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**SOCIAL VALUES AND SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT: PROBLEMS AND
PROSPECTS**

Special Issue Editors

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Dr. D. Paul Dhayabaran
Principal

November 9, 2022

MESSAGE

I am delighted that Deanery of Research & Development, Deanery of Academics and all Arts Departments of our College in collaboration with BODHI International Journal of Research in Humanities, Arts and Science, INDIA organize a Two-Day International Conference on "Social Values and Sustainable Development : Problems and Prospects.

I congratulate and appreciate Dr. Suresh Frederick, Dean of Research & Development and Dr. S. Balakrishnan, Publisher and Managing Editor, BODHI International Journal, Conveners of the conference, Dr. S. Sobana, Co-convenor of the conference, Organizing Committee members and all the Heads of Arts Departments of our College who lead from the front in organizing an International Conference.

I am sure that this event will provide a platform for all the members of faculty of different disciplines of Arts departments to get an opportunity to present papers in their area of research and also for all the budding research scholars, PG students and all the participants to get exposed to the new emerging trends in Arts and its applications in various fields.

May the Lord Almighty guide and strengthen the Deanery of Research & Development, Academics and all Arts departments for the successful conduct of this event and my wishes to the entire Arts fraternity.



PRINCIPAL



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Dr. SURESH FREDERICK, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D., PGD/JMC.,

Associate Professor & UG Head

Dean, Research & Development

Message

"Your core values are the deeply held beliefs that authentically describe your soul."

- John C. Maxwell

Happy and warm greetings to all.

I am greatly pleased that the Deanery of Research and Development in collaboration with the Deanery of Academics (Arts) and BODHI International Journal of Research in Humanities, Arts and Science, is organizing an International Multidisciplinary Conference on "Social Values and Sustainable Development: Problems and Prospects" on November 14 & 15, 2022.

Social values and sustainable development, which aim to work on preserving the resources for the future, can be seen as a similar vein connecting literature, culture, society, organization, firms and agencies. This Multidisciplinary conference has tasted resounding success as it has stipulated a blend of world-class thought-provoking content, inventing new social standards for an equitable, sustainable, and affirmative future.

The conference has invited research minds from all disciplines for deep discussions and a wide range of interactions on the social values of the past decade and the challenges that lie ahead. The conference has also invited experts with social value as resource persons and practitioners from a wide range of sectors and industries across the world. The research papers received from various disciplines have provided excellent opportunities for the readers to exchange new vistas to establish inter-disciplinary research relations.

On this occasion, I would like to thank all the authors of research articles, volunteers and persons who directly or indirectly contributed to the conference. Without their cooperation and full support, this conference would not have been possible. I record my sincere thanks to the organizing committee for their strenuous efforts. I congratulate the Deans of various disciplines, Heads of the Departments, faculty members. Research scholars and students for their progressive endeavours.

Dr. Suresh Frederick
Convener

EDITORIAL

A tree is known by its fruits and Institution by its pursuit of knowledge and service. Teachers today have to keep abreast of the methodologies and developments in the respective fields of their specialisation to make the classroom experience interesting and rewarding. To foster the research aptitude of the teaching fraternity, The Deanery of Research and Development, Bishop Heber College has organised an International conference on Social values and Sustainable Development: Problems and Prospects, where faculty from various disciplines share their knowledge, findings and current methodologies in their respective fields. This book is a compilation of the research articles presented during the conference by the departments of Economics, History, Management Studies, Physical Education and Social work. This book attempts to covers various aspects pertinent to the wholesome development of the society by projecting subject- specific research areas, prospects and problems in the respective domains thereby informing and providing the readers with adequate information for further research endeavour and study.

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Aim & Objectives

Academic Excellence in research is continued promoting in research support for young Scholars. Humanities, Arts and Science of research is motivating all aspects of encounters across disciplines and research fields in an multidisciplinary views, by assembling research groups and consequently projects, supporting publications with this inclination and organizing programmes. Internationalization of research work is the unit seeks to develop its scholarly profile in research through quality of publications. And visibility of research is creating sustainable platforms for research and publication, such as series of Books; motivating dissemination of research results for people and society.

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UNDERLYING FACTORS OF HIGH-RISK SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG ADOLESCENTS – A CONCEPTUAL STUDY

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Abstract

Adolescent sexual behaviour is a multifaceted concept influenced by developmental processes in multiple domains. A risky sexual relationship is one of these behaviours that can lead to physical and psychological harm. Several factors have been identified as shaping sexual behaviours in adolescents. The latest theory on sexual behaviour, categorises adolescents into two groups: sexually inexperienced or abstinent and sexually experienced or sexually active, does not adequately represent this behaviour (Harden and Mendle, 2011). Adolescent sexual behaviour, on the other hand, is a transitional developmental process marked by three anchor points: abstinence, preparation to engage in sexual behaviour, and first sexual experience (Ott, 2010). Many factors influence an adolescent's decision to have their first sexual experience, including biological sexual maturation, parent and peer values associated with sexual behaviours, and environmental opportunities for sexual intimacies. The adolescent's sense of self, including sexual identity and self-esteem, as well as cognitive reasoning ability, influence sexual behaviour decisions. This conceptual paper reveals the underlying factors that contribute to an individual's high-risk sexual behaviour.

Keywords: adolescents, sexual behaviour, sexual identity

Introduction

Adolescence, as a transitional period from childhood to adulthood, marks the beginning of physical, mental, and social developments that will affect adult functioning. This time period is full of changes and challenges, as well as growth and opportunities. Adolescents are especially vulnerable to high-risk behaviours, and many of these behaviours are formed during this time, affecting their future health and well-being. Adolescence is considered an important stage to begin high-risk behaviours due to selfishness and a lack of proper understanding of consequences (Alimoradi, Z., Kariman, N., Simbar, M., & Ahmadi, F, 2017).

Adolescents' development and health can be harmed by high-risk behaviours, which can also hinder their future success and development. Sexual relationships are a high-risk behaviour that can result in physical and psychosocial harm. High-risk sexual behaviour puts people at risk for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) like HIV, unplanned pregnancy, and being in a sexual relationship before they are mature enough to know what constitutes a healthy relationship. When compared to adults, adolescents'

physical, cognitive, and emotional immaturity can increase the risk and severity of reproductive and sexual adverse consequences (Wells 2013).

Unprotected intercourse without the use of a condom, unprotected mouth-to-genital contact, beginning sexual activity at a young age, having multiple sex partners, having a high-risk partner (one who has multiple sex partners or other risk factors), and having unprotected anal sex or having a partner who does, are all examples of high-risk sexual behaviour. A recent statistic says that almost 47% of adolescents around the world have sexual experiences, with 6% having their first sexual encounter before the age of 13.

The use of drugs, antisocial behaviour, and adolescent sexuality are frequently regarded as "problem" behaviours. According to the life-course perspective, the timing and order of life transitions will have an impact on how one lives eventually (Hogan, 1978). Early birth is linked to lower educational success and a higher likelihood of living in an unstable family with limited financial resources. Since early sexual activity is off-time (normatively speaking) from a life-course perspective, it

may impede a teen's psychological and social development and lead to childbearing, which could have negative effects on both the mother and the child.

The "problem" with alcohol and drugs is their illegality, dependence-inducing nature, physical and psychological harm to the user, and negative effects on physical performance (including driving) and performance in social roles. The issue with delinquency is the potential harm to the individual as well as others in the environment and society. One of the key differences between adolescent sexual behaviour and other transition behaviours such as delinquency and substance abuse is that sexual activity is a normal part of adult life. The issue for adolescent sexual intercourse, then, is the appropriate time to begin this activity. This is also true for some of the other transition behaviours, though to a lesser extent (Hogan, 1978). Jessor and Jessor (1977) focused on a wide range of adolescent behaviours rather than a single outcome and hypothesised that drinking, marijuana use, delinquent behaviour, and sexual activity may constitute a "syndrome" of problem behaviour in adolescence. Behaviour that is "socially defined as a problem, a source of concern, or as undesirable by the norms of conventional society and its occurrence usually elicits some kind of social control response" is referred to as problem behaviour.

The social context of the various behaviours could be the same. They frequently occur in sequence or at the same time. Many adolescents (and adults) regard alcohol and/or drugs as social cues for sexual activity. Delinquent behaviour is frequently associated with the use of alcohol or drugs.

There may also be a developmental progression, in which engaging in one type of activity increases the likelihood of initiating another type of behaviour. This progression approach would then place adolescent sexuality on a continuum with other problem behaviours such as smoking, drinking, drug use, and delinquency. This approach implies that adolescents do not simply transition from conforming to nonconforming behaviour, but that one behaviour serves as a stepping stone to another.

Methods and Materials

The review was done utilising Matrix Method. This approach, which is both a structure and a process for systematically reviewing literature, was created to make it easier to compare studies on a particular topic in a systematic way. There are four sections in total in the structure: Paper trail refers to a methodical literature

search. Documents section refers to the organisation of documents for the review. Review matrix refers to the abstracting of each document. Synthesis refers to the writing of the literature review (Garrard, 2017). The researcher adopted in the current study, the first step was to create a paper record that included potential search terms for the literature review as well as a list of databases to be used in the search. The results of each search term were recorded, and the title and abstract of each citation were read to see if they were relevant to the study's topic, and if they were, they were secured. Second (the documents section), all papers included in the analysis were reviewed through in chronological order from the oldest to the most recent. In the third step, a review matrix was built using topics from the literature.

Factors Contributing to High-Risk Sexual Behaviour

Personal Factors

Adolescence is a critical period in terms of the occurrence of sexual risk behaviours. One of the reported personal factors associated with high risk behaviours is age. Nasiri reported that of 350 cases of sexual deviance, 58% were women between the ages of 14 and 19. Adolescents' risky sexual behaviours increase with age. Another reported personal factor influencing adolescents' risky sexual behaviours is gender. However, the findings of studies on the relationship between gender and risky sexual relationships are inconsistent. Soleimani Nia found no significant difference in unsafe sexual relations between high school male and female students.

In other studies, however, boys took more sexual risks and had more positive attitudes toward unsafe sex than girls. Furthermore, women accepted unsafe sex as a social taboo significantly more than men (Abolhasan 2013).

The average tendency for friendship with the opposite sex, as well as the fondness for sexual behaviour and relationship, was significantly higher among those who exercised more than those who exercised less. There was no statistically significant difference in sexual risk-taking behaviour between members of group sports teams or individual athletes. Athletes who attended training camps took significantly more sexual risks than others (Ahmadabadi, 2012).

Soleimani Nia examined the prediction of adolescents' risk behaviours based on positive and negative mental health. Physical problems, anxiety, social dysfunction, and depression were investigated as negative predictors of mental health. The findings revealed a link

between negative indicators of mental health and risky behaviour. Anxiety and health problems had the highest correlation with risky behaviour in teens among the negative indicators of mental health. Positive predictors of mental health, such as autonomy, environmental mastery, positive interpersonal relationships, having a sense of purpose in life, self-acceptance, and personal growth, were also investigated. Positive indicators of mental health were found to have a negative correlation with risky behaviour. This means that an increase in the score of positive indicators of mental health was associated with a lower risk of high-risk behaviour.

Family Factors

Family-related factors are studied in two categories: family structure and family function. According to the findings, factors related to family structure such as intact family structures and having parents who are not addicted or involved in high-risk behaviours are important factors in preventing risky sexual behaviours among adolescents. In addition, there was no significant association between a single parent family (no father) and early sexual relationships in a cross-sectional study (Mahdavi 2002).

Gender differences in family functions were also observed. Warm and accepting relationships, as well as having a positive and effective model for girls and an effective control system for boys, serve as protective factors. Another cross-sectional study found that meeting adolescent needs for attachment to family, having good relationships within the family, and receiving support from family, as well as adolescent self-esteem and approval in the family, were effective factors in protecting female adolescents from sexual deviance (Aminian 2010).

Authoritarian parenting style was associated with lower risk taking in adolescents, whereas negligent parenting style was associated with higher risk taking in adolescents. Another family function that has been reported to be an influential predictor of adolescents' sexual high-risk behaviours is parental monitoring. Furthermore, girls reported significantly more parental supervision than boys. In this section, other family-related factors that were significantly associated with high-risk sexual behaviours in adolescents included having mothers with academic education (due to employment, increased home alone time for children, and also becoming more permissive and less bound to religion) and low family income (Zadehmohammadi 2008).

Peer Factors & School Related Factors

Hardly three studies in Iran looked at peer influences on adolescents' sexual risk-taking. Peer pressure, poverty, and financial constraints were found to be factors influencing the incidence of rape and sex deviance crime in Babol, according to the results of sex deviance cases. Open relationships with the opposite sex were the influencing factor for rape and sex deviance crime for adolescent girls as well. According to research on the co-occurrence of risky behaviours among high school students in Tehran, some of the variation in sexual risk taking among adolescents can be linked to friendships with people of the opposite sex. The other factor investigated in relation to high-risk sexual behaviours in adolescents was affiliation with deviant peers (Ahmadi 2013).

A single study on factors related to school found that external control over students' behaviour and social opportunities offered to them to satisfy their needs for approval, relationships, and connectedness are effective ways to keep girls from engaging in sexually inappropriate behaviour. Three studies mentioned the impact of cultural and social changes in the neighbourhood as additional important factors influencing adolescents' sexual risk-taking.

Discussion and Conclusion

It is widely acknowledged that adolescents are affected by their peers' sexual behaviours, and that close friends have a major impact on how adolescents view sexuality. According to studies, adolescents' perceptions of their peers' sexual behaviour and their own sexual experiences are positively correlated. This might be because people in sexual relationships prefer friends who share their attitudes and values, or it might be because of peer pressure or friend motivation. Additionally, it has been noted that having sexual relationships is at risk when discussing sexual and reproductive issues with peers. According to a recent study, boys are more susceptible than girls to social pressure to engage in sexual behaviour.

There are not enough studies on the subject, according to systematic reviews and analytical reports by WHO on the impact of community and school factors on sexual relationships in adolescent girls. Only one of the studies that were reviewed took into account how school-related factors may affect adolescents' willingness to take sexual risks. It demonstrated the psychological impact of school affiliations and its external control on the girls' sexual immorality. It is crucial to pay attention to adolescents' perspectives and carefully examine the social

factors influencing sexual decisions in this group because adolescents' sexual behaviours are shaped by their social knowledge, attitude, values, beliefs, and norms.

Reviewing the results this far reveals two significant things. First, given the identified risk and protective factors, appropriate individual, family, or school-based interventions can be created and put into place to strengthen protective factors. For instance, proper sexual education at the school level can be designed, trustworthy information resources can be made available to teens, parents can be given the tools they need to interact with their adolescent children, and parents can be given educational tasks in the area. Second, it would be better to pay more attention to these factors in future research due to the fact that some contributing factors in the development of high-risk behaviour at the peer, school, and community level have received less attention.

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SOCIAL SUPPORT AND WELLBEING AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS IN PUDUCHERRY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

Social Work plays an important role in the development of a country. It also plays a crucial role during natural calamities, economic depressions, and pandemics. During the current COVID-19 pandemic also, the social workers have responsibilities to discharge despite the risks involved. In fact, thousands of social workers are on the field along with health workers in all countries in mitigating the sufferings of people due to COVID-19. Their involvement has supported other players including health care workers. The new coronal virus (COVID-19) that was first detected in December 2019 in Wuhan, China, has literally devastated the world. Suddenly a tiny virus made huge impact on life of people in the entire Universe. According to World Health Organization (WHO), the virus has spread to about 192 countries. It affected all spheres of lives of people, especially; there has been a huge impact on economy. The livelihood of people across the world has affected severely. The people living at the periphery of the society such as daily wage earners, street vendors, people living in streets, people living with HIV and AIDS, orphan children, unattended old people, differently abled are badly affected. Most of the PLHIV are, in normal circumstances, live in a precarious circumstance. COVID-19 and subsequent lockdown for a long period had impacted them adversely in many ways. Distancing, lack of personal contact and isolation during the pandemic had affected their life more drastically. Most of them who were doing odd jobs lost it and their survival itself were at stake. Many of them found it difficult to manage their livelihood due to loss of job and income. Some of them did not receive any support either from government or from NGOs. They were deprived of getting ART medicines regularly. Such situation had affected them physically as well as psychologically. The PLHIV who received support from various sources was able to maintain their wellbeing. The ART medical support received by the PLHIV through NGOs during COVID-19 pandemic managed their lives in a more positive manner. The data was collected from 30 male and 30 female PLHIV living in Puducherry. The wellbeing was assessed in the context of WHO (five) Wellbeing Index and social support was assessed using the Scale of Perceived Social Support in HIV (PSS-HIV). The study confirmed that social workers had played important roles in extending social support to the most needy and vulnerable people especially PLHIV during the pandemic to alleviate their suffering and burden.

Keywords: PLHIV and COVID-19 pandemic, social work interventions and social support

Introduction

Social work intervention and social support records a key role in the wellbeing of the lives of people. Numerous general and specific situations whether it be natural disasters like flood, earthquake, land slide, cyclone, and tsunami or pandemic, the social workers contribute their responsibility to alleviate the pain and struggle. COVID-19 and subsequent lockdown for a long period affected the lives of the people very drastically.

Background of COVID-19 Situation

The New Corona Virus (SARS-CoV-2 - Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2), commonly known as COVID-19, has first detected in Wuhan in China in

December 2019. This virus has spread across the globe and it affected 192 countries according to World Health Organization (WHO). WHO has declared the spread of this virus as 'Pandemic'. In the beginning, the world literally stunned before the spread of this virus; knowing little about it, without any preventives or medicines. However, soon it was found that the spread of virus can be controlled by use of mask, washing of hands with soap and water for 20 seconds, sanitization with alcohol-based sanitizer, not touching your face, eyes, nose, or mouth without washing your face and keeping a physical distance of three meters from other human being. "The total confirmed cases worldwide are 16, 04, 42, 572 and 33, 31, 031 have

died; 6,07,21,825 are active cases and 9,63,89,716 have recovered as on May 13, 2021 at 3:48 am. In India, there are 2,37,03,665 confirmed cases including 2, 58, 317 deaths. The number of active cases is 37, 10,525 and 1, 97, 34,823 have recovered as on May 13, 2021 at 2:30 am". (Source: <https://swachhindia.ndtv.com/>)

Indian situation

India has affected very badly with COVID-19 by March 2019. The Union Government declared national lockdown without much notice. This has severely affected the people living at the periphery of our society such as daily wage earners, casual labourers, migrants, physically challenged people, people living with HIV/AIDS, domestic workers, and women. Suddenly, millions of people became jobless and unemployed. They were literally pushed in to hunger and poverty. Apart from these, "people living in poverty, in crowded households, with low or no access to water or sanitation, and those with low literacy skills", were among the most vulnerable people.

The impact of COVID-19 pandemic in India has also been unmeasurable. The major areas affected are health, education, and economy. Millions of people had lost their jobs or means of livelihood. The people living at the periphery of the society such as daily wage earners, street vendors, people living in streets, people living with HIV and AIDS, orphan children, unattended old people, differently abled are badly affected. They do not have any money to fetch their food. The government system of distribution of dry rations, etc. does not reach them properly. Moreover, the government rations are given only to the ration card holders. There are large numbers of people who do not have ration cards. Their conditions are really miserable. They are in a poverty situation. It is predicted that more people may die in future if the situation continues, with poverty than COVID-19.

Impact of COVID-19 among the People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV)

There are no comprehensive studies on the impact of COVID-19 among PLHIV, particularly in India, even though the impact raises serious concerns. There are 40 million PLHIV worldwide and 2.2 million in India. One of the major issues is non-accessibility of anti-retroviral (ART) medicines due to lockdown. Non-availability of food and of course, nutrition is also a concern among them. Most of the PLHIV are still hiding their HIV status and hence unable to seek direct support. In fact, NGOs and HIV affected communities such as National Coalition of People

Living with HIV in India (NCPI+) and National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) are doing their level-best to provide medical support and other requirements. In many places, the social workers were constantly in touch with PLHIV in their respective locations and they had been supplying ART medicines and dry rations to them during the pandemic.

Role of Social Workers and NGOs during the Pandemic

Social Workers have their responsibilities during this pandemic, though they are not considered as health professionals. However, they need to work hand-in-hand with professional health workers in managing the outbreak of the pandemic as well as mitigating the sufferings of the people, particularly the poor, and the marginalized. Often they had to work in difficult circumstances even without the use of personal protective equipment (PPE). We find several unsung heroes from Social Workers during this pandemic.

