



ROOTS

International Journal of Multidisciplinary Researches

A Peer Reviewed, Refereed & Quarterly Journal with Impact Factor (4.075)

Vol : 5

No. 2

November 2018

ISSN : 2349-8684



**CENTRE FOR RESOURCE, RESEARCH &
PUBLICATION SERVICES (CRRPS)**

www.crrps.in

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ROOTS
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCHES (RIJMR)
A Peer Reviewed, Refereed and Quarterly Journal with Impact Factor
ISSN: 2349-8684, www.rootsjournal.com

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A Peer Reviewed, Refereed and Quarterly Journal with Impact Factor (4.075)

Vol: 5

No: 2

November 2018

ISSN: 2349-8684

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AYESHA IN RIDER HAGGARD'S NOVEL *SHE* AS AN ARCHETYPE OF FEMME FATALE

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Abstract

The paper intends to examine the archetypal role of a femme fatale given to the chief female character in H. Rider Haggard's celebrated Victorian novel *She: A History of Adventure*. The paper also shows how the androcentric perspective of the novelist casts the title character Ayesha or She, the white priestess of Isis, as a deadly sensuous and damned woman whose existence can completely destroy the order and structure of the world which is founded on male autonomy and power. A feminist reading of the novel unveils the male politics behind the projection of a powerful and intellectual woman as a fatal woman and its attempt to eradicate her to defend patriarchy. Haggard's *She*, not only questions the destructive nature of a woman's power and beauty, but also engages in complex ways the Victorian ideas of gender, power and matriarchy.

Keywords: Archetype; Femme Fatale; Patriarchy; Matriarchy; Feminism; Fiction; Gender

Introduction

Femme fatale, 'fatal woman' or 'disastrous woman' is a figure commonly found in mythology, literature, arts and films. She is a temptress or an evil woman who uses her feminine charms to lure men to their fall and may also be demonstrated in other forms as "a hag, a witch, a supernatural woman using means such as love-potion, incantations and other snares to enslave a worthy male of heroic dimensions" (Thekkeveetil 12). Merriam-Webster's Dictionary defines femme fatale as "a seductive woman who lures men into dangerous or compromising situations." In *The Women's Companion to International Film*, Annette Kuhn explains that "the femme fatale is primarily defined by her desirable, but dangerous, sexuality which brings about the downfall of the male protagonist" (154). Many critics are of the opinion that her destructive nature is an immutable and inherent dimension of her persona, not a weakness or character flaw. On the other hand, Barbara Taylor in *Eve and the New Jerusalem* attributes the behavior of the femme fatale to the "product of a male-defined social order which consigned women to a stultifying, crippling way of life" (4). Helen Cixous also shares a

similar view by identifying her as "a subversive, feminist figure challenging patriarchy; ...she's not deadly. She's beautiful" (Simkin 23). The real intent behind the seductive and destructive acts of femme fatale is still a matter of debate.

The Femme Fatale in *She*

Rider H. Haggard's novel *She: A History of Adventure*, classified among the genres of adventure, fantasy and gothic fiction, is a major work of late Victorian fin de siècle. The plot of the novel is centered on the female character Ayesha or She-who-must-be-obeyed. The novel traces the fate of two highly sophisticated English men, Leo Vincey and his adoptive father L. Horace Holly, who go in search of a mysterious and puissant female figure Ayesha to fulfill the familial pursuit of an ancient plea for revenge. Ayesha is revealed to be the ruthless female sovereign of Kor, the lost kingdom in the recesses of Africa. She reigns over the primitive and savage Amahagger tribe with terror. The two men eventually meet her and both are ensnared by her ethereal charm. She identifies Leo as the reincarnation of her ancient lover Kalikrates and convinces the men the same by showing them the preserved

remains of Kallikrates. She leads both the men to the Pillar of Fire that would grant Leo immortal youth that she had achieved by immersion in its fire centuries back. In order to ward off their fear, she herself enters the Fire. However she finds that the Fire has a reverse effect on her already ageless body and she withers into a shrunken monkey like creature before ultimately meeting her doom. The novel concludes by hinting at the resurrection of Ayesha in the next sequel.

From the novel's title onward, Haggard seems to suggest the idea that a woman who must be obeyed is a threat to society. If such a woman exists, she will not be a normal woman. An ordinary woman is not in a position to make others obey her against the wishes of a male dominated society. Haggard's Ayesha is so powerful that her subjects literally crawl and prostrate before her. To disobey her is to invite death. A woman who can conquer death and master nature with the astonishing wisdom of two thousand years poses a formidable challenge to any society. She must be destroyed rather than obeyed. It doesn't help much that she is not completely mortal and her kingdom is completely cut off from the civilized world. Since she is a power, irrespective of her being as a creation of imagination, she poses a great challenge to the traditional concept of Victorian woman. The catastrophic, devolutionary and decentering potential of a powerful woman can be best illustrated if she is delineated as a femme fatale. Haggard sketched Ayesha in the conventional sense of a femme fatale, a threatening and terrible beauty who can make any man fall hopelessly and madly for her, and thus cast her into a simple predictable pattern.

The references to She begins at the very onset of the novel and builds up to the moment of her appearance in the middle of the novel. Until her encounter with Holly,

She seems to be a mythical and fantastic figure whose existence is uncertain. The misogynist construction of Ayesha as a 'determined corruptor' and an 'evil coquette' become apparent for the first time when Holly watches Ayesha unveiling herself. Though he says, "I fear not thy beauty. I have put my heart away from such vanity as woman's loveliness, that passeth like a flower"(172), once she lifts her veil, he is completely struck by her charm. He exclaims, "I have heard of the beauty of celestial beings, now I saw it; only this beauty, with all its awful loveliness and purity, was *evil*... Never before had I guessed what beauty made sublime could be—and yet, the sublimity was a dark one—the glory was not all of heaven—though none the less was it glorious"(173). His apparently positive and elevating description of her beauty is undermined by his own use of terms like 'evil', 'dark', 'not all of heaven', which point to the catastrophic potential of She's serpentine charm. Holly later reflects, "I, a fellow of my college, noted for what my friends are pleased to call my misogyny, and a respectable man now well on in middle life, had fallen absolutely and hopelessly in love with this white sorceress" (177). Ayesha's coquettish nature becomes apparent when she invites Holly to press his hands round her waist. Holly says that he can 'bear it no longer' and falls upon his knees. Ayesha, who 'claps her hands in glee'(212) upon seeing his behaviour, reveals that she was "wondering how many minutes it would need to bring thee to thy knees"(212). She continues seducing him by asking him to kiss her while fixing her dark and thrilling orbs upon his own. While Holly is made to feel faint and weak, she puts an end to the scene by referring to her actions as a 'wanton play'.

Leo, the reincarnated Kallikrates who falls in love with the reincarnated Amenartes in the form of the native girl

Ustane, not only fails to take vengeance on the supernaturally powerful and immortal She, but is also seduced by Ayesha over Ustane's dead body. Leo's detestation and wrath soon give way to admiration and awe when She unveils her face:

She stood forth, and fixed her deep and glowing eyes upon Leo's eyes, and I saw his clenched fists unclasp, and his set and quivering features relax beneath her gaze. I saw his wonder and astonishment grow into admiration, and then into fascination, and the more he struggled the more I saw the power of her dread beauty fasten on him and take possession of his senses, drugging them, and drawing the heart out of him. (254)

Holly finds that Leo "cannot be blamed too much" and thereby places the blame upon Ayesha, 'the temptress' who mercilessly draws men into evil with her beauty. In short, Ayesha's beauty is described as a destructive force that can apparently bewilder, impair and destroy men. There are many such instances in the novel that strongly suggest that Ayesha as a femme fatale enjoys tempting and corrupting men. Ayesha's unmatched wisdom, great commanding power, knowledge and mastery over nature's secrets fade into insignificance before her 'sinful' and 'evil' acts of tempting the two English gentlemen.

Conclusion

The image of a femme fatale attributed to Ayesha at various points in the novel displays the novel's veiled 'sexual warfare' against the beautiful and intellectual woman; a theme which has already been identified and challenged by feminist critics like Josephine Butler, Sandra Gilbert and Susan Gubar. By depicting She as a promiscuous and immoral woman, Haggard establishes female power as a negative force that should be vanquished. Ayesha is punished in the end for her

'sin' that combines a great deal of physical pain with utmost humiliation. When she dies, she looks 'too hideous for words' and she connects herself with 'shame'. Since She was a 'corrupting sorceress', the violence inflicted on her is justified in terms of her sin. Her miserable death in the end points to the novelist's emphasis on the need for putting an end to such an unconventional, unnatural and uncanny figure. In addition to setting an anti-feminist political agenda which was part of the misogynist wing of Victorian Britain, Haggard uses the novel as a warning to the New Woman, a concept of powerful and intellectual woman that was rapidly gaining momentum at the second half of 19th century.

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THE VOLUNTARY IGNORANCE OF HUMANKIND IN DARUWALLA'S "BOAT RIDE ALONG THE GANGA"

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Abstract

Literature reproduces the reality in the fictitious writings, through that the reality gets exposed to many ordinary eyes. Indian Writing in English is a flourished literature that has contributed many prolific Indian writers to this world. Keki Nasserwanji Daruwalla is an Indian writer who has penned many of his works with the theme of landscapes. He always shows reality as reality in his poems which made his writings to be the epitome of realistic social writings in an artistic way. Daruwalla's "Boat Ride Along the Ganga" is a poem which was published in the collection of poems entitled Collected Poems 1970-2005. This poem intentionally illumines the gloominess of river Ganga as of human interventions in demising the beauty of the pristine river, Ganga. Ecocriticism is the interdisciplinary study of literature and the environment which helps the readers to be aware of the havocs they have been done to their environment. Daruwalla's "Boat Ride Along the Ganga" deploys how imperialistic mankind is towards nature. In an ecocritical perspective, the paper concentrates on how the beliefs and the activities of human beings have made the nature to be lifeless, severely contaminated.

Introduction

Indian Writing in English takes its origin with the impact of the British Colonization in India. The Indian writers who are using the English language for their writing to propagate their ideas, traumas and so on to this world would be called as Indian English writers and which lead to creating the new kind of literature named Indian Writing in English. Keki. N. Daruwalla who won the Sahitya Akademi Award is an eminent Indian poet whose poems are embodied with environmental issues by satirizing the rituals, beliefs and the customs the humankind follow. In *Boat Ride Along the Ganga*, the reader can witness the gloomy ugliness that has caused to the pristine river, Ganga by the human beings. The poet, Daruwalla expressed the experience once he had when visiting the river Ganga. The paper focuses on the corrupted nature which leads the environment to the ecological collapse.

"Ecocriticism originates in a bio-social context to unrestrained capitalism, excessive exploitation of nature, worrying definitions and shapes of 'development' and environmental hazard" (Nayar, 329). Ecocriticism is a theory which emerged in the 1970s to make the people conscious of the depletion of the resources of nature and the destructions being caused to nature. William Rueckert in his essay "Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism" has coined the term 'ecocriticism' in 1978. But the word 'ecocriticism' took its full development only after the emergence of the Association for the Study of Literature and Environment (ASLE) in 1992 and the Interdisciplinary Studies in Literature (ISLE) in 1993.

The poem, *Boat Ride Along the Ganga* indicates the devastation of the purity of the river Ganga which had once known for its purity and holiness.

"Boat Ride along the Ganga" is a poem on the other side of the reality of the river

Ganges. For the Hindus, Ganga is a mother, divinity, life-giver, and river of salvation. However, the Zoroastrian poet, Daruwalla, views it differently and states the sad reality of the river. On the banks of the river, he finds death, disease, and staleness. (Velmurugan 302)

Now, the present condition is that the banks of the river Ganga were diseased with the rituals of funeral pyres. The whole environment of the Ganga exhibits only the unhygienic and unpleasant view which was defiled by mankind's culture and beliefs. The 'apoplectic gloom', the phrase enunciates the vacant sensation of the environment due to the loss of sanity. The banks of the river Ganga always seems to be blurred because the fire never stops its duty of burning the dead bodies. The river Ganga cannot regain its holiness as human beings believe that to burn or throw the dead bodies on the bank or into the river brings the divinity to its soul.

There is no lament. No one journeys here to end up beating his breast. This much the mourners from the river, as they form a ring go shadows within whose ambit flesh and substance burn.

The poet, Daruwalla gave his views on Hindu religion wherein the people have the belief that burning the dead bodies on the banks of the river Ganga or throwing the dead bodies into the river Ganga will take those dead persons' soul to eternity. The holistic belief of the human becomes hostile to nature. The poem *Boat Ride Along the Ganga* reveals the anthropocentric attitude of mankind that lead to the deterioration of the whole environment of the river Ganga. This shows the ignorance of the humankind and one cannot make them enlighten about what they are doing to river Ganga as they are being voluntarily ignorant of what they are doing to nature.

"We are not free to violate the laws of nature". The view we get of humans in the biosphere from the ecologists these days is

a tragic one, as pure and classic as the Greek or Shakespearean views: in partial knowledge or often in total ignorance (the basic postal of ecology and tragedy is the humans precipitate tragic consequences by acting either in ignorance of or without properly understanding the true consequences of their actions), we are violating the laws of nature, and the retribution from the biosphere will be more terrible than any inflicted on humans by the gods. In ecology man's flaw is his anthropocentric (as opposed to biocentric) vision, and his compulsion to conquer, humanize, domesticate, violate, and exploit every natural thing. (Glottelty 113)

Human beings are so cared about their own life and not about nature's life. Though they know well that they are not ruining the environment, they are destroying the whole nature and the human race because of polluting the water and air. In *Boat Ride Along the Ganga*, one can see the corrupted environment of the river Ganga is in its extreme ruination because of the materialistic mankind.

And while Pandas calculate the amount of merit that accrues to you at eating specific ghat, you cross the pyres bowing your head to the finality of fate.

Behind the heat-haze rising from the fires objects shimmer, dance, levitate.

You face reality on a different plane where death vibrates behind a veil of fire.

The above lines are presenting the silhouette of the materialistic view that money could disfigure anything like it disfigured the holiness and beauty of river Ganga, it is being instilled in every man lives there, the ritual has become a prominent business. For many people who live around the river Ganga, burning dead bodies is their job. They could afford to have food if only they get the corpses to burn. The total vicinity of Ganga river has been spoiled as it has become the crucial place of the business of burning the dead

bodies. Among human beings, some are being money minded, some more are the great practitioners of rituals, and for some, the money is the most needed thing to survive. But human beings are common in the understanding of nature with the notion that nature could destroy only by the humankind.

Ganga as mother, daughter, bride.

What plane of destiny have I arrived at where corpse-fires and cooking-fires burnside by the side?

With the real understanding of nature, the humankind is causing injustice to the sources of their own lives, so it is nothing but the voluntary ignorance of humankind. Humankind still knows that if nature is under destruction means their lives too are to be in horrible destruction. Though they have realized everything about nature very well, they are stubborn to live and think of their welfare of their present moments. The paper, thus, concludes with this notion that nature has to be saved because nature is the thread which holds all the life the world has.

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WHALE IN AND WHALE OUT THE ENDANGERED NATURE IN TIM WINTON'S *SHALLOWS*

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Abstract

Australian literature in the English language was originated in 1788, and it covers the duration till now. It includes fiction, non-fiction, novels, drama, poetry, biography, autobiography, journals, and articles. This literature begins with the feelings and observation of Australian born aborigines after the European settlement. Australia is considered to be an old continent, but it came late into history. The early Australian literature reflects the unusual social context and physical demands of the environment. It deals with the environment, culture and social issues. Tim Winton is a well-known Australian Novelist and Writer of both fiction and non-fiction. His novels relay upon the background of the Australian Coast. It also talks about the history of the country, people and social issues. The Novel Shallows is set in a small town named Angelus located on Australia's western coast. It deals with the culture and nature of the people towards the environment. This paper tries to attempt how the present culture changes people's mind towards money which leads to the destruction and extinction of nature. This paper also gives the solution for saving nature from extinction.

