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Journal of Applied Chemistry

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Journal of Applied Chemistry is a peer-reviewed, journal that publishes original research articles as well as review articles related to all aspects of applied chemistry. These includes the fields of analytical, inorganic, organic, physical and applied chemistry area. Review articles discussing specific areas of chemistry of current chemical importance are also published.

The journal welcomes publications of high quality papers on theoretical developments and practical applications in applied chemistry. Original research papers, state-of-the-art reviews, and high quality technical notes are invited for publications.

Journal of Applied Chemistry

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War in Ukraine drives global food crisis

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ABSTRACT

The war in Ukraine has thrown the world economy into a crisis. The Russia and Ukraine war has many detrimental socioeconomic effects currently being felt internationally. It could get worse, especially for global food security. The conflict between two of the world's most prominent players in the food and fertilizer industries is causing great concern for the future of the world's food supply and security. Before the Ukrainian crisis, several countries were already in a highly critical state due to security, economic, and climatic fragilities, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic's consequences, which have resulted in many people suffering from hunger worldwide. Also, due to economic sanctions imposed on Russia, there is uncertainty regarding Russian export possibilities in the future. The article emphasizes how the war has immediate and extensive cascading effects on the global crisis. It also discusses the Russia and Ukraine wars' direct and indirect impact on global food security.

Keywords: War, Ukraine, Russia, crisis, food security, and impact.

Introduction

Recently, the Russia-Ukraine conflict has thrown the world economy into a food crisis. It can potentially have a cascade effect on global economies and society. Russia began a full scale military assault on Ukraine on February 24, 2022, which resulted in civilian casualties and infrastructure destruction. As a result, the United States, Europe, and many other western countries, such as Canada and Australia, have imposed sanctions targeting exports, individuals, banks, businesses, and significant state-owned corporations. The loss of life and the humanitarian catastrophe that many besieged and displaced people in Ukraine reveal that country is under the most severe effects of the war. At the same time, the war substantially impacts commodity markets, particularly food and energy. These changes to global trade, production, and consumption patterns will keep prices at high levels until the end of 2024.

1 The conflict between two of the world's most prominent players in the food and fertilizer industries is causing great concern for the future of the world's food supply and security. 2 Before the Ukrainian crisis, several countries were already in a highly critical state due to security, economic, and climatic fragilities, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic's consequences, which have resulted in more than 120 million people suffering from hunger worldwide. 3 Economists claim that the Ukraine war has increased global economic uncertainty, which is the most worrying aspect because uncertainty is economic growth's most viable threat. Professor Nouriel Rubini, an emeritus economics professor at New York University, was one of the Clinton administration's economic advisers; he predicted last December that 2022 will be more challenging than 2021. 4 Inflationary pressures will persist in the coming year, and the coronavirus also remains a source of uncertainty. The geopolitical crisis, on the other hand, will only exacerbate the uncertainties. 5 All countries will bear the cost regardless of their engagement in the war to a sharp rise in different product prices. The article emphasizes how the war has immediate and extensive cascading effects on the global crisis. It also discusses the Russia and Ukraine wars' direct and indirect impact on global food security.

Direct impacts of war on food security:

Despite only 2% of the world's GDP, Russia and Ukraine are regarded as "global breadbasket". Ukraine and Russia export 30% of the world's wheat and 19% of corn, both used in the food processing industry. 6 Both countries are significant producers and exporters of essential agricultural products like fertilizers, minerals, and energy, where exportable resources are frequently concentrated in many countries. This concentration may make these markets more susceptible to shocks and volatility. 7 Simultaneously, the disruptions in the supply chain due to the pandemic are also a factor combined to drive up food prices. 8 Because companies are trying to obtain enough raw materials and components to produce items to fulfil growing client demand due to the world's unexpectedly rapid recovery from the pandemic slowdown, disruptions to industries in Russia and Ukraine could delay a return to new normal conditions. Shortages, shipping delays, and increased pricing have resulted from overburdened factories, ports, and freight yards. Consequently, the global supply chain process may be hampered. Ukraine, Russia, Kazakhstan, and Romania, four essential exporters, ship grain from Black Sea ports that might be disrupted by military action or sanctions. The war has many direct and indirect consequences for global food security. There are some reasons:

Military action may have immediate and long-term effects on Ukraine's ability to transport agricultural goods within and outside its borders if its port infrastructure and railroads are destroyed. The war directly impacted grain exports from Ukraine, mainly maize, which arrive in the country generally in the spring and early summer. 9 The ports of Odesa, Mariupol, and Kherson have sustained considerable damage, which handles 95% of Ukraine's grain exports by sea. Most Ukrainian exports are also no longer possible because all Black Sea ports have been closed. Even if inland transportation infrastructure remained intact, shipping grain by rail would be challenging due to the absence of a functional railway system. For instance, four dealers reported that in May 2022, roughly 300,000 tonnes of Ukrainian wheat that Egypt's state grains buyer had ordered for delivery in February and March were stuck in Ukraine, with one shipment being held in port and others needing to be loaded. There are potential options for Ukraine to ship food through Poland or Romania. However, the Constanta port in Romania cannot handle the influx of Ukrainian crops. 10 Ukraine is the biggest producer and exporter of sunflower oil in the world. Importers will fail to replace supplies if harvesting and processing are hampered in a war-torn Ukraine or exports are halted. 11 In many countries, with the severe threat of supply disruptions, companies have few options but to contemplate raising prices for daily used edible oils. In addition, farms in eastern Ukraine could be threatened due to war. Farmers are unable to work in their fields due to the war. There are labour shortages because of population shifts and conscription. Agricultural activities are anticipated to suffer from disruptions to vital public services. Critical agricultural inputs are less accessible and available, which worsens the problem. 12 According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) report, one-third of crops and agricultural land may not be harvested or farmed by 2022. It is also unknown whether other exporters can fill the gap. Rising insurance prices for the Black Sea region will also worsen high shipping costs and drive up the cost of imported food. A prolonged war and sanctions would likely weaken millions of people's food security. Also, due to economic sanctions imposed on Russia, there is uncertainty regarding Russian export possibilities in the future. It might slow down growth and productivity while ultimately driving up the price of agricultural production. In addition, in reaction to Western sanctions, in April 2022, Russia vowed to restrict its food and agricultural exports to only "friendly" nations. The ban would make the world's food shortage worse. 13 The world's poorest people live in developing economies, where food shortages have struck the hardest due to the war. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the global Food Price Index (FPI) increased by 17.9 points (12.6%) from February to an average of 159.3 points in March 2022. Since 1990, it has been at its highest level. The most recent increase shows all-time highs for cereals (170.1 points) and vegetable oils (248.6 points). It highlights the direct impact of

the Ukraine war. According to statistics at the country level, sub-Saharan Africa experienced the most increase in food price inflation between February and March 2022. Over this time, some countries have seen food prices rise above the average global rate (12.6%). For example, Lebanon (396%), Zimbabwe (75%), and Turkey (70%) get the highest food price inflation between February and March. As a result, rising food costs cause households' average incomes to decline, which causes more people to fall into the food poverty trap, where they cannot afford a good and nourishing meal. 14 According to World Bank, 10 million people will fall into extreme poverty for every percentage point increase in food costs. Global poverty might increase by more than 100 million if food prices stay this high for a year. 15

Indirect impacts of the war on food security:

The war has specific indirect and cascading effects. According to estimates from the International Grains Council, Ukraine is expected to be the world's third-largest corn exporter and fourth-largest wheat exporter in the 2021/22 season. Following the economic harm caused by the COVID-19 outbreak, any disruption in the supply of grain out of the Black Sea region is likely to influence prices and further food inflation worldwide significantly. 16 Mainly, prices for necessary commodities like fertilizer are approaching all time highs. As a result, many farmers worldwide, including those in the USA, are switching out expensive fertilizer-dependent crops like wheat and maize for low-cost ones like soy. This might worsen the present supply constraints and drive up the price of bread, cereals, and other essential food items since it is mostly utilized in animal feed and biofuel. 17 Similar consequences could be seen with fertilizer shortages and high prices in developing nations where price impacts could severely restrict consumption. It also leads to lower yields in the face of a constrained worldwide supply and high global pricing. 18 In the past, countries have frequently used restrictive trade policies to address food supply disruptions. The Ukraine and Russia war is not an exception. Several countries have implemented export restrictions in various ways. Since the Russian invasion of Ukraine, many countries have applied export restrictions on food, including bans and export licensing requirements. It has climbed from 3 to 16, covering 40 food items, since the start of the war. 19 Regarding calories, these agricultural products account for nearly 90% of imported calories now affected by export restrictions: Wheat (31 per cent of total calories affected), palm oil (29 per cent), maize (12 per cent), sunflower oil (11 per cent), and soybean oil (5.6 per cent). Regarding total trade in specific foodstuffs, export limitations impact nearly 36% of wheat exports, 55% of palm oil exports, 17% of corn exports, 78 % of sunflower oil exports, and 5.8% of soybean oil exports. The remaining 10% of traded calories are under export limitations, including different types of goods like tomatoes, other vegetables, poultry, and beef. 20 These actions may have significant effects on the cost and security of food around the world.

Another cascading effect of the war is panic buying at the national and personal levels. Stockpiling and panic buying are essential elements of consumers' crisis and disaster related behaviour that attracted media interest during the COVID-19 pandemic. 21 Due to the war, many European nations experienced an increase in panic buying in March 2022. For instance, while several merchants began to ration some food goods in the United Kingdom, more than a third of consumers rushed to stock up on essential supplies like pasta and cooking oils. 22 Additionally, some countries were stockpiling food to ensure the local supply, including China. It is a less well-known factor driving up food prices. The Chinese government massively stockpiles food to avoid shortages and reduce import dependency. The war may reduce purchasing power at the national and individual levels, reducing economic access to food by delaying the post-COVID-19 economic recovery. In reality, the world economy was still reeling from the COVID-19 pandemic's consequences and was at its most vulnerable when the war in Ukraine broke out. The terrible worldwide economic and social conditions were made worse by the war. 23

The International Monetary Fund forecasted that between 2022 and 2023, global growth would slow from an anticipated 6.1% to 3.6%. In addition, prices for food and fuel would rise by 3.0% in 2022 and

2.3% in 2023.²⁴ Since the poor and middle classes will be disproportionately affected by rising food and energy prices, this could have severe societal repercussions. Furthermore, many importing nations are more vulnerable than others and rely on the food produced in Russia and Ukraine. For instance, more than 50% of the countries in the Middle East and North Africa region cereal needs are imported, with a significant portion of the wheat, maize, and barley coming from Ukraine and Russia. For instance, Lebanon gets 80% of its wheat from Ukraine.²⁵ In countries like Egypt and Lebanon, where government-subsidized bread dominates diets, this might result in greater food insecurity and poverty.²⁶ The Ukraine crisis has heightened a threat to several economic issues in the global economy. According to various news reports, the ongoing dispute might harm sectors that rely on the supply of raw materials, particularly industrial commodities, as Russia bears the weight of Western sanctions, which include cutting off several Russian banks from the interbank payments system SWIFT. Furthermore, the consequences are endangering the global economy, causing financial markets to tremble, and making life more dangerous for everybody.²⁷

Conclusion and recommendation:

The human right to food is accepted in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. According to article 25(1), 'Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in the circumstances beyond his control.' However, due to war, the right to food is hampered by commodity export restrictions worldwide. The export restrictions also lead to higher global prices that food importing countries to buy food. Moreover, export bans tend to be contagious, as other exporting countries follow suit and implement their bans. The global community should ensure that most countries refrain from implementing bans and where implemented. This is the way to secure food rights for everyone. Even if the war ends, different sanctions would still significantly impede the movement of commodities from Russia into international markets. Although the current crisis's circumstances are unique, the direct effects and cascading dangers it caused include supply-chain disruptions, high resource prices, market volatility, energy, economic strife, and food insecurity. It is urgently necessary to develop long-term resistance against the Ukraine crisis's effects. In most circumstances, war leads a country to be deprived of resources which causes famine and death. Rather than involving in war, it is better to concentrate on building and strengthening solid diplomatic relationships and alliances between countries.

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‘Ukraine invasion: going to open a new sluice gate for the Asian continent which will help to prevent the upcoming western aggression especially for 'Major aggression against china and Bangladesh-super especially for India in terms of the current situation.’

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ABSTRACT

The world economy has suffered greatly due to the war between the two neighbouring nations, Russia and Ukraine. It hurts growth and causes a high inflation rate. The global economy's growth could be seen as slow and high inflation rates for this crisis. It has increased the cost of a wide variety of items in one way or another around the world. After two years of a pandemic slump, it is the biggest obstacle to the world's stuttering recovery. Every country is suffering. Also, the war and its aftermath will alter trade maps in Asia. Few countries might also stand to gain the most. Western countries have imposed several sanctions in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The war and the intensifying sanctions regime also considerably influence the world economy and supply chains. Also, they will have long-term effects on the geo-economics of Asia and East-West trade. This article will discuss the Ukraine invasion's different impacts on the Asian continents.

Keywords: Asia, Russia, Ukraine, war, economy, and crisis.

Introduction

The Russia-Ukraine war was a major humanitarian disaster and the conflict-affected millions of people. It leads to a significant negative impact on global economic growth. More than six million Ukrainians have been forced to flee their country because of the war. According to UNHCR, 82.4 million individuals have been forcibly displaced by the end of 2020, of whom 26.4 million are refugees. The war has increased the cost of various items in one way or another. After two years of a pandemic slump, it is the biggest obstacle to the world's stuttering recovery. The developed countries are dealing with the highest level of inflation in decades and are adopting drastic measures to control spending, which would reduce consumer demand. It would be problematic for Bangladesh, which depends on exports to these nations. The US Federal Reserve increased its benchmark interest rates by 0.75 percentage points for the first time in more than two decades because it had no choice but to combat inflation more strongly, regardless of the impact on markets.¹ Russia and Ukraine account for 60% of the world's production. Additionally, Ukraine produces 10% of the world's grain supply and 15% of the world's corn,² which is enough to feed 400 million people worldwide. Every country is suffering due to supply chain problems.³ Also, the war and its aftermath will alter trade maps in Asia. Few countries might also stand to gain the most. Western countries have imposed several sanctions in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The war and the intensifying sanctions regime considerably influence the world economy and supply chains. However, they will also have long-term effects on the geo-economics of Asia and East-West trade. This article will discuss the Ukraine invasion's different impacts on the Asian continents.