During the first wave of COVID-19, the lockdown created untold miseries to people, particularly to the migrant people across India. Thousands of them tried to walk home, covering thousands of miles, without money or food. It was social workers and NGOs provided them with water, food, and resting places across the country. However, during the second wave, the social workers connected with NGOs could not do their best due to funding constraints due to certain policies of the Union Government.

Review of Literature

Dominelli, L (2020) in an open access article 'Surviving Covid 19: Social Work Issues in a Global Pandemic' writes on the duties and responsibilities of social workers during any pandemic, including COVID-19. She said that along with the responsibility of providing primary care to the people in distress also need to address their immediate needs. Fear and anxiety are other issue that needs to be tackled by Social Workers. They are in the forefront of providing practical and emotional support, especially dealing with hitherto unknown enemy such as COVID-19 pandemic.

Sanjoy Roy and Navdeep Kaur, (2020) in their article explained about how professional social workers were in the forefront of addressing COVID-19 pandemic. They are highly helpful in maintaining the mental wellbeing of the patients as well as their family members due to loneliness, quarantine, and fear of death.

Mercedes Bern-Klug and Elise Beaulieu, (2020) highlighted the helping role played by the Social Workers at nursing home during the pandemic. They were constantly in touch with the family members of the patients and eased the mental tensions of patients and family members.

S. Parasuraman, (2020) writes, the successful containment of COVID-19 in Dharavi (the largest slum in Asia) was a clear indication of the support given by social workers along with health workers. Dharavi is a slum with over a million inhabitants in just 535 acres. Its population density is an incredible 8.5 lakh people per square mile. The social workers coordinated the relief works as well as provided counselling to people in distress. The authorities were able to contain the spread successfully during the first wave of COVID-19.

Ivan Marbaniang, et.al, (2020) explained in the article about the burden of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV), during COVID lockdown and their anxiety was high particularly those from poor socio-economic background. They were much bothered about the supply of ART medicines and medicines for other opportunistic infections. This will continue to increase when pandemic gets worse.

Gisela Redondo-Sama et.al, (2020) Social Workers faced tremendous challenges during COVID-19 pandemic. However, they played their role efficiently during the pandemic. As the scientific community reveals, Corona patients with comorbidities requires special attention. It was observed that the efforts of social workers more in Global South since these countries lack in basic needs, including adequate health infrastructure. Social workers have addressed social and psychological needs of COVID-19 patients.

Materials and Methods

Aim of the Study

The aim of the study was to explore how social support and social work intervention made an impact on the wellbeing of the PLHIV along with the role played by Social Workers during COVID-19 pandemic Puducherry.

Objectives

The objectives of the study are to:

1. Study the socio-demographic and economic particulars of the respondents;
2. Determine the social support received by PLHIV in Puducherry from April to December 2020;
3. Assess the wellbeing of PLHIV in Puducherry during COVID-19; and

4. Assess the social work interventions carried out by the social workers/NGOs

Research Hypothesis

- There is a significant difference between social support received by men and women.
- There is significant relationship between financial difficulty faced by the respondents and their social support.
- There is a significant difference between the respondents who lost their job and their wellbeing.
- There is a significant difference between the wellbeing of the respondents with their domicile.

Sampling

The researcher used descriptive design with a convenience sampling method to collect data from the respondents.

Sample Size

The data was collected from 30 male and 30 female PLHIV living in Puducherry.

Tools for Data Collection

Following tools were used to collect data.

- *Semi-Structured Interview Schedule* was used to collect background and other related information from the respondents.
- *WHO 5 Wellbeing Index* was applied to find the wellbeing of the respondents. The raw score ranges from 0 to 25, 0 representing worst possible and 25 representing best possible quality of life. To find out the social support of the respondents, scale of Perceived Social Support in HIV (PSS-HIV) developed by Aron Corts was used. The scale was composed of 12 Likert Scale type items with three components belonging, esteem, and self-development. All scored 1-5 possible and overall score ranged from 12 to 60.

Consent

Prior consent from the respondents was obtained to carry out the study.

Results

The socio demographic and economic background of the person has a direct or indirect impact on the person's life style and their wellbeing.

Table 1 Demographic Profile of the Respondents

S. No.	Demographic Profile	No. of Respondents (n:60)	%
1	Age distribution		
	18-30	12	20.0
	31-40	22	36.7
	41-50	16	26.7
	51-60	10	16.6
2	Religion		
	Hindu	54	90.0
	Muslim	2	3.3
	Christian	4	6.7
3	Sex		
	Male	30	50.0
	Female	30	50.0
4	Present location		
	Rural	26	43.3
	Semi-Urban	29	48.3
	Urban	5	8.3
5	Marital status		
	Married	29	48.3
	Unmarried	9	15.0
	Widow	19	31.7
	Separated	1	1.7
	Divorced	2	3.3
6	Educational qualification		
	Illiterate	7	11.7
	Primary	12	20.0
	Higher Secondary	24	40.0
	High School	7	11.7
	Any other	10	16.6
7	Occupation		
	Coolie	23	38.3
	Domestic servant	7	11.7
	Private work	13	21.7
	Government job	2	3.3
	Any other	15	25.0
8	Type of family		
	Nuclear	55	91.7
	Joint	5	8.3
9	Monthly Family Income		
	1000 – 5000	35	58.3
	5001 – 10000	23	38.3
	10001 – 15000	1	1.7
	Above - 15001	1	1.7
10	Total Dependence		
	One	8	13.3
	Two	15	25.0
	Three	12	20.0
	More than three	25	41.7

The socio-demographic and economic profile of the respondents represented in the table revealed that 56.7% of the respondents belonged to the age of 18 to 40 years. Vast majority of the respondents (90%) belonged to Hindu religion. Most of them reside in rural and semi-urban areas. Occupation of the respondents showed that 38% did coolie work and 25% either did not have any work or unable to work. These respondents depended on their simple pension. Majority of the respondents had studied upto higher secondary and 91.7% of the respondents belonged to nuclear families. The family income of the respondents showed that 58% had an income of Rs.1000 to Rs.5000 per month and most of them had more than three dependent members to be taken care.

Table 2 Distribution of Respondent's Situation during COVID -19 Lockdown

S. No	Situation during Covid	No. of Respondents (n:60)	%
1	Infected with corona virus		
	Yes	0	0
	No	60	100.0
2	ART stock		
	Yes	6	10.0
	No	54	90.0
3	Support to get ART		
	Vihaan CSC (NGO)	48	80.0
	ART Centre, Puducherry	1	1.7
	Other sources	11	18.3
4	Material support		
	Dry ration twice	50	83.3
	Provision for a month	6	10.0
	No support	4	6.7
5	Who supported		
	Government	6	10.0
	NGOs	50	83.3
	Others	4	6.7
6	Fear of Corona virus		
	Yes	3	5.0
	No	20	33.3
	Some what	37	61.7
7	Loss of job		
	Yes	39	65.0
	No	21	35.0
8	Financial problem		
	Yes	48	80.0
	No	12	20.0
9	Difficulty to get food		
	Yes	39	65.0
	No	21	35.0
10	Fear & anxiety		
	Yes	60	100.0
	No	0	0.0

The situation of respondent's during the pandemic highlighted in the table gives a positive picture that 100% of the respondents were not attacked by the virus. All the respondents were gripped with fear and anxiety, because vast majority (90%) of the respondents had no ART stock and it was very difficult to avail ART during lockdown. With the support of Vihaan CSC (NGO), 80% of the respondents were able to get their due ART in time. It was also noticeable that vast majority (83%) of the respondents received dry rations twice from NGOs, government, and others. During the pandemic most of them (65%) lost job, 80% of the respondent's experienced financial difficulties and 65% of them had struggled to get daily food.

Table 3 Distribution of Social Work Intervention during COVID -19 Lockdown

S. No	Social work intervention	No. of Respondents (n:60)	%
1	Provision of dry ration	56	93.3
	Yes No	4	6.7
2	Financial support	9	15.0
	Yes No	51	85.0
3	Online counselling	55	91.7
	Yes No	5	8.3
4	Packed food	49	81.7
	Yes No	11	18.3
5	Home delivery of medicine	50	83.3
	Yes No	10	16.7
6	Sensitisation on Covid	51	85.0
	Yes No	9	15.0
7	Distribution of health kit	52	86.7
	Yes No	8	13.3
8	Free mask distribution	42	70.0
	Yes No	18	30.0
9	Need assessment survey	52	86.7
	Yes No	8	13.3
10	Education fees given to children	44	73.3
	Yes No	16	26.7

Social work interventions experienced by the respondents during COVID-19 pandemic showed in the table confirmed the involvement of social workers and their timely support. Vast majority of the respondents (93%) received food provisions and 91% of the respondents received online counselling. More than 80% of the respondents received cooked food from different sources and received their medicine at home. More than 85% of the respondents received awareness on Covid protocol, prevention measures, and safety methods along with health kit, sanitizer, and mask. Need assessment survey was done for 86% of the respondents and 73% received education support for the children. Many social workers had taken risk to reach out to the needy people. Since the situation during lockdown was very strict, the social workers faced many hurdles to expand their services. During these efforts, some of them even got infected with the virus.

Table 4 Level of the Wellbeing of the Respondents during Pandemic

Dimensions of wellbeing	Level of wellbeing			
	Low		High	
	N	%	N	%
Felt cheerful and in good spirit	40	66.7	20	33.3
Felt calm and relaxed	34	56.7	26	43.3
Felt active and vigorous	37	61.7	23	38.3
Woke up fresh and rested	37	61.7	23	38.3
Daily life filled with interesting things	48	80.0	20	20.0

The level of wellbeing of the respondents during COVID-19 pandemic with its various dimensions represented in the above table revealed that more than half of the respondents had low level of wellbeing. This indicated that as a whole the humanity was going through a hard struggle and moreover people living with HIV/AIDS had the double anguish of maintaining their physical as well as mental balance through the hard situations during the lockdown and pandemic.

Table 5 Level of the Social Support of the Respondents during pandemic

Dimensions of support	Level of support			
	Low		High	
	N	%	N	%
Belonging	60	100	0	0
Esteem	35	58.3	25	41.7
Self-development	35	58.3	25	41.7

Social support received by the respondents during the pandemic is shown in the above table. The situation at the time of COVID-19 and subsequent lockdown created distance among friends, neighbours, and accountancies. COVID-19 protocol of personal and social distancing might have been the reason that total respondents (100%) felt low sense of belonging. More than half of the respondents (58.3%) had low level of self-esteem and self-development during the pandemic.

Hypothesis 1

- H1: there is a significant difference between social support received by men and women
- H0: there is no significant difference between the gender of the respondents and social support

Difference between Gender and Social Support

Social support	N	Mean	SD	Statistical Inference
Male	30	1.6667	.47946	z= .001 df= 58 P<0.05 Significant
Female	30	1.2333	.43018	

Testing of Hypothesis

The 'independent sample t test' between gender and social support of the respondents found highly significant with the 'P' value of .001 for the overall social support which is less than 0.05 and thus the research hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis 2

- H1: there is significant relationship between financial difficulty and wellbeing of the respondents during COVID-19 pandemic
- H0: there is no significant relationship between financial difficulty and wellbeing of the respondents during COVID-19 pandemic

Relationship between Financial Difficulty and Wellbeing of the Respondents

Variable/ Dimension	Correlation value	Statistical Inference
Financial difficulty Vs Wellbeing	.397**	P =.002 P< 0.05 Significant

The 'correlation test' between financial difficulty and wellbeing of the respondents during pandemic found

significant with the 'P' value of .002 which is less than 0.05 and therefore the research hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis 3

- H1: there is a significant difference between the respondents who lost their job and their wellbeing
- H0: there is no significant difference between the wellbeing of the respondents and who lost job

Difference between the General Wellbeing of those who lost job

Lost job	N	Mean	SD	Statistical Inference
Yes	39	1.46	.505	z= .652 df= 58 P>0.05 Not Significant
No	21	1.52	.512	

Testing of Hypothesis

The 'independent sample test' done for the above hypothesis to find the difference between the wellbeing of those who lost job found no significant difference. Since the p value showed greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis 4

- H1: there is a significant difference between social supports the respondents with their domicile
- H0: there is no significant difference between social supports of the respondents with their domicile

Difference between Social Support and the Place of Residence

Domicile	N	Mean	SD	Statistical Inference
Rural	29	10.07	.504	z= .760 df= 58 P>0.05 Not Significant
Semi urban	31	10.74	.507	

Testing of Hypothesis

The 'independent sample test' to find the difference between the social supports of those who reside in the rural and semi-urban found no significant difference. Since the p value showed greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted.

Discussion and Suggestions

People Living with HIV/AIDS live their daily life with utmost concern. Daily intake of ART medicine itself makes their living more burdensome. Physical fatigue, ART reactions, low level of CD-4 count or high level of viral load, low nutritious food intake are some of the problems they undergo daily. The socio-demographic and economic situations of most PLHIV present their poor status of life. Lower income, meagre job, more family dependents makes their situation more vulnerable. COVID-19 pandemic and continuous lockdown made their situation more miserable. Most of them underwent crucial financial difficulties, loss of job and they even struggled to get meal a day. It was with the intervention of social workers and social support they were able to manage the situation and overcome the difficulties. All of them followed Covid protocol which made them safe and no respondents were infected with corona virus. All had anxiety and fear and their level of wellbeing showed low. This may be associated with the situation of keeping distance, not interacting with friends, neighbours, restricted movements, unable to visit relatives, families, acquaintances and sometimes remaining in the containment zone created mental stress and reduced their wellbeing. With regard to social support except for the subscale on belonging other two esteem and self-development showed improved level of support. The respondents were able to balance their lives with the support they received from social workers, NGOs, governments and other supporters.

Suggestions

1. In the light of the study, in any adverse circumstances whether it be natural calamities, or communicable virus, the weak and vulnerable section of the society are the most affected. Since India has large number of such category of people, the government and the policy makers could make alternative plans to address these issues in the long run with the involvement of NGOs and Social Workers.
2. We are not in a position to manage the second wave of the Corona virus with our limited resources and large population. In any given situation, there are a lot of enthusiastic individuals, humanitarian facilitators, social workers, good spirited NGOs who are willing to support the humanity. It would be much appealing and highly necessary to involve these groups of philanthropist to support the government to achieve greater results.

3. It is recommended that expanding social support and social work interventions during the time of any difficulty or adversity would make a vast difference in the lives of the people. Therefore social workers and practitioners need to be synergised to make a difference in the alarming society.
4. More research studies could be undertaken by the social workers on the issues related to Covid 19 on diverse feature and with categories of people to create wider knowledge, understanding, and awareness.

Conclusions

This study provides adequate understanding on the situation of PLHIV in Puducherry during COVID-19 pandemic. The study findings highlighted factual situation of PLHIV during this period. One of the limitations of the study was that the sample size was limited in number. The inference derived from the study could be taken into consideration for the scope of further studies with large number of PLHIV. Non availability of supportive literatures concerning social support, social work intervention during COVID-19 pandemic also made the study limited. The study findings highlighted the gender differences with regard to social support and financial difficulties faced by the respondents during COVID-19 pandemic had a negative effect on their wellbeing. Majority of the respondents received various types of support through the intervention of social workers and NGOs. With a positive attitude and generous approach, number of social workers risked their lives to reach out to the vulnerable sections of the society. The PLHIV were able to strengthen their feeble mind and improve their wellbeing with the interventions of social workers during the dark days of COVID-19.

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PERCEIVED LEVEL OF SELF-AWARENESS AMONG THE LATE ADOLESCENT'S: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

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Abstract

Self-awareness is the ability to focus on oneself and how their actions, thoughts, or emotions do or don't align with their internal standards. If a person is highly self-aware, they can objectively evaluate themselves, manage their emotions, align their behaviour with their values, and understand correctly how others perceive them (Shelley Duval and Robert Wicklund). A study on the importance of self-awareness in adolescents (Kalaiyaran and Daniel Solomon, 2016) found that self-awareness is much more important in the period of adolescence for leading a successful life. The family has the most significant role to play in the development of personality. The adolescent's period is a time of change where the young person is facing new experiences. The various environments in which they move are likely to expose them to new and unexpected situations and events that they have never previously encountered. This family environment helps the individual face this unexpected situation, and the family environment imparts an influential space in child development. In this regard, the researcher plans to find out the level of self-awareness among college-going late adolescents in the Tiruchirappalli District. The study population comprised adolescents (male and female) in the age group of 17–19 years who are studying for an undergraduate degree at selected Arts and Science Colleges of Tiruchirappalli District. The researcher adopted multistage random sampling for selecting 477 samples. A standardised tool constructed by L. Auzoult (2013) was used to understand the level of self-awareness. The primary data were collected using the mailed questionnaire method. Later, the data was analyzed, and the findings revealed that more than half (57 percent) of the respondents had a low level of private self-awareness, less than three-quarters (73.8 percent) had a low level of public self-awareness, More than two-thirds (70.6 percent) of the respondents have a low level of surrounding self-awareness, and while analysing the overall self-awareness, the majority (63.7 percent) have a low level of self-awareness. The remaining results will be discussed in the full paper.

Keywords: *adolescents, self-awareness, family, occupation, private, public, and surrounding.*

Background of the Study

Adolescence is recognised as a vitally important stage of development that confronts individuals with substantial changes in many spheres of life. Maybe and Sorensen (1995) define the adolescence period as "a stage of a person's life between childhood and adulthood." It is a period of human development during which a young person must move from dependency to independence, autonomy, and maturity. "The person moves from being a part of a family group to being part of a peer group and standing along as an adult."

Adolescents are in the transition period between childhood and adulthood, extending generally from 11 to 20 years (Bhatt & Advani, 1970). It is the period of life from puberty characterised by marked physiological changes, the development of sexual feelings, efforts towards the construction of identity, a progression from concrete to

abstract thought, and intense individual transformation. Adolescents want to perceive themselves as adults with capable decision-making skills, but they also want to remain members of a large peer group. In social development, family plays a major role in an adolescent's life. The family in general and parents in particular are the most important support systems for adolescents. The main characteristics of a family are universality, emotional basis, formative influence, nuclear position in the social structure, responsibility of the members, and social regulation.

Dinkmeyer (1965) writes, "Family has the most significant role to play in the development of personality." The customs and beliefs of our society are first handed down within the family. Here, the child first observes and then internalizes. "The values of parents, social, political, religious beliefs, and customs are transmitted via the family." Well-adjusted parents will fulfil their role properly

and provide children with the physical and psychological support they need, which contributes to personality development. Such a family environment will be perceived as comfortable by adolescents.

The adolescent's period is a time of change where the young person is facing new experiences. The various environments in which they move are likely to present new and unexpected situations and events that the adolescent may never have previously encountered. The family environment helps the individual to face these unexpected situations, and the family environment imparts an influential space in child development.

Moss (1989) defines family environments as "the global images that people form about their family based on their experiences with family members." The family environment has been conceptualised as the quality of human interaction. It includes those aspects that foster growth and development, such as family trust and confidence, sharing ideas, parental approval, and parental affection. It plays an important role in child adjustment (Billings & Moss, 1982). The family environment is one of the major microsystems in which adolescents navigate the complexity of identity formation. Studies (Bradely & Crowyn, 2000; Bronfen Benner, 1979; Swick & William, 2000) indicate that high conflict and low levels of cohesion in the family environment have been linked to conduct problems during adolescence.

Self-awareness is our ability to observe and accurately identify our thoughts, feelings, and impulses and determine whether they are grounded in reality or not. Self-awareness is one of the most important psychological traits you can develop within yourself for the rest of your life. Its benefits extend to everything, whether it's managing your emotions in conflict, understanding your weaknesses at work, or being realistic about what you can accomplish. Every step of the way, self-awareness is necessary to make it happen. Benefits of self-awareness aids self-control, creativity, pride, and self-esteem, predicts self-development, acceptance, and proactive behavior; facilitates decision-making; leads to more accurate self-reporting; and is required to develop self-control. Self-awareness is a staple of contemporary leadership jargon. Although many leaders will brag about how self-aware they are, only 10 to 15 percent of the population fits the criteria. Many of us grew up with the message that you should not show your emotions, so we attempt to ignore or suppress them. With negative emotions, that doesn't go very well for us. We either internalise them (resulting in anger, resentment, depression, and resignation) or we externalise

them and blame, discount, or bully others. Lack of self-awareness can be a significant handicap in leadership. A study conducted by Adam D. Galinsky and colleagues at Northwestern's Kellogg School of Management found that often, as executives climb the corporate ladder, they become more self-assured and confident. On the downside, they tend to become more self-absorbed and less likely to consider the perspectives of others. In a separate study, Canadian researchers looked at brain activity in people who are in positions of power. They found physiological evidence to support the conclusion that as power increases, the ability to empathise with others decreases. They become less able to consider the needs and perspectives of others. Fundamentally, these leaders don't think they need to change and instead require change from everyone else.

