ruin this world     before they leave the stage

of history. But we carry a new world in our hearts". This vision, echoing the

Old Testament prophecy that says the meek shall inherit the earth is one to

which Levine alludes in nearly all of his major political poetry (Hedin 297).

In his poems like *Francisco, I'll Bring You Red Carnations*, Levine gives outlet to his strong admiration for the Anarchists' struggle for freedom.

However, the vertebrae of Levine's imagination was fixed on and around the common man's life and labour in Detroit. The labourer was his hero and the labour was the soul of his poetry. The interrelationship between labour and the labourer finds numerous manifestations in Levine. And any discussion on the labour- labourer bond cannot miss the Marxian theory of alienated labour.

According to Marxian terminology, 'labour' and 'labourer' are two discrete, disconnected concepts. Duncan Foley, in Bottomore's*A Dictionary of Marxist Thought,* has defined labour as the "actual exercise of human productive powers to alter the value of commodities" (Foley 263), while a labourer is defined as "anyone who works for an hourly wage (as opposed to a salary) at any of a given number of tasks created by the division of labour in the making of a product, particularly within a factory setting" (Rumiano 108). In Marx's opinion, the labourer toils for making the two ends meet and has absolutely no interest in his/ her labour. The labour which he/ she produces is meant for 'others' who occupy the higher rungs of the capitalist society. Thus,Marx concludes his theory of the alienated labour by stating that "the worker is related to the product of his labour as to an alien object" (Marx 72, 1844).

It is this labour- labourer alienation that forms the essence of Philip Levine's poetry. In Levine's *Making It Work*, a poem which was published in his collection of poems called *A Walk with Tom Jefferson* (1988), for instance, one gets a glimpse of this. Here, the speaker finds "three- foot blue cannisters of nitro/ along a conveyor belt" (Levine 22) but does not

know for what purpose they are used. The only conclusion at which the labourer arrives is that he has to use it as part of his 'labour'.

They Feed They Lion(1976) is another famous poem by Philip Levin in which the alienated labour assumes the shape of a lion. The 'lion of labour' grows out of the acids of rage and the candour of tar. It was born out of creosote, gasoline, drive shafts and wooden dollies. Reminding one of Yeats' *The Second Coming* and Edwin Markham's *The Man with the Hoe*, the beast born out of human labour is the inhabitant of industrial barns. It grows into a monstrous shape which passes judgments on the capitalist giants:

> Out of the gray hills
>
> Of industrial barns, out of rain, out of bus ride,
>
> West Virginia to Kiss My Ass, out of buried aunties,
>
> Mothers hardening like pounded stumps, out of stumps,
>
> Out of the bones' need to sharpen and the muscles' to stretch,
>
> They Lion grow (Levine 927).

The story of the lion gives hints to the dehumanisation of the labourer. The lion is said to be born out of hardened mothers devoid of maternal feelings and buried 'aunties' who had long before lost their femininity itself, perhaps because of their life long labour. Levine doesn't even hesitate to say that the earth has begun eating its trees and fence posts. At this juncture, Levine plays a trick on the naïve reader. He at once identifies man with the earth and transfers the human recklessness, which has assumed the shape of a lion, to nature. Thus, one finds the earth, which is in fact man himself, killing earth itself. Here, Levinealienates man not only from his humaneness but also from nature. The beast of man's labour has begun swallowing earth itself, which obviously leads the readers to think along the lanes of ecocriticism. The massive deforestation and the subsequent industrialisation of the modern cities are clearly hinted at. Levine ends the poem with the warning that man, who is the creator of this beast has the responsibility to quench its insatiable hunger also.

The dehumanisation of the working class individual figures many a time in Levine's poetry. The self- effacing proletariat is found to undergo a metamorphosis at the expense of his/ her labour. In Levine's *The Helmet* (1971), the labourer's alienation from the labour assumes its worst form when the woman factory worker's hands get converted into the product they manufacture. *Something Has Fallen* is another poem in which Levine has tried to trace the loss of human dignity due to the industrial labour. The speaker tells about something that fell down 'wordlessly' and which was found near the garbage heap. Later, through the memories of childhood, the narrator makes a futile attempt to recapture the last thing but, finds himself standing beside an acid tank. The poem bears the slimy imprints of a factory through its images of ash, grease and flattened hands.

The thing which the narrator lost during his factory life is nothing other than his soul. This again points to the miserable plight of the labourer where his soul is alienated from his body. Marx's law of inverse proportion between the labourer and the labour is evident here, "the more the worker invests his life in the product he manufactures, the less is he himself.... the more values he creates, the more valueless, the more unworthy he becomes" (Marx 73, 1844).