2. Ukraine invasion's impact on the Asian continent:

The Russian economy was forced into economic isolation due to the Russian-Ukrainian war and unprecedented Western sanctions, which also impacted its Asian countries.⁴

2.1 China's Position

China's international position has been impacted by the Russian-Ukrainian war in both positive and negative ways. First, it sparked a highly toxic scenario that risked Beijing's reputation and economic stability. Second, the massive "One Belt, One Road" project of China, in which Beijing has already spent more than USD 4 trillion and expects to receive USD 2 trillion, has been affected by Western sanctions and Russia's isolation. Many transit routes that ran through Russian territory are no longer in use. Due to the breakdown of logistics chains, China is being compelled to spend on alternate routes, like those that go through Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan. Alternative routes and a shift to maritime trade, which is more reliant on other countries, including those who are allies of the United States, and are also in part reliant on Russian seaports, are more complex solutions. China's biggest rival, the United States, has been able to strengthen alliances in Europe and Asia because of the war. Additionally, the USA has boosted its influence over elite groups that support it abroad. Additionally, it made an effort to gain the support of those countries that the USA needs to form a new anti-China alliance globally while still trying to retain fairness and neutrality.⁵

However, China has benefited significantly from the Ukrainian conflict. First, the weakening of Russia brings it closer to the status of China's "junior partner" in regional and international affairs, a model that China has long desired, rather than the formation of a robust regional state capable of challenging the West but also the region. Because of this, China needs a Russia that will be receptive to Beijing's exterior influence. Russia plays a role in the region as a player, a raw material provider, and a situational partner in terms of regional security rather than as a global force. Second, the conflict compelled the West to respond, exposing how they exert pressure and control, especially in trade, economic, financial, and technological domains. Western sanctions made China aware of any future conflicts with the US. China will likely boost its planning for a potential confrontation with Taiwan by learning from Russia's experience in the Ukraine war. The scope of Chinese control over the global financial system can now be evaluated due to Western sanctions against Russia. China will utilize the current crisis to protect bilateral trading systems, transforming them into national currencies and convincing other countries to raise the share of gold and foreign exchange reserves in yuan.⁶ Due to rising prices for necessities like food and energy, the war may worsen the socioeconomic situation around the world. Because the countries that have joined the sanctions will not want to engage in a conflict with China, sanctions worsen these issues, giving China more opportunity to expand its influence and even more freedom for manoeuvre. Due to Russia's isolation from the West, China will have the opportunity to strengthen its economic presence in Russia (for example, by replacing Visa and Master Card with Union Pay) and increase Moscow's dependence on Beijing.⁷ Furthermore, Russia's economic and political isolation presents an opportunity for its political and economic opponents to open strategic business routes in Central Asia. China, Turkey, and NATO are particularly interested in replacing Russian rule in the area. For instance, China accounts for one-third of all trade in Central Asia; it is already establishing itself as a significant arms supplier and strategic ally. Although China's power spread would support the area to some extent, it holds 40% of the federal loans of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. However, more is needed to compensate for Russia's abrupt withdrawal from the region's market.⁸ At this point, it is clear how China's influence is growing in the Asian continent.

2.2 India's Position

India formally maintained its neutrality as the Russian invasion of Ukraine started. The country does not publicly support Russian aggression and urges an immediate halt to hostilities and a diplomatic solution to the crisis. On the other hand, India refrains from publicly criticizing Russia's activities and declines to support or enact its own sanctions. Such an impartial stance brought a negative response from the West. India has been wisely using the term "national interest." India sees the Russian-Ukrainian conflict as a chance to show leadership while preserving its "strategic autonomy" in international affairs. As a result, India's standing among its small neighbours has increased. The war also significantly impacted India's economy, energy, and food security. Finally, the Russian-Ukrainian war made the Sri Lankan crisis worse since it led fuel prices to rise, even though many other reasons drove the Sri Lankan crisis. India is actively contributing to the crisis' resolution by giving Colombo financial and humanitarian aid, and this will also positively influence Delhi's importance as a regional leader.⁹

However, India's diplomatic approach to the war between Russia and Ukraine has developed into a worldwide mystery and subject of attention. The phrase "maintaining strategic autonomy" refers to Delhi's refusal to support the West, particularly the US and its NATO allies. In this new geopolitical environment, India also pursues a fullscale self-reliance drive. India's reliance on Russia for defence is well known, and its defence stock is attributed to Russia over 70%. Russia supplied 66.5 per cent of India's weapons imports between 2000 and 2020. Of the 53.85 billion dollars India spent on weapons imports during that period, \$35.82 billion went to Russia. The value of imports from Israel was \$4.1 billion, while imports from the United States totalled \$4.4 billion. According to reports, the United States is considering providing India with military assistance worth \$500 million to lessen its reliance on Russia.

Additionally, Indian Prime minister Modi and French President Emmanuel Macron discussed enhancing defence alliances during their most recent European trip. These declarations imply that despite Delhi's continued shift toward Moscow, the USA and its allies still keep an eye on India's particular circumstances. India's actions since the start of the war have been even more remarkable in terms of energy. India is increasing its purchases of Russian oil at discounted prices as the European Union (EU) considers lowering its reliance on Russian oil and gas. This rejects US pressure that aims to financially and economically isolate Russia. According to reports, India has already purchased at least 13 million barrels in the month that followed Russia's invasion of Ukraine, compared to 16 million barrels for the full year 2021. ¹⁰ The current crisis demonstrates India's multi-alignment strategy, which allows it to maintain strategic autonomy over its choices and prioritize its interests.

2.3 Impacts on Bangladesh:

The global economy will suffer significantly if the war continues for a long time. This is something Bangladesh will not be free from this. The Ukraine crisis will also throw chaos into the country. The Bangladeshi garment industry might be in danger if the war between Ukraine and Russia lasts a long time and expands to Europe because 64% of the country's textile exports and 58% of the total exports are designed for the European market.¹¹ In the meantime, the ongoing war is already hurting Bangladesh's economy. State-owned Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation estimated a loss of approximately €2 million per day at the beginning of March. Exporters reported increased shipping and associated costs, particularly from the ready-made garment exporters, who make up 80% of Bangladesh's export earnings. The sanctions imposed on Russian banks also hurt trade between Bangladesh and Russia. Exporters from Bangladesh have discovered a different route to continue doing business with Russia through China.¹² Also, Bangladesh imports wheat from both Russia and Ukraine. The global economic

downturn will threaten it. Overall, the situation is alarming. As the price of fuel oil rises, so does the price of gas. Hence, fertilizer prices are expected to rise. If fertilizer prices go up at the time of the Boro crop, it will be regarded as a terrible disaster. Subsidies will take more work to manage the problem. Low-income people will see their living costs rise due to inflationary pressures. The investment will be reduced as well. All this creates the collateral impacts of the Ukraine and Russia war.¹³

3. Conclusion and Recommendation:

The war between Russia and Ukraine has damaged the world economy and increased trade ambiguity. It significantly influences crude oil, cooking oil, and other commodities like wheat and corn. These two countries are the major producers and exporters of commodities like wheat, cooking oil, and other goods worldwide. Thus, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine significantly affects these items' supplies. It also leads a significant impact on the Asian continent. Asia and the Asian political system will change if this war continues in terms of economy, politics, and diplomacy. The European security system is one of many issues in the Ukraine situation. It has significant effects on how Asia's future order will develop. The economy's immediate impact is the most noticeable. Prices for grain, wheat, and oil have risen. These import-dependent nations in Southeast Asia, including Thailand, Vietnam, and Singapore, have experienced shortages and felt the effects on transportation, energy, and petroleum. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has thought about improving ties with Venezuela and West Asian nations to secure alternative oil sources.

Politically, the Russian war created a division in Asia. Japan and Korea joined the US in denouncing Russia because they were concerned about China and territorial sovereignty. Finally, the war's diplomatic implications could change the Asian political order. The Myanmar junta, which is friendly with the Russian government, has, on the one hand, welcomed Moscow's initiatives. Singapore, which has always been concerned with finding a balance between China and the US in the Asia Pacific, has chastised Moscow. However, there are other nations that fall somewhere in the middle. For example, Vietnam, like India, is heavily dependent on Russian weaponry and defence exports, has a close relationship with Ukraine and has refrained from denouncing Russia at the UN. Thus, the conflict in Ukraine's repercussions could change the Asian political order.¹⁴ Overall, it is clear that the war has benefitted a few Asian countries in terms of trade and political influence. China has recently been quite active in seeking to assemble possible allies, both in Southeast Asia and in Oceania, in order to counterbalance Western alliances. Some less powerful countries on the world stage aim to maintain good relations with China and the West. However, because of the war, fuel and cooking oil prices have increased worldwide due to supply shortages. The international community should start peaceful negotiations to end the current war and save the world economy, especially emerging economies.