The main indicators of family socioeconomic status are the family's economic income and the parents' education level and occupation (Bradley and Corwyn 2002; Crosnoe et al. 2012). The development of adolescents is closely associated with their family's socioeconomic status. Low socio-economic status has a direct bearing on children's physical health (Evans and English 2002; Ackerman et al. 2004; Evans and Kim 2007), as well as their perception and academic progress. Learning burnout, as one of the important factors influencing students' academic progress, refers to a negative emotional, attitudinal, and behavioural response to stress arising from a failure to cope with academic pressure and solve learning problems (Frydenberg et al., 2004; Salmela-Aro et al., 2009; Tunominene-Soini and Salmela-Aro, 2014). Learning burnout can lead to a number of adverse outcomes, including underachievement, truancy, and school dropout (Juebner et al., 2000; Rudolph et al., 2001; Vasalmpi et al., 2009). Thus, it is necessary to investigate the relationship between family socio-economic status and learning burnout, particularly the potential mediating mechanism underlying this relationship.

Methods and Materials

The main aim of the present study is to understand the perceived level of self-awareness among late adolescent's who are studying 1 year in various colleges in Tiruchirappalli District. The researcher likes to study the sociodemographic characteristics of the respondents and the perceived level of self-awareness among late adolescents. The researcher also likes to provide suitable suggestions to increase the respondent's self-awareness. The researcher formulates two hypotheses for the current

study. The researcher wanted to study the characteristics of the respondents in various dimensions of self-awareness; hence, the descriptive research design was used. A multi-stage random sampling was adopted for the present study. In the first stage, three colleges were selected from twelve colleges (co-educated arts and science) in the Tiruchirappalli District by using a systematic random sampling method. In the second stage, the researcher selected 477 respondents (first-year undergraduate students) by adopting simple random sampling using the lottery method. The researcher used a standardised scale developed by L. Auzoult in 2013. This scale has three dimensions, such as **private self, public self, and surrounding self-awareness**. The collected data has been analysed using SPSS to draw meaningful inferences. Ethical approval and prior permission to carry out the study were sought to form the institution.

Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1 Distribution of the Respondents by their Socio Demographic Characteristics

Socio Demographic Detail	Options	Number of respondents (n:477)	%
Gender	Male	218	45.7
	Female	259	54.3
Family Occupation	Own Farming	72	15.1
	Coolie Work	109	22.9
	Business	106	22.2
	Government job	92	19.3
	Private	98	20.5

With regard to gender, more than half of the respondents (54.3 percent) were female, and less than half (45.7 percent) were male. It has been observed that the number of female respondents is higher than the number of male respondents.

Regarding the family occupation, less than one-fourth (22.9 percent) of the respondents' family occupation is coolie work. 22.2 percent of the respondents are doing some kind of business; 20.5 percent of the respondents are working in the private sector; less than one fourth (19.3 percent) of the respondents are working in the government sector; and only 15.1 percent of the participants are working on their own farm. This finding goes in line with the statistical report that (Spend, 2013).

Table 2 Distribution of the Respondent by Level of Self-Awareness

Dimensions	Options	Number of respondents (n:477)	%
Private self-awareness	Low	272	57
	High	205	43
Public self-awareness	Low	353	73.8
	High	125	26.2
Surroundings self-awareness	Low	337	70.6
	High	140	29.4
Self-awareness	Low	304	63.7
	High	173	36.3

The above table reveals that, among the respondents, more than half (57 percent) have a low level of private self-awareness, and less than half (43 percent) have a high level of private self-awareness. Less than three-quarters (73.8 percent) of the respondents had a low level of public self-awareness, and less than one-fourth (26.2 percent) of the respondents had a high level of public self-awareness. More than two-thirds (70.6 percent) of the respondents have a low level of surrounding self-awareness, and less than one-third (29.5 percent) have a high level of surrounding self-awareness. The overall score reveals that more than two-thirds (63.7 percent) of the respondents have a low level of self-awareness, and more than one-third (36.3 percent) of the respondents have a high level of self-awareness. It is observed that the level of public and surrounding self-awareness is very low compared to private self-awareness.

Table 3 Difference between Male and Female of the Respondents with Regards to the Various Dimension of Self Awareness

Self-awareness	Sex	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard error	Standard inference
Private self-awareness	Male	11.94	1.839	.125	P<0.01 Z=-3.049
	Female	12.43	1.656	.103	Highly significant
Public self-awareness	Male	11.23	1.894	.128	P<0.05 Z=-1.979
	Female	11.59	2.062	.128	Significant
Surroundings Self-Awareness	Male	11.46	2.005	.136	P<0.05 Z= -2.209
	Female	11.86	1.955	.121	Significant
Overall Self-awareness	Male	34.63	4.575	.310	P<0.01 Z=-3.096
	Female	35.88	4.239	.263	Highly significant

The above table shows that there is a highly significant mean difference between male and female respondents ($x=11.94$ and 12.43 , respectively), and the p

value is less than 0.01 at the level of private self. There is a significant mean difference between male and female respondents ($x=11.23$ and 11.59 , respectively), and the p value is less than 0.05 at the level of the public self. There is a significant mean difference between male and female respondents ($x=11.46$ and 11.86 , respectively), and the p value is less than 0.05 for the surrounding self. There is a highly significant mean difference between male and female respondents ($x=34.63$ and 35.88 , respectively), and the p value is less than 0.01 for self-awareness.

The mean values show that female respondents have a higher level of private, public, surrounding, and overall self-awareness than male respondents.

H_0 - There is no significant difference between male and female respondents with regard to the various dimensions of self-awareness.

H_1 - There is a significant difference between male and female respondents with regard to the various dimensions of self-awareness. Hence, the researcher's hypothesis is accepted.

Table 4 One Way Analysis of Variance among Family Occupation of the Respondents with Regards to their Various Dimensions of Self-Awareness

Dimensions	Family Occupation	df	SS	MS	Mean	Statistical Inference
Private self-awareness	Between Groups Within Groups	4 472	5.649 1464.217	1.412 3.102	G1=12.19 G2=12.21 G3=12.31 G4=12.29 G5=12.01	F=.455 P>0.05 Not Significant
Public self-awareness	Between Groups Within Groups	4 472	22.413 1868.195	5.603 3.958	G1=11.08 G2=11.37 G3=11.37 G4=11.80 G5=11.45	F=1.416 P>0.05 Not Significant
Surroundings self-awareness	Between Groups Within Groups	4 472	14.902 1862.662	3.725 3.946	G1=11.65 G2=11.68 G3=11.40 G4=11.91 G5=11.80	F=.944 P>0.05 Not Significant
Self-awareness	Between Groups Within Groups	4 472	61.989 9302.468	15.497 19.709	G1=34.93 G2=35.26 G3=35.08 G4=36.01 G5=35.26	F=.786 P>0.05 Not Significant

G1= Own Farming, G2= Coolie Work, G3= Business, G4= Government job, G5= Private Job

The researcher applied One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test to find out the variance among the family occupations of the respondents and their private self-awareness. It has been found from the above table that the F value is (.455) and the P value is greater than the 0.05 percent level. The mean value reveals that there is no significant variance among the family occupations of the respondents and their private self-awareness. But the mean score reveals that there is a slight variance among all the categories of occupations, especially the business occupation ($G3 = 12.31$), which is higher than other occupations.

It has been found from the above table that the F value of public self-awareness with regards to the family occupation of the respondents is (1.416) and the p value is greater than 0.05 percent level. The mean value reveals that there is no significant variance among the family occupations of the respondents and their public self-awareness. But the mean score reveals that there is a slight variance among the entire category of occupations, especially the government job occupation ($G4 = 11.80$), which is higher than other occupations.

The result also explained that the F value surrounding self-awareness with regards to the family occupation of the

respondents is (.944) and the p value is greater than 0.05 percent level. The mean value reveals that there is no significant variance among the family occupations of the respondents and their surrounding self-awareness. But the mean score reveals that there is a slight variance among the entire category of occupations, especially the government job occupation ($G4 = 11.91$), which is higher than other occupations.

Finally, the result explained that the F value of overall self-awareness with regards to the family occupation of the respondents is .786 and the p value is greater than 0.05 percent level. The mean value reveals that there is no significant variance among the respondents' family occupation and overall self-awareness. But the mean score reveals that there is a slight variance among the entire category of occupations, especially the government job occupation ($G4 = 36.01$), which is higher than other occupations.

Overall, the mean values show that there is no significant variance among the family occupations of the respondents and between private, public, surrounding, and overall self-awareness. But the mean score reveals that there is a slight variance among the entire category of occupations, especially the government job occupation ($G4 = 36.01$), which is higher than other occupations.

H_0 - There is no significant variance among the family occupations of the respondents with regards to the various dimensions of self-awareness.

H_1 - There is a significant variance among the family occupations of the respondents with regards to the various dimensions of self-awareness.

Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted.

Discussion

The result of self-awareness showed several things related to the level of self-awareness. Data from the frequency tables reveals that the majority of the respondents are 18 years of age. It has been observed that the number of female respondents is higher than the number of male respondents. Regarding the family occupation, less than one-fourth (22.9 percent) of the respondents' family occupation is coolie work. This finding goes in line with the statistical report. Out of 465 million workers in 2009-10, 437 million (93%) were in the unorganised sector (Spend, 2013). It is observed that the level of public self-awareness is very low as compared to private and surrounding self-awareness. The mean values show that female respondents have a higher level of private, public, surrounding, and overall self-awareness than male

respondents. Arteche et al. (2008) found that females had higher scores than males. The level of public self-awareness is very low as compared to the levels of private and surrounding self-awareness. The mean values show that female respondents have a higher level of private, public, surrounding, and overall self-awareness than male respondents. The mean value shows that there is no significant variance among the family occupation of the respondents and private, public, surrounding, and overall self-awareness. But the mean score reveals that there is a slight variance among the entire category of occupations, especially the government job occupation ($G4 = 36.01$), which is higher than other occupations.

Suggestions

From the above study, we can conclude that self-awareness among adolescents plays a vital role because they should know how to apply their educational skills in the real world. Adolescents should always keep in mind the five elements of self-awareness, including self-concepts, thoughts, feelings, body, and emotions. They have to work accordingly to improve those elements. Adolescents should try to have someone maintain their thought diary for them because it helps them keep track of their thoughts and will help them increase self-awareness. Adolescents should know their emotional triggers, practise self-discipline, and have the habit of approaching everything with an open mind.

Being self-aware will help your child tap into his or her emotional as well as academic intelligence. It will also help your child develop various social relationships through the growing-up years and later in life. There are some effective ways to develop self-awareness in children. Be the role model. To develop self-awareness in children, parents must first be aware of it themselves. Use your everyday behaviour to show your children how to manage daily situations calmly and positively. Accept and recognise your children's emotions. Understand your children's emotions and never make fun of them, in front of him or her or others. Your children's display of emotions will help him/her control his/her feelings and also express himself/herself in a better way.

Positive awareness: Have students write a list of things they like about themselves. If they need a nudge, suggest something like, "I am cheerful" or "I am creative." Students should put this list in a place where they'll often see it to reinforce the positives they see in themselves.

Establish and work toward goals: Meeting self-awareness goals and objectives gives students successes

to celebrate, strengthening their belief in themselves. Ask students to set realistic goals and write down steps they can take to meet those goals. You might even consider making a class goal for students to strive for as the year progresses.

The government should conduct a sensitization programme on personality enrichment programmes.

Conclusion

Becoming self-aware is the first step in overcoming personality defects. Self-awareness can be achieved through observing one's own mistakes, asking others for feedback, observing others' mistakes objectively, and through some dreams. Whenever one becomes emotionally unstable, restless, or upset, one should become alert, as deeper introspection usually provides insight into some personality defect that has been triggered. He/she should be open to learning about themselves and have the courage to take feedback from others; by doing so, one can objectively analyse their mistakes and find practical solutions to change for the better. Overall, the main objective of the present study was to examine the impact of family occupation on adolescents' self-awareness. The study found that female respondents had higher levels of private, public, surrounding, and overall self-awareness than male respondents (Arteche et al., 2008). Family occupation is not control over one's self-awareness. As stated by Toglia and Kirk, awareness of performance is a building block required to achieve successful outcomes in daily life.

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A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON MENTAL HEALTH OF THE HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS AFFECTED BY COVID-19 IN THE PROCESS OF TREATING COVID PATIENTS AT PUDUCHERRY

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Abstract

The impact of covid-19 on mental health is numerous. People throughout the world became a prey to this deadly epidemic and it has very badly affected many people and taken away the lives of many persons. It caused a fear among the people mainly among the health care professionals. The public was trying to stay away from the epidemic and lock down also imposed at various phase and with various restrictions to safeguard the public but health care professional had to work promptly and compulsorily as a treating doctor staff and service providers in the hospital. So in this manner, their service was inevitable. Many HCPs by this cause had become a prey to this epidemic and many of them lost their lives also in this noble mission of saving the lives of a common man affected by Covid. In this study, I the researcher would like to bring out the facts on how was the mental condition of the HCPs affected by covid by treating the covid patients and what kind mental stress they had undergone and what loss they have incurred and finally how they managed to come out from it. I would like to record the painful experience undergone by the health care professionals during this deadly worldwide epidemic.

Keywords: Covid-19, Mental Health, Health Care Professionals (HCPs)

Introduction

It is in March 2020, the WHO recognized the corona virus disease (CoviD-19) outbreak as Pandemic. Earlier in Wuhan in 2019, Scientist and Medical experts identified this deadly epidemic which caused a massive damage to humanity including taking away the precious lives of lack of human beings. From this place from China It was spreading to all nations. It was easily spreading to human beings by way of small droplets from the nose or mouth which are spread when a person with COVID-19 coughs or exhales. Man is a social being and he has to depend on others and he has to live with others in the closer proximity. This is the only reason why many people across the world within no time got infected by this deadly disease. Many of the affected individuals had to struggle to combat this disease and many in this struggle lost their lives. The live census says that So far 404,004,737 people affected by the disease, 5,797,486 people have lost their lives and 324,019,211 have conquered the disease ([COVID Live - Coronavirus Statistics - Worldometer \(worldometers.info\)](https://www.worldometers.info/covid-19/)). When already the fear of infection was

there among the people, it additionally gave a fear to work in midst of the spread of the disease. Whole world announced lock down and announced various restrictions and the lock down could be announced even for temple, churches and mosques but hospitals could not be locked. HCPs could not lock themselves in the houses. When the whole world was given rest to mitigate the infection, the hospital worked 24/7 to treat the infected patients with worsened health conditions. When they themselves turned patients, they had the additionally responsibility of caring themselves along with the process of caring others. This built pressure on health care professionals. Many health care professionals became positive for CoviD-19 in the process of treating the affected persons.

Methods & Materials

Objectives of the present study is to

- To find the amount of stress and depression underwent by health care professionals in the process of treating CoviD positive patients

- To find out the various challenges faced by the health care professionals in the process.
- To find out how the health care professional managed the depression and stress during Covid.

Descriptive type of research study was conducted using Structured Interview Schedule to collect data from the respondents. The Interview schedule contains two sections namely (A and B) 24 questions in each section. Section A contains details with regard to their personal information like age, sex, service and all details pertaining to their personal information and section B deals with what kind and amount of depression and stress they undergone during Covid in the process of treating the Covid positive patients and how they managed to face it. An attempt was made to check the validity of the interview schedule.

Results & Discussion

Table 1 Place/ Means of Infection

S.N	Place of Infection	Frequency	Percentage
1	From working Place	29	56
2	Friends	12	23
3	Relatives	8	15
4	From Public	3	6
5	Total	52	100

The above table shows that the main place of having got the infection for HCPs is their working place (56%) that is the hospital where they were working and it denotes that they are in the high risk in the working place as far as getting infection is concerned. Again the infection transmission has occurred from their friends (23%) of whom few are working in the same hospital. The above table clearly shows that the infection rate and chances are very high in the hospital.

Table 2 Compulsion to work during Covid

S.N	Compelled to work	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	22	42
2	No	30	58
	Total	52	100

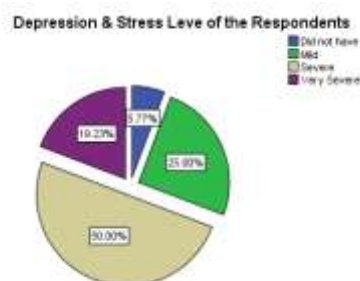
When asked, whether the respondents were compelled to work during Covid-19, Nearly half of the respondents (42%) said that they were compelled to work in the hospital irrespective of their inability and health conditions. When everyone was given break by lock down, this compulsion itself have caused a great stress and depression among the HCPs.

Table 3 Quality of PPE provided to the Respondents

S.N	Quality of PPE Given	Frequency	%
1	Yes	10	19
2	NO	19	36
3	Not Applicable	23	44
	Total	52	100

From the above, it is evident that the HCPs have been quality less PPE wearing which. 19% of the respondents have said that they were not given quality PPE and many of the PPEs were issued by the Govt which were coming with less safety.

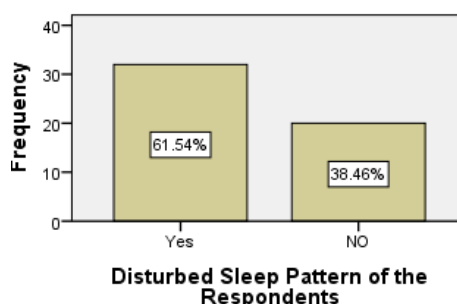
Chart 1



Depression and Stress Level of the Respondents

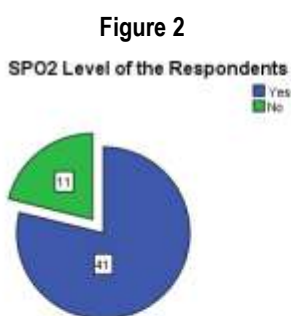
The above figure (1) clearly shows that almost except 6% of respondents, All the HCPs have had stress and depression during Covid of which 19% of the respondents have had very severe stress and exactly half of the respondents (50%) have had severe level of stress and exactly ¼ of the respondent have had mild level of stress. It clearly shows that the health care professional have been very stressful during this pandemic during the process of treating the Covid affected patients.

Figure 2



Disturbed Sleep Pattern noticed in Respondents

The above figure 2 clearly shows that majority of the respondents (61%) did not have usual sleeping pattern during Covid. A good sleep plays a vital role in our mental health. Already Covid stress is on one side and on another side, we have the disturbed sleep pattern again on another side to increase the mental stress and depression among the health care professionals.



SPO2 Level of the Respondents on Examination when they Tested Covid-Positive

From the above figure, it can be said that 11% of the health care professionals did not have expected SPO2 level on examination. It was by this level people were decided of their level and admission of treatment. Those who had less than 90 % of SPO2 level were supposed to be kept on artificial oxygen. This again has paved the way for health care professional to have high level of stress. This was noticed to be one of the main cause for some of the health care professional to have more stress and depression.

Table 4 Activities engaged by the Respondents for Reaxation during Treatment

S.N	Activities Engaged for relaxation	Frequency	%
1	Watching TV/Mobile	39	75
2	Reading Books	7	13
3	Sitting/Sleeping Idly	2	4
4	Indulging in Prayer	4	8
	Total	52	100

When asked, what are the activities HCPs engaged for relaxation during Covid treatment, 75% of the respondents said that they engaged themselves in watching TV and Mobile to keep them stress free and relaxed and few others engaged in other activities like reading books, sitting and sleeping idly and indulging in prayer.

Table 5 Initiative of Govt. in supporting Mental Health during Covid

S.N	Support by Govt towards mental health	Frequency	%
1	Yes	27	52
2	No	25	48
	Total	52	100

More than half of the respondents (52%) expressed their views that Govt. should have devised few plans for the promotion and upkeep of mental health of the HCPs and individuals during Covid. Many people especially those who were in isolation said that they were alone in the house on treatment without any connection with medical set up. So they had to have fear and they found it very difficult to overcome the epidemic.