Keywords: Nature, Tim Winton, Culturalism, Greediness, Shallows, Whale, Materialism, Ecology

Introduction

Literature is a broad term which usually denotes the works through imagination, creativity, art, and culture. It allows one to enjoy the stories which are different from reality. This reality is reflected in different regions about the culture, nature and social order. Australian literature begins with the feelings and observation of Australian born aborigines after the European settlement. Australian literature deals with the "tension between the introduced culture, with its language, law, education and scale of values, and the indigenous qualities of the land that is settled and its existing inhabitants" (Goodwin 01). This literature voices out the cultural identity of the aboriginal people. It describes the nature of the land and the people who lived during that period. Almost every work in Australian literature reflects the culture and nature of the land. Due to the advancement of culture, nature gets

affected, and this is dealt with in an ecocritical aspect.

Ecocriticism investigates the relationship between humans and the natural world in literature. According to Cheryll Glotfelty, "Ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment" (Glotfelty xviii). It is also said to be the study of nature and cultural artifacts of the human world. William Rueckert was the first person to use the term "ecocriticism" (Barry 239) in "Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism", an essay published in 1978. The present-day environmental issues are in large part of our own making a by-product of culture. Ecocriticism explores the link between human life and the environment. Ecocriticism is considered to be a "matter of the relationship between culture and nature" (Barry 243). The environment is the one which makes the human life meaningful. Nature thus plays a

great role in human existence. Humans have no rights to reduce the richness of natural diversity to satisfy their own needs. This deep concept of nature is dealt with in this paper, from an ecocentric perspective through Tim Winton's *Shallows*.

Tim Winton is a famous Australian aboriginal writer of both fiction and non-fiction. He is a great novelist who wrote about twelve novels. His writings bring the adventures and experience of this own life. Almost every work of Winton set in the Australian landscape, especially seascape. At the age of nineteen Tim wrote his first novel *An Open Swimmer* (1982), for which he got The Australian/Vogel National Literary Award; Miles Franklin Award and Western Australian Premier's Award for *Shallows* (1984); Deo Gloria Award, WA Premiers Award and National Book Council's Banjo Award for *Cloudstreet*. He won Miles Franklin Award four times for his fabulous works. These novel *Shallows* deals with the lives of whales in a small town called Angelus located on the Western Australian coast. The novel revolves around the whaling industry which kills whales for their products. Angelus is the last remaining scrap of the whaling industry in Australia. Whaling is the most important business of this town over 150 years.

The novel chiefly deals with a character Queenie Cookson, her husband Cleveland and father Daniel Coupar. Cleve has a diary of Nathaniel Coupar, which has a story about the coastal region and the whalers. There was a conflict between Cleve and Queenie when she intended to join an anti-whaling protest group, and the protest happened against the whalers to close the whaling industry, which comes to town. Whaling in Australia has started in the late eighteenth century. There is no document in the history that aboriginal humans hunted whales. This whaling has been seen as the development of culture. In early days whaling has been done with the help of

harpoons, but when modern machines come into process whales are killed in huge numbers with the gun and other iron materials. These are the development of culture. The aboriginal people did not use whale products, so they did not harm them. But when the culture changes people use many products for their use. They use whale products like food and cosmetics. "In 1712 the first Sperm Whale was killed; its oil proved more valuable than that of the Right Whale, which had hitherto been the object of whaling ventures" (Encyclopaedia 169). This novel brings out how the whalers used whale products and how they killed whales for production. Winton shows the history through this novel and the native peoples' concern toward nature. This novel talks about culture and nature, how the culture of the people plays a vital role in the destruction of nature.

Angelus is located between two scrubby hills and on the other side lies an ocean. The people of the town are happy to hear the voice of whales in the sea. Queenie Cookson and Cleve are in their tent chatting with each other. Queenie began to tell the stories of her childhood. When she was a little girl she saw a glistening, "black . . . The whale is inching up towards the house" (Winton 04). She got feared and went to Poppa's room and slept. Queenie talks about the Right Whales in the bay with Cleve. The people of the town are very happy to see the whales in the sea. She was unhappy that after one year, she did not notice any whale at the beach. This shows the life of whales, due to the whaling industry whales are killed, and they are in the stage of extinction. Cleve always read the diary given by Nathaniel Coupar, who worked for the whaling station during the 1830s. Cleve closes his book and watches "out in the bay the black skins of right whales fresh from the southern ice glistened in the thickening moonlight, their breath setting vaporously on the water"

(Winton 04). This scene of the ocean and whales shows the creation of nature. Nature is the one which cannot be imaginable; it is a gift of God. The breath of the Whales shows how the whales are suffering for their survival because of the cultureless people.

The environmentalist in the town wanted to close the whaling station because of the destruction of nature. Queenie Cookson was very much attached to whales. She was afraid of whales during her childhood, but later on, she liked the whale's surfing in the sea. Queenie climbs the windmill to watch the bay where the whale surfacing takes place. They breathe in water, and it was described as "spouting vapor like Gunsmoke" (Winton 16). This is sarcastic because Winton describes the nature of whale breathing. It can also be seen through a culture where the breath is compared to spouting gunsmoke, which is the development of a culture where the whalers kill the whales with guns. The author brings both culture and nature through this line.

The Paris Bay industry was the last whaling industry in Australia. Whales have been the main product to gain profit. Natural resources are looked through a colored glass. Here whales are looked like a material product and not as a living being. Humans are cruel, and they wanted to make money through these mammals. Human beings destroy nature only because of the greediness within them. This culture develops within the people because of selfishness and greediness.

According to Barry this nature and cultural form can be distinguished into four stages. The first area is known as 'the wilderness'. The second is 'the scenic sublime'. The third area is 'the countryside'. The last and final area is 'the domestic picturesque'. The wilderness is the area which belongs to uninhibited continents. This area is called 'pure'

nature, and when it comes to the fourth stage it changes to 'culture'. "Of course, the wilderness is affected by global warming, which is culture, and gardens depend on sunlight, which is a natural force, but neither concept ('nature' or 'Culture') is thereby invalidated" (Barry 246). The middle areas contain a large element of both culture and nature. The area of wilderness is exploited by the human population, and it is transformed into a new area of construction. Here the ocean is considered to be the area of wilderness, due to human population and culture these areas are affected. People go deep into the wild, and they affect nature. Thus, nature is exploited by culture.

Through eco critical aspect "being bewildering" (Huggan and Tiffin vi) is the 'anthropocentric' view which focuses upon human beings. The legacies of eco-culturalism which relates to the deep green views of ecological connectivity towards nature which challenge the human-centered perspectives on the world. This paper proves how the whales are extinct. There are two kinds of whales Right Whales and Sperm Whales. The Right whales are almost extinct, and the Sperm whales are at the edge of extinction. "The right and humpback whales are almost extinct.

The sperm, still hunted, could it left alone be replenished and move closer to land further facilitating a venture of this sort" (Winton 09). So, the environmentalist wanted to close the whaling station to save these whales. They also wanted to conserve whales and make people live along with nature.

The solution is given as Whales are killed for many purposes, and the whaling industry gives employment to many people. As seen through the cultural aspect the environmentalist wanted to change the whaling industry to whale observation center. "Whale observation might not be as lucrative as whale exploitation, but could

be viable enough to sustain employment for many of those seamen and workers who must inevitably lose their jobs when finally whaling industry in Angelus causes its redundancy. . . ." (Winton 09). The environmentalists are the concern of about saving the lives of the whales for the future generation. The environmentalists are wanting to change the whaling station as whale observing station, which will help the people and students to view these mammals in their habitation which will help in the conservation of whales. Thus, this paper brings out how culture causes changes in nature which leads to the destruction of whales and it also gives a small solution to solve this huge issue through ecocultural.

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UTILITARIAN: A DIMENSION OF BIOPHILIA IN CORMAC MCCARTHY'S SELECT NOVELS

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Abstract

The paper intends to examine the archetypal role of a femme fatale given to the chief female character in H. Rider Haggard's celebrated Victorian novel *She: A History of Adventure*. The paper also showshow theandrocentric perspective of the novelist casts the title character Ayesha or She, the white priestess of Isis, as a deadlysensuous and damned woman whose existence can completely destroy the order and structure of the world which is founded on male autonomy and power. A feminist reading of the novel unveils the male politics behind the projection of a powerful and intellectual woman as a fatal woman and its attempt to eradicateher to defend patriarchy. Haggard's *She*, not only questions the destructive nature of a woman's power and beauty, but also engages in complex ways the Victorian ideas of gender, power and matriarchy.

Keywords: Archetype; Femme Fatale; Patriarchy; Matriarchy; Feminism; Fiction; Gender

Introduction

Generally Utilitarian refers to the Utilitarianism an ethical theory that judging an action whether right or wrong based on its results. "Utilitarians believe that the purpose of morality is to make life better by increasing the number of good things (such as pleasure and happiness) in the world and decreasing the number of bad things (such as pain and unhappiness)" (Nathanson).

UTILITARIANISM is the ethical theory that the production of happiness and reduction of unhappiness should be the standard by which actions are judged right or wrong and by which the rules of morality, laws, public policies, and social institutions are to be critically evaluated (West 1).

Utilitarian as a dimension of Biophilia "dependence on nature is both something of a misnomer and at the same time manifest" (Kellert and Wilson 47) and the literal physical advantages received from ecosystem "as a fundamental basis for human sustenance, protection, and security" (Kellert and Wilson 47). This

research article brings to light of Biophilia and focuses towards one among its dimension named 'Utilitarian' through the American writer Cormac McCarthy's *The Orchard Keeper* and *Child of God*.

Any book that tends to Cormac McCarthy's work should as a matter of first importance recognize the writer himself, who is giving a limitless ordinance to pundits to both dreams over and appreciate. For almost fifty years, McCarthy, the most unflinchingly individual of contemporary American authors, has utilized his specialty in a world a long way from abstract circles, foundations, and whatever method of writing happens to be in vogue at the time. Cormac McCarthy's *The Orchard Keeper* is the story of independent woodsman Uncle Ather Ownby living peacefully in the midst of vain apple orchard. Same as Uncle Ather Ownby, Cormac McCarthy bring another character living peacefully in the midst of woods in his third novel *Child of God*. Lester Bellard is the protagonist of this novel who is isolated from the modernized western civilized society. In both the novel,

characters are divided into two sets of people commonly: Eco-centric Characters and Anthropocentric Characters.

In case of any novels or movies generally, a heroic figure should preserve something or a heroic figure should be rejected by others in any situation and again that heroic figure comes into the existence. Here Uncle Ather Ownby and Lester Bellard is the protagonist of these two novels when the stories move on, they are isolated to the woods and living an Eco-centric life: living along with nature. The main motive of the Utilitarianism the ethical theory meant to be the production of happiness and reduction of unhappiness; but as a dimension of biophilia, it should mean to be receiving the security, protection and human sustenance while Human being's life completely depends upon the Nature as how the eco-centric character Uncle Ather Ownby and Lester Bellard lives in the midst of the woods.

Uncle Ather Ownby tries to teach his acquired knowledge on mountains and forest to John Wesley Rattner who is a pretty criminal young boy. The whole moves between the love and loyalty in Rural Place. The way McCarthy evokes the nature of forests and mountains among the conflicts of the characters in the novel.

This was the orchard road red and quiet in the early sun, winding from the mountain's spine with apple trees here along the road and shading it, gnarled and bitten trees, yet retaining still a kept look and no weeds growing where they grew. Farther up was a side road that went off among the trees, shade-dappled, grass fine as hair in the ruts. (McCarthy 41)

"McCarthy's third novel opens with the procession of an auction to the dwelling of a man who will resist that auction, unsuccessfully" (Ellis 69). At the beginning of the novel, there is no mention of the protagonist. Usually, he is mentioned like

animals. "He is small, unclean, unshaven. He moves in the dry chaff among the dust and slats of sunlight with a constrained truculence. Saxon and Celtic blood" (McCarthy 1). Lester Bellard is the traumatic character whose home is auctioned out from him and living alone in a Cave among woods.

"The tracks of a fox raised out of the snow intaglio like little mushrooms and berry stains where birds shat crimson mutes upon the snow like blood" (McCarthy 41).

"There was nobody going up or down. Already the snow was falling so that you could not see up the valley at all. A spray of small birds came out of the snowfall and passed like windblown leaves into the silence again. Ballard crouched on his heels with the rifle between his knees. He told the snow to fall faster, and it did" (McCarthy 41).

Though there is a trace of fox, he received secure confirmation from the birds and snows.

Though these two Characters are living alone in the woods, they are not in any uncomfortable zone; instead, they are in utilitarian comfort in the woods. They are securely protected by the cave, woods, birds, and animals. Apart from manmade protection, they receive direct protection from nature. From the Utilitarian point of view the direct connection with nature as a biophilic dimension, the production of happiness "as a fundamental basis for human sustenance, protection, and security" (Kellert and Wilson 47).

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FLORA, FAUNA AND NATURAL ELEMENTS IN ANITA NAIR'S SELECT MYTHOLOGICAL STORIES

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Abstract

In this modern cyber era, everything is getting the perspective of science or technology to believe. Without any evidence, no one will believe the facts, even laws. According to the etymonline dictionary, the word 'myth' is "speech, thought, story, myth, anything delivered by word of mouth," of unknown origin. Likewise, flora means "the plant life of a region", and fauna means "the total of the animal life of a certain region or time". And these natural elements are Fire, Land, Air, Water, and Sky. Anita Nair is a prominent writer who has composed mythological short stories in her book. They are very interesting to read. This paper deals with the findings of flora, fauna and natural elements in her mythological stories to pursue the readers to know the differentiation and eco-centric identification of myth and its characters.

Introduction

Anita Nair's *World Myths and Legends* contains thirty-one short stories about various world mythologies. The book contains fifteen stories based upon the life of legends and sixteen stories based upon the myths. It marks the importance of the mythological stories. Each story talks about their myths and their cultures. This book contains six stories from the African continent, seven stories from American (both north and south) continent, eleven stories from the Asian continent and seven stories from the European continent. They are all discussed by Nair for "keeping alive both animals and the myths" due to the disappearance of many animals from the forest. Among these eleven stories of the Asian continent, there are three stories have the batch of India. One is Hindu myth-oriented, and others have the features of Buddhism. According to Hinduism, Buddha is the ninth incarnation of Lord Vishnu, the major deity in Hindu mythology. But the feature of Buddhism is slightly different from well-reformed one.

The word 'myth' comes from Modern Latin *myths*, from Greek *mythos* "speech, thought, story, myth, anything delivered by word of mouth," of unknown origin. Flora means "the plant life of a region", and Fauna means "the total of the animal life of a certain region or time". And these natural elements are land, fire, air, water, and sky.

The story named "The Story of Dhruva," based upon the Indian myth, tells the birth of the Dhruva star, the North Pole star. The North Pole star has such a different story in India. The belief of Indians is different where they have looked at this star. It is very bright. This Dhruva is a son of Uttanapada and Suniti, gets the boon of becoming a star from Lord Vishnu, due to his penance for nothingness. From this story, one can understand the politeness of Dhruva to reach the highest position in this world. Stars are brighter than Sun. Dhruva gets such a place in the cosmic. Pole Star guides to find direction, and it is only about the fiftieth brightest star. But one can find it easily in the sky. Likewise here the bitter-gourd, salt and butter are used by Suruchi to make Dhuruva hate food in the house.

These food items are medicinal food items, but in this story, they are added to the food of Dhuruva for jealousy. These vegetables and groceries have strengthened Dhurva. At last readers can get the idea of flora and natural element from this story.