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USE OF COMPUTER IN SCHOOL BY TEACHERS' OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

The present study attempts to find out the status of use of computer in school by teachers in senior secondary school. Seventy Two teachers were selected from six schools randomly. The results reveal that in all schools computers were available for students, teachers, library and also for administrative staff but only one computer is available to five to six teachers. It was found that most of the teachers considered themselves competent enough to use computer. The results reveal that majority of teachers spend four to eight hours on computers per week. It was found that majority of teachers did not get any computer training and they didn't receive any incentives to learn computer. The teachers felt that the use of computer is partially integrated in the studies of their institution.

Keywords: - Computer, lifelong skills, incentives, Training

Introduction

Computers play a significant role in all aspects of modern life. The presence of computer cannot be ignored in any field of life. For the best use of computer everywhere, it is necessary that people must have proper knowledge of uses of computer and its advantages to them. It is a powerful tool to representing and solving complex problems. In technological environment teachers' and students' can learn valuable lifelong skills such as self assessment, working in a team, peer assessment, extends ideas and information through searching and interacting electronically with others etc. Schools are supposed to prepare students for better life and should encourage teachers to make use of computers.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

It was found that only using text books and giving lectures by teachers are not enough to clarify the subject matter to the students. Hence teachers' need some effective devices and instructional techniques to carry out their teaching tasks successful and effective. Many efforts at present are invested in providing computers, training teachers and producing software. Few research studies have been conceived to investigate on actual use of computers or its effect in teaching learning process. The investigators are interested to determine the status of use of computer in senior secondary schools by teachers, that's why the investigators choose this study.

OBJECTIVES

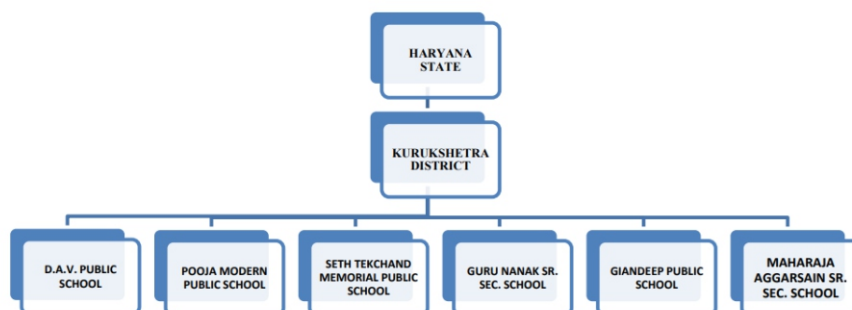
1. To study the availability and use of computers in schools.
2. To study the competency of teachers in the field of computer.
3. To study the support provided to teachers regarding the use of computer by the school.
4. To study the use of computer integration into the studies

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The study is confined only to Haryana state.
2. The study is confined only the six schools of Kurukshetra district.
3. The study is confined only to the senior secondary schools
4. The study is confined only to the schools which are affiliated by C.B.S.E.
5. The study is confined only to the Seventy Two teachers.

POPULATION AND SAMPLE

Senior secondary school teachers of Kurukshetra district constitute the population of the present study. In order to achieve the objectives of the present study, six schools were selected. Out of these six selected schools seventy two teachers (12 from each school) were selected randomly.



TOOL USED

1. A questionnaire developed by Nishant Yadav (2007).
2. Personal data sheet.

RESEARCH METHOD

Keeping in view the nature and purpose of the study the investigators selected survey method for data collection.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

In order to determine the status of the use of computer by teachers in senior secondary schools, the frequency of respondent and percentages were calculated for different items.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table-1
RESPONSES OF TEACHERS REGARDING THE USE OF COMPUTER IN SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Sr. No.	School Name	D.A.V. PUBLIC SCHOOL	POOJA MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL	SETH TEKCHAND MEMORIAL PUBLIC SCHOOL	GURU NANAK SR. SEC. SCHOOL	GIANDEEP PUBLIC SCHOOL	MAHARAJA AGGARSAIN SR. SEC. SCHOOL	Respondent	Percentage (%)	
										N=12
1	Does your school have availability of Computers and Internet Connection?	Yes	12	12	12	12	12	12	72	100%
		No	0	0	0	0	0	0		0%
1 (i)	No. of teachers in your Institute	60	50	48	45	42	60			
1 (ii)	No. of computers in your Institute	45	40	39	36	34	42			
1 (iii)	No. of computers for staff use	10	10	8	9	7	12			
1 (iv)	No. of computers for administrative use	3	3	2	2	2	3			
1 (v)	No. of computers for students use	30	25	27	23	23	25			
1 (vi)	No. of computers for library use	2	2	2	2	2	2			
1 (vii)	Computer - Teacher Ratio	1:6	1:5	1:6	1:5	1:6	1:5			

2	Are you competent enough to use computer?	Yes	12	9	10	8	12	11	62	86.11%
		No	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.39%
		Partially	0	3	2	3	0	1	9	12.5%
2(i)	If yes, then tick suitable option	MS-Word	12	12	12	11	12	12	71	98.61%
		MS-Excel	12	10	10	8	12	11	63	87.5%
		MS-Power Point	12	9	10	8	12	11	62	86.11%
		E-mail	12	10	11	10	12	11	66	91.66%
2(ii)	Time spent per week	More than 8 hrs	2	4	5	1	2	2	16	22.22%
		Between 4-8 hrs	8	7	6	8	10	9	48	66.66%
		less than 4 hrs	2	1	1	3	0	1	8	11.11%
3(i)	Do you receive any Computer training?	Yes	7	3	2	4	5	6	27	37.5%
		No	5	9	10	8	7	6	45	62.5%
3(ii)	Do you receive any incentives to learn Computer?	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
		No	12	12	12	12	12	12	72	100%
4	How well do you feel that use of computer is integrated into the studies?	Well integrated	6	6	4	3	4	5	28	38.9%
		Partially integrated	6	6	8	9	8	7	44	61.1%
		Not integrated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%

INTERPRETATION

It is evident from the table that all the schools have the availability of computers in their respective schools. Computers are available for students, teachers, and administrative staff and also for library. Table reveals that there is single computer for five to eight teachers. Teachers have to share computer with fellow teachers. It is evident from the table 1 that 86.11% teachers consider themselves competent enough to use computer. 12.5% teachers are partially competent to use computer whereas 1.39% teachers are not competent. 98.61% teachers are competent in using MS-Word. The teachers who can use MS-Excel are 87.5%. The teachers who can use MS-Power point and email are 86.11% and 91.66% respectively. It is also evident from the above table 1 that 66.66%, teachers spent more than 8 hrs per week on computer whereas 22.22% and 11.11% teachers spent 4 to 8 hours and less than 4 hours per week on computer respectively. Only 37.5% teachers are getting computer training while 62.5% teachers are not getting computer training in their schools. Table 1 reveals that not any school give incentives to their teachers to learn computer. 38.9% teachers feel that the use of computer is well integrated whereas 61.1% teachers feel partially integrated into the studies.

MAIN FINDINGS

Findings pertaining to the availability of Computers.

It was found that all the schools had computers.

Computers were available for students, teachers and administrative staff and also for library.

It was found that computer- teacher ratio in the secondary school was very high.

Only one computer is available for five to six teachers.

Findings pertaining to the Teachers' Competency of using computer.

Majority of teachers consider themselves competent enough to use computer.

Some teachers are partially competent to use computer whereas only few teachers are not competent in the use of computers.

Most of the teachers had basic knowledge of computers.

Majority of teachers spend four to eight hours on computers per week.

Findings pertaining to the support provided to teachers regarding use of computer by the school.

It was found that majority of teachers did not received any training for the use of computer.

The teachers did not get any incentives to learn computer.