Suggestions

From the above study, it is evident that almost all the HCPs had been in acute stress during the pandemic. They played a dual role of being either a patient or treating patients during this pandemic. Half of the respondents have expressed their views that they were not given any provision to ventilate their depression and stress. So it is advised and suggested that HCPs should be given utmost priority during these kinds of pandemic. Their mental health is very important to keep dedicatedly engaged in this divinely noble profession. Counselling centres in the Govt PHCs, Hospitals and Pvt hospital should be set up separately where they can have basic screening viz SPO2 checking, Fever Assessment, to cross verify medication intake and be provided needful counseling. Few of them felt that they were given govt issued PPE which were all quality compromised PPE. They were worried and scared to wear this PPE and had fear that they might succumb to the infection by those PPEs. Some of the respondent said in study that they were compelled to work during the pandemic. Some of them had some serious health issues but even after expressing the issues to the higher ups, they were compelled to work. So it is advised that those who are already having life threatening diseases should be exempted from seeing the Covid duty. They have a family and their family depend on them.

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A STUDY ON THE ABUSE AND NEGLECT OF THE ELDERLY LIVING IN FAMILIES IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

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Abstract

Old age people in India face complex problems from within the family and society. As we recognize that age our biological and psychological requirements change, but the society lacks sensitivity towards the needs of the aged. Even when old aged do not suffer from any disease, they experience gradual decline in physical strength with the growing age. But in many cases, the advanced age brings with it some chronic ailment and the aged get bedridden and depends on others for their mobility and need medical care.

The negative attitude of the younger generation towards the elderly has resulted in the mistreatment. The socio-cultural factors relating to the problems of the aged are equally significant irrespective of cultural peculiarities and rural and urban backgrounds of the old people. He/she is deprived of active participation in decision-making in the family matters and is treated as an unwanted burden by their children. The present study is an attempt to know the various kinds of abuse faced by the old aged people.

Keywords: *Physical Abuse, Psychological Abuse, Neglect and Isolation, Financial abuse and so on.*

Introduction

In India, more than 70 percent of the elderly are afflicted by some form of abuse by their own family members or relatives. The most common form of abuse is called humiliation. Humiliation is the most familiar type of elder abuse among older people. When their own family members and relatives don't have the conversation with old age people, cannot spend time with them, or cannot take care of their needs or interests in everyday life, old age people feel humiliated.

With age, people's motor activities slow down, and their vision and hearing become less accurate. Break up the joint family system. The increased cost of living and lifestyle of youngsters are also responsible for many of the problems that arise for older people. When they do not get proper attention, food, and other basic facilities from their sons and daughters, they may propose or wish to dispose of their property to get funds. Sometimes relatives or family members may force you not to sell their property. This is also a kind of abuse for the elderly.

In India, old people decide to write a document for the disbursement of their property to their sons and daughters because they take care of their needs. Most of the time, their sons and daughters were not to take care of the needs of old people. In this related issue, the Indian Government enacts a law relating to the disbursement of property by elderly people. If their sons and daughters did not care and were not satisfying all the basic needs, they have the right to withdraw their legal documents and change according to their wishes.

Meaning of Abuse

Abuse can have occurred without any religious, caste, ethnic, cultural background and age differences. Every year there are millions of people were suffered due to financial, physical and sexual abuse. Mistreatment by their family members, relatives, neighbor also coming under form of abuse. Especially elder people may affect their own family members.

Types of Abuse in Old Age People

Abuse can occur without any religious, caste, ethnic, cultural, or age differences. Every year, millions of people suffer due to financial, physical, and sexual abuse. Mistreatment by their family members, relatives, and neighbours also comes under the category of abuse. Especially elder people may affect their own family members.

Physical abuse: physical abuse occurs when victims are physically harmed, namely by being forcibly dragged, slapped, hit, moved, locked in a room, or tied to furniture. This also means that you shouldn't allow an older person to do things according to their will or meet someone.

Emotional abuse is also called psychological abuse or mental abuse. This type of abuse refers to scolding the victim by using filthy words, shouting, threatening, or ignoring an older member of the family. Forcibly restricting the older person from joining in social gatherings and family functions is another form of emotional abuse.

Neglect is also one form of abuse. avoiding the requests of the older people. Sometimes care givers do not respond or avoid making conversation with older people. This may include not providing necessary medical care, food, and other basic needs.

Abundant: keeping older people alone. left alone in places without having access to help from others. Care givers left the old people alone without planning to access help from others for their basic needs. Older people need food and medication as per their routine schedule; otherwise, their health will be in trouble.

Sexual abuse: victims may experience part or all of sexual harassment. This includes victims who may leave as partly naked or forcibly perform such acts. This form of abuse is not happening in India.

Financial abuse: An older person may be affected by this kind of abuse. Most of the time, nearly 70 percent of the elderly are victims of financial abuse. Financial abuse can happen by family members or a relative. They forcibly get their bank account details and maintain their accounts. Occupying their property and jewels also falls under this category of abuse.

Grandparents were killed by their grandson for property or cash. Son left their parents in an old age home after occupying their property. Old people are left alone on the roadside after owning their property.

Financial neglect: the family members do not care about the older person and neglect their financial needs; they try to get their regular incomes and avoid paying their medical bills, insurance premiums, etc.

Financial exploitation: some tenants were not paying rent because they were older people; that also comes under financial exploitation. relatives or family members occupying their assets, namely jewels, buildings, and bank balances. Some family members get the older person's chequebooks, documents of pension, and operate on their behalf, but they do not even inform them of the exact position of the finances.

Significance of the Study

Older people in India face multifaceted problems from within the family and society. As we recognise aging, our biological and psychological requirements change, but society lacks sensitivity to the needs of the elderly. Even when the elderly do not suffer from any disease, they experience a gradual decline in physical strength with increasing age. But in many cases, advanced age brings with it some chronic ailment, and the elderly get bedridden, depend on others for their mobility, and need medical care.

The negative attitude of the younger generation towards the elderly has resulted in the mistreatment of the elderly. The socio-cultural factors relating to the problems of the elderly are equally significant irrespective of cultural peculiarities and rural and urban backgrounds of the elderly. He/she is deprived of active participation in decision-making in family matters and is treated as an unwanted burden by their children (Buchanan & Brock, D. W. 1986; Thomas & Nagaraju, 2012).

A great number of older people are financially dependent on their family members. Those who are the recipients of retirement benefits after superannuation find it difficult to meet their basic requirements with the decrease in their income and increase in the cost of living as a result of unabated inflation, particularly when they still have to discharge their responsibilities of arranging the marriages of their children (Dilley, 2004; Thomas & Nagaraju, 2012). In the absence of their own regular source of income, they have to depend on their sons and daughters, who find it difficult to meet their demands because of the difficult situation created by the price rise and fast-changing lifestyle.

Mental and emotional problems among the elderly population are often unattended. Older people are mainly concerned with neglect and poor upkeep, which give rise to emotional and psychological problems. Depending on others, especially during bad health, magnifies the situation, leading to great emotional disturbances. Loneliness is most burdensome for the elderly, especially those who have nobody to live with. The elderly face the problem of filling the void in their time by keeping themselves busy. This problem has become more acute with the disintegration of the joint family system in the countryside, which had previously absorbed the elderly and the disabled.

Statement of the Problem

Elder abuse is a problem that exists in both developing and developed countries. But it is not fully recognised or reported globally. Although the extent of elder mistreatment is unknown, its social and moral significance is obvious. The present study demarcates its scope to the family setting, within which the issue of elder abuse is explored and analyzed. It does not cover other types of violence that may be directed at older people, such as violence by employers, strangers, or street criminals. While the immediate context is the family, the societal scope is limited to the rural communities, which generally do not receive adequate research attention when it comes to such

issues as elder abuse. Old-age abuse is an indication that humans are losing their kindness towards their family members. The extreme level of elder abuse by family members tries to kill older people who are bedridden. In India, most bedridden older people were killed by their family members through some form of traditional method. This kind of social evil was practised in our country.

Objectives of the Study

1. to know about the extents to which the old aged persons in the rural areas experience the various kinds of abuse, viz., physical, psychological, financial, neglect, and social, and also the extent of the overall old age abuse
2. to know about the factors associated with the different types of elder abuse.

3. to offer a suitable suggestion to protect old people from abuse and other social evils with the help of legal protection.

Methodology

The present study concentrated on elder abuse. The universe is infinite, so convenient sampling was adopted. The researchers had chosen 60 prospective respondents who are ages 60 and above. They must live with their family. This study used primary as well as secondary data. Primary data were collected through a scientifically structured interview schedule. The questions in the interview schedule include the profile of the old-age persons with their socioeconomic background and the various dimensions of old-age abuse.

Analyses and Interpretations

Karl Pearson Co-efficient Correlation Test

S. No.	Statement	Mean	Standard deviation	R value	Statistical inference
1	Physical Abuse	2.20	1.436	.039	$0.435 > 0.05$ Not significant
2	Neglect and isolation	1.96	1.372	.160**	$0.013 > 0.05$ Significant
3	Psychological abuse	3.18	1.464	-.025	$0.622 > 0.05$ Not significant
4	Sexual Abuse	3.04	1.188	.104*	$0.018 > 0.05$ Significant
5	Financial abuse	3.40	1.236	-.164**	$0.001 > 0.05$ Significant
6	Social Abuse	2.98	1.243	-.036	$0.467 > 0.05$ Not significant
7	Overall perception about old aged people abuse.	13.73	4.929	-0.021	$0.003 > 0.05$ Significant

Research Hypothesis

There is a significant relationship between the gender of the respondents and their overall perceptions about the abuse of older people.

Null Hypothesis

There is no significant relationship between the gender of the respondents and their overall perceptions of abuse by older people.

Statistical Tools

Karl Pearson co-efficient correlation test was used for the above table.

Findings

The above table reveals that there is no significant relationship between gender of the respondents and overall perception of abuse of old people. Hence, the calculated value is greater than the table value ($P > 0.05$). So the research hypothesis is rejected, and the null hypothesis is accepted.

Findings of the Study

Age, education, personal income, and family size are significantly correlated with psychological abuse. When the age of the older respondent increases, the experience of psychological abuse also increases. On the other hand,

when educational levels increase, psychological abuse decreases. This is true in the case of personal income as well. When the respondents have more personal income, they experience less psychological abuse.

The widowed respondents experience greater psychological abuse than the married and couple respondents.

The illiterate respondents have the highest score on neglect, whereas those who have studied up to middle and high school level have the least score.

Those older respondents who have no occupation experience a higher degree of neglect than those who have some or other occupation.

Those older respondents who have no income experience the greatest degree of neglect among all. The more the old-age respondents earn, the less they experience neglect.

The older respondents who do not have any occupation experience a greater extent of social abuse, while those having some or other occupation experience less of the same.

Suggestions

Social workers need to plan multifaceted interventions at different levels, such as personal, family, community, and societal levels. It was found that reduced social integration, difficulties, and dissatisfaction in present housing and reduced family support significantly increased old people's experiences of neglect and abuse. Therefore, working towards improving social integration through role enhancement and improving social support at the primary (i.e., family), secondary (i.e., relatives, neighborhood, and community), and tertiary level (institutions such as welfare and health) are critical towards reducing elder abuse and neglect at home. Social workers are a significant part of the staff of most agencies serving older adults.

The government has initiated various social security schemes to improve the quality of life of the elderly, especially those who live below the poverty line. But some concerns continue to exist regarding their accessibility, implementation, and effectiveness. Various studies have pointed out that, despite the welfare programmes, economic status, health, and social security among the elderly have not improved commensurately and that a large majority of the elderly are dependent on their families for support.

Government initiatives to organize a networking of Vayomithram, police force, NGOs, Government

departments, old age home etc is very much essential if they have to address the needs of distressed old aged.

Develop community based medical fund for old aged by forming social groups, and enabling such groups to take up issues of old aged such as health and social welfare institutions at both governmental and non-governmental sectors. Issuing Identity cards for all the senior citizens above the age of 60 years through social welfare department that can be used as a valid document to avail the benefits from related departments. Government must take initiative to spread awareness among the old aged about the existing services available for them and take them into confidence to approach for help.

Conclusion

Elder abuse is a serious problem in our society. Adjustment is a process that occurs when anybody fulfils their needs and removes obstacles (barriers) from their life. Some important factors that influence the adjustment process in families are: attitude after retirement, availability of roles to the elderly, mutual understanding of husband and wife, marital satisfaction, attitude towards death, and the status of physical and mental health. Several other factors also influence the process, such as the miserable economic condition and the status and position of isolation (Shukla et al. 2013). Today, the old age homes are indispensable because the older population faces a large number of problems such as social security, social role and recognition, the non-availability of opportunities, etc. (Vani et al.: 2013).

Social workers need to be cautious when developing scientific and first-hand databases for a better and more systematic understanding of the phenomenon of elder abuse and neglect. In addition, developing tailor-made social work intervention modules for the elderly and their family members to develop family competence is critical to improving standard social work practise for the elderly. It also helps in sensitising and preparing family members, especially primary caregivers. Such modules should focus on improving the psychological and social well-being of older persons.

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DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY AMONG WOMEN WITH PCOS - A CONCEPTUAL STUDY

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Abstract

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a condition that's affecting women in the reproductive age. According to world health organization 34% of women with PCOS have depression compared to 7% of women in the general population and around 45% have anxiety, to only 18% of the general population. Women suffering with PCOS have to face social stigmatization due to their appearance, lack of social acceptability and are afraid of infertility leading to social anxiety and depression. These women have a possibility of developing depression and anxiety due to hormonal changes, concerns regarding physical appearance, social pressure and fear due to assumption of infertility. These women are often unaware of the fact that they are clinically depressed and develop anxiety. They usually complain of just feeling low, lack of interest in work, and low energy, less desire to socialize. Their role in the family is important too. These women definitely need their family support to cope with their health issues. Thus, screening for anxiety and depression is mandatory for the women with PCOS in very much important. The authors also strongly believe and recommend that healthy life styles like exercise, proper sleep, and healthy diet would help them to improve their physical health as well as their mental health. Thus, the present study would be a great support and enrich their overall wellbeing among the women with PCOS.

Keywords: Depression, Anxiety, Polycystic ovary syndrome.

Introduction

Health is defined by the world health organization "as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity". One of the major issues is women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS). PCOS was first reported by Stein and Leventhal in 1935, described as symptoms complex with amenorrhea, hirsutism, and enlarged ovaries with multiple cysts. Compared with women without PCOS, women with PCOS shows increased prevalence of clinical depression (28 to 64 percent v. 7.1 to 8 percent), Anxiety (34 to 57 percent v. 18 percent) (Deeks et al., 2011). The cause of PCOS is unknown. But most experts think that several factors, including genetics, could play a role. In women with PCOS, the ovaries make more androgens than normal. Androgens are male hormones that females also make. High levels of these hormones affect the development and release of eggs from ovary each month (process called ovulation). Women with PCOS produce slightly higher amounts of male hormones known as androgens, which contribute to some of the symptoms of the condition. Menstrual disorders may vary, from complete absence of menstruation (amenorrhea) to menstruation delayed to 35 days or more (oligomenorrhea)

to heavy bleeding (menorrhagia). Women with irregular menstrual periods have a 91% chance of having PCOS. Those with PCOS are 15 times more likely to report infertility. Because of they are living in different condition, food habits and occupation, genetic factors. Consuming chemicals in their food, sleep pattern, overweight, water intake and important thing is women reluctant to go for frequent urination in outside and also taking birth control pills frequently. Women with PCOS experience mood dysfunction and psychiatric problems to higher level than women without PCOS (Farrell and Antoni, 2010). Depression and anxiety are more common in patients with PCOS compared with healthy women. Most of the studies focussed on Depression but (Mansson et al.2008) have found that anxiety in PCOS is also major issue. And women struggle with infertility, and due to the added external pressures like societal beliefs and culture, they may be further negatively impacted and worsen their depressive and Anxiety symptoms.

Methodology

The researcher has collected scientific articles related to anxiety and depression of women with PCOS from various

database like PubMed and Medline and National Institute of Health.

Aim of the Study

- The aim of the paper is to understand the depression and anxiety of women with PCOS through published scientific articles.

Objective

- To know the severity of anxiety and depression among women with PCOS.
- To provide valuable suggestion to various stakeholder of women with PCOS.

Significant of the Study

Franks (1995) Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is one of the most common hormone disorders affecting women, with a prevalence of 5–10% in women of reproductive age.

Zehra, S., Arif, A., Anjum, N., Azhar, A., & Qureshi, M. (2015) evaluated the prevalence of depression of patients of women with PCOS compared with controls and found the correlation between depression, obesity, clinical marker of hyper-androgenism and other metabolic workers. The researchers found less than half (42.0 percent) of the respondent had anxiety and less than one third (31.0 percent) of the respondent had depression and considerable (20.0 percent) of the respondents had both depression and anxiety. The researchers concluded that high prevalence of anxiety and depression of patients of women with PCOS when compared to control group participants. Patients of women with PCOS seems to be related with obesity, infertility, hirsutism, menstrual irregularities and insulin resistance.

Jaya Patel, Shailesh Rai, (2018) assessed the knowledge about PCOS in young women. Cross sectional study was performed on 400 women of age group 18-30 years. Among 400 participants, only 41% of the women were aware of the term PCOS. 46% of the subjects who were aware about the organ system involved in this disease. Most of the people know about this disorder through friends or relatives. 49% of the women knew about the various signs and symptoms associated with PCOS. The researcher concluded that this study shows that very few of the young women understand what PCOS is and the earliest symptoms that should alarm them to consult a physician.

Sadeeqa S, Mustafa T, Latif S, (2018) polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS), a common endocrinal disorder of reproductive age characterized by heterogeneous

complications, is nowadays prevailing among females at adolescent stage. Infrequent or prolonged menstrual periods, excess hair growth, acne, and obesity can occur in women with PCOS. In adolescents, infrequent or absence of menstruation may raise chances for this condition. The increased prevalence of PCOS among general population throughout the world is found to be 5%-10% in the women of reproductive age, and about 40% women with PCOS experience depression, particularly young girls. The exact cause of PCOS is unknown. Early diagnosis and treatment along with weight loss may reduce the risk of long-term complications. Depression and anxiety are common in women with PCOS but are often overlooked and therefore left untreated. Along with the physical disturbances, many mental problems are also associated with PCOS. Therefore, PCOS not only has problems associated with reproduction but also has associated crucial metabolic and psychological health risks with increasing age of the patients. Because of the increased number of cases with PCOS around the world in present times, with prominent symptom of, specifically, depression at the adolescent stage, it is important to highlight the disease.

Damone, A. L., Joham, A. E., Loxton, D., Earnest, A., Teede, H. J., & Moran, L. J. (2019) assessed depression, anxiety and perceived stress in women with and without Polycystic Ovary Syndrome in a large community-based sample and also investigated the role of stress in contributing to and mediating the relationship between PCOS, depression and anxiety. The authors found that women with PCOS have reported higher prevalence of depression (27.3 percent v. 18.8 percent), anxiety symptoms (50 percent v. 39.2 percent) and greater score of perceived stress (1.01 ± 0.03 v. 0.88 ± 0.01). Women with PCOS were still more likely to be depressed, anxious and to have a higher level of perceived stress after adjusting for body mass index, infertility and socio-demographic factors and also the authors found to be that there was a high level of mediation effect of stress between Polycystic Ovary Syndrome and both depression and anxiety. the author concluded that women with PCOS have reported increasing depression, anxiety and perceived stress when compared to without PCOS. Eventually stress a may play a role in the association between PCOS depression and anxiety.

Identification of Research Gap

The Review of literature in context of Depression and Anxiety in women with Poly Cystic Ovary Syndrome. The

research gap is identified that there are many studies have been conducted among PCOS women in abroad and some studies have been conducted in India and the novel approach and uniqueness of the study is to examine the depression, anxiety, and gender well-being and life style of women with Poly Cystic Ovary Syndrome and find the reason for having high Depression and Anxiety women with Poly Cystic Ovary Syndrome by conceptual study.

Psychosocial Issues

National Institutes of health (NIH) says that, psychosocial implications in addition to physical symptoms, women with PCOS are at an increased risk of experiencing mental health issues, including anxiety and depression associated with infertility and social pressures. Anxiety and depression are more prevalent in women with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) than in those without this disorder. Possible confounding effects of overweight and obesity are suggested. Infertility caused by PCOS could trigger stress and psychological issues such as distress, social maladjustment, and loss of control. For some women, having children is an important part of their female identity; thus, infertility affects their quality of life as well as their partner and family.

Anxiety

PCOS is linked to higher rates of anxiety in women. Women with PCOS are more likely to experience anxiety than those who don't have PCOS. Anxiety has been found to be significantly higher in women with PCOS compared with controls. PCOS may introduce an additional layer of complexity to the psychological profile and should be considered when evaluating the mental health of women.