The second story named "The Hare on the Moon" is taken from the Buddhist myth from India. This hare in the forest is Buddha. It has a monkey, a jackal and an otter as its friends. It talks about the story, "there are certain days in a week when we must fast and give alms to the needy on those days. This fetches the item-giver a place in heaven" (31). Three of them have food to provide, so Hare decides to give its life for anybody who needs it. So the King of heaven plans to check these four animals' resolution of giving. When he has gone to Otter, Money, and Jackal, they give their food what they have stored. Likewise, when he comes in the disguise of the Brahmin to Hare, it gives its life by jumping into the fire. But the fire is made by the King, so it does not burn the Hare. By appreciating the resolution of the Hare, the King of Heaven takes Hare against Moon and "outlines the hare on the moon where it stays to this day" (34). Hare or Rabbit is a harmless animal which eats a carrot, radish, and other vegetables. No other religion has the incarnation of their gods as a Hare, but it happens in the Indian Buddhist myth. Moon has a different story in every myth. Likewise, the myth on the moon in this Buddhist tale is very attractive. The whiteness of the moon is derived or portrayed for purity.

The third story named "The Noble Dog" is highlighted from the Jataka tale from India. This story talks about the incarnation of Buddha and his first disciple Ananda. In this story, a homeless dog, with good character of not eating dead flesh,

unlike other stray dogs, is requested to become chief of all the stray dogs. When their team is defended by the king for an unjustified story that they are wrongly accused of the activity of King's dogs who have eaten the leather in the chariot. King has been ordered to kill all the stray dogs without investigation the case. So the representative of the stray dogs, this noble dog, enters the court and proves the dogs of King are the real culprits, with a human voice. Then the King honored this noble dog by sharing a meal and agreed on ahimsa the non-violence. It is very friendly with human and here in this story it is an incarnation of Lord Buddha. In Indian Hindu mythology, there is no evidence for the incarnation as a dog, but this Buddhist myth has such a story. The dog is a loyal animal to human beings. It guards the human beings and their belongings. It serves as a servant in a friendly touch. Some of them bark, and some of them bite. But they are the savior being of human beings.

From these three stories, the readers can understand that every nation has its own culture and stories for the evidence of their myth and legends. They are all talking about the importance of their beliefs and customs. They may be different, but they are in this world due to make the people to feel the purity and to keep their confidence or belief. The above-discussed stories are based upon the myths in India. At the same time, they focus on the importance of flora, fauna and natural elements in the mythological stories.

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THE QUEST FOR IDENTITY IN BHARATI MUKHERJEE'S JASMINE

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Keywords: Immigration, child marriage, sati, widowed, subjugation, self-empowerment

Introduction

This paper tries to highlight how Bharati portrays Jasmine as the new age of the woman who adopts the new lifestyle in an alien country. The position of women in India has been subjected to varieties of changes over the past years, and it had been discussed by many reformers to emancipate their position. We had scriptures which were written about the position of women where she enjoyed equal status. Only after the medieval period the place of women got worsened, and many evil practices like Sati, child marriage, and the ban on widowed re-marriage take part in social life. Even though few women excelled like Razia Sultan, Mirabai, and Lakshmi Bai. Indian novels depict Indian life and culture, and it resembles the problems generated by an individual's life, and it is determined by society. In this way, Indian novels reflect typical Indian feminine sensibility and their emotional propensities. These types of themes can easily be identified in works of immigrant writers of Indian English. Bharati Mukherjee's novels deal with the problem of female subjugation and give a new identity to the women of modern times. Self-empowerment is essential for a human being. Here she stresses on women empowerment through the character Jasmine.

Self-Empowerment of Jasmine

Jasmine is a story of a strong-willed girl who crosses many obstacles and never gives up at any circumstance. Throughout the novel, the title character's identity along with her name changes again and again from Jyoti to Jasmine, Jasmine to Jazzy, Jazzy to Jase and Jase to Jane. Jasmine is the narrator of the novel was born in 1965 in a rural Indian village called Hasnapur. She is different from other village girls in her thought. She marries Prakash who gave her a new name Jasmine by saying that, "*You are small and sweet and heady, my Jasmine. You'll quicken the whole world with your perfume*".

Soon Prakash dies in a bomb blast, and Jasmine plans to go to America which was a dream of her husband. She says, "*A village girl, going alone to America, without a job, husband or papers....I had sworn before God. A matter of duty and honor, I dared not tell my mother*". This shows that

she is not a normal village girl but a self-willed. She has a tremendous will power to go to America alone. She moves to America on a forged passport, but she is raped by a Captain of a ship, Half face. Since she is resolute enough, she doesn't kill herself. Instead, she kills the Captain and her Indian clothes and begins a new life in America.

She takes the identity of Jazzy when she stays in Lillian Gordon's home. She tries to come out her old identity of Jasmine, a widow. "*Jazzy in a T-shirt, tight cords and running shoes*" gives her a new identity of an American with such a resolution. She decides to move to Vadhera household. The strong urge in her to reinvent herself and her eagerness for independence and self-reliance made her life difficult at the Vadhera household. She finds of losing herself in a superficial rituals and adherence there. She takes a

green card with the help of Vadhera and moves to New York.

Jasmine takes on a new identity and gets a job as a baby-sitter in the house of Taylor and Wylie Hayes. While living in the Hayes, she begins to master the English language, empowering herself to further appropriate American culture. Here we could find out a great upliftment in the character of Jasmine, a girl who came to the US to commit Sati on her husband's suit and the present Jase in Taylor's household.

"Taylor didn't want to change me... I changed because I wanted to".

Here she asserts her willingness to change or empower herself and be part of America. She has such a strength and capabilities. She takes in everything with so much enthusiasm. This can be considered as Jasmine's rebirth in a way, where she becomes a more daring self, ready to face the umpteen challenges and roles that lay ahead of her.

She obtains yet another identity when she leaves her role as a care giver and moves to Iowa to become the common-law wife of Bud Ripplemayer, a banker and mother to their adopted son and later on becomes pregnant with Bud's child. She enjoys her new liberated self and allows her a part of American society.

The protagonist Jasmine leaves her country to fulfill her wishes. She begins to search for self-independence. Though the astrologer predicts about her widowhood and exile in an early age, she refuses to believe on it and always tries to raise her above all the false beliefs and superstition. When she is New York, she expresses her survival skill in an alien country.

"I wanted to become a person they thought they saw: humorous, intelligent, refined and affectionate. Not illegal, not

murderer not widowed, raped, destitute, and fearful."

Human life has many obstacles and odds. Only some of them emerge as survivors whereas some of them surrender to fate. Here, Jasmine displays courage and the ability to survive in her various identities. She discovers more and more of herself in the journey of multiple identities. She approaches life in a positive tone and leads a successful life. She creates a new world consisting of new ideas and values.

Though Jasmine seeks to distance herself from cultural expectations and tradition the possibility of independence and agency exist in reality. Throughout the novel, Jasmine experiences enormous situations which bring out the violence and mental trauma in her. She not only faces physical violence but also the mental violence that forces her to be born as a different person in various phases of her life. The progression of Jasmine from one stage of evolution to the other stage of life is portrayed as a courageous character.

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TRANSFIGURED WAR OF TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY: AN ASSESSMENT

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Introduction

International conflicts or wars have become an indispensable reality of the modern nation-state system. Wars or international conflicts can be discernible in the long history of the development of the nation-state system. There are several viewpoints propounded by writers and philosophers on the nature of war. The most discussed amongst them have been the definition advocated by Prussian military theorist Carl von Clausewitz. He preferred to define it as an extension of politics by other means. This understanding of war is even relevant in the twenty-first century which is marked by information and technology. The twentieth century has witnessed a tremendous upsurge in the nature, outreach, and characteristic of war which has undergone monumental change. Several academicians and political commentators' believe that the metamorphosed nature of war is undergoing fundamental changes in the twenty-first century.

War is described as a prolonged and organized conflict initiated by a nation-state against another nation state to secure objectives of its foreign policy and national-interest. The most important feature of war is that it involves extreme violence, social disruption and an attempt to destruct the economic setup. War is discussed as a conflict among political groups involving hostilities of considerable duration and magnitude. War is an intentional unprecedented conflict and a widespread armed struggle between political communities. Wars are not recent creations but have a long history. Human history has

witnessed worst cases of war casualties in the Twentieth century. In the twentieth century the number of war-related fatalities, as evidenced by recorded the history is at least 108 million people. Throughout the history of human existence, there have been roughly around 150 million to 1 billion people been killed in wars and other armed conflicts¹. Despite several attempts by the international community to prevent the escalation of war, it has not disappeared as a form of social behavior.

The nature of war in the current century has tremendously changed. To examine the changing nature of war, it is necessary to discuss the meaning and definition of war. Since war is a malleable concept, it has drawn a lot of contradictory viewpoints and opinions. According to Britannica Encyclopaedia, a war in the popular sense is a conflict among political groups involving hostilities of considerable duration and magnitude. Sociologists generally apply the term to those conflicts that are initiated and conducted by socially recognized forms. They treat war as an institution recognized in custom or law ².

Globalized nature of war

Today's wars have been modernized and are systematised beyond imagination. There is excessive use of information and technology in all types of armed conflicts and, such advancement has led to the emergence of globalized war. The massive

¹ Chris Hedges, The New York Times, 'What Every Person Should Know About War' July 6, 2003

² <https://www.britannica.com/topic/war> - Retrieved on 16th August 2018.

proliferation of information technology has resulted in what Winn Schwartau describes as 'computers everywhere,' (Schwartau 1996).

Military writers usually confine the term war to hostilities in which the contending groups are sufficiently equal in power to render the outcome uncertain for a time. Armed conflicts of powerful states with isolated and powerless peoples are called pacifications, military expeditions, or explorations; with small states, they are called interventions or reprisals; and with internal groups, rebellions or insurrections. Such incidents, if the resistance is sufficiently strong or protracted, may achieve a magnitude that entitles them to the name "war."

War injects elements of emotion, uncertainty and, improbability, which can affect the conduct of military operations. The fog of war combined with human danger and stress can make the simplest task difficult. War is waged by people; as a result, human emotions can shape the conduct of war. The cohesion, passion as well as the determination of people and groups of people, will shape the outcome and can, in turn, be shaped by inspired leadership.

The changing nature of warfare

In the post-cold war, period war has almost transmogrified in its form and gravity. Wars of the contemporary period are low-intensity wars, or what may be called as 'asymmetric' wars. These wars are equipped with high-tech forces engaged in the relentless fight against the poorly armed opponents. The nature of standing armies are also changing, prominently relying on child soldiers³, Paramilitary forces and private military firms. Warfare

has evolved dramatically over the last few decades.

The onslaught of globalized forces has influenced the metamorphosis of war resulting in the loathsome aftermath. The globalized nature of war has also significantly affected the social and economic spheres thereby leading to the emergence of revolution in military affairs (RMA). The after events of 1991 gulf war conceptualized the term RMA, and slowly it got manifested in the political vocabulary of global actors. The development is described as a significant departure from the industrial age to information technology age. The debate got further accentuated after 9/11 terrorist strikes in the USA. The basic assumption in the notion of RMA is the possibility of use of smart weapons to achieve quick results in decisive battles and secure outright victory against the opponents. The use of RMA allows controlling the battlefield in such a way that was not possible in previous years (Baylis and Smith 2014).

Crucial wars of preceding century involved huge armies that resorted to the use of heavy conventional weapons engaged in major battles. The warring countries were supported and also enticed by the superpowers. , Human casualty and loss of property were significantly alarming in proportions. By the end of the century, the nature of armed conflict had changed rigorously. Most of today's armed conflicts fall in the typical category of war which is slowly emerging at international level, which is '*low-intensity conflict*'⁴. Low-Intensity Conflict (LIC) means the use of military power that falls short of a full scale conventional or general war. It includes various activities like peacekeeping, antiterrorism, assistance to foreign

³ Child soldiers are children below 18 years of age and are recruited by a state or non-state armed group. They are used as fighters, cooks, suicide bombers, human shields, messengers, spies, or for even for sexual purposes

⁴ A low-intensity conflict (LIC) is a military conflict, which is localized in nature. The conflict is between two or more non-state groups which fall short of conventional war.

countries for internal defense, fulfillment of international treaty obligations, assistance to foreign law enforcement agencies, and commando operations. The LIC emerged during the years after the Vietnam War. The post- Vietnam period intensified the use of LIC by various military powers especially the US. The war is used meticulously by a major power when diplomacy alone does not resolve the turbulent political issues.

The civil war that takes place in the developing world is typically fought by relatively small, ill-trained, lightly armed forces that avoid major military engagements but frequently target civilians. While often conducted with great brutality, these low-intensity conflicts kill relatively few people compared with major conventional wars. Low-intensity warfare may be part of the bargaining process to help the government to 'see the point of view' of groups within and without the state that are disaffected - for whatever reason - and to encourage action in line with that viewpoint. These groups may receive support from sources outside the state concerned and may even be created to carry out a low intensity- warfare campaign. Low-intensity warfare becomes a strategic tool in the hands of nation-states to exercise its pressure and maintain its influence on other sovereign country (Carey 1996).

The second type of new emerging war is asymmetrical wars. Wars in the second category are very different they are called asymmetric wars. Asymmetric war can be described as an armed - conflict in which the strength of two warring camps differ in potentiality and competence, and they attempt to exploit each other's characteristic weaknesses. Such wars of asymmetric nature often involve strategies and tactics of unconventional warfare, the weaker combatants attempting to use strategy to counterpoise inadequacies in

quantity or quality of their forces and equipment.

The term asymmetric war is an outcome of the revolution in military affairs (RMA). The asymmetric war can be distinguished from the modern wars. Asymmetrical wars give a lot of impetus to the use of unconventional method and strategy of war. American troops have extensively used this type of war in many small expeditions (Sudhir, 2008). This type of war often involves US-led 'coalitions of the willing', using high-tech weaponry against far weaker opponents who have few or no allies. The Gulf War, Kosovo, and the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan fall into this category. Due to the extreme power imbalances, the duration of these battles is very short; it ends within a fortnight or even in a week. The after-war effects are also less destructive with few deaths and property loss compared with the older wars. Such enormous changes in the character and range of armed conflicts have coincided with the new global changes in military recruitment and organisation. These have been driven in part by economic imperatives and in part by political changes. This section examines three such changes: a reliance on child soldiers, the increasing use of paramilitary forces and the privatisation of warfare⁵.

The rise of paramilitaries

There is a growing trend amongst various sovereign states to use paramilitary forces instead of a full-fledged military. A paramilitary is a quasi-militarized force which is similar to that of armed force. The functional mechanism, composition, makeup strategy, training, etc. is identical to that of a professional military but is not included as part of a state's formal armed forces. This force is heavily armed than the police but lightly armed than the military.

⁵ <https://www.resdal.org/ing/ultimos-documentos/part1-text3.pdf>

It can be disciplined forces under effective government control—or private armies operating outside legal constraints, responsible only to themselves, and operating death squads and torture camps. One of the most noteworthy attributes of a paramilitary force is that it does not require any special expenses for maintenance. One the one hand they are inexpensive, and on the other, they are quick to train and entail little logistical support. Their rapid recent growth in international relations has raised several questions of national security.

The term paramilitary includes within its ambit a wide variety of organizations: armed police, border guards, counter-insurgency specialists, internal security forces, riot squads, intelligence agencies, militias and even privatized armies. Most exist outside regular police or traditional military command structures—and almost all fall into one of three broad categories:

- Militarised police forces (such as China's People's Armed Police).
- Militias (such as Colombia's self-defense groups).
- Intelligence agencies (such as Pakistan's Inter-Service Intelligence)⁶.