Findings pertaining to the integration of Computers into the studies.

The majority of teachers felt that the use of computer is partially integrated in the studies of their school.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

All schools must have proper computer facility so that all teachers must have sufficient access to computers.

Seminars and trainings related to computers should be held in the schools to make aware of the use of computer.

The schools should provide incentives to teachers to learn computers.

Curriculum in the whole academic activities should be integrated with computer learning.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

A similar study can be conducted to know the status of use of computer at primary school level and/or college and university level.

A similar study can be conducted to find out the status of computer among teachers of rural and urban areas.

A study can also be undertaken to examine the attitude of parents towards computer learning.

Therefore the schools should provide sufficient access to the teachers regarding the use of internet.

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Role of Communalism in the partition of India

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ABSTRACT

In this research paper, I have tried to describe the political and social situation of India at the time of partition of India. The spirit of communalism was born in the society through Hindu, Muslims and Sikh. People were divided into many classes on the basis of religion. They started forming their own political parties on the basis of religion. These political parties started trickling people on the basis of religion. Due to this there were communal riots in the country and many people lost their lives. A large number of the people had to be displaced. Political parties created a rift in the heart of the people to shine their politics. British government did the work of dividing the Indian peoples on the basis religion. They used the policy "Divide and Rule" for dividing the people of India, which later became the reason of the partition of the India

Keywords:- Communalism, Riots, Political Parties, Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Partition, League, Congress, British, Government

The partition of India was the result of the communalism prevailing in the Indian society and the „Divide and Rule“ policy of the British. As a result of the reform movements in India, when the enthusiasm intensified, then everyone took steps to strengthen their position in the colonial economy. But in the colonial backward economy there was no scope for the development of the whole society. Thus, communalism was discovered, under which the possibility of ensuring greater participation for their respective societies in the economic field began to appear at many levels. With the discovery of communalism as a tool for grabbing economic power, it became a tactic for the elite to hide their class interests and pursue their selfish interests by creating artificial competition. For the British Empire, it became a more reliable and lethal weapon than language, region, class, caste etc. He made full use of it to strengthen his rule. Therefore, it can be said that communalism and the leadership unable to stop it was responsible for the partition of India.

Communalism nature and definitions:

Communalism is a situation in which a particular community considers its material life untouched by other societies on the basis of religious separation. Later this virtual separation takes the form of mutual conflict between the sects as the other sect is considered to be the reason for the socioeconomic inferiority of its sect. Here communalism is the Hindi version of the English word 'communal'.

1. N. Satya Roy says- “With respect to communalism, it has been believed that the people of a particular community, being followers of a common religion, have similar political, economic, social and cultural interests. According to this view Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians are persons of different sects in India, whose secular interests are common among the people of that sect and the social, political and cultural affairs of these Indian people should be differentiated on the basis of such religious units only. Thus, the fundamental unit of Indian society is religious sect. Classes, nationalities, linguistic cultural groups, not territorial units like nation or province or state. Moreover, communalism begins with mutual friendship of interests, but usually ends with mutuality between different religions. Out of a feeling of antagonism or enmity.”¹

2. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote in 1986 "It should never be forgotten that communalism in India is a later phenomenon, born before our very eyes.

Reasons for the rise of communalism in India: Communal ideology is based on unscientific and irrational facts. When the communalist talks about the separation of socio-economic interests, he is actually a victim of self-deception, because in an economy the interests of the individuals are also the same. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or Christians did not have their own separate collective interests in any field other than religion, but also in terms of region, language, culture, class, caste, social status, social customs, food and dress etc. Or that there was no community unity among the Hindus, because the life of an upper-class Muslim was culturally closer to that of an upper-class Hindu than that of a poor Muslim. At the regional level, the Punjabi Muslim was closer to the Punjabi Hindu, while the Bengali Muslim, despite being a coreligionist, had a significant disparity with him in terms of language, culture, food, clothing, etc. Similarly, disparity between Muslims and Muslims was seen everywhere. Therefore, it can be said that in many aspects, community differences were found among the Muslims of the country and at many levels they were closer to the Hindus. Exactly the same situation was with the Hindus of the country. It is clear from the disparity between Muslim-Muslim or between Hindu-Hindu and the similarity found in Hindu-Muslim that the unity and interest at the level of sect in both the religions was unrestrained. Communalism effort was created in India for which there were many reasons. Communalism was the result of all-round decline in the economy after the colonization of India. In the 20th century, due to the lack of employment in modern industrial development, socio-cultural services, there was a huge amount of unemployment in India. "The old craft technique clashed with the new industrial method. But it was accelerated by political and economic pressure and no attempt was made to bring new methods to India. In fact, efforts were made to ensure that this did not happen. And thus, India's progress should be stopped. Machines in India could not be imported from outside. A void was created that could only be filled with British goods, and this led to a rapid increase in bakeries and poverty. The modern colonial economy was established and India became an agricultural colony of industrial England, which supplied raw materials and consumed finished goods from England. Due to the extinction of the artisan-professional people, unemployment spread on a very large scale. What would these billions of peoples, who were engaged in the work of preparing different types of goods and in different occupations, now what they do? Where they go? Now his old profession was not open and the way for the new profession was blocked"³

If we talk about Punjab, then the population of Punjab was divided into occupational classes like farmers, traders and craftsmen. Among them, mainly Jats, Rajput's and Sikhs were associated with agriculture, police and army etc. The mainly agricultural castes in Punjab were Rajput's, Jats, Gujar's and Kambojas who were found in all three sects of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. Apart from this, Ahirs were in both Hindu and Muslim sects and Avan and Mao were only among Muslims. Among the Hindus there were Rahi and Koli castes who were engaged in agricultural work, their condition was quite good. Apart from this, people of Saini caste used to do agricultural work in large numbers in Ambala and Jalandhar division and were very influences.⁴

Shri Banwari Lal ji says that in Punjab, one-third of the cultivable land in the rural areas was owned by the Muslims and the work of labour was done by the Hindus. But this economic inequality had created differences in the minds of the people, due to which the feeling of communalism started growing. They started looking at each other sect with hatred because the people of another class started hating them due to the possession of one class over the means of production.⁵

In the Indian colonial economy, the old handicrafts, crafts, textiles, traditional trades, etc., had been destroyed, but they were replaced by modern industries, banking, commerce, social services, music radio, theatre, fine arts and cinema in the absence of new employable activities. The educated class was compelled to go towards government services. Therefore, by resorting to communal politics, demands were made for government jobs, admission to commercial colleges, political positions like legislative councils and municipal committees. Hindu or Muslim communalism started because of this economic

rivalry.

When the imperialist powers were constantly opposed by the Indians. In this situation political struggle started and national consciousness came among the people which became a matter of concern for the ruling class. In such a situation, communalism was used by the British government to divide and weaken the nationalist forces from within. For the British government, it was a kind of weapon by which they could use the province, caste, language, religion and class all to break the unity of Indian society, but till the end of imperialism, religious division gave only. By adopting the attitude of indifference, sometimes encouragement and sometimes neglect, the ruling class gave full opportunity to communalism to flourish. It was only due to this help from the ruling class that communalism became a powerful force to divide the country.

Everyone used communalism for their own benefit. In a hungry, unemployed India, cunning and crooked minds hid their class interests behind this and for this snatched the rights and happiness of the poor and downtrodden. The imperialists did the nationalism a little high aristocracy exploited the common people a lot.

Partition of India:

The conflict between religion and culture (which took the form of communalism) played an important role behind the partition of India. The story of Partition is the story of the rise of this communalism, the failure of the nationalists to find a solution, the Muslim leadership and the misuse of communalism by the rulers.

After the revolution of 1875, the Muslim elite were severely crushed, which made the Muslim society indifferent to the British rule. The British considered Muslims responsible for the revolution of 1857 AD. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted to reduce the resentment of the British Government towards the Muslims. For this he inspired the Muslims for modern education.