Depression

The prevalence and risk of depression and depressive disorders in women with PCOS are 40–64%, significantly higher than in women without PCOS. Women with PCOS are four times more likely to be at risk for depression compared with women without PCOS. Women with PCOS and depression, there may be a cycle of depression symptoms and PCOS symptoms. Depression can cause weight gain, which can make PCOS worse. This in turn can worsen depression. People who are depressed are also at a risk of dying by suicide.

Lifestyle Modification

The effect of diet and exercise on symptoms of depression and anxiety in people with PCOS has been researched.

Low-calorie diets in combination with exercise do not appear to improve symptoms of anxiety, and may only improve depression short-term.

Leading an active lifestyle in general may help improve mental health. People with PCOS who reported exercising regularly had fewer symptoms of anxiety and depression, and those who said they did at least 150 minutes of moderate exercise each week were less likely to be depressed.

Healthy life style- PCOS is an emerging health problem during adolescence therefore promotion of healthy lifestyles and early interventions are required to prevent future morbidities. Proper sleep, healthy diet also will help them to improve their physical and mental well-being. Exercise helps to reduce many PCOS symptoms, such as depression and anxiety.

Awareness- Every girl should be aware about the PCOS and their symptoms. Lack of awareness also leads to PCOS.

Recommendation

- Early screening- early diagnosis of PCOS is important as it has been linked to an increased risk of developing several medical conditions including insulin resistance, type 2 diabetes, high cholesterol, high blood pressure and heart disease.
- Women with PCOS, it is recommended to routinely screen for depression and anxiety with appropriate psychological instruments. In patients with PCOS evaluated with depression and anxiety, psychological counselling by an appropriate professional is suggested, based on severity of disease.
- More researches should be conducted in this area to find out more PCOS cases so that complication later in life due to PCOS will be prevented. Increasing awareness among parents to ensure that they provide their children with an active childhood that comprises of more outdoor activities and also that they provide more of healthy food and reduce the level of junk intake thereby preventing the complications of obesity in childhood itself. Also increase awareness among adolescent girls to have report to gynaecologist in case of continuous irregular menstruation for a longer duration.
- Health education should be included in the curriculum which will provide an awareness towards the disorder, lifestyle modification and dietary habits. Pay more attention to the secondary symptoms of PCOS that is the psychosocial burden associated with it. Women in

the reproductive age group should make regular health check-ups. They should include healthy diet and practice more of physical activities.

Conclusion

Women with PCOS are at higher risk for mental health disorders such as anxiety and depression. Because of the serious effects that PCOS can have on many aspects of health, collaborative research efforts will be essential for advancing diagnosis and treatments and reducing the suffering of women with this disorder. September is PCOS awareness month, Polycystic Ovary Syndrome Association conducting many programmes related to PCOS.

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A STUDY ON THE APPLICATION OF PRA IN THE PROCESS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

A qualitative research endeavor was undertaken through Capacity building training on "Empowering community-based organizations through PRA tools" in which theoretical and practical aspects of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) were taught to the DBAI staff and coordinators and the tools were later administered in the field to source qualitative data. The PRA tool which was used in the community was "Problem tree Analysis". Problem tree analysis helps stakeholders to establish a realistic overview and awareness of the problem by identifying the fundamental causes and their most important effects. Two research teams conducted "Problem tree analysis" in the community. The team was able to use the tool and found four major problems in the villages. The problem tree helped the team as well as the community members to know the core cause of the problems. The following focal problems Drug Addiction among youths, Poor Sanitation and its effects on children's health, Child marriage, and Dropouts have been found to be prevalent in the research areas. highlighting the pertinent need to intervene with immediate. The PRA tool "Problem tree and Objective tree" thus helped the team to understand various issues faced by the community, to know the core causes and effects of the problems. The significance of this scientific exercise is that it helped the community members to participate in the exercise and express themselves

Keywords: qualitative research, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Problem tree Analysis, Drug Addiction, Poor Sanitation, Childmarriage, Dropouts

Introduction

A qualitative research endeavor was undertaken through Capacity building training on "Empowering community-based organizations through PRA tools" in which theoretical and practical aspects of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) were taught to the DBAI staff and coordinators and the tools were later administered in the field to source qualitative data. The social work department

staff from Bishop Heber College handled the scientific training program. The resource persons who were the researchers themselves used the first half of the day to teach the theoretical knowledge of Community development, the Roles and Characteristics of Community Organizers, and the role and needs of PRA in the process of community development. Five basic tools of PRA i.e., transect walk, social mapping, Resource mapping,

Problem tree analysis, and Venn (Chapatti) diagram were introduced. The outcome attainment was assessed through hands on activities and post this the role of the documentation officer in the PRA exercise was clearly explained and the evidence of understanding of the same from the participants ascertained through a documentation activity. The session was resourceful and interactive that the listeners engaged themselves and learned to the best and successfully attained the expected learning outcome of the theoretical sessions. During the second session, two teams were formed, and the PRA tool was practiced in the working villages namely: Nanjampatti, and Court Road colony. The researchers were joined by the field staff and coordinators.

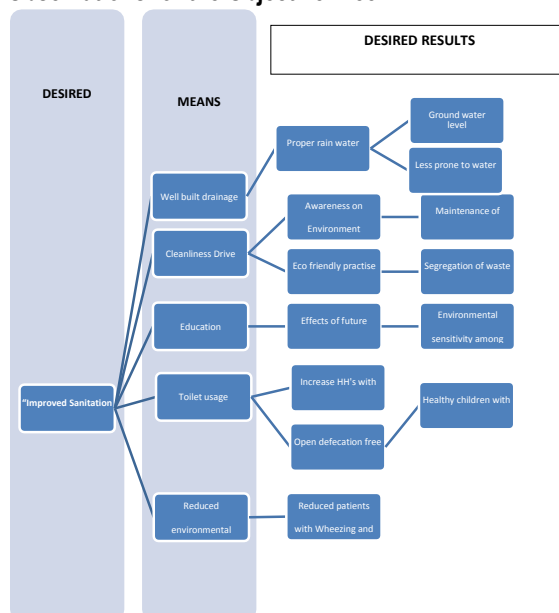
Qualitative Data Collection using PRA

The PRA tool which was used in the community was "Problem tree Analysis". Problem tree analysis helps stakeholders to establish a realistic overview and awareness of the problem by identifying the fundamental causes and their most important effects. The main output of the exercise is a tree-shaped diagram in which the trunk represents the focal problem, the roots represent its causes, and the branches its effects. Such a problem tree diagram creates a logical hierarchy of causes and effects and visualizes the links between them. It creates a summary picture of the existing negative situation.

Qualitative Research - PRA Tool Application and Observations in the Field

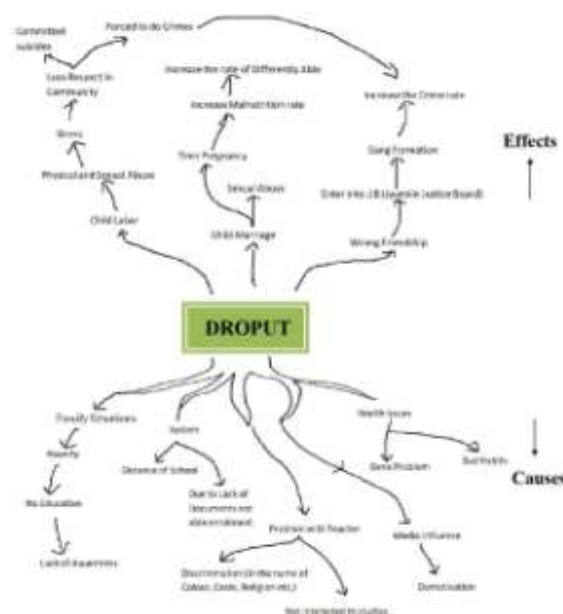
Two research teams conducted "Problem tree analysis" in the community. The team was able to use the tool and found four major problems in the villages. The problem tree helped the team as well as the community members to know the core cause of the problems. In the following depictions of the outcome of the application of tool and eliciting of data, each focal problem with the primary cause and undesired effects have been highlighted. Also, an objective tree for each problem with the desired change, proper means, and ends have been highlighted as a way forward.

Observations for the Objective Tree



Problem 3: "Dropouts"

Problem Tree



Discussion on the Implications of the Qualitative Findings

The following focal problems Drug Addiction among youths, Poor Sanitation and its effects on children's health, Child marriage, and Dropouts have been found to be prevalent in the research areas. highlighting the pertinent need to intervene with immediate.

Drug Addiction among Youth

Young people's brains are growing and developing until they are in their mid-20s. This is especially true of the prefrontal cortex, which is used to make decisions. Taking drugs when young can interfere with developmental processes occurring in the brain. It can also affect their decision-making. They may be more likely to do risky things, such as unsafe sex and dangerous driving. The earlier young people start using drugs, the greater their chances of continuing to use them and becoming addicted later in life. Taking drugs when you are young can contribute to the development of adult health problems, such as heart disease, high blood pressure, and sleep disorders. Drug addiction in Tamil Nādu is rampantly increasing especially in the last decade. According to a recent survey done by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Tamil Nadu stood 3rd in the country with more cases. The Salem Corporation despite many Government interventions still has a humongous presence of drug peddlers and dealers. The dropout adolescents fall into their prey and get addicted.

Poor Sanitation and its effects on children's health:

Poor Sanitation and Children are directly proportional to each other. The sanitation condition in the Salem district is very poor. According to NHDR, 2017 except for Salem Urban all the other blocks have very poor sanitation facilities. Only 40-50% have access to the toilet. Also, in Salem slums, poor sanitation has adverse effects on its people most especially on children. The drainage facilities are very poor, and as a result, the chances of getting water borne diseases are high.

Dropouts

Salem district has a greater Dropout percentage despite having a high gross enrollment ratio. In most blocks, the number of Dropouts in Secondary school is higher than in Primary school education. Dropping out of school has serious consequences for students and their families. Students who decided to drop out of school face social stigma, fewer job opportunities, lower salaries, and a higher probability of involvement with the criminal justice system.

Child Marriage According to statistics from CRY, Salem recorded 60 child marriages in May 2019. It rose to 98 in May 2020. And it further rose high during the Covid pandemic. Child marriage has hazardous effects such as Nutrient deficient children, more probability of becoming

disabled, Infant mortality, young mothers, and soon. Poor parents having two or more girl children, give away their girl children in marriage for very cheap dowry. This was particularly true during the period of Covid pandemic in Salem district.

Conclusion

The PRA tool "Problem tree and Objective tree" thus helped the team to understand various issues faced by the community, to know the core causes and effects of the problems. The significance of this scientific exercise is that it helped the community members to participate in the exercise and express themselves. Also, the exercise helped to narrow down on four major problems in the community like Drug Addiction among youths, Poor Sanitation and its effects on children's health, Child marriage, and Dropouts. All the inputs were given by the community. They were very expressive with great concern, desperation and a commitment to resolve the same was evident while they stated their problems. They didn't even fear to share some of the most sensitive issues. This exercise also helped to come up with a solution for the said problems. Each problem has a solution was felt by all involved.

PRA in Action





Pra Exercise



SOCIAL VALUES, LIFE SKILLS AND VOCATIONAL IDENTITY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Today, education is a fundamental right for children in India. Education, having been recognised as a human right in a number of international conventions, is a key driver of socio-economic development, and India, being a signatory to these conventions, has ratified them. However, to produce tangible results and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is necessary that education yield the desired results in terms of employability to ensure socio-economic justice. This is possible only when the end-users of this education not only possess knowledge but also social values and life skills that will strengthen their vocational identity, thus resulting in sustainable gainful employment. This conceptual paper explores the ways quality value-based education and life skills should be imparted for the attainment of decent work and economic growth (SDG 8).

Keywords: social values, life skills, sustainable development goals (SDGs), and vocational identity

Introduction

In today's age, for education to be efficacious with reference to inclusivity, accessibility, and removing socio-economic disparities, it is imperative that it include the components of lifelong learning for resilience to change. Our education system, especially in India, focuses a lot on imparting knowledge and hard skills, which are not enough for sustainable employment in the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0. In today's era of liberalisation, privatization, and globalization, a large number of career options are available to students, which makes it quite difficult for them to make a well-informed choice and have a stable career. Life skills are imperative in this context, as they never become obsolete like technical knowledge and hard skills. An individual with good social values and life skills develops a strong vocational identity, resulting in a stable career, i.e., sustainable gainful employment. Such an individual does not indulge in unnecessary job hopping and moonlighting, as s/he identifies strongly with his or her profession or vocation and is passionate towards it.

Social Values and Life Skills

Young people today are grappling with life's challenges, and they must understand the values and beliefs our society cherishes in order to accomplish this effectively. Individual and social negative impacts that could arise during the process of change can be prevented by updating education to match demands. As a result, investigations on social value transmission and value

education are carried out within the educational process (Keçeci Kurt et al., 2014). The creation of social value involves a wide range of activities and is not just limited to business and management, especially in institutions where disparities are present. This process may incorporate a number of disciplines, such as environmental studies, development studies, business ethics, economic geography, and human rights legislation (Sinkovic& Archie-Acheampong, 2020).

Values may interact with one another as a result of global and societal change, as well as the vertical and horizontal mobility that occurs at the local, national, and international levels.

Social values are universally formed within cultures. Social change occurs in a global context, and the direction of this change can be predicted with the help of social values. Therefore, the change in the values of society is indicative of the change in the social structure. From time to time, commitment to some values decreases while others increase, which is the outcome of social change. As evolved beings, our sentiments and thoughts are created by our interactions with life and influence how we view and approach it. Man's concept of value is shaped by this intellectual approach. As a result of interactions between social beings, this perception of values that is established in an individual spreads among others and becomes the overall set of values. The entirety of values is first found in the communities that men create, then in societies.

Life skills cover a spectrum of socio-psychological and interpersonal skills that help a person take conscious decisions, communicate effectively, and improve self-management skills. Life skills can be defined as behavioural, cognitive, or interpersonal skills that enable individuals to succeed in various areas of life (Hodge, Danish, & Martin, 2013). Life skills can be categorised into thinking skills, social skills, and emotional skills (Prajapati, Sharma, & Sharma, 2017). Life skills in today's age are vital to survive in this highly competitive and dynamic market situation where technical knowledge or hard skills become obsolete very frequently. The possession of life skills to adapt to the demands of the industry is essential for survival. Fast-paced technological transformations in society are concomitant with a rapidly changing work environment. Life skills also facilitate the formation of a stable vocational identity, which enhances the prospective job seekers' ability to achieve fulfilling and successive careers, avoiding wastage of both economic and emotional resources by reducing attrition rates in the industry.

Vocational Identity

The field of vocational psychology has focused on the experiences of individuals as they plan for and adjust to the challenges of developing a stable and meaningful work life. Vocational identity can be defined as "how people negotiate and align their personalities with an occupation's norms and practises or, more precisely, as the fit between an individual's perception of the occupational world and his or her own self-perception." According to Holland's revised theory of careers from 1985, "vocational identity" refers to "the degree to which an individual has a clear and stable image of one's picture of one's goals, interests, and talents" in terms of a career. Consistent and well-differentiated individuals should have more crystallised vocational identities and, as a result, are expected to make career choices with less difficulty and to "do competent work, be satisfied and personally effective, and engage in appropriate social and educational behavior" (Holland, 1997). Vocational psychology also explores how individuals are influenced by conditions within the workplace and emerge from the social and economic network of resources and barriers that support or inhibit access to decent work. This increased focus on the context, broadly conceived, clearly links vocational psychology to the ILO agenda and to related initiatives that have been advanced in the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

One of the major challenges faced by the vast majority of college students entering the job market is not only getting a good job but also retaining that job. College students who have secured their degrees are not able to make a practical and ultimately beneficial career choice. The roots of this problem can be traced back to the student stage itself, when students make decisions regarding their career while entering college and thereafter. They often lack the proper decision-making, problem-solving, and critical thinking skills to make consistent career choices. Low self-awareness is responsible for the selection of courses that are not congruent with their interests and aptitude. This results in not having a clear and stable picture of one's goals, interests, and talents in the context of a career, manifesting itself in a poor vocational identity. Thus, possessing the skills necessary for the formation of a strong vocational identity that is part of the individual's self-identity is very important. In the UK, 88% of young people, 94% of employers, and 97% of teachers say life skills are as important as or more important than academic qualifications. Three-quarters of young people believe that better life skills would help them get a job in the future (Sutton Trust, 2017). According to the World Development Report 2018, the development of transferable skills helps to bring about mutually reinforcing personal, social, and economic benefits and supports all lifelong success in school, work, and life.

Life skills, also known as 21st century skills, are the buzzword in today's labour market as they help the workforce adapt and be resilient to the changes ushered in by globalization. Failure to adapt leads to low productivity and unemployability, and sometimes even threatens survival in today's constantly changing world. If an individual has to survive by being employable at all times, it is essential for him to have a strong vocational or occupational identity, which will help him or her to continue in the career of their choice and stay focused and motivated. Obsolete knowledge and skills result in frequent job hopping, frustration, low productivity, and finally unemployment. Hence education is unable to achieve the 8th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG8) of decent work and economic growth.

Key Issues

The education system in India at present is geared toward helping the student population amass technical knowledge and skills for the labour market rather than life skills. Life skills in today's age are vital to survive in this highly competitive and dynamic market situation where technical

knowledge or hard skills become obsolete very frequently. The possession of life skills to adapt to the demands of the industry is essential for survival. Fast-paced technological transformations in society are concomitant with a rapidly changing work environment. Incorporating life skills into the higher education pedagogy will facilitate the formation of a stable vocational identity, which enhances the prospective job seekers' ability to achieve fulfilling and successive careers, avoiding wastage of both economic and emotional resources, and reduce attrition rates in the industry.

Social Values, Life Skills, and Vocational Identity

Today, students undertake courses at the college level without giving serious thought to why they are taking the course, whether it will be suitable for them, or whether it will help in gaining gainful employment. If one observes in a college admissions cell the students enrolling in different courses, the primary factors that can be identified for their choice of courses will be parental pressure, peer pressure, and opting for a course that will keep multiple employment opportunities open. The lack of good life skills results in difficulties surviving in a job in today's competitive market. The result is that the student is unable to forge a strong vocational identity to persevere and sustain in the profession. A student with a good blend of social values and life skills will develop a strong vocational identity for a meaningful and stable career.

The Road Ahead

The 8th SDG, "Decent work and economic growth," focuses on achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men by 2030. Students should be asked to design and implement socio-economic projects in vulnerable communities and attend value-added online courses in developmental economics or social entrepreneurship if needed. Experiential learning should be encouraged. In doing so, the teaching and learning process will become so enriched and innovative that students will develop the skills of creativity, critical thinking, lateral thinking, teamwork, and problem solving that will enable them to face the societal problems of tomorrow, which don't even exist today. Graduates will develop a unique set of skills that will enable them to engage in lifelong learning and be resilient to change, whether it be in the world of work or personal life. This generation is the most interconnected in the history of mankind, with a smartphone in their pocket to connect across the globe. A student in rural India is empowered enough to attend a

MOOC course offered by MIT in the US. The inculcation of social values in this generation through value-based education will result in inclusive development toward achieving the SDGs.

Conclusion

In order to achieve the SDGs effectively, innovations in the teaching and learning process are key. The faster this approach is adopted, the faster we will move towards the SDG of decent work and economic growth. Employability will increase, which will drive inclusive socio-economic growth. Imparting life skills by upgrading our pedagogy far beyond the classroom chalk-and-talk method for quality education is one of the most sustainable strategies for attaining the UN SDGs by 2030. The COVID-19 pandemic has taught its lessons, good or bad, but at the same time has provided fertile ground for innovations in the teaching and learning process. This is not an opportunity that we, as the teaching community, can afford to lose.

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NEED FOR COUNSELLING IN COLLEGE: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

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Abstract

The Counselling is a support or helping process in which a counselor holds face to face to talk with another person to help him or her to solve a personal problem or help to improve the person's attitude, behavior, or character. According to (Lavanya, 2011) Academics says that a strong support system, be it a counseling cell or an understanding family is key to preventing the bottling up of emotions. This study is focused on is there is a need and importance for counseling. To study the problem a standardized Psychological Counselling scale developed by Dr. Vijaya Laxmi Chouhan (Udaipur) and Mrs. Gunjan Ganotra Arora (Ahmedabad) was used. The data was collected from 150 students. The researcher likes to describe the characteristic of the respondents and hence the descriptive research design was used. The data was collected and analyzed and it is found that half 50.7 percent of the respondents are feeling that there is a high need for counseling.

Keywords: Counseling needs, Adolescent, Inmates, Social behavior, Sexual behavior.