The rise of paramilitary forces is an exemplary development in the realm of national security and global security. Russia, India and China, the three important global actors have the largest armed soldiers in the world. These countries have invested heavily in the paramilitary force to secure its foreign policy objectives. India has made huge investments in developing a sophisticated and modernized paramilitary force for its security in recent years. Almost fifty percent of Indian armed forces are India's paramilitary. This massive development and investment in paramilitary are estimated to be over 1 million. Such a

prodigious investment in paramilitary has made India the second-largest paramilitary force in the world⁷.

Paramilitaries perform multiple functions apart from maintaining internal security. On several occasions, it has been used to control communal riots, rebellion marches, foreign infiltration and even elimination of political opponents. Numerous paramilitaries have developed ominous identities, and many of them have been responsible for instigating violence in diverse parts of the world like Venezuela, Mali, Bosnia – Herzegovina, Serbia, Ruanda, Uganda, etc. and elsewhere.

Outsourcing war and drive towards outsourcing wars

The period of 1990's marks a significant period in the history of international politics. The importance of this period is marked in the fact of the changing international political circumstances and shifting of the power of balance as well as the emergence of the unipolar world⁸. The resultant circumstances ended the prolonged cold war existed between the two super powers that are the US and the erstwhile USSR. The consequence of the end of the Cold resulted in a sharp decline in war-related investment around the world. The defense and military assistance to the economically weaker countries also declined significantly. Defense ministries endeavored to search for new avenues to enhance their efficiencies and reduce defense-related costs. The consequence of this development was menacing as there was more solicitation for the demand for

⁷ <https://www.encyclopedia.com/international/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/paramilitary-forces-and-internal-security>

⁸ This has a reference to the fall of the Berlin wall, the decline of communism and disintegration of Russia. After Russia's disintegration, there was for a brief period of the unipolar world with the US emerging as the only hegemony at international level.

⁶ <https://www.resdal.org/ing/ultimos-documentos/part1-text3.pdf>

child soldiers and paramilitary organizations. Along with this, there was also an increasing trend towards the 'outsource' war.

Outsourcing of war is connected to the advent of private actors in military affairs. The significant role of private firms in military affairs has increased in the 1990's. During this period the private companies saw tremendous business potential in international conflicts. It is due to this reason that the popular literature referred them as mercenaries or irregular dogs of war. The soldiers of private firms or what is described as the executioners of war activities sponsored by private firms differ to the national defense personnel. Firstly they are motivated by financial profit and business interest and not by national self-determination or patriotism. Secondly, they lack, accountability and are responsible to no one. Finally, they are not bound by any international covenant or international law.

Private military firms or what popularly known as Private military companies (PMC) are independent corporations that offer military services to national governments, international organizations, and nonstate actors. The PMC is a very crucial emergent element and highly contentious. The gamut of its controversy has increased due to its tendentious nature. PMCs specialize in providing combat and protection forces. Their work ranges from running small-scale training missions to providing combat units composed of up to several hundred highly trained soldiers equipped with powerful weapons platforms, including tanks and attack helicopters⁹.

Conclusion

The conventional usage of the term war demonstrated a description of a conflict between the nation-states. The conflict

surfaced for various reasons like boundary dispute, or ideology or religious values. The number of casualties generally used to be small compared to the contemporary period. The twentieth century has changed the very edifice and determinants of war. Between 1945 and 2010, wars have killed around 34,677 people per year, while the average internal conflict killed 2,530 people per year. The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) has claimed that over the period 1998- 2008, many of the major armed conflicts that were not international disputes were conflicts over seeking political power, with the remainder conflicts over territory.

Some of these conflicts are 'internationalized' in that they include troops from a country external to the basic conflict aiding one of the belligerents. Examples today include the NATO intervention in the conflict between the Afghan Government and the Taliban and the US/British intervention in the conflict between the Iraqi Government and the insurgency. There have to be collective efforts from the inter governmental organisation to develop understanding and integration between the civilians and the military force. Such integration and cohesive interlocution will result in achieving a strategic success in controlling the insurgency and stabilize the war zone. The international actors should also not hesitate to use the contractors to serve the logistical need.

They will likely remain a feature of future military operations. We need to improve existing control mechanisms and make sure that they are more accountable. Both civilian and military leaders need to take steps to make sure that they engage in a more productive strategic dialogue.

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FEMINISM IN LITERARY VIEW

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"Feminism isn't about making women strong. Women are already strong. It's about changing the way the world perceives that strength."

—G.D. Anderson

Feminism is a range of movements and ideologies that share a common goal: to define, establish, and achieve equal political, economic, cultural, personal, and social rights for women. This includes seeking to establish equal opportunities for women in education and employment. As feminist ideology would have it, the world presents a harsh and alien landscape to women. Inevitably, in the feminist view, literature itself mirrors this oppression. In this way, gender is established "as a fundamental category of literary analysis."

Feminists' Approach To Literature

How does anti-sentimentality come to be a male construct any more than a female one?

Is 'The Mill on the Floss' a novel about the contemporary feminist view of the female dilemma?

The feminists discredit their efforts through political urgency. But of course, without the constraints of traditional literary aesthetics, the possibilities for revision are endless. In spite of the obvious political character of this approach to literature, and despite its critical distortions, feminist literary criticism has found a home in the academy. Showalter claims that "the increased power of feminist perspectives within the university has led to innumerable changes in literary

textbooks, in curriculum structure, and the publication of articles and books." Some three hundred colleges and universities now offer degree options in women's studies. Moreover, Showalter claims, feminism is forging alliances with other modern critical schools. "Feminist, black, and post-structural critics, both male and female" now comprise an "avant-garde that shares the same enemies, namely those who urge a return to the 'basics' and the 'classics,' those who fail to recognize in these new schools of criticism a virtual "renaissance" in the humanities. These including not just the works of Borges in translation and the novels of Virginia Woolf but also science fiction, films, women's literature, black literature, Chicano literature, Asian-American literature, Native-American literature, and much more."

Perhaps feminists have dismissed tradition—in favour of a reductive and bullying ideology—because they sense that they can't demand the status they want, for themselves and women generally, on the usual grounds. Furthermore, women have enjoyed various forms of power, although not always those forms favoured by contemporary feminism. It is feminism that presents an extraordinarily withered view of feminine history, by focusing only on female deprivation and ignoring female fulfillment.

Feminist Literature

"The more I have spoken about feminism, the more I have realized that fighting for women's rights has too often become synonymous with man-

***hating. If there is one thing I know for certain, it is that this has to stop."* — Emma Watson**

Feminist literature is based on the principles of feminism and includes all literary works focusing on a woman's struggle for equality and to be accepted as a human being, before becoming a victim of gender stereotypes. Not all works in this category follow a direct approach towards this goal of equality. Women believed that society could change the way it perceived them only through such media. Not all authors of feminist literature are women, and there are fictional as well as non-fictional works

According to critics, male and female authors were not that different, and it was not necessary to identify a separate class of literature as feminist or look for traces of feminism in literature. However, in any work of feminist literature, it is clear how the writer criticized the male-centered approach of society and tried to understand the beliefs and needs of the opposite sex with a subjective, rather than an objective, approach.

"I hate to hear you talk about all women as if they were fine ladies instead of rational creatures. None of us want to be in calm waters all our lives."*— Jane Austen, *Persuasion

In Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, the protagonist, Elizabeth Bennet, was a woman who knew her mind. She decided to follow her path towards what she wanted in spite of the societal pressure to choose a partner and to lead a life that was pre-decided for all women. Austen did not approach any of these things blatantly. Elizabeth did not put on an outward fight to choose her life course. The entire work is subtle, and the protagonist's only clear characteristic is assertiveness. This approach to such issues is very typical of feminist literature.

Women in feminist literature are always featured as the protagonist who usually does not readily accept the traditional female role determined by society. Women in such works are ready to make their own decisions, to express their personal choices as well as dealing with the consequences of these choices, decisions, and actions. Although every woman is a daughter, a mother, a sister or a wife, any work of feminist literature first deals with her as a woman. The identity of these female characters is not determined by these relationships, roles, or stereotypes. Rather, it is their choices and beliefs that define their identity, and they are then associated with these roles.

Many literary works by men have also treated women as important subjects. Norwegian author and playwright, Henrik Ibsen often focused on women, women's issues, the troubles they faced in society and the decisions they made by their values and beliefs. In his play 'A Doll's House,' the strength and character of the protagonist are seen.

Some works of feminist literature, non-fiction, in particular, showcase and stress women's suffrage and demand for equality in society, for political, economic and social rights. With time, the attack on male-dominated society became more forthright and straightforward, with women in feminist literature demanding a closer look into the patriarchal and capitalistic approach towards feminism.

***"As long as she thinks of a man, nobody objects to a woman thinking."*— Virginia Woolf**

Writers who wrote works with an underlying feminist principle include Jane Austen and Virginia Woolf as some of the earliest representatives of this movement. Feminist authors who wrote in the second half of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century

include Ursula K. Le Guin, Angela Carter, Jeannette Winterson, Aimee Bender, Edwidge Danticat, Suzan Lori-Parks, and Wendy Wasserstein.

Famous works of feminist literature, both non-fiction and fiction, include Virginia Woolf's 'A Room of One's Own', 'The Handmaid's Tale' by Margaret Atwood, Simone de Beauvoir's 'The Second Sex', Susan Bordo's 'Unbearable Weight: Feminism, Western Culture, and the Body', 'Feminist Fairy Tales' by Barbara G. Walker, Alice Childress's 'Like One of the Family', Azar Nafisi's 'Reading Lolita in Tehran', 'When Everything Changed' by Gail Collins, and Sylvia Plath's 'The Bell Jar'.

Feminism in Indian English Literature

"There's no such thing as the 'voiceless.' There are only the deliberately silenced, or the preferably unheard." - Arundhati Roy

Feminism in Indian English novels, as commonly conceived, is extremely transcendent and over-the-top concept most subtly handled under constrained conditions. However, with the expansion of time, feminism has been recognized in India, setting aside the patriarchal predominance to a certain extent. Leaving aside the crusaders and activists of the social and political circumstances, conceivably colossal framework on feminism is also accomplished through English Indian literature. But, before realizing a closer look into feminist literature in India, it is essential to comprehend the central concept of the expression 'feminism' in the context of India since inception. The history of feminism in India can be looked at as predominantly a "practical effort." Feminist writers in India today proudly advocate their cause of 'womanhood,' through their works.

Feminism in Indian English novels is not at all a novel concept, and over the years numerous new writers have broken into the literary trail and have successfully created a reader base. Indian women writers, composing their thoughts in English range from an array of people like from Toru Dutt to Kamala Das and from Sarojini Naidu to Suniti Namjoshi, from Arundhati Roy to Shashi Deshpande. These prominent Indian writers enlighten with the astounding variety of theme, in an approachable fashion, that poetry and novels are capable of offering. After absorbing a variety of influences in the last fifty years and having dealt with an array of themes and thoughts, a diverse strates of poetic and literary expressions had been created. Each writer, in their way, has tried to convey their hidden thoughts in a distinctly personal voice, yet they have been successful in forming a part of the chorus, a collective tone emphasizing the sovereignty of women. It must be kept in mind that literary creation by women need not be conceived only as feminist creation.

Women writers have often raised their voice against a social and cultural philosophy that constrained their liberty and committed institutional seclusion of women. Most cases propose confessional and personal note, where their composition acts as a social document as they are themselves sufferers and also agents of social revolution.

"She has the gift of accepting her life."— Jhumpa Lahiri

In the contemporary scenario, there are many women writers who, through their writings, have been successful in projecting the existing social inequality. With regards to the new-fangled styles, technique and trends in women's novels and poetry there is a noteworthy movement linking the domestic with the public spheres of work. Improved metropolitan involvement,

sophisticated and posh lifestyles, standardization, globalization, urbanized influences of disco and pop culture, Anglo-Americanization and increased preference for convent education of the present generation of women poets have made their literary narratives sharper, chiseled, effortless and succinct. Breaking the norms of popular trends in literary narrative, the women writers, along with the simultaneous assimilation of Pan-Indian elements, have made their creativity a formidable area of study and research.

The history of English Indian novel, a journey that began long back has witnessed a lot of alteration to gain today's well-groomed curve. In the past few years, many prominent writers have made a mark on the Indian Diaspora. Eminent writers like Arundhati Roy, Jhumpa Lahiri, Shobha De, and so on, have given Indian English novel a whole new attitude. The novels include various concepts of fact and fiction and are based on current events and recent social problems.

Women writers explore old wives' tales, condemn exploitation and try to make sense of the fast changing pace of the new world. Kamala Das explores women's plight in India and the world and others like Shashi Deshpande paints characters who blame their complacency for their remorseful condition. Arundhati Roy begins her story without a beginning and does not end it while Jhumpa Lahiri's well-crafted tales move at a perfect pace.

Shashi Deshpande is one of the serious novelists around who is never after gimmicks. There is an honest voice, very severe about the story being told and its style. She is one of the rare writers with little posturing. Her novels usually have women as the protagonists. This has led readers to call her a feminist writer. She is of the view that in calling her novels feminist, one straitjackets the works; imprisons them with the label. She feels

that while she is a feminist, her novels are novel. She hasn't written the novels as a debating voice, to develop a thesis in a debate. She feels her novels are open examinations of the exploring experiences of people in a specific setting.

"Oh, we want a new breed of men before India can be cleansed of her disease."- Sarojini Naidu

In the case of Arundhati Roy, who has her own opinion on society and has successfully made a mark for herself in the world arena. In the novel, "The God of Small Things," which also won a Booker Prize in 1998, the processes of subjugation and suppression mechanisms portrayed through a variety of narrative techniques: characterization, scenes of violence, ironic juxtapositions, small acts of defiance by characters, etc. Apart from these aesthetic codes, the historical and polemical codes in the novel too function as a direct and indirect commentary on the will to power of the 'Big Gods.'

Feminism Through Indian Literature

With the development of time, feminism has been acknowledged in India, setting aside the 'male domination' to an extent. Perhaps one can see the massive work of feminism reflected through the Indian literature. India's two of the most prehistoric epics, Ramayana and Mahabharata were written by Valmiki, and Ved Vyas had created two central characters, Sita and Draupadi whose misfortune is known by every Indian today. While Sita accepts the harsh wretchedness of the male ego, Draupadi rejects and resents them like a hero. These two female characters define the two poles of the feminine experiences of the world. This was the budding stage of feminism in ancient Indian literature.

In the post-independent India, where education amongst women had already

commenced, 'The New Woman' concept had started to emerge. Literature with time gained pace thus, carving a new way for the introduction of feminism in Indian literature. It was then that the concept of feminism appeared in the Indian literature from the west but did not liberally spread across the nation as fighting for women's rights was misinterpreted as going against the Indian womanhood.

"If you want something said, ask a man; if you want something done, ask a woman."

Margaret Thatcher

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BEHIND THE DOORS: A SUBALTERN PERSPECTIVES IN THE NOVEL OF CHIMAMANDA NGOZI ADICHIE'S *THE PURPLE HIBISCUS*

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This paper explores the African women struggle and their sufferings caused by male domination through the character of Beatrice and Ifeoma in the novel The Purple Hibiscus. Their life was subjugated through the character Eugene. The duties and activities assigned to a particular gender can demonstrate their respective position in the overall power structure in that particular society. Women are excluded from certain crucial economic and political activities and their roles as wives and mothers are associated with fewer powers and prerogatives than male roles. African women operate within the paradigm of dominated-periphery defined groups and so they are actively engaged in the production of oppositional ideologies to counter the overriding patriarchal principles.

This paper introduces power relations in *Purple Hibiscus* to investigate how female characters' fight with their subjugation and the oppression growing from patriarchy. The images of women and their position in the universe of the novel and the oppressive gender structures which push women to the margins as well as how women came back to the center is examined. Eve Ensler states that:

Women are excluded from certain crucial economic and political activities and their roles as wives and mothers are associated with fewer powers and prerogatives than male roles. African women operate within the paradigm of dominated-periphery defined groups and so they are actively engaged in the production of oppositional ideologies to counter the overriding patriarchal principles.