First of all, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan started communal politics. Initially he was a secular man, but in 1872, Hindi was made the court language in place of Urdu in the United Provinces and in the districts, due to which he became communal. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan asked the Muslims to stay away from the Congress. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan campaigned against the Congress and warned the Muslims about the dangers of the Congress.⁶ Due to this the Muslims started to separate themselves from the national movement and started cooperating with the British government to get political rights.

Syed Ahmed Khan changed his tone by supporting the British government's nationalism and anti-Congress policy, increasing economic opportunities for Muslims and seeking the support of big landlords and British officials for his Aligarh College. They began to say that the best care of Muslim interests could be taken by the British. Congress is a Hindu organization whose objectives are against Muslim interests and if as a result of the Congress movements "the British leave India, then Hindus will dominate the Muslims due to numerical strength."⁷ He demanded reservation when Congress demanded democratic elections. To recognize the political importance of Muslims, he asked for reservation for Muslims in government jobs and legislatures. He instructed Muslims to stay away from the national movement. But they were newly educated. The government could not keep the Muslims pro-government. Many Muslim intellectuals joined the Congress and joined the national stream. They also took part in the anti-Bangla movement. Under the pressure of the Swadeshi movement, the government was also forced to make some constitutional concessions.

The establishment of the Muslim League is considered to be the first step in the history of communal politics and the partition of India. The Muslim League was founded on 30 December 1906 by Aga Khan, the Nawab of Dhaka. Now the Congress started being opposed from the platform of the Muslim League. The British government also promoted the Muslim League. Marley Minto reforms were implemented in India in 1909. In this, separate representation was given to Muslims on the basis of separate representation system. Due to which Congress opposed it. This bill was passed so that Muslims could be weakened by separating them from the national movement, this act was an example of the British's policy of 'Divide and Rule'.

Hindu Mahasaha also did the work of increasing communalism. In April 1928, a convention was called in Jabalpur. The communalists opposed the reservation of seats for the majority in Punjab and Bengal. In 1927, a constitutional commission was appointed by the British, which was opposed by the Indians. Due to which the government put the challenge of making a constitution in front of the Indians. For this, the all-party Conference was organized on 22 February 1928. Dr. Ansari presided over it and Motilal Nehru presented his report. Muhammad Ali Jinnah demanded amendment in it. He demanded one-third seats for Muslims in the Central Legislative Assembly.

But the young Muslim intellectual was increasingly attracted to modern and radical national ideas. This youth also started a vigorous nationalist Ahrar movement. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was also spreading rationalist and national ideas through his newspaper 'Al Halal'. Thus, the nationalist Muslims started getting prominence in the Muslim League as well. The Muslim League had also included self-government in its objectives on par with the Congress. From 1912 to 1924, the nationalist sections were very active in the Muslim League and the party's policies were very close to the Congress, but nationalism could not tarnish their religious and Islamic unionist logic. "Instead of understanding the economic and political consequences of imperialism, they opposed it on the grounds that it threatened the Caliphate and religious places.

'Divide and rule' was a policy which was followed deliberately in the era of British rule, in which Indians were divided and one community was encouraged to inflict injury on another. This policy was openly accepted during the early period of the British rule and in fact it was natural for an imperialist power. After the progress of the national movement, this policy took a devious and more dreadful form and although the existence of this policy was not acknowledged, it was carried out even more vigorously than before.

After the First World War, there was a change in Hindu-Muslim relations during the protest against Rowlett Laws, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement. The 'Khilafat Movement' was religious, but it helped in awakening national and anti-imperialist sentiment among the Muslim masses and the middle class. Due to the Khilafat movement, the importance of the Muslim League, which was based on communalism, diminished. The aristocratic landlord class and former bureaucrats started leaving the Muslim League. The problem was that the nationalist leadership could not convert the religious-political consciousness of the Muslims into secular political consciousness. For example, the leaders of the Khilafat movement made appeals in the name of religion and used fatwas and religious tools extensively. As a result, the grip of fundamentalism was strengthened and there was a habit of looking at political questions from a religious point of view. Due to this reason and the emphasis on Muslim federalism also opened the doors of communal ideology and politics.

But after the withdrawal of the 'Non-cooperation Movement' in 1922, communalism again returned to its place in the despair and emptiness spread all around. In the Muslim League, the intelligentsia Muslim class was ousted and replaced by the upper-class government-pro-communal leadership. In the meantime, many communal riots took place. There were many communal movements among Hindus and Muslims; nationalism was again accepted as untouchable. This rise of communalism also infected some nationalists and they became communal or semi-sectarian. Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malviya and N. C. Kelkar joined the Hindu Mahasabha. Lala Lajpat Rai and Lalchand strongly criticized the one nation theory of the Congress and said that Hindus are a separate nation apart from Muslims and other sects. Instead of keeping social reforms aside and adopting new ideas of social progress, he continued the traditional, fanatical and narrow approach. Support was offered to the government for the Hindus, secular Congressmen were opposed and the Muslim faction accused the Congress of forming a Hindu government.

The displeasure of Muslims was visible in the Civil Disobedience Movement because Muslims took little part in it. In August 1932, in the form of a communal manifesto, the British, under their 'divide and rule' policy, reserved some seats in the legislatures for each minority community, for which the members were to be elected from separate electorates. In this the Muslim could vote for the Muslim and the Sikh only for the Sikh. Behind this communal manifesto, the British believed that India is not a country, but it is a group of many caste and religious and cultural groups and fraternities and their own interests. This was a plan of the British thinking that the political parties at the centre and in the provinces would not be prepared on political or social basis but on communal and religious basis. The Congress opposed this as it believed that it would encourage communalism. The Indian Council Act was enacted on 4 August 1935, in which the communal representation was not only kept as it is but also increased. Minority communities were given disproportionate representation in the provinces. But in Punjab and Bengal minority Hindus were not treated equally.

The Congress got a clear majority in the January 1937 elections. He formed his government in eight British provinces, but Congress received little support in Muslim provinces. The position of the Muslim League was also not good in these elections. Congress got 716 seats out of 1161. After this the League saw its future in danger and Jinnah started demanding Pakistan as the representative of the League. The word Pakistan was first used in 1933 by Chaudhary Rehmat Ali, a student of Cambridge University. He laid down the plan of a separate Muslim state, which later turned into a solid and complete Pakistan.

In India, communalism had proved to be the most effective of all the measures taken by the British Government under the policy of 'Divide and Rule' on the basis of language, caste, region and class. Everyone else was swept away one by one in the nationalist current. The tremendous victory of the Congress, which raised the voice of national unity and independence in the elections of 1937, made the British rule completely dependent on communalism and they gave unprecedented freedom to Muslim communalism. "The communalism that developed along with nationalism was, if it was the result of the concern for British imperialism to remain in power, it was also the result of the failure of the national leadership to attract people of both religious faiths equally, failed to do.

At the time of the Second World War, when the Congress got its ministers to resign and demanded that the British government should be given complete independence and an effective share in the government after the war, the Muslim League was pitted against the Congress. He was given the sole spokesperson of the Muslims and the right to exercise his 'veto' against any political settlement. The Muslim League and the government opened hearts and doors for each other. Due to the decimation in the 1937 elections, even the communalists had agreed that if they did not resort to extremist mass-based politics, they would gradually die out.

In December 1938, a session of the Muslim League was held in Patna in which Jinnah approved the violent action against the Congress and it was passed unanimously. After this the violent phase started in India. After the Congress resigned in 1939, the League celebrated 'Liberation Day', this further increased the distance between the Congress and the League. On 24 March 1940, a resolution on Pakistan was passed in the Lahore session of the League.