The labourer's alienation from his self is apparent in other ways also. In Levine's *Commanding Elephants* (1968), the narrator Lonnie, after his night shift, lays in bed and finds his body as separated from his self. He finds his hands as disconnected and as listening to his words. In *Any Night,* the speaker who feels himself as older than the moon and the stars clearly alludes to the exploited proletariat who is an eternal figure. The speaker expresses his pain at being forced to forget his name and childhood. The poem ends with an attempt to reconcile with the darkness of industrial life, which is his reality.

Levine's poems also give us instances of man's estrangement from his fellow beings. In *Detroit Grease Shop Poem (1972)*, Levine portrays the troubled relationship between the labourer and the employer. The worker and his boss belong to two different worlds separated by an opaque wall of labour.The only way of communication that exists between them is in the form of commands and orders. The labourers lose their human identity and they exist to be counted and measured by the boss.

The theme of the objectification of the workers is extended in Levine's *What Work Is* (1991). Here, one can find the labourers standing in the rain in a long line waiting to get hired. The employer is too insensitive to read the minds of the employees and the labourers' wait for the work is destined to end in despair.

Levine's poetry, however, attempts to restore the humaneness in human beings by finding alternatives to eliminate or rather reduce the effects of this alienation. In *What Work Is,* although the labourer is estranged from his employer, he/ she tries to identify him/ herself with the fellow worker. The brother mentioned in the poem may not be the biological sibling while the fraternal feelings might have its roots in the common sense of suffering and loss shared by the working classes.

Although critics often label Levine's speakers "as guerrillas, trapped in an endless battle long after the war is lost" (Gray 22), a tendency to withdraw oneself towards the warmth of familial bonds is found throughout Levine's poetry. The speaker's attempt to get back to his roots may be his way of bringing his alienated self, back to his body. In *Those Were the Days,* the speaker seeks refuge in his nostalgic memories to escape the boredom and monotony of everyday existence. In this poem, he writes about "young boys imagining a hearty breakfast served on silver plates on a sunny day, before being dragged back into reality by their mother, without the food, putting on their galoshes and heading off to school in freezing November rain" (Niemitz and Brennan). Levine tries to shatter the chains of loneliness and isolation by placing the alienated labourer and his relatives in the context of family.

In poems like *Bitterness* and *A Sleepless Night,* Levine brings forward another technique to rehumanise the dehumanised labourer. In these poems, Levine attempts to identify the labourer with nature. The nature is presented as providing remedies for the poignant disease of life. The speakers try to transfer their hopes and sorrows to nature. Thus

in *A Sleepless Night,* one sees the plum blossoms scattered on the black grass and the trees inhaling the hints of pale sky. The sycamore, the lime and the pine are conceived as incarnations of the exploited labour. The labourer is compared to a snail that sets its sail for China. The irony explicit in the analogy is dark as it expresses the hopeless lives of labourers.

According to Ralph J. Mills Jr., the intensity of Levine's poetry "leads him to a relentless searching through the events of his life and the lives of others, through the particulars of nature as these signify something about the processes of living, the states of existence, in order to arrive not at Eliot's transcendence, Roethke's 'condition of joy', or Whitman's ideal of progress and brotherhood (though the sharing of suffering and the common ties of humanity are basic to Levine's attitude) but to the sort of awareness suggested by Yeats' phrase 'the desolation of reality': an unflinching acquaintance with the harsh facts of most men's situation which still confirms rather than denies its validity" (Mills 251). Levine accepts the bitterness of proletarian life, but his attitude is not wholly pessimistic. In Levine's *Bitterness*, one can find the sparks of hope that fill the optimistic souls of the working classes. In spite of their bitter lives, they try to spot greenery under the pale sky. The labourers' endless clamour for a meaningful existence through independent labour finds voice in the poem.

Levine, often called as "a large, ironic Whitman of the industrial heartland" (Hirsch 345), has definitely succeeded in giving voice to the voiceless many who get trapped in the never-ending cycle of labour. The pathos of his poems proclaims the transcendental power of his poetic insight that tend to universalize the pains of labour. "Committed to a fallen, unredeemable world, finding no metaphysical consolations, Levine embraces it with an ardour, anguish and fury that are themselves religious emotions" (Mills 252). Levine, through his dissection of Detroit labour has redrawn the contours of the concepts of labour as well as labourer.

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