In the *Purple, Hibiscus* Eugene fits the descriptions of a Gothic patriarch and Beatrice, Kambili and Jaja the suffering subjects of his authority. These victims of paternal patriarchal authority do everything possible to claim their free space in the oppressive circumstances occasioned by Eugene. No wonder male religious leaders so often say that humans were born in sin because we were born to female creatures. Only by obeying the rules of the patriarchy can we be reborn through men. No wonder priests and ministers in skirts sprinkle imitation birth fluid over our heads, give us new names, and promise rebirth into everlasting life

The character of Beatrice and Ifeoma in *Purple Hibiscus* is a case of women asserting their positions in their societies and challenging patriarchy with its several manifestations. The system of oppression draws much of its strength from the accepting of its victims, their image and get paralyzed by a sense of helplessness. Adichie's story explores numerous societal structures through which women are oppressed. She identifies domestic violence, religion, traditions, family life, civil unrest, extended families, polygamy, desire for sons, racism, colonialism, and neocolonialism as being responsible for unequal gender relations forming the basis of exploitation of women and domestic violence that characterize Eugene's household in *Purple Hibiscus*.

Through the character of Beatrice, this novel explores how wives are subjugated by their husbands. Beatrice's world is controlled by her husband. She is not

allowed to take any choice and express feelings of her own in one situation that confirms that when the family visits Father Benedict after a Sunday service. Papa's word is final, and he disregards the wife's feelings, and thus Beatrice hangs at the limits of Papa's world. Being sick she is compelled to go to the priest's house. At home, she has no choice over what color of curtains to hang on the windows of the house. The indecision depicted here confirms the marginal position Beatrice occupies about her husband. Beatrice struggles from the boundary and rises as the pro-active character and who pulls down patriarchy by poisoning the husband. This way moves to the center where she is allowed to make her own choices. The suffering that Beatrice goes through can only be free by removing Eugene out of her space and so the writer's act is the final act of dragging down patriarchy and its violence. It does not mean destroying men since Beatrice desires to have a loving man in her life. What Eugene often fought with his wife and Kambili is always upset when her parents fight over everything.

Eugene's attack of his pregnant wife shows the brutal behavior of the evil face of patriarchy but also the insensitivity of such practice to basic principles of humanity. Mama's act of raising her hands while being flogged together with her children symbolizes surrender and helplessness that made women once exposed to male violence. The author condemns Mama's failure to speak about her situation since the silence regained by Eugene results to several misfortunes that would have been averted. Although Mama is abused and unloved by her cruel husband, she is subservient to her husband as expected in her marriage.

The opening lines of *Purple Hibiscus* signal a threat to continued co-existence of the family members because of lack of free space. The home is in turmoil, and things are about to fall apart. It means the center symbolized by the male domination cannot

hold anymore and further suggests that several centers of authority are necessary. It is in the other centers where the characters living in Eugene's family enjoy their freedom. Kambili is concerned about every member of the family but does not speak her mind because of lack of freedom. Mama informs the daughter that she will not replace the figurines and Kambili realizes that, "when Papa threw the missal at Jaja it was not just the figurines that came tumbling down, it was everything" (15). The word "Everything" implies even the authority that Papa has taken over his family. Mama's refusal to replace the figurines suggests a need to live without the usual patriarchal control occasioned by Eugene. Eugene's family is housed in a closed compound where dealing with the outside world is completely avoided. There are high walls with electric wires so that nothing enters inside the compound or to go outside of it. This ensures that the violence that the family suffers is not known to the outside world. It also prevents new and laboratory ideas from filtering in. They are very much held in a controlled domestic space that they depend on Papa's knowledge and ideas over everything. It can be expressed that patriarchy has always tried to control the domestic space and women cannot enter into the chance of entering into the public sphere symbolized by Eugene's family compound. Mama, a symbol of oppressed African women, suffers such suppression and oppression. She has no voice and does not talk to Papa. She is a dehumanized wife and suffers in solitary.

A considerable change in thinking and looking at the world has taken place because of the visit to Nsukka's. Kambili can identify the high goals Papa sets for them contrary to Nsukka where Ifeoma allows the cousins to explore and scale their heights. Through the traveling motif, Kambili discovers her true self and her desire for freedom is highlighted. Her cousins have a voice to speak their joys,

aspirations, sorrows and to explain their world, which are the things Jaja and Kambili miss at Enugu. Silence in Eugene's house is perverse, but there is a lot of talk, laughter, singing, and exchange at Auntie Ifeoma's house. In super imposing the two environments Adichie advocates for upbringing like that of Ifeoma where girls are not discriminated from boys and domestic chores are shared equally regardless of gender. The home.

Adichie seems to suggest that negative patriarchy rears its ugly face in Africa in the modern era despite the progress made in different areas of human endeavor. It means that women can only be respected if they fulfill their biological duty of mothering. Mama fears Papa may marry other women who may give Papa more sons and displace her. For a woman to have security and a permanent position, then she should have several children and more so boys. African women's need to be disparaged or at least revised to give women a breathing space as hinted to by Adichie. Although Auntie Ifeoma is educated and enjoys more freedom than Beatrice, she is also held by her family such that she spends much of her time with the children: helping, correcting, punishing, encouraging and cooking. She is widowed and struggling as Papa-Nnukwu realizes "since the father of her children died, she has seen hard times" (65). Kambili notes that she behaves like a referee who has done a good job and admired to watch the players who in this case are her children: Amaka, Obiora, and Chima. Adichie uses Ifeoma's character to open women's eyes to the realities of patriarchy and also to suggest alternative avenues to self-actualization. She stands against oppression when everyone else is silent. Through this character, Adichie pronounces her convictions that the oppressed should constantly challenge their oppressor.

The identity of women is linked to their children, and one realizes that those women who are childless suffer the

indignity of lacking mother-derived identity. The identity of mothers is crucial in getting business names. Such identification serves to marginalize those who are childless. Rarely have women been studied as daughters in literature since the identity of wives and mothers overshadow other identities. In *Purple Hibiscus* Ifeoma forms a friendship with the sister-in-law Beatrice and attempts to pull her out of a violent marriage. Ifeoma is ready to take the children to Nsukka so that Beatrice can think independently and quit domestic abuse. It is on the same scale that women at the University of Nigeria-Nsukka are concerned about the management and the problems cause continual trouble to the institution and people like Phillipa choose out of the troubled waters. This movement out of Nsukka probably to America serves to expand the space for women to challenge domination. Ifeoma bonds well with those women she is working with, and she is given information about the list of disloyal lecturers long before she is sacked. It is out of her closeness with the female students that they even announce to her their plan to marry. So she is strong on her achievement that shows her education power on her. Beatrice is close to Sisi, and it is her who gets Mama the poison that kills Eugene. This is a case of a woman helping a colleague woman to surmount oppression. After Eugene's death, Sisi is married but spends a considerable amount of time instructing Okon the new family steward.

This serves to celebrate the freedom that mother and daughter enjoy after Papa's death. The silence that grips this family can afford them some freedom that lets them breathe. Kambili supports the mother in her trying period of widowhood and can also be analyzed as a troupe of heralding female bonding. Kambili comes out as a character who exhibits strength before adversity and an inspiration for the much-desired change. In *Purple Hibiscus* Auntie Ifeoma and Auntie Phillipa are

educated and thus liberated. Ifeoma does not want to marry again after the death of her husband, and when Papa Nnukwu informs her of his prayers for her to get a good man to marry her, Ifeoma disagrees because what she requires most is a promotion to a senior lecturer not and get married one more time to suffer. She is free from male influence and determined to enjoy her freedom. Ifeoma's forthrightness and confidence are as a result of the power of education. She is educated and aware when things are going wrong. Adichie uses her so that she can contrast her with the sister-in-law Beatrice who depends on her husband economically. Due to lack of proper education and a paying job, Beatrice suffers all the effects of patriarchal domination perpetuated by Eugene and the Igbo culture.

Ifeoma becomes strong with her education strength, and she leads her life on her own without depending on others. She is liberated from the patriarchy and can give voices for the society, she is exiled, but she does not stop her action. She continues to give the voice for the voiceless and searches for a good paying job. She is strong, and her achievement shows the power of education on her. Adichie portrays the miracle of education for women empowerment through projecting characters who are educated and others with less or no education to draw parallels and give some freedom to the educated ones. Educated women in the novel can escape male oppression, unlike the uneducated ones. Educated women can voice against suppression, oppression and also towards male domination.

In this paper inequalities, restrictions, penalties, and denials directed toward women in Adichie's novels have been identified. It emerges that tradition, religion, marriage, motherhood and the desire for baby boys among other factors are to blame for the silencing of the African woman. Adichie strongly indicts those institutions and practices which perpetuate

gender inequality and continue to marginalize women. The chapter also explores the different strategies Adichie adopts to accord women a voice in the face of the silencing structures. Women's writing is taken and understood as a process of challenging the dominating powers and creating oppositional discourse to engender change. The way Adichie's female characters struggle to end their oppression is an issue that has received special attention in this chapter. Speaking to traditions and cultures that are suppressive, strong female characters, education for women and female bonding are identified as the strategies that women and female writers utilize to fight oppression and exclusion. Although other African female writers explore the gender issues discussed in this chapter before, Adichie has a unique voice in the sense that her works are cast in wider human oppression and not necessarily exploitation confined to sexuality and gender. Her approach to fighting oppression confirms that despite the struggles by women to assert themselves in a world dominated by men through the ways identified in this chapter the war against gender subordination in Africa is far from over.

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REJUVENATION OF NATURE IN FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT'S *THE SECRET GARDEN*

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Abstract

The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett is a story about a young girl's encounters with nature, animals, people, and ultimately God, in a rural Yorkshire setting – it is a story about coming alive with nature on springtime. This study explores the encounters in The Secret Garden and their transformative impact on the characters and events in the novel. This paper is divided into three parts: firstly, it gives a brief background to the main character Mary before she arrives Misselthwaite Manor in India; secondly, it will look at how she encounters with the robin; thirdly, it examines the significance of the garden and the landscape of India and Misselthwaite Manor as the most encounter in the novel.

Keywords: Encounter, Robin, Misselthwaite Manor, Transform

Introduction

There are moments in life where the border separates a man from the real world. In Frances Hodgson Burnett's *The Secret Garden*, a young girl Mary encounters nature. The study traces the rebirth of Mary through her encounter with Robin and the garden. Mary brings physical healing to both herself and Colin through the green growing things and the wild robin in the garden. The novel introduces Mary as a sickly child who is left in the care of servants, spending her time lonely on the shades of the tree. When Mary is sent to England to live with her uncle, Martha encourages her to go out and enjoy the pleasures of nature. Martha tells her the story of the garden shut up somewhere on the grounds of Misselthwaite Manor for ten years by Master Craven. Mary encounters the bird robin which showed her the way to the garden. When Mary enters the garden for the first time the garden lacks utility and is disorderly arranged. Mary wanted the garden to be active and participates with the responsibility to make it tidy. She gets the help of Dickon to bring the dead garden back to life.

The Secret Garden has devoted to the understanding of Mary as a character before she arrives at Misselthwaite Manor. Mary has grown up in a well situated but unloving family in Colonial India until her parents die in a cholera epidemic in colonial India. She is then sent to her uncle, Archibald Craven. Unlike many of Burnett's characters such as Cedric in *Little Lord Fauntleroy* or Sara in *A Little Princess*, Mary is not a likable child. Mary is a child living disconnected from everything around her. Mary and her Indian nurse, Ayah, had their typical relationship. But to her parents, on the other hand, Mary has no relationship as they were always busy in business and attending parties, Mary only watches her parents from a distance, and she does not lament when they passed away by the cholera epidemic.

She was left alone as the morning went on, and at last, wandered out into the garden and began to play by herself under a tree near the veranda. She pretended that she was making a flower bed, and she stuck big scarlet hibiscus blossoms into little heaps of earth, all the time growing more and angrier and muttering to herself. (2)

When Mary arrives at Musselwhite Manor, she is selfish, uncaring, disinterested and angry. At first, she finds the Yorkshire landscape strange and unfamiliar:

On and on they drove through the darkness, and the wind rushed and whistled. The road went up and down over little bridge; the wide, bleak moor was a wide expanse of Black Ocean through which she was passing a strip of land. (17)

Grace takes her lifethrough a small red-breasted bird - a robin. In the novel, Robin is also known as "The robin who showed the way" (56), as he is one who helps Mary find the key and enter into the Secret Garden which had been locked up for ten years. Mary first sees the robin in one of the gardens at Musselwhite Manor on the top of a tree where the old gardener speaks to him as speaking to a child, the robin begins to whistle as his reply: "A bird with a red breast was sitting on one of them, and he sang....chuckled the old man and then he spoke to the bird as if he were speaking to a child" (31).

Mary watches the red-breasted bird on the top of the tree whistling, and suddenly she hears a rushing flight of the bird which is then tendered by Ben as a child. By this glimpse, Mary is drawn into the relation with the robin. As Mary enters into a relation with the robin, she truly becomes Mary. Mary begins to laugh and flights along the wall and ran after Robin. Mary looked almost pretty for a moment. "I like you! I like you! She cried out pattering down the walk; she chirped tried to whistle which she did not know how to do in the least. But the robin seemed to be quite satisfied and chirped and whistled back at her" (38).

Mary is struck by many similarities when she sees Robin, like her, Robin began his life as an orphan; like her, the robin finds shelter in the garden; like her, he began to seek friendship once he lost his

family. The friendliness of the bird helps Mary to recognize she is not lonely. This is significant that Mary first befriends a wild creature robin. Mary considers robin a different kind of bird which is not found in India. Thus she makes her connection with a part of the moor.

Firstly the garden is characterized as a lack of value and disorder. Mary reacts to this dead garden as "It is all a quite dead garden? I wish it were 'not'" (33). This shows that Mary is not primarily concerned for herself but another life, with the robin she comes to realize the true value of others as a participant rather than an object for experience and use. Mary wants the garden to be active and tells that the garden will not be a secret garden if it was tidy. "Don't let us make it tidy, said Mary anxiously, it wouldn't be a secret garden if it was tidy" (87)

Mary had an attitude from the soul by which the world come to life. This awareness is present in Mary's desire to get a spade and some seeds. "If I have a spade she whispered, I can make the earth nice and soft dig weeds" (214). Mary then wants some seeds to make flowers in the garden so that the garden will not be a dead garden and will come alive.

The one I knew best of All, Burnett writes about her relation to the Tennessee Wilderness: "The most perfect rapturous of her moments always brought to her a feeling that somehow in some subtle way - she was part of it - part of trees, warm winds and scents and sounds and grasses" (214). When Mary discovers sprouting bulbs, and intuitively she starts tending them which allows them to breathe. The sun could get at them and warm them, and when the rain came down it could reach them at once, so they began to feel very much alive, so Mary spends most of her time in the garden, and she feels more happy working for two or three hours a day.

Rose is the symbol of Mistress Craven it is because when Mistress Craven fell from the bower, the ground is covered with roses. When Mary discovers the garden, the garden has only rose - trees and rose bushes but none blooms. Dickon assures the garden is still alive and not dead observing; there are fountains of roses in the garden as it is spring time. This foreshadows the way of the resurrection of the garden to bring the spirits of Mistress Craven as it is believed that she exists wherever roses are in bloom. This symbolizes both the children and the spirit of Colin's mother, which comes again to the garden to watch over her son Colin.

The garden is locked and is restricted for the people because of sadness and pain in the mind of Mister Craven on the death of Mistress Craven, but a miracle happens as the garden began to bloom and bare many fruits with the love and kindness in the heart of Mary.

