

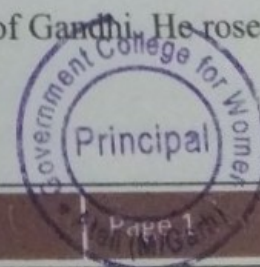


NARRATIVE TECHNIQUES IN COOLIE AND UNTOUCHABLE

Dr.Chander Shekhar, Assistant Professor of English
 (Govt. College for Women, Ateli, Distt.Mahendergarh)

Mulk Raj Anand's novels embody a conscious effort to organically relate Indian reality. Anand's masterpieces present the motif of anger at various levels social, psychological and religious. Anand's *Coolie* (1936) and *Untouchable* (1935) reveal the basic motif of Anger. *Untouchable* and *Coolie* are the best work of Anand. Anand started his career with his best novel *Untouchable*. *Untouchable* deals with the theme of anger. Bakha fights for his identity. He raises his anger against injustice. In society Bakha is neglected but he rises to the height by the end of the novel.

Coolie is also the masterpiece of Anand. Both these novels deal with the motif of anger. Bakha and Munoo are the best protagonists of Anand. *Untouchable* deals with the anger of Bakha. His anger is against caste system. Munoo shows the exploitation in society. Munoo is exploited everywhere. If the *Untouchable* deals with the anger of Bakha against society, *Coolie* shows the exploitation of weak people in society. Both these novels reflect social anger. Anand has put a problem before the society. The anger of Bakha is reasonable. He fights for the justice, equality and identity. The molestation of Sohini is inferior a work of shame by the reputed person. Why did Anand show Sohini's molestation? He wants to show the gap in society. Untouchables are ignored, neglected by the reputed Hindu but when there is like Sohini they fall such an extent to torture a girl. Bakha in the end influenced by the ideal of Gandhi. He rose to the





**Effectiveness and Challenges of Panchayati Raj Implementation in Haryana: A
Comprehensive Analysis**

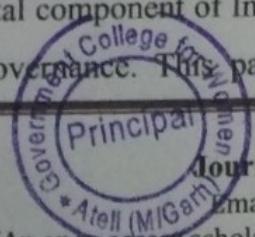
Dr Praveen Kumar, Associate Professor
Government College for Women, Ateli

Abstract

This study delves into the effectiveness and challenges of the Panchayati Raj system in Haryana, a significant state in the context of Indian rural governance. Despite numerous national policies aimed at strengthening local self-governance, the actual implementation and impact of these policies vary widely across different states. This paper evaluates the unique case of Haryana, examining how its socio-political and economic landscape influences the implementation of Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs). Utilizing a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods, including interviews, surveys, and analysis of governmental reports, the study identifies key areas of success and persistent challenges in the functioning of PRIs. The findings reveal insights into administrative efficiency, political dynamics, socio-economic empowerment, and gender inclusion in local governance. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of grassroots-level democracy in Haryana and proposes recommendations for policy interventions to enhance the effectiveness of Panchayati Raj in the region.

Introduction

Panchayati Raj is a system of local self-government in India that aims to empower rural communities and promote participatory decision-making. This research paper explores the effectiveness and challenges of implementing Panchayati Raj in the state of Haryana. By analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of this system, policymakers and administrators can identify areas for improvement and devise strategies to address the challenges faced by the local government. The concept of Panchayati Raj, introduced in India as a system of local self-governance, aims to bring administration and decision-making closer to the rural populace. As a pivotal component of India's democratic framework, it empowers villagers to participate directly in governance. This paper focuses on the state of Haryana, a region with a diverse socio-





MULK RAJ ANAND: THE MAJOR INFLUENCES ON HIS LIFE

Dr. Chander Shekhar, Assistant Professor of English
 (Govt. College for Women, Ateli, Distt. Mahendergarh)

In this age many prominent thinkers were born such as Mahatma Gandhi, JawaharLal Nehru, B.R. Ambedkar and Mulk Raj Anand. Ambedkar has done a lot of service for the weaker section of society. Anand also created such novels which were deeply concerned with the poor, untouchable and suffering class people. He raised an issue for the injustice done to these people by the upper class society. He tried to use his pen to make a revolution of equality and justice.

Anand created novels which are deeply concerned with society. He is a great writer in English fiction. He had also a lot of attachment to his mother tongue Hindi. Hindi is one of the Indo-Aryan languages and it is derived from the Vedic dialects spoken by Aryas who lived in Afghanistan, Kashmir and the Punjab approximately between 1500 B.C. and 1200 B.C. Later a literary dialect, that of Brahmi, was evolved which was further refined and turned into a chaste classical language in 5th century. In 1902 Pischel published his German work on the subject which led to the further exploration in Apabhransha Literature. In 1914 Jacobi discovered the manuscript of *Bhavisyathaka* from a Jain collection of old manuscripts. The year 1920 deserves mention when Prem Chand became very famous as a Prose writer. The writers applied novelty in modes of expression and changes in thought and outlook. The World War I (Great War)





HELPLESSNESS AND SUFFERING OF THE INDIAN PEASANTS IN GODAN

Dr. GAJENDER KUMAR

Assistant Professor of English
Govt. College for Women, Ateli (Mahendergarh), Haryana