The League demanded the creation of Pakistan by merging the Muslim majority areas. In the Aligarh session of the League in April 1941, Jinnah said, "Not only can Pakistan be taken, but if you want to prevent the complete extinction of Islam in this country, the only solution can be the establishment of Pakistan."²¹ The partition of India was proposed on the basis that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations. Muhammad Ali Jinnah had said in the Lahore session that „by any definition, Muslims are a nation, so they should have their own place of residence, their own state and their own state.'He believed that Hindus and Muslims were not just one religion but two separate and distinct social systems. These two (Hindu and Muslim) can never live together as one nation. If this happens then it will cause many troubles for us.

One of the reasons behind the demand for „Pakistan“ was that some Muslims had come to India as invaders. They destroyed thousands of temples in India, demolished Idols of Gods and Goddesses, converted temples into mosques and built other mosques from their material. By these invaders, the people of Hindu religion were made Muslims on the basis of the sword and those who were not ready for this were put to death. Because of this, Muslims believed that Hindus have never forgotten the atrocities and will never be able to forget them. It is clear that the old enmity between these two sects still persists. Therefore, these two sects should be divided into separate nations.

In 1942, the Congress started the Quit India Movement, but Jinnah and the Muslim League supported the British. Due to which the British were inclined towards the Muslim League and the demand for Pakistan got a boost. Cripps Mission came to India in March 1942. The Congress had objections to this mission (1) the provision of a local alternative in which the demand for Pakistan was implied. (2) The selection of the representatives of the state by the Indian kings. That is why Congress opposed it. Before leaving India, the Cripps Mission deepened the communalism even more.²⁴ Cripps Mission misled the minorities by saying from All India Radio that Congress wanted to establish oligarchy rule. India's Secretary Emery personally acknowledged on 2 May 1942 that this was "the first acceptance of the possibility of Pakistan.

Meanwhile, in July 1944, Gandhiji proposed to meet Jinnah. In December 1944, Jinnah and Gandhi held talks in which Jinnah reiterated the demand for the formation of Pakistan by joining 6 provinces of Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, West-North Frontier Province, Bengal and Assam. Gandhiji accepted this demand with some conditions. Areas where Muslims have a majority will be merged with Pakistan, but where it is not, a plebiscite will be held. Jinnah told Gandhiji on this subject- "Gandhi has given Pakistan like a louse and straw eaten by insects."²⁶ Jinnah opposed the plebiscite.

In February 1944, Viceroy Wavell said that India would get the right to decide its fate, but for these Indian leaders would have to cooperate with the government. Wavell organized the Shimla Conference on 25 June 1945 to solve the communal problem. In this, there was a difference of opinion between the League and the Congress regarding the formation of the Executive Council, and this conference also failed.

After the Second World War, a Labour Party government came to England. It followed a different policy towards Indians. The Conservative Party's policy was "divide taxes and rule" while the Labour Party's policy was "divide and go".

In the general elections in 1946, both the parties got more seats than in 1937. Congress got 57 seats out of 102 in the Central Assembly. The performance of the Muslim League was also better in these elections. The Muslim League got 87% of all Muslim seats that was 425 out of 492. Anita Inder Singh says that "The League presented these election results as a plebiscite for Pakistan and this victory certainly gave it to Indian Muslims."²⁹ constitutional representatives of Now the League and Jinnah had become supreme. This hurt national unity. Now Jinnah started strongly raising the demand of Pakistan. The Cabinet Mission came to India in March 1946. Its purpose was to condition India's independence and to make internal arrangements. He placed three plans before the League and the Congress. 1 To unite the provinces 2 Formation of the federation 3 Establishment of legislative machinery. Nehru and Jinnah expressed their disagreement on this and the immediate formation of internal government was said by Nehru.

Nehru formed the Interim Government on 12 August 1946 at the behest of the Viceroy. Nehru tried to include Jinnah too but he did not agree. Jinnah ordered to celebrate 'Sidhi Action Day'. Due to these communal riots spread in the country. Communal riots spread in Calcutta, Naunakhali and Bihar. Thousands of people died in these and the cabinet mission failed.³¹ Jinnah announced that 2nd December would be observed as 'Day of Mourning'. On 15 October 1946, there was a horrific riot in Noakhali and Tipra. Here the communal riots took a horrific form. In this the government, police and army did not help the people. In view of these riots, partition was considered necessary.

On 20 February 1947, Attlee announced that the emperor's government wanted to hand over the governance of India to the leaders of India. And on 3 June 1947, the partition of India and independence was declared. This was called the Mount Baton Plan. It is known. But Gandhi ji opposed the partition of India, but by March-April 1947, many Congress leaders had made up their mind to accept the demand of Pakistan against their wishes. They argued that independence was accompanied by communal violence. There are better alternatives than this. In April 1947, the decision of independent Pakistan was also accepted and the condition was that by dividing the provinces of Punjab and Bengal, Hindu majority districts would be made provinces of Hindustan. Hindus and Muslims were killed. Sikhs became the biggest target of this riots.

Due to the communal riots, the British government extended the date of partition and independence to 15 August 1947. On this Mount Baton had said that "Government did not make any hurry by fixing the date of 15 August, but it has left India already."³⁴ The Indian Independent Bill was passed in the Parliament from 4 to 16 July and it came into force on 18 July after receiving royal assent. Under this act, on the midnight of 14-15 August, two nations named India and Pakistan were created by partitioning India.

Conclusion:

Thus, when the colonial economy was established in India, traditional industries were deliberately destroyed, unbearable burden was imposed on agriculture, due to which the Indian economy collapsed and hunger, unemployment attacked the people. Now his hopes were set on government jobs etc., which were already limited. Thus, in the situation of 'one pomegranate hundred sick', communalism flourished as a convenient 'shortcut', which was adopted by the British Empire to weaken the growing nationalism and the high elites continued their exploitation unabated. Syed Ahmed first asked for reservation in government jobs, legislatures for Muslims. This was followed by the demand for separate constituencies, which eliminated the possibility of inter-mingling of social groups and encouraged separatism. These separatist forces later demanded greater autonomy, self-determination and ultimately division for power-pleasure. The Congress kept on giving concessions to them to satisfy the Muslim communalism and its demands kept on increasing. Considering communalism as a negative ideology, no one has shown the courage to refute it. On the contrary, the Congress accepted their existence by talking to the communal leaders, which increased their importance among the people. With the weakening of communalism at the time of the rise of the nationalist movements, British imperialism continued to feed it with the need to pull its power further. When the career of the communal leaders reached the verge of ending when all the communal demands were accepted by the British Empire under the Communal Award, they started demanding a separate nation by raising new fears, threats, and crises. Any possibility of agreements, treaties was deliberately eliminated. The poison of fear, hatred, malice and greed was spread all around, due to which countless lives were lost due to communal riots. The chaos and anarchy all around brought the nationalist forces under pressure and they surrendered to the separatist forces. Teaching each other a lesson on the occasion of partition, demonstration of power, plundering proceedings put to shame the pride of freedom.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH TRANSLATION VERSIONS OF INTRODUCTORY PART OF FARID AL-DIN ATTAR'S WORK "TADHKIRAT AL-AULIYA"

XUSANOVA RUKIYA XUSHVAKTOVNA

ABSTRACT

In this article we analyze the Uzbek translation version of the Introductory part of Farid al din Attar's work "Tadhkirat al Auliya" which was translated by M. Hasaniy, H. Aminov, A. Hasaniy, A. Madraimov and English translation version "Muslim Saints and Mystics" translated into English by the English writer A. J. Arberry, which was republished by Omphaloskepsis in 2000. And we do comparative analysis of the information presented in it. At the same time, we study the skills of translators who were able to cover valuable information about Islamic mystics who created mysticism and their fruitful works.

Keywords:- Islam, mysticism, ethics, thinker, Sufi, asceticism, dervish, theology, theosophical system.