Through the study, life with nature introduces Mary to the world of relation through a curious bird, the wordless interaction with nature enables Mary to open up to a relation in a way that the

interaction with men or God is not able to. Mary goes out into the ground at Misselthwaite Manor expecting to experience the sweetness of nature, but she also experienced the love of the robin. With the encounter of robin and the garden, Mary is transformed to love nature, and she brings the dead garden back to life.

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HARDSHIPS AND ABJECTION OF DESTITUTE IN ARAVIND ADIGA'S *LAST MAN IN TOWER*

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Abstract

The internal journeys and psychological sensibilities as external behavior are reflected in Novels. The evils of the society and the death of humanity are explicitly pointed out in the works of Aravind Adiga. This paper endeavors to show the social gap between the aristocrats and commons after globalization in India concerning Aravind Adiga's second Novel Last Man in Tower. Adiga portrays the reality of corporate business in India and picturizes the offers and threats through the Protagonist Yogesh A Murthy, a victim to the corporate business. His dreams are crushed for the sake of money and popularity. The paper is concluded with the findings that Money can bring out Luxury but not the internal peace and happiness.

Introduction

Literature is a reflection of Life. Literature aims to present delight and instruction to the readers. The novel is referred to as a tale of Love and adventure. WH Hudson defined Novel as "anyone can write a novel which has Pens, ink, and paper at command and a certain amount of leisure and patience". Meredith calls novel as a "summary of actual life". As the plot of the novels is not symmetrical, the novelists have their full freedom of writing. Critics claim that the English Novel is known for their richness and variety. When the earlier English writers concentrated on the action the modern writers like James Joyce, Virginia Woolf aimed their writings on Psychology.

Indian English Literature blossomed with the writings of Michael Madhusudan Dutt, RK Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao in 1930s. Fiction became a popular tool of expression in the late half of the nineteenth century. The modern Indo-English Literature evolved with the writing of Raja Rao, Manohar Malgonkar, Bhabhani Bhatta and Women novelists like Kamala Markandaya, Anita Desai, Nayantara Sahgal, Ruth Prawer Jhabvala, and Shashi Deshpande.

A great transformation in the growth of Science and technological development took place in the twentieth century. Loss of Faith and Moral declination were the results of the growth of Science. Materialistic growth made an inseparable growth between Man and Nature. There was great trouble in differentiating Morality and immorality. This condition made people more ambitious and made them create their boundaries.

The contemporary Novelists of Indian English Literature are well noted for their selection of themes, Characterization and realistic portrayal of Modern World. The well-noted writers of the contemporary era are Vikram Seth, Shashi Tharoor, Amitav Ghosh, Kiran Namaskar, Amit Chaudhary, Upmanyu Chatterjee, Pankaj Mishra, Rajkamal Sha, Aravind Adiga, and Chetan Bhagat.

Aravind Adiga is an Indo-Australian Writer and Novelist. Adiga was the former India correspondent of Times Magazine. His articles appeared in publications including Financial Times, Independent, Sunday Times. Adiga is a keen observer of life around him. The novels of Adiga reflects the social evils found in the society. Adiga boldly expresses the recent dangerous problems that kill human values and

makes the life problematic. The writings of Adiga are filled with the themes of Globalization, Social evils, Corruption and distinction of rich with more depth and insight. Aravind Adiga in an interview with Lee Thomas states that

“ I wanted to tell the story of an entire Indian town: every class, caste, and religion. An entire cross-section of an Indian town: every class, caste, and religion. An entire cross-section of an entire town: Muslim, Christian, Hindu, upper caste, rich and poor appear in the stories”. His Novels are *The White Tiger* (2008), *Last Man in Tower* (2011), and *Selection Day* (2016) Short Story collection *Between the Assassimators* (2008). His Short Stories also includes *The Sultan's Battery*, *Smack*. Aravind Adiga's Novels deals with serious topics like Poverty, Terrorism, Political turmoil, Caste Discrimination, and Class Discrimination.

The Realistic Novel represents stories, characters, and settings that are similar to those commonly found in the contemporary everyday world. *The Holman's Handbook to Literature* states Realistic Novel as “A type of novel that places a strong emphasis on the truthful representation of the actual in fiction. Generally, the realist is a believer in pragmatism, and the truth he seeks to find and express is a relativistic truth, associated with discernible consequences and verifiable by experience. General, too, the realist is a believer in democracy, and the materials he elects to describe are the common, the average, every day.” Aravind Adiga's “Last Man in Tower” brings out the sensitive “real estate” business in the society. Adiga brings out the 21st Century Mumbai as a city of New money and soaring real estate in “Last Man in Tower”.

Last Man in Tower brings out the condition of contemporary India where people are ruled by corporate business companies and business tycoons. Human lives are given less importance when

compared to the land. Money plays a major role in society and to gain it people are ready to stand against their dear ones. The clear picture of Corruption in our country is depicted by Adiga in *Last Man in Tower*. The novel symbolically stands as a warning to the innocent people by quoting the tragic end of Masterji, a fighter against land mafia.

The Novel opens with the description of Vishram Society Tower A and Tower B build plan and the residents. The Tower is described as “Old with cracked walls” with an age of nearly fifty years. These towers were inaugurated in the late 1950s on the birthday of the former Prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru. The housing is of secular state mixed with Hindus, Catholics, and Muslims. The towers are described as “rain water stained fungus licked grey face” (LMT 5). The poor condition of the towers is described by Adiga through these lines “ More than four decades of Monsoon, erosion, air pollution, and the low flying plums”(LMT 9).

Tower A has middle-class people as settlers, and Tower B has IT professionals and educationalists as the residents. The people of Tower A had a strong bond of Love when compared with the Tower B residents. Though there were problems between the residents, they accept it adjusts to it and then rectified it. After the entry of money people of Tower A had blind ambitions which resulted in a strained relationship. Due to the over-ambition common people became over confident and started forgetting the value of relationships. When relationships are injured Love, Peace, Security vanished and betrayal, fooling and ego arouses.

Last Man in Tower carries Rags to Riches as the major theme. The Oxford Advanced learner's dictionary defines “Rags to Riches” as an idiomatic phrase which means “From being extremely poor to rich”. This Novel also discusses the effects of

Globalisation, moral declination, the death of humanity concerning the effect of Poverty in contemporary India. These people have risen from humble beginners to achieve greatness in their lives not even by earning money but even by great humans as well.

In the first part of the Novel, the Bandra Kundra Complex (BKC) appears in the areas of Mumbai drawing global giants and killing the ordinary life of humans. With the introduction of BKC Adiga brings out the helplessness of the ordinary people in the first part of the Novel. Dharmen Shah, the owner of Confidence Builders, wanted to grow his riches by constructing more apartments. Hence he selects slums, and middle-class societies offer twice the amount cheats them by gaining their land. Dharmen Shah offers Rs.19, 000 per square feet to every tenant in the Vishram society to start his new project. Shah promises the settlers of the society that they would be gaining nearly Rs 1 Crore as a minimum, and with that, they could choose a better apartment for a better living. He promises that the money would be delivered completely to all the residents of Vishram society in two to three chances.

The people who lived in the rageful situation are blind folded by the offer of Dharmen Shah and his assistant Shanmugam. The people of Tower A wanted just to fulfill their desires irrespective of the effects and consequences which are to be faced by them. The people of Tower A were first impressed by the offer made by the "Ultimax group" in the nearby slum. They were found jealous of their neighbors, and they were also waiting for such a situation.

Mrs. Puri, the resident of Tower A, was highly impressed by the offer made by the "Ultimax Group" to the nearby slum. The Ultimax group gave almost eighty-one lakhs to the nearby slum dwellers. Mrs. Puri boastly announces this to the Tower A people and hopes that their dreams will

soon be fulfilled. The statement of Mrs. Puri is "The poor in this city were never poor and now they...Would it be nice if someone gave us 81 lakh rupees" (LMT 38). Dharmen Shah, the owner of Confidence Group, comes into the scene and offers a sum of Rs.19,000 per square feet. The residents of Tower B readily accept the offer. In Tower A everyone except Ibrahim, Mrs. Rijo, Pinto, and Masterji accepts the offer. " The uniform rate of Rs 19,000/- a square foot, for instance, an owner of a flat of size 800 square foot will receive a payment of 1.52 crore (1,52,00,000) rupees before tax...If the residents accept this generous offer, the said sum is payable in three installments (LMT 79).

Mrs. Rigo was almost threatened and made to sign the of the bond. Ibrahim was almost bribed with sweet boxes, and Pinto's family accepted the offer with the influence of Mrs. Puri though the riches are forcibly demanded on these people the mentality changes after the fortunes and forgets the relationships. Masterji was the victim of the loss of relations. Adiga has portrayed the character of Masterji with caution leaving a picture of Masterji as retired school master leading lonely life after the death of his wife and daughter. To overthrow Masterji from the Vishram society Gaurav, Masterji's son betrays him, and the neighbors call him "Madman". To make themselves rich people from the middle class to high class forgets the basic needs of Love, trust, care and are found with selfish ambitions. There was an unhealthy competition between the business tycoons to destroy the slums and to build high-class apartments. Innocent people fell as a prey to these corporate beasts..." Mr. J.J Chacko, the boss of the Ultimax Group, had made an offer of 81 lakhs rupees (81,00,000) to that Muslim man for his one-room hut (LMT 37).

When People found real estate business as a key to lead a luxurious life the real

estate owners snatched the health and wealth of the innocent people. The new business men gave their focus to the slum and the slum dwellers. As the innocent poor people are with lack of education, they were not ready to analyze the situation and became blind folded by it. "New financial buildings were opening every month in the BKC- American Express, ICICI Bank, Citibank; you name it.." (LMT 37).

Aravind Adiga quotes so many incidents in the novel *Last Man in Tower* to depict the changes in the attitude of people on the sight of money and the destruction they cause to other people. Dharmen Shah was a victim of the rash treatment from his own family. The unfair treatment faced by Dharmen Shah in his childhood and his selection of the wrong path due to the lack of care and kindness of his parents made him cruel. Shah was accused of the death of his mother's death, and this led him to face harsh treatments from his father and stepmother, and finally, this made him flee from his native town Krishnapur. He just wanted money to satisfy his needs. He did not want love from anybody and also failed to do it. Hence, Dharmen Shah gave less value to the feelings of the people though they were rich or poor. His ignored his acute condition of chronic bronchitis and wanted to fulfill all his desires and to lead a luxurious life. Shah made fake offers to the innocent people and left the people abandoned..." Are you going to pay the women the same sir Three hundred? How much are you giving them now? One twenty- five if they are hefty 150" (LMT 63). To fulfill his needs, Dharmen Shah bribes the contractor with a gold ring and betrays the innocent lives with fake promises. According to Dharmen Shah "When it comes to work- hurry, hurry when it comes to payment- delay, delay, delay" (LMT 94).

When Mrs. Rigo neglected the offer made by the offer made by Dharmen Shah on vacating Vishram society she was

threatened by the assistant Shanmugam quoting the incident of a person and his son who neglected the offer of Shah and indirectly announces Mrs. Rego that the same would happen to her, Shah was clever and cunning gave money, gold, sweet boxes to the people according to the people's nature and according to their needs and satisfied his needs keeping that as a base.

When Masterji did not approve to the offer made by confidence group he was tortured by the residents and nearby of the Vishram Society people, Masterji, a great supporter stood as a stranger to him and did not like to stand with Masterji to understand him and to console him. Masterji was left alone without any companions. Even his thirty years of a lasting friend, Mr. Pinto, a no argument book to Masterji and rejected his feelings and emotions. Once Masterji became was a symbol of purity and sacrifice to the residents. The same Masterji became a stranger and was left alone as that of a man in no man's island. Masterji led a life of solitude and was called as the "*Last Man in Tower*".

Masterji was insulted publicly by the residents of the Vishram society. They made a detailed agenda stating why they had respected Masterji earlier and questioned themselves that why they had respected him blindly. They intentionally took out every situation analyzed it and finds faults with Masterji. Masterji's son Gaurav Murthy who was cared for by Masterji as a mother overthrown Masterji from his life and failed to support him in his father's crucial situation. Gaurav posts a notice on the notice board stating that he doesn't have any relation with his father. Masterji was heavily depressed by the happenings and soon after on October 7 found dead on the roof top of the Vishram society. "Mr. Yogesh Murthy, a retired school teacher at the famous St.Catherine's

school in the neighborhood allegedly committed suicide last night from the rooftop of Vishram Society in Vakola, Santa Cruz" (LMT 395). It was even rumored that Masterji was murdered by the residents of the Vishram Society as he refused to sign the bond. No one had grief or performed death rituals after the death of Masterji instead they relaxed and enjoyed their life thinking that great trouble from their life had gone.

The problem is not caused by the entry of riches in one's life. Instead, the problems are in reality caused by the change in the attitude of Men when the attitude changes in one person many other people fall as a prey to it. Benjamin Franklin states that "Money has never made man happy, nor will it, there is nothing in its nature to produce happiness. The more of it one has, the more one wants".

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PRAMOD'S ROLE MODEL IN CHAMAN NAHAL'S SHORT STORY *THE SILVER LINING*

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The Silver Lining depicts the narrative of an impeded youngster and their folk's troubled minutes until a visitor who is also incapacitated brings a beam of expectation into their tyke's life. His perspective about deciding a man's outward appearance is that "A glad man who puts on an appearance of bliss might be pounded profoundly inside; while a nitwit might be genuinely cheerful".

Chaman Nahal portrays his encounters amid his stay at a private visitor house in one of the slope resorts, where one of his companions had suggested. It secured every one of the offices that for the most part needed in commercials, and it was a quiet resort.

The master was Mrs. Bhandari from South, wedded to a North Indian, tremendous, dull, with Kid appendages and her appearance dim, yet lovely looking and kind. They had a girl, Pramod, around eight years of age with a Chinese product, wearing Jeans and high boots. She was the focal point of appreciation for the creator. On landing at the resort he was invited by the warm and well-disposed love of Mrs. Bhandari Pramodni stayed all of and a bit tentative, ignorant of the tyke's handicap, Chaman Nahal allured the kid to him, at which she shook her take and dashed off of the room. That circumstance expedited a difficult look the appearances of the Bhandaris. The little girl's physically impaired condition was disclosed to the creator.

The guardians confronted such ungainly minutes each time a visitor arrived and the tyke dismayed while the circumstance was being clarified. Her solitary methods for correspondence were the signals made with her hand. Chaman proposes the guardians to advise each new visitor in a composed letter fixed in an Envelope. The letter was a short note on the tyke's impeded circumstance and had a demand that the guest should abstain from moving toward Pramod and making her any inquiries.

Chaman relates the episode, when one day there arrives an abnormal guest Mr. David, he was scarcely twenty-five, and had an unkempt appearance. In the wake of perusing the note in the fixed envelope about Pramod, he had hurried out into the courtyard and dashed out towards her. Mr. David's sudden motivation had stunned the guardians, who imagined that he was inconsiderate. That snapshot of interest noticeable all around was broken by the sound of a firearm detonating sharp chuckling. It was a ponder and astonishment for the Bhandaris. David was a young, who excessively was hard of hearing and unable to speak, however, sent to another country to an organization where he had learned the expertise of correspondence also, had come back to India to open a school for the impeded kids. He was anxious to make Pramodni his first understudy and uncovering this fact to the Bhandaris excited her folks. Their satisfaction knew no limits, and they

were loaded up with appreciation toward Mr.David. The story closes with the depiction of Mrs. Bhandari as the most joyful lady on the planet and her chuckle communicated as a joyful young lady.

The adage "Ever lump has a silver Lining" implies one ought to never feel miserable because troublesome occasions dependably prompt more promising times. A similar thing is reflected in this story. Pramod life changes when she meets David. Her folks were constantly stressed for Pramod due to the failure to hear and talk. Accordingly, she was not able to

communicate with anybody. Be that as it may, in the wake of meeting David her life takes a U-turn and out of the blue she feels exceptionally great. She adapts new approaches to convey what needs be and that expedites a grin her sweet little face.