Introduction

Every individual is best with problems in his or her life and it becomes very difficult for them to achieve satisfactory results without assistance. There is, perhaps, hardly an individual does not need assistance. There is always a confrontation between needs and opportunities and it makes a situation of balancing them, which need assistance. Thus, everyone needs counselling some time in his or her life some will need it constantly and continuously. Moreover, others need it only at rare intervals or at times of crisis. Due to the problems of modern, audits technological advancements further the social conditions of the world, the students require more assistance than usual from the older, parents and teachers. The present increase in anxiety level, complications in daily living and more impersonal attitude of people, the need for some formal counselling or formal help. But without knowing the perception of the students and their attitude towards world and their self. It is not much easy to counsel them by teachers unless and otherwise the counselling and guidance become a difficult task for teachers without knowing of the socio-economic and psychological background of the students. So, the present paper as taken an effort to find out the socioeconomic and psychological background of the students especially among the girls who needs counselling at present.

Review of Literature

According to the "Gatau (2014), in the secondary schools in Kenya, guidance and counselling services have benefitted the students in enhancing their social and

emotional adjustment, thereby impacting their academic performance and holistic well-being. The study recommends the need for counselling and guidance services, especially to the male students, for better adjustment, growth and development. Saikia(2016) on 110 parents of CWSN (Children with Special Needs) children in the Kamrup district of Assam reveals that 95 percent of parents were in favour of proper training of teachers on inclusive education. 35 percent of the parents were satisfied with the counselling services provided to their students by the school. The study also suggests that proper provision should be made to change the attitude of parents regarding counselling through awareness programmes. More effort on the part of the Government as well as the school authority should be ensured to imbibe a positive attitude among the parents towards their children with special needs accompanied with physical and mental deformities, which will ensure them to have a positive approach towards guidance and counselling services."

Research Methodology

Counselors play a vital role in dissecting student problems and helping them figure out how to solve the problem on their own. This study is focused on is there is a need and importance for counseling. To know the personal detail Self-prepared socio-demographic questionnaire was prepared and a standardized Psychological Counselling scale developed by Dr. Vijaya Laxmi Chouhan (Udaipur) and Mrs. Gunjan Ganotra Arora (Ahmedabad) was used. The data were collected from the college students who were inmates of the women's hostel in Bishop Heber College in Tiruchirappalli, and who attended an orientation

program. Prior consent was obtained from them and about 150 girls students were willing to take part in the study. The questionnaire along with the socio-demographic details was distributed to the students after the purpose of the study was clearly oriented by the researcher to the students. The researcher likes to describe the characteristic of the respondents and hence the descriptive research design was used. The researcher with the help of SPSS analyzed the data. Various statistical tests such as Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation and one-way analysis of variance test were applied to find out the significant correlation and variance among the independent and dependent variables.

Data Analysis

The collected data were analyzed by using t-test / percentage analysis, Descriptive analysis and chi-square analysis. Table 1 shows the sample breakup based on their demographic variables

Table 1 Sample Breakup

Variable	Subgroups	No. of variables	Percentage
Age	Below 21	88	58.7
	Above 21	62	41.3
Religion	Hindu	78	52
	Minority	72	48
Type of Family	Nuclear	132	82
	Joint	18	12
Area of Domicile	Rural	80	53.3
	Urban	70	46.7
Medium of institution in Schooling	Tamil	48	32.0
	English	102	68
Discipline	Arts	44	29.3
	Science	106	70.7
Family Total Monthly Income	0-5000	48	32
	5001 - 15000	41	27.3
	Above 15000	61	40.7

Hypotheses – 1

The level of need for counselling is equal among the subgroups of the respondent.

There is no significant level of need for counselling is not equal among the subgroups of the respondent.

In order to find out the level of need of counselling among students the simple percentage analysis was carried out.

Table 2 The Result of Percentage Analysis

Variables	Sub-group	Low	Average	High
Age	Below 21	46.7	59.8	69.6
	Above 21	53.3	40.2	30.4
Religion	Hindu	66.7	49.5	43.5
	Minority	33.3	50.5	56.5
Type of Family	Nuclear	96.7	84.5	91.3
	Joint	3.3	15.5	8.7
Area of Domicile	Rural	66.7	50.5	47.8
	Urban	33.3	49.5	52.2
Medium of institution in Schooling	Tamil	43.3	28.9	30.4
	English	56.7	71.1	69.6
Discipline	Arts	23.3	28.9	39.1
	Science	76.7	71.1	60.9
Family Total Monthly Income	0-5000	26.7	32.0	39.1
	5001 - 15000	30.0	27.8	21.7
	Above 15000	43.3	40.2	39.1

According to the Table – 2 it is observed that the 30.4% of girls have more than 21 years of age need high level of counselling were as 69.6% of girls required high level of counselling.

It is observed that 56.5% of minority girls need counselling were as 43.5% of Hindu girls need counselling,

It is also observed that only 8.7% of girls from joint family need counselling were as 91.3% of girls from nuclear family need counselling.

It is also evidence that 47.8% of girls from rural need counselling and 52.2% of girls from urban domicile need counselling.

It is evidence that 69.6% of English medium girls students need counselling and 30.4% of Tamil medium students need counselling.

It is also evidence that 60.9% /science students need counselling and 39.1% of girls who are from low income group need counselling 21.7% of girls from average income group and 39.1% of girls from high income group need counselling.

It is evident that the level of need for counselling is not equal but varies among the comparable subgroups of the girls based on that demographic variables.

There is no significant variant among the girls in their score of need for counselling based on the comparable subgroups.

There is significant variant among the girls on their score of need for counselling based on the comparable subgroups.

Hypotheses - 2

Table 3 The Results of Differentiate Analysis

Variable	Subgroup	N	Mean	Standard deviation	t - Value	P - Value	Remark
Age	Below 21	88	72.25	7.92	2.01	2.01	Significant
	Above 21	62	69.62	7.76			
Religion	Hindu	78	70.42	7.93	1.19	0.23	Not Significant
	Minority	72	71.97	7.91			
Type of Family	Nuclear	132	71.81	8.08	0.063	0.94	Not Significant
	Joint	18	71.05	8.96			
Area of Domicile	Rural	80	70.71	8.24	0.748	0.45	Not Significant
	Urban	70	71.68	7.59			
Medium of institution in Schooling	Tamil	48	70.29	8.36	0.925	0.37	Not Significant
	English	102	71.57	7.74			
Discipline	Arts	44	72.63	8.25	1.46	0.157	Not Significant
	Science	106	70.55	7.76			
Family Total Monthly Income	0-5000	48	71.91	8.05	F – 0.398		Not Significant
	5001 – 15000	41	70.41	8.16			
	Above 15000	61	71.08	7.77			

It is evidence the Table – 3 there are no significance differences between the subgroups of their response in their mean score of the need for the counselling except the subgroups of the age of the response. Since, the obtained t-values are below the table value 1.96 at 0.05

level of significance and hence, the null hypotheses is accepted.

Moreover, it is found out the t-value 1.96 at 0.05 level value between the subgroups. So the null hypotheses is partially rejected.

Table 4 The Result of Chi-Square analyses

Variable / Subgroup	Low	Average	High	Chi-Square	p-value
Age					
Below 21	14	58	16	2.959	0.228
Above 21	16	39	7		
Religion					
Hindu	20	48	10	3.501	0.174
Minority	10	49	13		
Type of Family					
Nuclear	29	82	21	3.474	0.176
Joint	1	15	2		
Area of Domicile					
Rural	20	49	11	2.733	0.255
Urban	10	48	12		

Medium of institution in Schooling					
Tamil	13	28	7	2.235	0.327
English	17	69	16		
Disciple					

Arts	7	28	9	1.596	0.450
Science	23	69	14		
Family total Monthly Income					
Below 5000	8	31	9		
5001 – 15000	9	27	5		
Above 15000	13	39	9	1.053	0.902

Hypotheses – 4

There are no significance association between the independent variable and the dependent variable

There are significance association between the independent variables and dependent variable.

According to the Table – 4 the result of Chi-Square analyses shows that the obtained Chi-Square values are less than the table values with respect to all independent variables and dependent variable. So, it is concluded that there are no significant association between the independent variables such as Age, Religion, Type of family, Area of Domicile, Medium of institution in Schooling, Discipline, Family Total monthly income and the dependent variable that is, need for counselling.

Discussion

It is observed from the above tables the result of the study show that there are execute number of girls need counselling regarding the general family and academic areas. The girls student from high income group studying in English medium and science and below 21years age group need counselling there that of their counter parts. Moreover, there are no significance differences in their mean score of need for counselling. It can be interpreted here that all girls' students need counselling one way or other further table -4 shows that there are no significant association between the independent and dependent variable. So, it could be possible that despite these variables, all students need counselling towards their mental health and towards their academic life.

Conclusion

The guidance and counselling services are considered as the Central Nervous System of Indian education. The youth are the strength of our nation who should expected to cope up with the day to day challenges and problems they faced. So current study also shows the need for counselling especially among girl students who are studying at collegiate level. The counselling services render to them may present or remove the necessary imbalance that is caused by various social and economical factors. A part from the teachers the counsellors in the

colleges may be yet another key functionaries in their academic excellence of their students. So it is necessary to conduct counselling services on academic health both physical and mental and life after college to the girl students of the college. It may be in the form of personal or group in direct and indirect mode.

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GLOBAL PREVALENCE AND LIFE EXPECTANCY OF INDIVIDUAL WITH CEREBRAL PALSY

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Abstract

Cerebral palsy is a permanent, non-progressive disorder caused by brain injury. The incidence and prevalence of cerebral palsy are found globally. Cerebral palsy is more common in low-income countries as compared to high-income countries. This may be due to cultural aspects, a lack of awareness about the nature of cerebral palsy, or the poor availability of resources. An individual with cerebral palsy has a shorter life expectancy when compared to the general population. The more severe the condition of cerebral palsy, the shorter the life expectancy of an individual with cerebral palsy.

Introduction

Every individual in the world may not be healthy. Some may be born with disabilities, and some may acquire them later. Individuals may be born with terminal illnesses and have limited capacity to read and write, and they may experience delayed development of sensory motor coordination, resulting in a lack of mobilisation and other activities. They need additional guidance to meet academic, social, emotional, and sometimes medical milestones and lifelong guidance while dealing with everyday issues such as housing, employment, social involvement, and finances. Cerebral palsy is one such developmental disorder that requires extensive care from early childhood. "Cerebral" means the cerebrum, which is the influenced area of the brain (however, the condition most likely affects the linkage across the cortex and other layers of the brain, for instance, the cerebellum), and "Palsy" means the disorder of movement (Miller F.P., 2010).

Origin

The prevalence of cerebral palsy has been noted since the sixth century. The modern understanding of cerebral palsy started in the early 1800s. Dr. William John Little, a British surgeon, pioneered the study of cerebral palsy in the 1830s. He was partially affected by polio and got his inspiration from his childhood disability, and his innovative techniques are still helping people. This was not condoned by the Austrian neurologist and psychiatrist Sigmund Freud. Freud, the Father of Modern Psychology, was not

only the first person to disagree with the existing theories but also suggested that cerebral palsy was a brain-related disease that affects the child in the foetus and is also associated with intellectual disabilities, seizures, and visual disturbance.

Global Perspective

According to the World Health Organization's (WHO) estimation, 10% of the global population has some form of disability due to different causes. A study conducted by **Msall and Hogan (2003)** has reported that 4 million of the 130 million infants born each year around the world die during the first month of their lives. 80% of the deaths are caused by preterm birth, severe infections, and asphyxia. The child mortality rate is high among low-income countries in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. In 2001, a Committee on "Nervous System Disorder in Developing Countries," organised by the Institute of Medicine in Washington, reported that cerebral palsy is 5–10 times more common in poorer countries and that at least 15% of the global burden of diseases is associated with disorders of the nervous system. In recent years, there has been a decline in deaths among children below the age of 5 in low-income countries, and this shows that these countries started to concentrate on the health aspects of children below the age of 5. Early identification and intervention for young children who have developmental delays is recognised as an essential part of good health care in countries with high incomes. But the low-income countries were unaware of the significance of neuromotor

developmental disorders. This may be due to strong cultural values and myths about child development and healthcare.

Global Prevalence of Cerebral Palsy

Cerebral palsy is identified as the most common disability that affects children. According to the CDC's Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring (ADDM) Network, 1 in 323 children were identified with cerebral palsy. The prevalence of cerebral palsy was 6.2 per 1,000 among children born weighing less than 1.5 kg in Metropolitan Atlanta. A study conducted by Mandal Ananya (2019) has analysed the prevalence of cerebral palsy in Sweden, Europe, and Scotland. It was found that 35.0 to 79.5 per 1000 were born prematurely and have been diagnosed with cerebral palsy; in Sweden, it was 43.7 per 1000 premature births. The prevalence of cerebral palsy was five times more likely among children born from multiple pregnancies in Scotland. The 2013 Australian Cerebral Palsy Report says that 1 in 700 children was diagnosed with cerebral palsy in Australia, and approximately 34,000 people were living with the condition, with the number expected to increase to 47,601 by 2050. According to the latest statistics, cerebral palsy is diagnosed in 8,000 to 10,000 infants every year, and 61% of the people with cerebral palsy have the spastic type of the disease.

Life Expectancy

Plioplys (2012) says that life expectancy refers to the average life expectancy for a group of individuals and can never be an exact individual's length of life. In California, data was collected over a period of 28 years to determine the survival and life expectancy of an individual with cerebral palsy, and the study revealed that people with cerebral palsy have a shorter life expectancy when compared to the general population. The more severe the symptoms of cerebral palsy, the shorter the life expectancy. Children who are fed by tube or are totally dependent on caregivers and individuals who can't lift their heads as young adults have much shorter life spans (Brooks, 2014).

It is also identified that lower life expectancy in individuals is due to five core factors.

Immobility

It increases vulnerability, which leads to limb fractures. Renal deficiencies and respiratory problems are common among immobile children. A similar finding in the context of life expectancy in severe cerebral palsy estimated that

survival is poor in children with severe disability (Hutton 2006).

Incontinence

No Voluntary control over urination or defecation which cause urinary infections due to septicemia and bladder stones. Frankel et al. (1998) have manifested that in recent injuries, urinary deaths ranked first.

Swallowing

Children with cerebral palsy have swallowing and drooling problems, which prevent them from taking food, leading to malnutrition. Erasmus (2012) says that morbidity and mortality rates were higher in malnutrition, which reflects the degree of brain damage.

Epilepsy

Sudden unexpected death in epilepsy (SUDEP) is the major cause of mortality in individuals with epilepsy. However, the risks associated with epilepsy are mainly related to the type and frequency of seizures (Massy, 2014). Children with cerebral palsy who have abnormal neuro imaging studies are most likely to have epilepsy. Three prospective CT studies have examined the association between CT findings and epilepsy (Miller and Cala, 1989; Taudorf et al., 1984; Cohen and Duffner, 1981).

Cognitive and Intellectual Damage

The Royal College of Psychiatrists and the British Psychological Society (2009) have shown that cerebral palsy children with moderate learning disabilities almost have normal life expectancies, but those with severe intellectual damage are at greater risk of early death.

Conclusion

The prevalence of cerebral palsy has been noted since the sixth century, and it is found more in low-income countries than in high-income countries. This may be due to a lack of awareness and a shortage of resources in low-income countries. Prenatal precaution is carried out effectively, but early identification and intervention for young children who have developmental delays are not given much importance in developing countries, but they are seen as an essential part of good health in high-income countries. Individuals with cerebral palsy have a lesser life expectancy when compared to the general public. The study also reveals that the more severe the condition, the lower the life expectancy of an individual with cerebral palsy.

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SOCIAL JUSTICE AND JUSTICE PARTY : A ROLE MODEL TO THE SUB-CONTINENT

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Abstract

From ancient period itself, Indian society witnessed different forms of social segregation. But the southern part of the Indian sub – continent had a unique form of socio – economic and political atmosphere. The passage of time made the condition of the land deplorable. Justice Party served as a pioneer on initiating legal enactments and evolving welfare measures for ensuring justice in the society. The 'Meston Award' itself was a great achievement on ensuring social justice to the downtrodden sections of the society. The mid - day meal scheme introduced in the Madras presidency to educate the non – Brahmin students was a role model not only to the Indian states but also to the globe.

Keywords: Social Justice, Justice Party, Slavery, Non – Brahmin

"Man is born free but everywhere is in chains" – the popular quote of the great political philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau reveals the fact that human mankind witnessed numerous unethical and inhuman incidents in almost all the parts of the globe from time immemorial. It became an endless process, even though the world conquered the space through its intelligence. The ideology of racism existed in almost all the parts of the world on different dimensions. Slavery was a popular institution that had its deep roots in the society with legal sanctions including in the Roman empire. The concept of the survival of the fittest existed among most of the living beings and it had a deep impact in the human society. In India, a nation with rich heritage and history experienced a peculiar form of slavery in the name of caste, that emerged on the basis of certain ancient religious literatures. From ancient period itself, Indian society witnessed different forms of social segregation. The groups who migrated towards India followed different beliefs and ideologies, the same was made as a part of the society in course of time. Religious ideologies dominated the society for a long time that made people to be segregated on the basis of their occupation and similar aspects. The deep rooted evil paved the way for social injustice.

The southern part of the Indian sub – continent had a unique form of socio – economic and political atmosphere. It detached itself from the cited evil practices and rulers took all the measures to help the people to lead a life with harmony. During the sangam period, literatures reveal the fact about the inhabitation of different groups of people in the land, but there were no evidences about the segregation of the society on the basis of caste creed or

other similar elements. Social justice was ensured by the rulers and the officials in the society. The Tamil epic Silapathikaram states about the end of the king with regard to the injustice happened to Kannaki. The people lived with harmony by following their traditions and practices. But the passage of time made the condition of the land deplorable. The advent of alien powers led to the entire change in the society. Different religious and social practices were imposed upon the people and the ideologies influenced every walks of the society. The result was social injustice began to prevail in nook and corner of the sub continent.

The advent of Europeans opened a new era in the social setup of the land. The initiatives taken by them to impart education and the enactment of legislations to regularise the affairs of the state and people yielded a fruitful result. But their political subjugation made the people to face lot of atrocities. So the people suffered a lot to overcome both social and political subjugation. Yet the rules and regulations protected the people a lot from social evils in course of time. In this regard the Tamil land served as a role model to the entire nation and Justice Party served as a pioneer on initiating legal enactments and evolving welfare measures for ensuring justice in the society.

Education is an effective tool for the social transformation. But the same was made as a monopoly of the persons and groups who occupied the top levels of social ladder in India. It became a great hindrance for the rest of the groups to educate themselves and to excel their positions. But many educated persons and the social reformers stood against those situations and contributed a lot for educating the students of downtrodden sections of

the society. They succeeded in their mission with much hardships which turned the society into a developed society and moved towards the path of equality in course of time.

Tamil land that holds several peculiarities served as a role model to the rest of the parts of Indian Sub – Continent from the very ancient time in different aspects. The erst - while Madras presidency was the pioneer land on introducing numerous social reforms during the modern times to ensure social justice among the mankind. Even though the land held several peculiar features, it cannot be forgotten that the worst form of ill treatment and inequality among the mankind prevailed in the erst – while Travancore state, a part of the erst-while Madras presidency. It was in this situation, that the initiatives of the Justice party occupies a prime importance.

The forerunners of the Justice Party including the 'Madras Dravidian Association' started by Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar in 1912, the 'South Indian Liberal Federation', organised by P. Thiyagaraja Chetty in 1916, the Madras Non Brahmin Association, formed by Adv. M. Purushothama Naidu and Adv. P. Subramaniam in 1909 had their primary objective of educating the students of non – brahmanical communities, especially to land on higher education. It is apt to highlight that 'Dravidian Society Hostel' was started in 1919 to provide accommodation to the students of non brahmanical community who pursue higher education and it was one of the pioneer institution established for the said purpose. Similarly numerous books and pamphlets were also published by those organisation to lime light the conditions of non -brahmin communities in the society. The pamphlets such as 'The Non – Brahmin Races and Indian Public Services, and The Ways and Means for the Amelioration of Non – Brahmin Races' published in 1895 exposes the objectives of occupying governmental positions that leads to social transformation. The primary tool to occupy governmental positions shall be education and it was obvious that almost all the forerunners, including the Justice party who aimed on social transformation in Tamil land aimed on educating the student community of non – brahmanical sect.