INTRODUCTION

"Tadhkirat ul-Auliya" by Farid al din Attar, consisting of 96 chapters, is the only and famous work written in prose. It describes the lives of Sufism sheikhs, saints, and their achievements.

There are more than 10 manuscript copies of the work at the Institute of Oriental Studies of Uzbekistan FA, printed copies published in Bombay and Lahore in 1877, 1887, 1895, 1900, 1903, and 4 manuscript copies translated into Uzbek by Khojashah ibn Sayyid Akhmad Khorazmi. There is also a version of this work translated into Uzbek by Mirzo Kenjabek and published by the state scientific publishing house "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" (1997).

Below we do a comparative analysis of the information presented in the Introduction between the Uzbek version of "Tazkirat ul Avliyo" by Farididdun Attar, translated into Uzbek by M. Hasaniy, H. Aminov, A. Hasaniy, A. Madraimov, which was published in 2013 by Gofur Ghulam publishing house and the English version of "Muslim Saints and Mystics" (Episodes from the Tadhkirat al-Auliya (Memorial of the Saints) by Farid al-Din Attar) translated into English by the English writer A. J. Arberry, was published in 2000 by Omphaloskepsis. In the lithographic edition of the Persian text, 96 names of saints are given, but in the Uzbek translation, the names and activities of 69 saints are described, while in the English version, the names and activities of 38 saints are described.

MAIN DISCUSSIONS

In the English version, the names of 38 saints are listed in the Table of Contents before the Introduction. In the Uzbek version, the table of contents is given at the end of the work, which lists the names of 69 saints. The difference is that in the English translation, the names and activities of 31 saints are the same as in the Uzbek translation, but in the English version A. Arberry mentions 2 additional names of saints, Ebrahim al-Khauwas and Al Shebli that provided more information at the end of the work. A. Arberry states that, the original edition of the Memorial terminated with the entry on al-Hallaj, whom Attar appears to have regarded—and with historical as well as artistic justification—as forming the climax and supreme crisis of the early Sufi movement. (The inclusion of Ibn Khafif is eccentric.) Some manuscripts contain an extensive supplement which Nicholson accepted as authentic and included in his text; it seems possible that part of this supplement, though by no means all I think, was added by the original author. In my selection I have drawn on the additional material to include al-Shebli, whose death marks the end of the formative period of Sufism. I have furnished brief biographies and bibliographies for each entry, and notes which are intended rather as specimens than as exhaustive commentaries

In the Uzbek version, the Introduction is divided into 2 sections:

1. About Farididdun Attar and his work Tazkirat ul-Awliya
2. Praise be to God.

In the first part of the introduction, Professor Abdumajid Madraimov, Doctor of History, under the title "About Farididdun Attar and his work "Tazkirat ul-Awliya" covers the life and work of Attar in six pages. Translator used a valuable information from the great mystic scientist A.D. Knishii's "Muslim mysticism" published in 2004 and the poet Alisher Navoi, who wrote in Turkish and Persian languages, the sultan of ghazals, the 10-volume collection of complete works published in 2011.

After that, the original Introduction part of the work, i.e. the second part "hamd" or "khutba" began with the title "Allah's praise". There are also examples given from the Koran chapters and incessant praises and praises to Allah, asking him to support him in writing the book, after which Attar respects the scholars who passed before him, calling them the successors of the Rabbanian prophets and also sent them his greetings.

It was mentioned that before reading this book, readers were advised to read three books of scholars. Because Attar wrote this book out of admiration for the books of those scholars. Attar also mentions that there are 3 types of prophets and companions and that he will write a separate book about the ideas of such people, and he asks those who benefited from reading his books to remember him and pray for them in the hereafter.

In addition, several situations have been cited and explained as proof that stories and narrations definitely benefit murids. Examples are given from Surah Hud verse 120, that is, "O Muhammad, I will tell you the stories of the past, so that your heart may find peace and be strong."

In addition to remembering the knowledge and deeds of good people, Attar stated that in his time he saw those who revealed people's secrets and those who forgot the rights of others, and named his book "Tazkirat ul Awliya" which classifies the tazkiras of the saints and that they may help the people. If they do not forget, they will find happiness and love from God, and he is confident that there is no better book on the path of truth.

In the Uzbek translation of Attar's book, at the end of the introduction, he wrote the names of all 69 saints and gave them their characteristics one by one.

In the English version, the Introduction of the book was translated into 7 parts by

A. Arberry:

1. Introduction
2. The origins of Sufism
3. Sufism and Persia
4. The rise of Persian Sufi Literature
5. Attar and his "Memorial of the Saints"
6. Sources of Attar's "Memorial"
7. Comparative table of Sufi Biographers

In Introduction A. Arberry illustrated the keenly disputed details of the author's life and works: he appears to have died between A.D. 1220 and 1230, possibly at the hands of the Mongol invaders of Persia; the traditional account that he was born in 1119 and murdered precisely in 1230 is now generally rejected; of the very numerous epics and idylls ascribed to Attar perhaps nine may be recognized as authentic.

In the second part A. Arberry illustrated the origins of sufism as a mystical movement within Islam. He also stated that towards the end of the eighth century a.d. pious Muslims who remained faithful, through all trials and temptations, to the high ideals of the fathers began to form themselves into little groups for mutual encouragement and the pursuit of common aims; these men and women (for there were women amongst them of a like mind), opting out of the race for worldly advancement, took to wearing wool to proclaim their otherworldliness and were therefore nicknamed Sufis.

In the third part translator illustrated that Islam influenced the cities where the Sufi movement took root. It may be noted that in pre-Muslim times Balkh was the center of a Buddhist community. In the fourth part translator wrote all about ghazals (lyric), robais, qasidas (oda), satires, mathnavis (the rhyming couplet) of the poets of that time who were rich in sufism ideology and illustrated the rise of Persian Sufi Literature. In the fifth part translator referred to the edition by R. A. Nicholson in order to be free from reasonable doubts. In the preface to the Memorial Attar listed his reasons for writing the book and his 15 motives summarized by R. A. Nicholson were replaced in this part by Arberry and concluded it by Attar's recommendations.

In the sixth part Arberry wrote about sources of Attar's "Memorial". He stated that in compiling the Memorial Attar consulted the authors and texts and listed them as 1) Hekayat al-mashayekh of Abu Mohammad Ja'fer ibn Mohammad al-Kholdi (d. 348/959); 2) Ketab al-Loma" of Abu Nasr „Abd Allah ibn „Ali al-Sarraj (d. 378/988); 3) Tabaqat alSufiva of Abu „Abd al-Rahman Mohammad ibn al-Hosain al-Solami (d. 412/1021); 4) Helyat al-auliya of Abu No'aim Ahmad ibn „Abd Allah al-E'fahani (d. 430/1038); 5) al Resala of Abu „I-Qasem al-Qoshairi (d. 465/1072); 6) Kashf al-mahjub of Abu'l-Hasan alHojwiri (d. c. 467/1075).

At the end of Introduction Arberry made a comparative table of 75 Sufi Biographers. In making it attention has been concentrated on the biographical sections of each entry.

CONCLUSION

So, analysing only Introduction parts of the Uzbek and the English translated versions of the book "Tadhkirat al-Auliya" I have concluded that both versions provide useful information for readers and the differences between two versions are as follows:

- 1) As the extra source of translating it uzbek translators used A. D. Knish's and A. Navai's books, English translator used R. A. Nicholson's scientific conclusion about Attar's Memorial of the Saints.
- 2) The Uzbek version of Introduction includes two parts but the English version includes seven parts. Because the English version covers more Sufism and Sifi Literature.
- 3) Contents in the Uzbek version is given at the end of book but in the English version at the beginning before the Introduction.
- 4) The volume of Introduction consists of 18 printed pages in the Uzbek version but 35 printed pages in the English version.

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