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PATIENT AWARENESS TO CHOOSING A SPECIALITY PHYSICIAN AND SPECIALITY HOSPITALS

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Abstract

Recent years the health care industry is growing very fast in India. India has an excellent network in health service providers both in rural and urban areas of the country. The talented specialty physicians, quality nursing care, Low cost compared to any other countries in the world, recent technologies for diagnosis and treatment which increase the medical tourism in India. The aims of the research to identify the patients' awareness towards choosing specialty physicians, medical facilities and service. The study was conducted to patients who visit for treatment to the single specialty and Multispecialty hospitals in Theni and Madurai District. For this study data's were collected from self-administered questionnaires and face to face interview to obtain information's from adult Participants in different hospitals in Theni and Madurai District. Questionnaires consisting socio-demographic profile of the patients and the second part of the questionnaire consisted of questions related to patient awareness to select the physician and Speciality Hospitals.

Keywords: Patient Awareness, Choosing Speciality Physicians, Choosing Speciality Hospitals, Health Services

Introduction

India has an excellent health care network both in rural and urban areas of the country. The important component of the Indian Health industry rendering services is the hospitals. A hospital is a unit that provides treatment by specialized Doctors, Nurses, Pharmacists, Technical staffs and use the specialist equipment's for diagnosis and treatment, and often but not always provides for longer-term patient stays. Patient insight is always different from time to time and patient to patient according to the situations and moods. Patients and their relatives identify different meanings in what they distinguish from the treatment get from the Physician and Hospitals. Patients may change their views, or the things may make them. Better Quality and improved service to the patients is the need and primary goal of the hospitals and the ability of service from physicians, hospitals to provide assured and expected (recovery from illness)

treatment to the patients according to their satisfaction.

The objective of the Study

1. To determine the socio-demographic profile among the patients.
2. To analyse the level of patients awareness towards choosing the specialty Physicians and specialty Hospitals in selected hospitals of Theni and Madurai District.

Research Methodology

Study Design

This descriptive study was performed to determine patient awareness towards choosing the specialty Physicians and specialty Hospitals in selected hospitals of Theni and Madurai District with Socio demographic predictors. For this study data's were collected from self-administered questionnaires and face to face interview to obtain information's from adult Participants in different hospitals in Theni and Madurai District. Questionnaires

consisting socio-demographic profile of the patients and the second part of the questionnaire consisted of questions related to patient awareness to select the physician and Speciality Hospitals.

Patients' loyalty was assessed by asking whether they would return to the hospital for any other treatment if they feel necessary and whether they would recommend this physician and hospital to their friends and family. The questionnaire was translated into a local language for consistency and translated back again. Each patient was visited in the outpatient department and after obtaining verbal informed consent, the researcher conducted the interviews maintaining strict confidentiality.

Study Area

Selected specialty hospitals in Theni and Madurai District.

Sample Size

Survey Questionnaires was supplied to 200 Respondents and feedback gets from 182 patients, 18 were rejected due to non-response and incompleteness. From this 182 Respondents, out of which 124 are male and 58 are female. Patients was universal coverage of all patients fulfilling the inclusion criteria.

Study Period

Data were collected from August 2017 to October 2017 among Patients attended in Speciality Physicians Clinics and Speciality hospitals in Theni and Madurai.

Inclusion Criteria

All the patients are reporting for treatment at Speciality Physicians Clinics and Speciality hospitals including follow up patients for this study.

Exclusion Criteria

Patients are not willing to participate.

Patients are unable to give informed consent.

Limitations

The present study has a few limitations. The sample size was small and collected within a short duration. The study was conducted only a few specialty physicians clinics and specialty hospitals in Theni and Madurai District. It involved recall bias associated with the questionnaire-based study. The study population included the patient group where they took the care specialty physicians and specialty hospitals.

Statistical Tools

Collected data were entered into Microsoft Excel and data cleansing was performed. Data were analysed using SPSS IBM Statistics version 22. Descriptive statistics were generated using percentages.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents by socio-demographic characteristics (N=182)

Variables		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	124	68.13%
	Female	58	31.87%
Age(In Years)	Up to 25	11	6.04%
	26-35	45	24.73%
	36-45	65	35.71%
	46-60	42	23.08%
	Above 60	19	10.44%
Education	Primary	24	13.19%
	Below Secondary	62	34.07%
	Hr. Secondary	67	36.81%
Occupation	UG and Above	29	15.93%
	Agriculture	37	20.33%
	House Wife	31	17.03%
	Private	44	24.18%
	Govt Service	16	8.79%
	Self Employed	54	29.67%
	10,000	13	7.14%

Family Income			
	10,000-25,000	57	31.32%
	Above 25,000	112	61.54%

Source: Primary Data

Total of 182 patients was responded to the survey in this study. Most (68.13%) of the respondents were Male and 35.71%

respondents were within 36-45 years of age. Mean age was 33.30 ± 13.61 years. Majority of the respondents (29.67%) were self-employed, Educated up to Higher Secondary level is (36.81%), and family income was above 25,000 were (61.54%) (Table I).

Table 2: Choosing the Speciality Physician (N=182)

S. No.	Choosing Speciality Physician	Male (n=124)		Female (n=58)		Total Respondents (n=182)	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Know about your diseases	77 (62.10)	47 (37.90)	40 (68.97)	18 (31.03)	117 (64.29)	65 (35.71)
2	Know the Cause for Illness	46 (37.10)	78 (62.90)	19 (32.76)	39 (67.24)	65 (35.71)	117 (64.29)
3	Know about the which specialty treatment need for you	89 (71.77)	35 (28.23)	16 (27.59)	42 (72.41)	105 (57.69)	77 (42.31)
4	A doctor informed about your diseases to you	57 (45.97)	67 (54.03)	39 (67.24)	19 (32.76)	96 (52.57)	86 (47.25)
5	The test was done at this hospital	107 (86.29)	17 (13.71)	43 (74.14)	15 (25.86)	150 (82.42)	32 (17.58)
6	The doctor explained the test results	93 (75.00)	31 (25.00)	26 (44.83)	32 (55.17)	119 (65.38)	63 (34.62)
7	know the test and its results	56 (45.16)	68 (54.84)	28 (48.28)	30 (51.72)	84 (46.15)	98 (53.85)
8	know about the medicines prescribed	68 (54.84)	56 (45.16)	23 (39.66)	35 (60.34)	91 (50.00)	91 (50.00)
9	Same Gender Doctors	14 (11.29)	110 (88.71)	45 (77.59)	13 (22.41)	59 (32.42)	123 (67.58)
10	Doctors Reputation	102 (82.26)	22 (17.74)	50 (86.21)	8 (13.79)	152 (83.52)	30 (16.48)

Source: Primary Data

Figures in Parenthesis indicates Percentage (%)

Majority of the patients stated that they choose the specialty Physician on his Reputation (83.52%). In this, male respondents 102 out of 182 and female were 50 out of 182. Most of the respondents were undergone the tests at this hospital (82.48%). In this, male respondent 107 out of 182 and female were 43 out of 182. Most(65.38%) of the respondents were satisfied with the doctor explained about the test results to them. In this, male respondents 93 out of 182 and female were 26 out of 182. The majority (64.29%) of the patients know about their diseases. In this, male respondents 77 out of 182 and female were 40 out of 182. Most

of them Know about which specialty treatment need for them is (57.69%).In this, male respondents 89 out of 182 and female were 16 out of 182. A doctor informed about the diseases (52.57%).In this, male respondents 57 out of 182 and female were 39 out of 182. Most of the female patients' preferred same gender doctors while choosing the specialty physician (77.59%) 45 out of 58. Most (64.29%) of the patients do not know the cause of the illness and (50.0%) of the patients were not aware of the medicines prescribed. (Table II).

Table 3: Choosing the Speciality Hospital (N=182)

S. No.	Choosing Speciality Hospital	Male (n=124)		Female (n=58)		Total Respondents (n=182)	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Easy Appointment system	97 (78.23)	27 (21.77)	38 (65.52)	20 (34.48)	135 (74.18)	47 (25.82)
2	Recommended by Friends/Relatives	22 (17.74)	102 (82.26)	12 (20.69)	46 (79.31)	34 (18.68)	148 (81.32)
3	Recommended by Receptionist / General Physician	82 (66.13)	42 (33.87)	42 (72.41)	16 (27.59)	124 (68.13)	58 (31.87)
4	Doctors available on Appointment / Call	76 (61.29)	48 (38.71)	44 (75.86)	14 (24.14)	120 (65.93)	62 (34.07)
5	Doctors available on Emergency	108 (87.10)	16 (12.90)	39 (67.24)	19 (32.76)	147 (80.77)	35 (19.23)
6	Qualified, Specialised and experienced Doctors	112 (90.32)	12 (9.68)	36 (62.07)	22 (37.93)	148 (81.32)	34 (18.68)
7	Specialty Care under one roof	117 (94.35)	7 (5.65)	50 (86.21)	8 (13.79)	167 (91.76)	15 (8.24)
8	Good Lab Facility With Modern / Advanced Equipment	94 (75.81)	30 (24.19)	47 (81.03)	11 (18.97)	141 (77.47)	41 (22.53)
9	Friendly & Efficient Nursing Care	98 (79.03)	26 (20.97)	42 (72.41)	16 (27.59)	140 (76.92)	42 (23.08)
10	Nearer to my Residential Place	63 (50.81)	61 (49.19)	22 (37.93)	36 (62.07)	85 (46.70)	97 (53.30)
11	Availability of Transport	103 (83.06)	21 (16.94)	49 (84.48)	9 (15.52)	152 (83.52)	30 (16.48)
12	Availability of Ambulance Service	115 (92.74)	9 (7.26)	41 (70.69)	17 (29.31)	156 (85.71)	26 (14.29)
13	Low-cost service	72 (58.06)	52 (41.94)	24 (41.38)	34 (58.62)	96 (52.75)	86 (47.25)
14	Cashless Treatment/ Insurance Facility available	78 (62.90)	46 (37.10)	26 (44.83)	32 (55.17)	104 (57.14)	78 (42.86)
15	Cleanliness & Hygienic Environment	96 (77.42)	28 (22.58)	51 (87.93)	7 (12.07)	147 (80.77)	35 (19.23)

Source: Primary Data

Figures in Parenthesis indicates Percentage (%)

Majority of the patients stated that they choose the specialty hospital on specialty care under one roof (91.76%). In this, male respondents 117 out of 182 and female were 50 out of 182. Most of the respondents were choosing the hospital for the availability of Ambulance services (85.71%). In this, male respondents 115 out of 182 and female were 41 out of 182. Most (83.52%) of the respondents were choose the hospital for the availability of

Transport. In this, male respondents 103 out of 182 and female were 49 out of 182. A majority (81.32%) of the patients choose the specialty hospital based unqualified, Specialised and experienced doctors. In this, male respondents 112 out of 182 and female were 36 out of 182. Most of them choose the specialty hospital based on the doctors available on emergency (80.77%). In this, male respondents 82 out of 182 and female were 42 out of 182. Majority of the

patients choose the specialty hospitals on the basics of Cleanliness & Hygienic Environment (80.77%). In this, male respondents 96 out of 182 and female were 51 out of 182. The majority (77.47%) of the patients choose their specialty hospitals on the basics of Good Lab Facility With Modern / Advanced Equipment. In this, male respondents 94 out of 182 and female were 47 out of 182. Due to Friendly & Efficient, Nursing Care patients choose speciality hospitals (76.92%). In this, male respondents 98 out of 182 and female were 42 out of 182. Easy Appointmentssystem in speciality hospitals attracts the patients to choose the hospitals (74.18%). In this, male respondents 97 out of 182 and female were 38 out of 182. The majority (68.13%) of the patients choose the specialty hospitals for treatment is recommended by Receptionist / General Physician. In this, male respondents 97 out of 182 and female were 38 out of 182. Most (65.93%) of the respondents choose the specialty hospital on the basics of Doctors available on Appointment / Call. In this, male respondents 76 out of 182 and female were 44 out of 182. (Table III).

Discussions

The desirability of a consumer choice-driven health care system depends on the ability of consumers to actively use the information to evaluate and select among alternative service providers. Overall, the results of this study confirm the image depicted in the previous literature of patients as passive consumers of physician services. The multivariate results suggest that ties to individual physicians and experiences with the delivery system are most important in determining the process by which patients search for and choose physicians. Controlling for health status, prior and expected hospital use, and greater use of physician services was

generally associated with less consumer activism.

The results are useful in identifying subgroups of active consumers and point to the mechanisms through which the prevalence of consumer activism may increase over time. The use of information was strongly associated with considering another doctor before choosing a current doctor and a greater willingness to switch physicians. This result implies that the prevalence of consumer activism is likely to grow as access information with which to compare physicians also grows. Reported dissatisfaction-related physician-switching was a significant predictor of using formal sources of information, considering alternative physicians, and determining the willingness to switch physicians in light of poor quality. These relationships imply that consumers may become more active as it becomes more socially acceptable to switch physicians in response to negative experiences.

Consumer activism was also positively associated with some socio-demographic control variables, including gender, education, and geographic region. Potential explanations include differences in patient trust of providers, the perceived ability of family and friends to be reliable informants, and the perceived utility of formal information sources.

Conclusion

Most of the individuals had a general idea to choose the specialty physician and specialty hospitals. They may choose the specialty physician either by the information given by the receptionist or by the recommendation of a general physician. But they did not know the specific medicines prescribed, test results, and cause of the illness. Awareness of freedom of choice of provider differed significantly by specialty and patient's gender, education and employment. Major

sources of information were personal knowledge of hospitals, relatives, health professionals, and the Internet.

Main criteria for the decision were a personal experience with a hospital, recommendations from relatives and General Physician, a specialty Physician and hospital's reputation and distance from home. Specific quality information as provided by performance reports were of secondary importance. Most patients chose the Hospitals closest to their home, the General Physician's recommendation and short waiting time being the second and third most important factors behind the choice. Friend's experience was especially important to patients referred to surgical specialties.

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THE LANGUAGE LEARNING IN A HIGHLY PROVOKED ATMOSPHERE

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Abstract

As a student of Language Science and a Researcher of Language, my primary focus is on identifying the possible ways and means to create some simplified teaching models to teach and learn the universal language ENGLISH. This study considers the generally accepted language practices for our students.

"Language levels the lead and loads the latitude"- Malathi

This study is paying attention to the new national curriculum for comprehensive education. It aims specifically to discover how teachers interpret and implement the learning goal. It leads to the growth of cultural diversity and language awareness in English language teaching. The theoretical framework of this study starts by introducing simple school system and the general guidelines of the national curriculum. The learning goal of this study is based on concerns cultural diversity and language awareness, and it consists three sub-goals, the first one concerning varieties of English and intercultural competence, the second one English language contents, and operating environments and the third one regularities in the English language and the concept usage of linguistics. Through this study, I observed the proficiency level of our regional students. Students those who have Poor proficiency in English does not only affect the grades in the class X public examination but also affects their career and further education. In this thesis, I analyze the international theatre project YET. This YET CAN BE TRIED IN ALL OUR GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS TO HAVE THE PRACTICAL IMPACT DURING STUDY OF THE SCHOOL STUDENTS IN OUR REGION ESPECIALLY VILLAGE STUDENTS.