The political changes took place in the dawn of 20th century gave an opportunity to the Justice party occupy the position of ruling party of Madras presidency. It utilised the opportunity to initiate reasonable measures to establish social justice in the society. The 'Meston Award' itself was a great achievement on ensuring social justice to the downtrodden sections of the society. It helped the

depressed class to redress their grievances through their representation in the government. The slogan of Dravidian leaders 'No taxation without representation' raised before forming the government had a deep impact in the society and politics. It shook the base of the British government in India and tax exempted classes. The injustice prevailed in the economic arena for a long time was brought to an end in the subsequent years.

The years after 1920 witnessed radical changes in political sphere due to the enactments legislated by the justice party. It had direct impact in the social transformation too. The Act enacted in 1921 occupies a prime place in promoting the welfare of the women folk in Madras presidency. It paved the way for the women folk to contest in the legislative assembly elections by removing the barrier inflicted through the provisions of Montague – Chelmsford Act of 1919. It should be remembered that within four years of enacting the Act, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy, the first women doctor of India entered into the legislature of Madras presidency. Similarly a fatal blow was inflicted up on the monopoly of the particular communities dominating on government employment through their radical measures. Statistical reports reveals the fact that 90 percent of the government jobs were occupied by 3 percent of people on those days. So the opportunity for the non brahmanical groups were restricted or denied. But the government employment selection committee constituted by the ministry of Justice party opened the path for occupying various positions in governmental services by the members of the downtrodden sections of the society. It shall be worthy to say that the Justice party went further step on appointing the Munsifs on district court, once that was under the jurisdiction of high court which appointed the persons belonging to the upper sections of the social ladder alone as munsifs. The initiative of the government opened the gateway for appointing the persons belonging to the non – brahmanical communities as munsifs.

On those days, the weaker sections of the society were considered as untouchables and they were treated as slaves and humiliations became the order of the day. The justice party stood against those injustice and tried to assert their fact that they were the inhabitants of the land. In this regard orders were issued by the Justice party stating that those people shall be referred as Adi – Dravidar in Tamil regions and as Adi – Andhras in Telungu region that enhanced the social stability of those sections. Besides, the efforts of Justice party on providing education to the weaker sections and non – Brahmin children were note worthy. The mid - day meal scheme introduced in the

Madras presidency to educate the non – Brahmin students was a role model to not only Indian states but also to the globe. The free education with food at the noon increased the literacy rate among the non - Brahmin students that reflected in the progress of socio, political and economic areas, including the ascertainment of social equality among the mankind. The enactment of Madras Hindu Religious Endowment Act and the eradication of Devadasi system in the temples in 1925 blow the death knell on the injustice inflicted on the people on the basis of religion. It slowly began to end the policy of exploiting the economy of the people through religion, to some extent.

The radical ideologies prevailed in Madras Presidency at the dawn of 20th century culminated together in the form of Justice Party, turned up the barriers of equality and social justice in the society. The political measures taken by the cited party had far reaching effects on all walks of the life. Eventhough the base was laid by the radical reformers, we have a long journey to ensure social justice and equality.

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THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF CHOLAS IN AGRICULTURE - A HISTORICAL VIEW

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Abstract

Tamil people might be in the global village, but they are very different from others in the world. It's believed, that the Tamils are the pioneer of all civilizations. Even their style of agriculture also made them different from others. The modern materialistic culture, which is dominated by Technology, would not help to satisfy our primary needs, especially food. No materials can replace the food. Even today food is the primary need of people living below the poverty line. Only food can be given for food needs. This research paper reviews Chola's sustainable development in agriculture.

The Cholas ruled a large part of Southern India, including the Tamil Region, Kerala, Andra Pradesh and some parts of Karnataka from 9th to 13th Century. The agrarian situation of south India began to change meaningfully from the time of the Cholas. These agrarian changes improved the expanding economy leading to the growth of trade and commerce

Introduction

There were many kinds of land during the Chola period. From inscriptions and copper plates, came to know the various kinds of land and its uses in the agrarian development of the region. The individual kani rights meant rights of inheritance (self-ownership) over lands, and the right of control, which was being transferred by the seller or donor. The Kani right holders enjoyed a privileged life in the hereditary-based possession of the land.

The types of farmlands during this period were Brahmadeya, These were the lands gifted to Brahmanas. Vellanvagai, Land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors. Devadana, Land gifted to temples. Pallichchhandam, Land donated to Jaina institutions. There were common holdings in practice up to 10th century. No evidence was found for an individual property. The basic unit of the agrarian society of the Chola period was the village. The inscriptions of the Chola refer to those villages as vellanvagai. The vellanvagai type was considered a communal possession of village land. In the vellanvagai villages, all the lands were initially owned by the community known as 'urar' (inhabitant of Ur, village). The members of the community, who themselves were the cultivators, had received a share of the village land by rotation. Each individual in the community had the right to receive a share in the entire land of the vellanvagai village. Henceforth every individual of the urar was generally called a holder (udaiyar) of the whole village. Every individual family organized their agriculture plan by their nature. So there was no need to partition there. But this safety was affected due to the formation of

brahmadeya villages. The private ownership rights were started to occupy by the Brahmins.

Thus in devadana land tenure, a multi-tier agrarian set-up came, via landlords. Possessors or tenant; and cultivator. This led to the emergence of a feudal set-up in the Chola agrarian system. Hence a kind of landlord-tenant or service relation evolved in newly established brahmadeya and devadana villages.

Agriculture

The growth of wet crop agriculture in particular was a major converting factor in the landscape of the early medieval Tamil region. The increasing population was one of the clearest causes that led to the looking for new settlements. Agriculture has always been the primary profession in the Tamil region. It is well known from the poem of Tamil of that period. Hence, agriculture developed as an important factor to lift economic activity.

Cultivation Crops

Many references from Sangam literature support that there were cultivated different food crops in the Chola region.

The Tamils cultivated paddy, sugarcane, millets, pepper, various pulses, coconuts, corn, cotton, plantain, tamarind and sandalwood. Paddy was the leading crop. There were different varieties of paddy in the wetland of Marutam, such as Vennel, Sennel, Pudunel, Aivananel, Maapilai Samba, Karung kuruvai and Torai. The main agricultural crops of the Tamil region were paddy, Jower, and Ragi, for their daily usage. Other secondary crops like cereals, nuts, oil seeds, plantations of coconuts and areca

nuts, were also cultivated in the same field as the uddu payir.

The Chola inscriptions say that the river bed of Kaveri's rice fields is called sali, the wealthy field of Sugar-cane as ikuvana, the mass of palm trees was kramuka, and plantains as Rambha. The Udayendiram Plates explained the varieties of trees.

Three different systems of cultivation were practised in the Chola region. Small-scale range land was cultivated by the family members themselves. Large – Scale range of land was cultivated by farm labours under the supervision of the owners. And the landlords let the land lease. On the source of water, the cultivated area was divided into wet, Dry and garden land. The Chola inscriptions refer to these lands as nanjai wetland, punjai dry land and tottakal (garden lands). The wetlands and dry lands were also known as Nirnilam and Kollainilam respectively. Another inscription calls these lands nerraramban and kattaramban. In wetland cultivation, there were generally two harvests, the Kar and the Pasanam.

The season for the sowing of the Kar began in May or June and the harvest took place in about December or January. Occasionally there was a third crop, which was called the kadaip poo. The crops cultivated in the punjai land were called punpayir. The wetlands were watered from river channels or tanks by the natural flow of the water. Drylands were only dependent upon rainwater and garden lands, which were watered by a person from the well.

Water Sources

Tanks and wells were the main sources of artificial water sources. From the beginning of their rules, the early Chola kings tried to a great magnitude to connect the natural sources of water. For instance, the early Chola king Karikala Cholan (C.150 A.D.) was meticulously storing the overflow of the banks of the river Kaveri. It was attributed to the cleaning of the jungles and introducing agricultural settlements, the construction of guards on both sides of the Kaveri River, the construction of a dam (Kallanai now known as Grand Anicut across the Kaveri and also digging canals.

The Tamil work Visvakarma Vaastu Sastra narrates in detail about the construction of lakes), tanks tataka, small tanks vati and wells. Tanks and wells were the main sources of artificial irrigation. Tank in Tamil country is referred by various names such as 'tataka', 'eri', 'pereri', 'kulam', etc. The 'eris' was considered an important source of irrigation for agricultural expansion, mainly in those

places where rivers and tributaries were absent. Lakes were mainly constructed to preserve rainwater for future use. In medieval south India, many lakes such as Vairameghatataka of Uttiramerur, the Chola-varishi of Sholingur and the Rajendra Chola-periya-eri at Punganur were constructed for agricultural expansion.

Parantaka I built a lake named Viranameri near Kattumannarkoil in the South Arcot district. Other famous lakes of this period are Madurantakam, Sundaracholapereri, Kundavai-Pereri etc. The Chola rulers constructed tanks for the promotion of agriculture as well as for religious purposes. The Chola king Rajendra I constructed a huge tank, named Chologangam, in his capital town Gangaikonda Cholapuram which was described as the liquid pillar of victory (Jalasthamba). It had many channels and canals to provide water to a large area north of the Kollidam River, including the capital city. Overflow of the Chologangam made the Viranam eri. There were several channels and the tank was partly filled by a channel from the Kollidam River which enters at its southern end and partly by a smaller channel from the Vellar River on the northern end. As a result, there was remarkable agrarian expansion during the rule of the Imperial Cholas (c 850-1270 CE) all over Tamil country. According to some Tamil texts, the big tanks were dug either in the middle or in the peripheral area of the village. Water from the tank to the fields was channelled through the construction of channels. It is known from various sources that sometimes temples also granted money for the building of channels. According to Karanthai copper plate, the Chola king Parantaka I unearthed hundreds and thousands of deep streams to make the earth fertile. A lake Viranarayanapereri patently named after his title is known to have been caused to be excavated by Parantaka I to the west of Chidambaram. Three channels named after him, namely Singalantakan, Sri Parantakan and Irumudicholan, are mentioned in the Karanthai plates. It proves that Parantaka I was not only a great warrior but also he took positive steps for the prosperity of his subjects.

The formation of brahmadeya and devadana villages during the medieval period of Tamil country introduced many relocations within the existing native system. The new settlements like brahmadeya and devadana created the plea for the construction of new tanks and for the development of the linkages of the earliest canal system. Inscriptions regarding land grants contain detailed information not only about donated lands but also about irrigation facilities such as canals, lakes, streams or wells. Thus, among the wealth of socially relevant information

buried in these land boundaries lies lots of information on water sources within or near the cultivated plots attached to religious institutions. Uyyakondan canal, Rajendran vaykkal, and Sembian Mahadevi vaykkal were highly developed efficient systems of water management from their village level upwards.

The expansion of the irrigation system during the Chola period caused many brahmins, and vellallas community people to become agriculturists. The well-planned water sources made interest among the groups of people who were not previously participated in the agrarian structure

Every agrarian unit at the village level had a network of channels (vaykkals) to supply water in each field, leading from the village tank (ur kulam) or the channel of the locality to lakes and tanks which were either river-fed or rain-fed. During Kulottunga Chola III's reign ingenuities were taken for bringing water into Uyyakondan channel, a branch of Kaveri River. The head sluice of the Uyyakondan channel was made of stone and it was erected in 1205-1206 A.D. During the rule of Raja Raja III (1216-1256 AD) in the periya vayakal (great channel) at Musiri the head channel was built of stone in 1219 A.D.

Repairs of Water Sources

The repairs of the water sources were another important part of the irrigation system. There are many inscriptions during the Chola period that reveal the maintenance of the irrigational sources. An inscription of the Chola king Parakesarivarman (10th century A.D.) states to the search arrangements made for a tank by the assembly of Nayadhira-Mangalam. Most interesting thing is that the workers engaged in dredging work were paid through paddy instead of cash. This inscription also mentions various rummaging equipment such as spades (kottu), baskets, rods; etc. T.M.Srinivasan has provided a comprehensive view of agency and maintenance at different scales by temples, private individuals, mercantile assemblies, village assemblies, ministers of state and the royal government. Maramathu (cleaning) work of the tanks was also done on regular basis. Thus it is evident that regular supervision had been done for the maintenance of the tanks.

The inscriptions of Chola king Kulottunga stated that in the 12th year of his ruling, the tank of Somangalam alias Pancha nadi vanacam at Chaturvedi Mangalam was broken in seven places due to heavy rains. The breaches were repaired by an individual man Kamalakannavan. The same person who repaired the breaches appeared in the

same tank the next year. Finally the Chola king Kulottunga donated forty 'palankasu' (a kind of coin) as an endowment for repairing the channels and the tank in his 14th regnal year. The village assembly was given the responsibility to de-silt the tank and to repair the bund regularly.

Eri-variya - A special committee functioned during the Chola period. Its main work was repairs and maintenance of water sources. The Uttiramerur inscription of Parantaka Chola gives an elaborate explanation regarding these variyams. The committee was at a higher level, concerned about the restoration of water sources. This committee consisted of 6 members. They had worked for 360 days. If any people or any village were affected by water, it was considered a crime and variyam were blamed for their damage. People were informed not to damage the wells, tanks and other water resources. 'Eri-ayam, Neer Kuli, Pasipattam, and Vaykal Pattam, were the Taxes collected for maintaining the variyams by the committee. It was used to repair the tanks lakes and wells. Pasipattam was a tax levied on distant lands. It was used for supplying water to the tank through vaikals. Minpattam was collected from those who had the rights for fishing from the tank, lakes and channels. Vaykal-pattam was collected from those who used the channels for their irrigation. Hence, the villagers were saved from the time of flood and they used the water even in the summer season. All the above messages were mentioned in the inscription.

During the Chola period, the leaders of variyams were well-versed in the technology of irrigation for agriculture. They built from small-scale streams to big dams. The remarkable techniques of Chola earned a successful result in the irrigation system. Thus even in the 10th century Chola kingdom was at its zenith. The method of bringing water up by force from below was considered as a separate board. It was called Jalasastra and Pathasastra. The hydraulic engineer was called Jalasutradra and the water was called Kupadasakas. The Experts on water sources had a great demand at that time. They had knowledge for Selecting suitable water points and places. They had learned the art of storing the water that was lost during the rainy season. Among the kings who ruled South India, the Chola Empire was the only one that lived for a long time and their achievements have remained to this day.

By means of agriculture was the mainstay of the economy, and developed irrigation facilities were provided for the betterment of agriculture which helped direct the economic progress. The inscription, as well as literary sources, shows that the Chola rulers were conscious about

the welfare of their people and they took an interest in the development of an irrigation system. Thus it can be decided that Agriculture and water resources also were the central regulator of Chola society. Thus, people were happy during the Chola period.

Conclusion

The Cholas had a vision for sustainable development. They had achieved. Hence, the sustainable development methods in agriculture followed by the Cholas are the best. Efficient and sustainable development methods are also necessary for a society to grow. Even today we can see the agricultural developments seen in those days if we remove encroachments on water bodies and agriculture flourishes. Hence, should go back to our Historical roots to explore indigenous agricultural practices. Which is sustainable and relevant today. The research paper concludes by proposing a set of measures that could be organised to better take social values into account when planning policies or making decisions related to social projects. The researcher concludes this research paper by saying that for the standard of living of Tamils to rise and

their heads to stand tall, sustainable development is also necessary for agriculture. Agriculture is the major source of food for humans thereby, it is essential to sustain life on earth. Agriculture is the lifeline, hence let us save agriculture as same as Cholas.

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IMPACT OF SELF HELP GROUPS IN TAMIL NADU

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Abstract

Self Help Group has created a silent social and economic revolution among rural poor with a motive to eradicate of poverty. Since Indian independence, the rural area people could not access the formal sector loan due to various reasons such as illiteracy, banks are not everywhere in rural areas and the formal sector loans requires documents and collateral. The major cause that which prevents the poor from getting bank loans is lack of collateral. In this scenario, the rural people are empowered to attain economic independence through Self Help Group (SHG). Now it is practiced in 29 states and 6 union territories in India. It has become a widespread movement among non-bankable rural women. This paper traces the impact of Self Help Groups in Tamil Nadu.

Keywords: Self-Help Group, Mahalir Thittam, Credit, Collateral, Empowerment, Economy and Entrepreneurship

Introduction

Tamil Nadu is the second wealthiest state by GDP and is the most industrialized state in India. Over 60 % of the state is urbanized, accounting for 10% of the urban population in the country, while only comprising 6% of India's total population. Traditionally the people of Tamil Nadu depended very much on primary activities in rural areas. According to a 2017 World Bank report, the state's female labour force participation is around 40 percent and women contribute slightly more than men in casual wage jobs. A visible gender wage gap in the rural casual labour sector has been observed. The fundamental model of development endorses equity extended to the labour market but a wide gender wage gap illustrates the absence of skills among women or a gender bias leading to insufficient skill development for women. Due to historical and cultural reasons, there is a division of labour between men and women. A majority of women have meager education and low skill formation. Women are paid low compared to men. In this scenario, the informal associations of people known as Self Help Groups (SHG) created a huge impact in Tamil Nadu for bettering and improving their living conditions.

Self Help Group

It is a group of rural poor people who have volunteered to organize themselves into group. These volunteers agree to save regularly and they convert this saving into a common fund. The members of the group agree to use this common fund and such other funds that they may receive as group through a common management. This group has 15 - 20 members usually belonging to one neighborhood and the saving per member varies based on the individual's ability. Members can take small loans from the group itself. The

group should develop financial management norms covering the loan sanction procedure, repayment schedule and interest rates. The group should operate a group account preferably in their service area bank branch, so as to deposit the balance amounts left with the groups after disbursing loans to its members. The group should maintain simple basic records such as minutes book, attendance register, loan ledger, general ledger, cash book, bank passbook and individual passbooks.

Historical Background

One of the biggest success stories in reaching the poor to meet their credit needs at reasonable rates is Grameen Bank of Bangladesh. Almost all of the borrowers are women and belong to poorest sections of the society. With help of this credit, the poor women can start and run a variety of small income generating activities successfully. To alleviate the poverty and to empower the women in the society, India has adopted the Bangladesh's model of micro finance which has emerged as a powerful instrument. Self Help Groups have started in India with the availability of micro finance. The historical development of Self Help Groups dates back to 1985 onwards with the effort taken by the Mysore Resettlement and Area Development Agency (MYRADA). It turned as a movement under the leadership of Mysore Resettlement and Area Development Agency. Initially it was started in southern states of India. The importance of cheap credit created the general awareness among the women for the empowerment in the society. There were around 300 SHGs in MYRADA projects during 1986-1987. It imparted training to these groups on several grounds like organizing meeting, setting agendas, keeping minutes and accounts. Several agencies like National Bank for Agricultural and

Rural Development (NABARD), the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), NGOs, as well as multilateral agencies like International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) helped in the growth of SHGs.

Self Help Group in Tamilnadu

The Women Self-Help Groups (WSHG) was constituted across the state to empower women and help them emerge as entrepreneurs. The late former Chief Minister M.Karunanidhi took the initiative to form WSHGs with the objective of empowering women. Mahalir Thittam is a Tamil Nadu Development Project launched by the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women on an experimental basis at Dharmapuri District during 1991-1992 with the support of NGOs which are functioning through a network of Women Self Help Groups.

Mahalir Thittam

The definition of Mahalir Thittam is inspired from Abraham Lincoln's democracy definition; Mahalir Thittam is defined as "of the SHG women by the SHG women and for the SHG women". It is organizing Self Help Group among the rural poor at the state level in Tamil Nadu. It is a socio-economic empowerment programme for women implement by Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd. This scheme with state funding covers both rural and urban areas in the Tamil Nadu state under the Tamil Nadu Women Development Project (TNWDP). It was witnessed as big breakthrough in the microfinance when it was announced in 1996. It was involved a massive replication of TNWDP to cover about 10 lakhs poor women of the state.

Financial Impact

The rural poor people are largely depends on the informal source of credit due to lack of collateral. With the help of Self Help Group, there members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The interest charged by group is still less than what the moneylender charges. After one year or two year, the group becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank if the group is regular in savings. Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members. It is helpful for the rural poor to escape from the debt trap of money lenders. These loans are provided to members for releasing mortgaged land. It is also helpful for meet their working capital such as buying seeds, fertilizers, raw materials like bamboo and cloth, for housing materials,

for acquiring assets like sewing machine, handlooms and cattle.

Employment Impact

The skill and training is the most important thing for generating the employment opportunities. The self-help group trained their members in 29 districts in Tamil Nadu through various SHGs. They are providing various nature of training such as catering, motor winding, driving, paper plate, electrician, tailoring, rexine leather, beautician, coir making, baking, candle, crab culture, book binding, horticulture, herbal products, palm products, leather products, terracotta objects, greeting card, note making, table mat making, fishery, palm products and fishnet.