Article Received: 24/05/2022
Article Accepted: 28/06/2022
Published online: 30/06/2022
DOI: [10.33329/rjelal.10.2.277](https://doi.org/10.33329/rjelal.10.2.277)

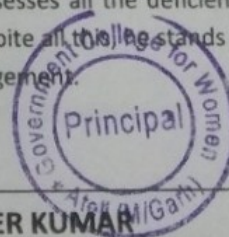
Abstract

Peasants and labours are considered the backbone of Indian economy. Peasants have always been treated as outsider by the higher-class society. They have been exploited by the system since beginning. Muni Premchand realized the problem of oppressed, exploited peasants through Godan. He chooses rural life of Indian peasants in Godan with description how Indian farmer are victimized in the hands of powerful Exploiters. Hori, the protagonist is entrapped between feeding his family and paying heavy debts to officials. He is so poor and oppressed that he can not raise his voice against the system. He is merely a puppet in the hands of zamindars and money lenders.

Keywords: Backbone, Oppressed, Victimized, Entrapped and Puppet

Godan is one of the famous Hindi novels of Muni Prem Chand. It was published in 1936. It depicts social economic deprivation as well as the exploitation of the poor Indian peasants. The story revolves around many characters representing the various sections of Indian community. The poor peasants and rural society of the time has been depicted through the family of Hori Mehto including his wife Dhania, daughters Rupa and Sona, Son Gobar and daughters-in-law Jhunia. The central character Hori wants to have a cow as millions of peasant's desires. He purchased a cow from Bhola on debt of 80 rupees. Hori tried to cheat his brother for ten rupees. It resulted in a fight between his wife and his younger brother Heera's wife. Heera was so jealous that he poisoned Hori's cow and ran away. The police came for inquiry about the death of the cow. Hori took a loan and paid the bribe to the policeman to remove his brother's name from the culprit. In mean time Bhola's widow daughter eloped with Gobar as she was pregnant by him.

Fearing from the villagers, Gobar also ran away to town. Hori and Dhania were in dilemma as they have to protect Jhunia and his son. The village panchayat fines Hori for sheltering Jhunia. Hori is again compelled to take a loan and pay the penalty. He was in heavy debt and recently his daughter Rupa was married for mere two hundred rupees to save his ancestral land. Hori was determined to save two hundred rupees and to have a cow to feed his grandson. It resulted in his death. When he is about to die, his wife Dhania took out all the money she had around 1. 25 rupees and made Hori pay the priest on behalf of Godaan. his desire to payback two hundred rupees to his son-in-law and to have a cow to feed the milk to his grandson remained unfulfilled. Hori has been presented as a typical poor peasant who is the victim of circumstances and possesses all the deficiencies of common man but despite all this he stands by his honesty, duties and judgement.





REFLECTION OF SOCIETY IN THE WAY OF THE WORLD

Dr. GAJENDER KUMAR

Assistant Professor of English
Govt. College for Women, Ateli (Mahendergarh), Haryana



Article Received: 21/05/2022
Article Accepted: 27/06/2022
Published online: 30/06/2022
DOI: [10.33329/rjelal.10.2.260](https://doi.org/10.33329/rjelal.10.2.260)

Abstract

William Congreve's *The Way of the World* is called a mirror of English Society. The themes and Characters in the play reflect types of people, behaviors and situations that all levels of British society would have been familiar with. It is an ironic commentary on the ways of the society of the time. Congreve has depicted the social life of the fashionable men and women of the Restoration age. During this period, gravity, spiritual zeal, moral ethics and decorum were thrown to winds. The King was through debauch. He had a number of mistresses and numerous children. He was surrounded by corrupt and degenerate courtiers. There was no moral code for them. Corruption was rampant in all walks of life. The ladies and gentleman of upper classes were busy in love and lust. The fond of fashion created a unique type of culture. There was complete freedom among the women. They were like jolly butterflies that fluttered from one flower to another to satisfy their passions. The married women had unfair relations with other men. People of this age were frequent visitors of the parks, play houses and hotels. These were the centers of love affairs and love intrigues. The coffee houses were overcrowded. This was the picture of Congreve's age. In *'The Way of the World'*, The dramatist has presented the true picture of the contemporary society.

Keywords: Depict, Frequent, Flutter, Degenerate, Lust, Intrigues and Ironic

The literature is a reflection of the society is a fact that has been widely acknowledged. Literature indeed reflects the society, its good values and its ills. In its corrective function, literature mirrors the ills of the society realize its mistakes and make amends. It also projects the virtues or good values in the society for people to emulate. Literature as an imitation of human action, often presents a picture of what people think, say and do in the society. In literature, we find stories designed to portray human life and action through some characters who by their words, action and reaction convey certain messages for the purpose of education, information

and entertainment. The play *'The Way of the World'* also reflects contemporary society. William Congreve represents the real picture of contemporary society of his time. It is a fine flower of restoration literature. The entire play is set in London. The playwright has depicted the social life of the fashionable men and women of the Restoration Age. During this period gravity, spiritual zeal, moral earnestness and decorum were thrown to winds. The king was thorough debauch. He had a number of mistresses and numerous children. He was surrounded by corrupt and degenerate courtiers. There was no moral code for them