Keywords: *The national curriculum, comprehensive education, cultural diversity, intercultural competence, YET, Proficiency, observation, participation, speaking tests. Cultural diversity and language awareness*

Introduction

As the cultural range and language consciousness are a vital part of the curriculum's principles and goals. This study looks into how the cultural and language awareness aspect is confronted in English language teaching in the curriculum. The learning goal that this study is based on cultural range and language awareness, and it contains three sub-goals, the first one concerning varieties of English and intercultural competence, the second one English-language contents, and operating environments, and the third one regularities in the English language and the usage and concepts of linguistics. English Proficiency Background in Tamil Nadu "skill in the English language has emerged as a prescription for global reach"

(George Paul, The Hindu, 20.08.06). This situation had led to stiff competition in the arena of higher education and the job market. It is noted, especially where learners lack the expected writing proficiency. In Tamil Nadu, it has been experimental that the students at class VI-IX level, especially those from rural schools did not have the required writing proficiency. This could be because of several factors such as insufficient written practice in the classroom, poor vocabulary, dictated writing, lack of coverage to English, lack of a homogenous English speaking community, limited reading habits and so on.

It has been noticed that a large percentage of failures from regional medium schools in class X public examination occurs

especially due to low performance in English. Though English is the second language for these learners, they do not get enough help to improve their ability in English. It is not shocking to see English lessons are being taught in Tamil. It was understood by the informal talk with the students that they imagine English is the most difficult subject than other subjects like arithmetic and social. The ELT (English Language Teaching) Situation in Rural India English has introduced a compulsory second Language to the rural school students; it may teach in the Bilingual method. English medium education was costly not within reach of most of the learners studying in Government schools in rural India, and as a result, only the private educational institutions offer English education. So, learners from the lower class of the society are pushed to Government schools, there English used as a second or third language. Learners who come from local schools have a lack of exposure to the English language. These learners were not having an encouraging and supporting atmosphere to learn English. For these students, the only opportunity to learn English is in the classroom. Various other factors such as poor financial background, uneducated parents, lack of resources, etc. contribute to the learners' poor ESL environment in rural areas. With the various policies of the government, the situation seems improving, but still, a lot has to be done to make easy the English learning environment in the regional medium schools of India. To become fluent in English, four language skills (LSRW) are very important, so satisfactory help and guidance is inevitable to improve the language skills of learners of English second language. In this thesis, I focused the international theatre project YET (Youth, Europe, and Theatre).

This project is to determine a beneficial and useful resource for an upper secondary school, as well as try to understand the phenomena. It involves not only methods to determine changes in learning identity and attitude, but also methods of established oral language proficiency testing to add some diversity to the data. YET CAN BE TRIED IN ALL OUR GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS TO HAVE THE PRACTICAL IMPACT DURING STUDY OF THE SCHOOL STUDENTS OF OUR REGION ESPECIALLY VILLAGE STUDENTS.

Theoretical and Methodological Framework

In this topic theme interviews and spoken language evaluation are discussed, as they are the middle methods which I will use for information gathering. Observation as a valid research method will also be deal with in the wider depiction of ethnographic research.

Description of Research Material

There are three main methods for gaining research material in this thesis there are subject interviews, spoken language tests, and observation. These are employed to answer the research question what kind of a language learning environment does the YET project offer as well as is the YET project or projects similar to it useful tools for schools. Observation and Participation Observation and participation were used as research methods for this study. My participation and observation during the project were nearly two weeks. I observed the students, but not for a full day, only an hour or two occasionally. I concentrated on one particular group, as I had created a bond with the students and I felt that they would accept me easier.

At the half-point of This paper while I observed I was given a chance to stay our group down and ask them how they felt

about the project at that moment and have them say a word or two about their feelings. During conversations, I was allowed to speak to and ask questions from the students. No audio or any kind of videos were made from the observations. Some other students were present at all times, and I had been unable to get written permissions from them to film or record them. As such, the analysis rests on my field notes. Participation during the project after the Presentations were done was mainly due to being present and accessible to the students for questions, mostly to do with English grammar. Also, I had handle lessons to the students during the project. Some of the students attended my class. Still, it is important to note that I was not a blank, unapproachable observer, but a member of the community that was asked to think about my opinions from time to time. I also talked with some students when I saw them outside. The focus of the participation was not really to gather information but to make easy and more relaxed conversation during interviews and speaking tests later.

Speaking Tests

The results of the speaking tests offered in tables 1 and 2. As mentioned before, the test was conducted twice; Speaking Test one was conducted before the project begins and Speaking Test two afterward. The students were graded from zero to nine in four categories: Fluency and Coherence (FC), Lexical Resources (LR), Grammatical Range and Accuracy (GRA) and Pronunciation (P). These results on both tests have been collected in table 1, with a green color on the results of test two signifying an increase and a red color suggesting a decrease from test one Table two shows the average grade from both tests, the change marked (positive or negative) that happened from test one to test two, and also lists the students English courses Grade Point Average (GPA) as well as a self-evaluation of the student's own English skills summarised into one word from a free-form answer from the question.

Table Results of individual sectors

Candidate	FC T1	FC T2	LR T1	LR T2	GRA T1	GRA T2	P T1	P T2
1	8	8	7	8	8	9	8	9
2	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	6
3	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5
4	7	6	7	7	7	7	6	6
5	5	6	5	5	6	6	6	5
6	5	5	5	5	5	6	4	5
7	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
8	7	7	6	7	7	7	6	7
9	7	7	8	7	8	8	7	7
10	6	7	7	8	7	7	6	7
11	7	8	8	8	9	8	8	8
12	7	8	7	9	8	8	7	8
13	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
14	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
15	6	7	6	7	6	6	6	6
16	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	7
17	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	7
18	6	7	6	7	6	6	6	7
Total Pos.	6	8	3	6	1	2	1	2

LR = Lexical Resources

P = Pronunciation

GRA = Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Conclusion

Teaching English to the second language learners can be looked from many different angles. Speaking, Reading and Writing are essential skills to the second language learners. Generally speaking, is emphasized that we first teach listening, then speaking, reading and writing. However, in real life communication, these skills are mutually dependent in many ways; even though they can be taught independently to some point. New curriculums are being developed as to provide a communicative syllabus for the teaching and learning English at various levels. The social purpose of the language and the value of speech are stressed in all linguistic theories today.

Moreover, communicative language is used much more than written language. There are many persons who cannot read or write but can speak. So the question is "How to teach Speaking English effectively." The chief objective of teaching English is to enable the student to use the English effectively. But it is noticeable how many students are achieving this goal. In the colleges/ schools of small cities, the students remain crazily exam-centric, and for them learning equals memorization. For this appalling situation, the reason is that they do not have chances of listening to the teacher and reading good books — one of the confusing problems which we had to face soon after independence was the position of English in the country. Knowledge of English is must climb the social ladder.

The frequent changes in government policy towards the teaching and learning English, the indecision of the State Education Departments as regards policies and Approaches, methodologies and

techniques continue to be the same old ones. The teachers are not motivated for up gradation of teaching. Whatever they learned at the time of learning even that is not being practiced properly due to lack of self-initiation. This project has attempted to rural ESL learners through YET Project. Is an important and effective skill for these learners. It is essential for them to achieve moderate and good for their communication. This study also tries to address the problems for some affecting the learners such as lack of exposure, poor reading habits, lack of a conducive learning environment and so on, which affect their performance and confidence. Therefore, in a way, this study is an attempt by the researcher to look into the issues that hinder the academic achievement learners Nevertheless; the study has achieved success in building confidence among rural school students to a certain extent.

Further, the study has also inspired and motivated not only the learners but also the language teachers in the school. It has brought a positive change in the attitude of the teachers. Learners always tend to follow their teachers. Therefore, if the teachers act as role models by using good English in the classroom, it can motivate learners also to use English. Method achieved such as Peer talk and peer evaluation, drama techniques, action songs can motivate learners to develop a liking towards learning English and writing in the language.

Teachers may ask learners to refer to encyclopedia, magazines, newspapers, comic books and so on to do a writing task, which will provide exposure at the top level. Teachers may ask learners to do a new type of Projects and mini projects. These are some of the ways of creating plenty of opportunities for helping learners to acquire language.

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IMPACT OF SENSITIVE COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENT ON PRICES OF STOCK LISTED AT NSE

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Introduction

In any country, the capital market is considered to be a very attractive field for any investment. In the case of the Indian capital market, investment is very important and significant for the development and market capitalization of domestic industry, trade, and commerce. However, investors consider several things before they invest their funds in any particular securities. Among them, so far the most important subject matter is return from investment in securities that partly depends on company announcements in the stock market.

Statement of the Problem

The news is an important factor that affects the share price. When there is positive news about a particular stock or company, people try to invest all their money in that particular stock or market. This leads to an increase in the interest of buying the stock. But there are many circumstances where news could also bring a negative effect where it could ruin the prospect of the particular stock. So it is very important to know the overall news of a stock or company where the investors can invest their money so that it grows within a very short period.

Positive news will normally cause individuals to buy stocks. Good earnings reports, increased corporate governance, new products, and acquisitions, as well as positive overall economic and political

indicators, translate into buying pressure and an increase in stock price.

Negative news will normally cause individuals to sell stocks. Bad earnings reports, poor corporate governance, economic and political uncertainty, and unexpected, unfortunate occurrences will translate to selling pressure and a decrease in stock price.

Shareholders invest t equity capital with the expectation of making earnings. The Market Efficiency theory believes that the prices of stock reflect information since valuable information could change investor's expectation and cause the market reaction. The effect of sensitive information on the market price of the stock is the subject matter of the study.

At this juncture, the present study captioned "A study on impact of sensitive company announcements on prices of stocks listed at NSE" attempts to answer the following research questions that arise concerning the selected announcement from the companies listed at the National Stock Exchange.

1. Does the market fluctuate or react differently before and after the release of particular information?
2. Which type of information does the market react more?
3. Which media is mostly preferred by the investors to receive the company announcement?
4. What type of announcement do the investors prefer to gain their

expected return on their investment?

Objectives of the Study

The Following are the objectives of the study

1. Review the previous studies on prices of stock
2. To study the conceptual framework of the prices of stock listed at National Stock Exchange
3. To present the Indian capital market.
4. To analyses the demographic factors of the investors'
5. To analyses the investors' opinion on the company announcement and their expectation towards it.
6. To analyses the select company announcements.
7. To offer suitable suggestions to investors for investment improvement.

Hypotheses

The hypothesis for the chi-square test:

H₀₁: There is no significant association between investors' independent variables and their preference towards the type of media.

H₀₂: There is no significant difference between the type of investors and expectation of company announcement

The hypothesis for ANOVA (Randomized block design):

H₀₃: There is no significant difference in investors' mean ratings of five categories of the company announcements.

H₀₄: There is no significant effect of the 'block' used, that is, type of media on the mean ratings given to the company announcements by the investors.

The hypothesis for Run test:

H₀₅: The prices of a company behave randomly for the dividend announcement, and price changes cannot be predicted.

H₀₆: The prices of a company behave randomly for the bonus announcement, and price changes cannot be predicted.

H₀₇: The prices of a company behave randomly for the rights announcement, and price changes cannot be predicted.

H₀₈: The prices of a company behave randomly for the split announcement, and price changes cannot be predicted.

H₀₉: The prices of a company behave randomly for the earnings announcement, and price changes cannot be predicted.

The hypothesis for t-test:

H₀₁₀: There is no significant difference between changes in stock price before and after dividend announcement.

H₀₁₁: There is no significant difference between changes in stock price before and after bonus announcement.

H₀₁₂: There is no significant difference between changes in stock price before and after rights announcement.

H₀₁₃: There is no significant difference between changes in stock price before and after split announcement.

H₀₁₄: There is no significant difference between changes in stock price before and after an earnings announcement.

Scope of the Study

This study investigates the impact of news and events on a company's stock price. It is however noted that the news and events are happening are sometimes show a fairly multifaceted state of affairs on the company's stock prices. This is owing to the information that how investor analysis and stockholders perceived the news and events and also how credible and irreversible information, such announcements and event contain.

Corporate managers, investors, analysts, and stockholders are equally benefited through this research as the nature, type and timing of the announcement are well supported by empirical statistical results and also help them to completely analyze the news and events effects on company's stock prices and make rational decisions based on evidence provide through this research.

The study would be helpful to the investor to take the rational decision like where to invest, how to invest, what portfolio should be made to obtain maximum profit from their investment. This study is also useful for the firms' perspective too. Knowing the objective of investor they can develop their plans and policies accordingly. The study is conducted to help the investors while investing in share capital; So that they can make the correct decision at the right time about the influence of company announcements in the market price of the share and invest.

Methodology

Source of Data

The study has depended on both secondary and primary sources of data. The secondary data were collected from the standard text books and leading journals, magazines and financial websites.

Questionnaire

Primary data were collected by administering a well-conceived questionnaire to the sample investors.

Scaling Techniques

The scaling techniques used in the present study are Likert scale, Rank order scaling, paired comparison, bipolar scale, and constant sum rating scaling, etc.

Statistical Tools

Relevant statistical tools such as Percentage analysis, mean, Standard deviation, weighted average, Mean score analysis, Chi-Square, Paired t-test, ANOVA – Randomized Block design, Run test, Fishbein's scale, Garrett ranking were used in the study. And the Advanced interdependent type of multivariate statistical tools like Factor analysis, Cluster analysis, and Multidimensional scaling was used for the analysis and interpretation of survey data.

Statistical Packages

Statistical packages like Microsoft Excel and SPSS IBM 19 were used in the present study.

Sampling Desing for Sampling Investors

- (a) Sampling frame : 1850 Investors
- (b) Sampling size : 220 Investors received out of (20% on 1850) 370 investors
- (c) Sample method : Simple random sampling

Sample Design for Sampling Companies

- (a) Sampling frame : 1,250 Companies listed at NSE
- (b) Sampling size : (2% on 1250) 25Companies listed NSE
- (c) Sample method : Judgment sampling

Research Design

The research design is a plan of action, a plan for collecting and analyzing data in an economic, efficient and relevant manner. A research design could be constructed either to test the hypothesis or to give a cause-effect relationship to a situation. The research design adopted in the present study is a "Descriptive Design." Descriptive research studies are those studies which are concerned with describing the characteristics of a

particular individual or a group. The major purpose of descriptive research is that the researcher has no control over the variables.

Limitations of the Study

1. The researcher experienced time is the constraint to the present study.
2. The study deals with the particularly five announcements of the company at a particular time.
3. The stock price is varying according to the political changes.
4. News in dailies is also affecting stock prices.

Chapter frame

The present study, entitled, "A Study on the impact of sensitive company announcements on prices of stocks listed at NSE" has been organized into eight chapters.

The first chapter is titled "Introduction and Design of the Study." It deals with the need and importance of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research hypotheses, and scope of the study, research methodology, and limitations of the study.

The second chapter is titled "Review of the literature." It deals with need, the purpose of literature review and steps involved in it. It also deals with the reviews and literature of various researchers relating to the present study.

The third chapter is titled "Conceptual Framework." It covers the concepts related to company announcements that are considered in the present research.

The fourth chapter is titled "Indian Capital Markets. It discusses the capital market in India, the history and their reforms.

The fifth chapter is titled "Descriptive Analysis of Survey Data." It comprises descriptive analysis of survey data using statistical tools like frequency analysis,

Mean score analysis, Fishbein analysis, Garrett ranking, etc.

The sixth chapter is titled "Inferential Analysis of survey data." It comprises the inferential analysis of survey data using statistical tools like factor analysis, cluster analysis, etc.

The seventh chapter is titled "Inferential Analysis of secondary data." It consists the inferential analysis of secondary data using Run test and t-test.

The eight chapter summarizes the findings, suggestions, conclusion and future research directions of the study.

Conclusion

The last three decades of finance research have produced a large number of papers examining the effect of news announcements on financial markets. One difficulty in finding these effects comes from the fact that it is hard to measure the component of the statistical release relevant for stock prices. According to efficient market hypotheses, stock prices already incorporate all existing and expected public information and should only respond to new information. Thus, to capture new information in the economic releases, the research surveys calculated economic surprises of the releases, measured by the difference between the release and financial market participant's previous expectations of the release, as revealed by surveys. This difference would then represent unanticipated, new information about economic conditions and, if different from zero, should lead to a change in stock prices.

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