Economic Impact

The Self Help Groups were constituted across the state to empower women and help them emerge as entrepreneurs. On empowering women, steps are being taken to improve the livelihood of the self-help group members. They are encouraged to undertake farming, manufacturing of handicrafts, food processing and others. They are being given guidance to market their products. The Tamil Nadu Corporation for Women Development is frequently has plans to conduct bazaars for selling goods manufactured by self-help groups on college campuses in the state. The members are exhibiting their products such as pottery, clothes, artificial jewellery, home decoration items, sarees, plants, food items and organic millets based food items. The exhibition is revenue generating as well as promotion for self-help group manufactured products. These exhibitions would not be limited to students alone but open to the general public. It will be an opportunity for students to understand what goes behind being entrepreneurs and the women to know what a major segment of the market wants.

Conclusion

The financial assistance at the right time without collateral is always considered as a big boon for the poor people. The members of the self-help group borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral. They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate. It helps women to become financially self-reliant, the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition and domestic violence.

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CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL REFORMERS, TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN IN TAMIL SOCIETY

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Abstract

The Contribution of Social Reformers to radical changes in Tamil Society. The social and religious reform movements arose among all communities of the Indian people. They attacked bigotry, superstition beliefs and the hold of the priestly class. The social reformers worked for the abolition of castes and untouchability, the purdah system, sati, child marriage, social inequalities and illiteracy. The social awakening in Tamil Nadu was mainly due to the introduction and spread of western education which worked under diverse circumstances. The social and religious reform that began to manifest itself from the early decades of the 19th century arose in response to the contact with Western culture and education. The arrival of British Missionaries they eradicate some social evils in India as well as in Tamil Nadu. The change that took place in the Indian social scenario is popularly known as the Renaissance. The prominent awakened leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Kesave Chandrasen, Dr. Muthulekshmi Reddi, Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar, Muthukuttiswamigal to eradicate the evil practices in society. They were help as to female education was promoted. Girl's school were set up. Even medical colleges were established for women. The cultural and ideological struggle taken up by the socio-religious movements helped to build up national consciousness. Thus these, paved the way for the establishment of social reformers to sustainable development in Tamil Society.

Introduction

The Social and Political Reformers mainly responsible for awakening as a prelude to the social awakening, the rise and growth of political consciousness, introduction of western education, Judicial system, the administrative measures had pave the way for social awakening among the women. The social awakening in Tamil Nadu was mainly due to the introduction and spread of western education which worked under diverse circumstances. It initiated and awakening among the women through administrative measures, missionary and voluntary enterprises.

Circumstances for Awakening

Besides the Christian missionaries played a vital role in an awakening transition of the society. The association of the people of Tamil Nadu with the missionaries help them to read and study the literary works and Books of Missionaries and caste in India, Hindu manners, customs and ceremonies, slavery and agricultural bandage in South India in 19th century. The Christian Missionaries were the first and foremost encouraging the educational activities in Tamil Nadu. The Christian Missionary Society, London Missionary Society, young man's Christians Association and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, Vigorously preach the new socio-religious. They rendered valuable

service by influencing public opinion against social about degradation of women and custom.

The British government in 1890's, primary education compulsory for all facilitated the people including women accessed education. By 1910 their position of people further including and illiteracy rate of discriminated group increased considerably. When the British rule was firmly establishing in India, to evolve a new approach to the social and cultural problems. As a consequently society witness a transformation from the old order to a new order. British administration and the new Bureaucratic setup helped to uproot all the traditional social values in the long run.

Social Reformative Leaders

The elite socio-religious reform leader's national, regional level organized many associations and educated the massed against the discrimination. They tried to wipe-out existing social evils which hampered the growth of the discriminated group. They aimed at improved the social status of and civil position of the discrimination group their removal of discrimination and are its allied evils, formed and important item in the programme of all socio religious reformers who served for the betterment of socially discriminated group. The women were awakened through the social reformation movement head by Rajaram Mohan Roy; Keshave Chandrasen, Jotiro Bhule at National level

and Dr. Muthulekshmi Reddi, Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammiyar, Muthukutiswamikal at the state level.

Transformation of Women

The second half of the 19th century witnessed reminders changes among the social political life of the people in spite of the colonial nature of the British rule in Tamil Nadu. Spectacular changes took place in thinking pattern of the people during this period. On the one hand that took place social and political awakening as counter more against the administrative policy of the colonial power and the other hand the progressive legislations and reform measures introduced by British supplemented the socio political consciousness. Truly, the socio – political movement by the end of 19th century transformed forwards social goal with the initiative of non-Brahmins. This gathered momentum in the minds of the upper and depressed community of Tamil Society. However the movement gathered by the organization. In short the organization started for the upliftment of women during the 18th century complete failure due to the opposition of high caste people and false beliefs of the people. The service rendered by Dr. Muthulekshmi Reddi, E.V. Periyar, and Moovaloor Ramamirtham Ammiyar is considered as an immense service for in awakening and upliftment of women in Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu K. Veerasalingam, R. Venkataratnam, Naidu and Muthulekshmi were pioneers in taking up this social purity which upheld the great transformation among the women of Tamil Nadu.

Dr. Muthulekshmi Reddi, Vetran Champion of Devadasis says, this dedication became identical with an evil profession and grew to the extent of purchasing and adopting young innocent children and training them immoral life, at the age when they could be include by relieving them of compulsory temple service and self-confidence of community improved by, offering education to the sons, and daughters under the scheme of scholarship for Harijan girls student. Due to her efforts, the Hindu Religions Endowments Act was passed in 1929 in Madras Legislative council, realizing Devadasi Community from temple service and giving Inam lands of the temple to their families. Devadasi Act XXXI was finally passed in 1947 to root out the system once for all. The growth of education, increasing enlighten among the changing public opinion, awakening in the community, Government's legislative measures and efforts of social reformers all helped in quicker realization among the public apart from fighting the evil practice "Devadasi System" Dr. Muthulekshmi Reddi rendered in immense service for

promoting, the status of women in Tamil Nadu. She fought against social Injustice in society the empowering destitute women through had organization Avvai Home. She was also demanding for adult franchise adequate providing the attention and promotion of girl's education. After the prolong struggle girls were provided proper education with scholarship, exclusively for Harijan girls students.

Social Awakening among Women

The home for girls and women for open through her effects to provide shelter to those required brothels. Due to her effects, hostel for Muslim girls was opened for scholarship Harijan girls. She recommended to the government that the minimum age for marriage raised to at least 21 for boys, 16 for girls. She continued to fight for the caste of till her end of days and never net any thing standing in her way even at the age of 18, she was energetic and vibrant. To her human free occupations took her away from politics and she stuck to her mission and Gandhian ways her to outstanding monumental hits, for India remain 'Avvai Home' and the cancer Institute. The social awakening of Tamil Nadu Dr. Muthulekshmi immensely worked to bring social awakening among the people. Social awakening movement of Dr. Muthulekshmi Reddi created a fervor among the women who wanted to liberate from the prevailing exiting evil practice such as abandoning widows in participating public function denial of rights and discrimination.

E.V. Ramaswamy Periyar and Social Awakening

E.V. Ramaswamy generally known as E.V.R. and Periyar was a remarkable social reformer of Tamil Nadu, who devoted his entire life for the eradication of superstitious beliefs, religious absurdities, irrational customs, Women Liberation, Untouchability, caste superiority which enslaved the down trodden and increased inequality among men and women. In India the 19th and 20th centuries witnessed a series of social reform movements starting from Brahma Samaj to Ramakrishna Mission which aimed at revolutionizing the social set up and bring equality among human beings. E.V. Ramasamy have delivered many lectures and written many articles on women's rights between 1926 and 1973. Liberation of women from their slavery and equality and equal rights of men and women were along the basic conditions over which E.V.R. Ramasamy wanted to build up the social structure.

E.V. Ramasamy bestowed as much time attention for propaganda on raising the state of women as on abolition

of untouchability and caste inequality. Women liberties, and women's authorized occupies initial and important place among all other communal reform activities. E.V.R's Periyar visions and expansion, certified and women's liberation. E.V.R inspired many individuals through which the social awakening had reach out cross root level. He assumed that dissatisfaction, sensitivity of helplessness, depression and marital violence. He also fought against customary practice of marriage which he believed as an apparatus in the process of inhibition of women. He powerfully apposite vehemently this abuse of women's innocent in the name of dowry as he destined, this activity as merciless cruel. Thanthai Periyar gender fairness to women and also conceded several resolutions against the instinctive observed and the status of society and religion which are debasing women. The first provincial self-respect convention detained in February 1929 in Chengleput. E.V.R. Periyar arranged and conceded the subsequent declarations for the organization of Gender Justice, Education as a fundamental right of women to Government should making. He fought for The Government through providing employment opportunities should be conceded authorized of women. The Government department the entre with in priority, The Government appointments to follows reserve fifty percent of seats to women. The Government should give preparation to women in inflexible central jobs to eradicate the identification of weaker genders. This Chengelpet to discussion was measured as the initiated one in advocating the gender fairness and communal rights of women.

E.V.R. Periyar extremely powerful destined the customs of repudiated the accurate of re-marriage to the widow women's in the Tamil Society. He was strictly criticizing the religious belief which is preventing the widow to have their remarriage. Thanthai Periyar fervently scolded the violence committed by the Hindu male population against the widow women. His views of very imperative that the repression, violence and alongside the widow women to avoid them from getting their marriage, their very young age itself and that observe should be exterminated directly.

E.V. Ramasamy thoughts on the topic of the condition of women at home, society and state and ways of granting them equal status and equal rights are contained in a booklet 'Pen Yen Adimai Anaal?' (Why did the women become a slave?) And repeated in the columns of Kudi Arasu and Viduthalai and were mentioned several times in Self-Respect marriages. Indeed, such marriages were

occasions when E.V. Ramasamy expressed his most radical feminist viewpoints. The degradation of women (*Pen Izhivu* as he put it) was also attributed to superstitious of women it was necessary to eradicate to belief that 'manliness' (*aanmai*), and slavery of women (*Pen adimai*) were Gods innovations. He mentioned that the liberation of women was as necessary as the removal of untouchability to become fit for self-government. One of the earliest reformers of India was Raja Ram Mohan Roy, (1772-1833) the father of Indian Renaissance, who was inspired by the work of Fr. William Carey, a Serampur Missionary, took ceaseless efforts for the abolition of sati system. In the province of Madras, the step to abolish sati was first made by Mr.C.M. Lushington, the Magistrate of Tanjore and Trichinopoly in 1813 and in 1819 respectively.

Meanwhile, the Bengal Government proposed an order against the *Sastras* and tradition which prohibits sati for the widows, who were pregnant. It also prohibited taxation for committing sati. In 1819, Mr. Hume pressed for an enquiry to the Judicial Administration of India. Carton, the Magistrate of Tanjore, reported that the immolation of widows was a frequent practice in Tanjore and that the government officers-have no means of preventing it. He regretted to observe 24 instances of this horrid sacrifice having occurred within 18 months in the district of Tanjore and within the jurisdiction of the Rajah around the fort of Tanjore. Hence Stephen old Lushington, the Governor of Madras, recorded a strong minutes recommending immediate abolition of sati as soon as he received the Bengal Regulation XVII of 1829 prohibiting sati. The system of sati was abolished, despite the opposition of the conservatives, who perhaps thought that dying was better than living a life of shame being a widow. Hence, the conservatives in Bengal submitted a letter with the signature of 125 persons to Lord William Bentinck, who became the Governor-General of India in 1827 to reconsider the steps for its abolition for the sake of religion. But, counter-demonstrations were also made by the Hindu liberals and the Christian population. Finally; the Regulation for the abolition of sati was passed on 4th December, 1829 and put an end to horrible practice of sati. Inspire of the abolition of sati in 1829, it was practiced in Tamil Nadu till 1855. One strange event that took place in Tirunelveli in 1876 was that a widow dug a pit inside her house, filled it with sandalwood and dressed herself as a bride; shut the doors, lit the pile and leapt in.

Upper Cloth movement in South Travancore

In the South Travancore, the most populous Nadar community was considered as one of the polluting castes just like the Pallars and Pariahs. Though they were hard-working and industrious people they were held in positions inferior to the Sutas. They were illiterates and their right to literacy was denied by the Nambudris and the Nairs, the dominant castes in Kerala. They were denied the right to enter into public schools, law courts and public buildings. More over the food items which were touched by them were considered polluted and not used by the upper castes. Besides, they were not allowed to carry water pots in their hips, but only on their heads. Economically, they were suppressed by heavy taxation like poll tax, tax on palmyrah trees, kuppa tax on house etc. If they were unable to pay the arbitrary taxes imposed by the government, arbitrary methods were followed in extraction. Another persecution inflicted on women in Travancore state was the imposition of mulaivari (breast tax). Accordingly, girls who attained the age of sixteen should pay mulaivari up to the age of 35. The way of collecting taxes was very suppressive and inhuman in nature. An Ezhava woman, who was unable to pay such disgraceful and oppressive tax, cut her breasts and threw it away. Finally, she lost her life in front of the officials of dominant class when they came for collecting taxes. Even today this place was known as '*Mulachirambu*'. Socially, women of Nadar community were not allowed to use upper cloth or to wear dress above their waist. Besides, they were not allowed to wear jewels and ornaments. They were degraded and made to expose their bosoms. That shows the sensuous and sexual mental state of the upper castes.

The *Namboodri* women too were not free from this awkward practice. They had to keep open their bosom to the male members of the family and any (upper caste *Nambudri*) relatives visiting their houses. They were called the *Andaijanam* (kept at homes only, no way to express their feelings but only to show their bodies to the male members). The *Karamavanb* (taraward head man) can have sexual contact with any member of the *Namboodri* girls who were tortured by the practice of *Smarthavicaracu* (an illegal practice to prevent the revelation of the truth about her contact with outcaste man or the truth of having seen/approached such a man). It has become widely prevalent among them from the days of Adi Sankar in the 8th century A.D. The Gods and Goddesses of the Nambudiris and Nairs could remain without dress and give sight to the ignorant upper caste men and women, cohabit with any number of supposed to be divine figures,

embrace and beget any number of children through any sage or seer. It was then not a sin, but meritorious and a rare opportunity of divine dispensation. This is how the upper caste women were either fooled or they fooled their male members. While the *Nambudiris* cohabit with the low caste Nair women, it was not polluting and defiling. The Nair women found the supposed divinity in such acts. As Prof. P. Sundaram Pillai says time is waiting the processes of the upper would have to come down and the down has to go up. The feelings of Nadars were also aroused by the principle of *Self-Respect* taught by Vaikunda Swamikal, who also started the Upper Cloth Movement, which took place in three stages from 1822-1858 and gave a clarion call to the females of the Nadar community to breach the uncivilized and barbarous tradition and encouraged them to wear upper cloth in order to cover their bosoms. Women of Nadar community considered the restrictions as a sort of insult and disgrace. Therefore, the Nadars agitated for their right to cover the bosoms of their women.

Besides, the Missionaries like Thomas Mault, Charles Meat, Samuel Mateer, etc. took great pains to uplift and free the so-called defiling women from bondage and for wearing upper cloth. The timely interference and the pressure of Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Governor of Madras, in the matter of uncivilized attitude and shameful activities of Queen of Travancore towards her own sex, changed her to issue a Royal Proclamation on 26th July 1859. It read: "There is no objection to *Shanar* Women either putting on a jacket like the Christian *Shanar* Women or to *Shanar* Women of all creeds dressing in coarse cloth, (*Katti silaj* and tying around with it as the *Mukkuvattika*) (low caste fisher women) do, or to cover their bosoms in any manner whatever; but not like women of high castes. Ultimately, Vaikunta Swamikal's Upper Cloth Movement or *thol silai porattam* successfully established the basic right of women to wear upper cloth in order to live a dignified and Self-Respectful life. The upper cloth movement was a turning-point in the social and political history of Travancore. It formed the basis of radical changes that took place in the first half of the twentieth century. This movement created not only awakening and unity among both the converted and the Hindu Nadar community but also brought social upliftment among them. This movement emboldened the latest reformers to take up the cause of women and liberate them from social and religious oppression.

Conclusion

This study has shown that the awakening of Socio-Religious reform movement in women Tamil Society. The Christian missionaries played a vital role in an awakening transition of the society. The association of the people of Tamil Nadu with the missionaries help them to read and study the literary works and Books of Missionaries and caste in India, Hindu manners, customs and ceremonies, slavery and agricultural bandage in South India in 19th century. The women were awakened through the social reformation movement head by Rajaram Moham Roy; Keshave Chandrasen, Jotiro Bhule at National level and Dr. Muthulekshmi Reddi, Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammiyar, Muthukutiswamigal at the state level. Besides, the Missionaries like Thomas Mault, Charles Mead, Samuel Mateer, etc. took great pains to uplift and free the so-called defiling women from bondage and for wearing upper cloth. Upper Cloth Movement or *thol silai porattam* successfully established the basic right of women to wear upper cloth in order to live a dignified and Self-Respectful life. Periyar was a remarkable social reformer of Tamil Nadu, who devoted his entire life for the eradication of superstitious beliefs, religious absurdities, irrational customs, Women Liberation, Untouchability, caste superiority which enslaved the down trodden and increased inequality among men and women. In India the 19th and 20th centuries witnessed a series of social reform movements starting from Brahma Samaj to Ramakrishna Mission which aimed at revolutionizing the social set up and bring

equality among human beings. This is also paved way for the social values of women in Tamil society.

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A SINGLE LADY'S PROTEST BROUGHT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN WOMEN'S LIFE

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Abstract

One of the pioneers of the self-respect movement was Muvalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar, who was born in the Devadasi community, was affected by it, and worked tirelessly to uproot the evil practice. Even though she lived in a time when women could not even leave the house for anything, she campaigned parallel to Arignar Anna with her courage and inspiration to give back the society. She fought for the liberation of women who were in evil practice. She fought for the welfare of women. In today's era, the lady who made it possible for women to live with dignity and respect. She proposed that women should be treated with dignity.

The researcher presents this article by saying that Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar's role was very important in removing the darkness of slavery and giving India sustainable development.

Introduction

Ramamirtham was born in Thiruvavur in 1883 and brought up in Moovalur a village near Mayiladuthurai. Hence she was called Moovalur Ramamirtham. She was born to Chinnammal and Krishnasamy couple in Moovalur village near Mayiladuthurai in Nagapattinam District in 1883. Their family is a musical family.

Devadasi System

The Devadasi system is a Hindu Religious practice which offers preteenager girls marriage to deities. The historical account of the devadasi system is not clear due to its early inception. The first confirmed reference to a devadasi was during the Keshari Dynasty in the 6th century A.D. in South India. The practice began when one of the great queens of the Dynasty decided that in order to honour the gods, certain women who were trained in classical dancing, should be married to the deities. The inception of the practice was one that was imbued with great respect as the women who were chosen to become devadasi were subject to two great honours: first, because they were literally married to the deity, they were to be treated as if they were the Goddess Lakshmi herself, and second, the women were honoured because they were considered to be "those great women who control natural human impulses, their five senses and submit themselves completely to God."

As they were married to an immortal, the women were considered to be auspicious. Their main duties, in addition to committing to a life without marriage, were to take care of a temple and learn classical Indian dances, usually the Bharatnatyam, which they would perform at temple rituals.

Patrons were considered to have a higher status for their ability to financially sponsor devadasis. In the later period, as servants designed by deities, Devadasi are ritually forced to offer sexual service upon attaining puberty. Their virginity is sold and they are paid nothing for their services, if at all. Devadasi means 'Servant of God'. The word Devadasimeans Devan (Lord) dasi (Slave) is the slave of the Lord.

These women are committed to God and are deliberated given in marriage to God, meaning that they could therefore not marry any 'mortal'. Nevertheless, they are free to choose partners, from among married and unmarried men alike. These relationships could be long and stable, or just for a short period of time. The practice of Devadasi culture can be traced back to as early as the 7th century, particularly in southern parts of India during the controls of the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas. Devadasis are nothing more than sex slaves or child sex labours. In the name of offering to God at a very young age, girls belonging to a certain community are sent to temples and taught dancing, singing, etc. at an early age. They are trained to excel not only in dance and music but also in literature and poetry. They will be trained in every way to win the hearts of others with their beauty and knowledge.

The women belonging to the caste were left with 'potukukatti' and made to sit in the temples. The practice of denying married life and being common also became a royal norm. All the temples of the Chola Empire were subjected to the Vedic Agama of the Sanatana Brahmins. During the time when the Devadasi system was in practice, girls belonging to a certain community would flock to temples in the name of making offerings to God at a

young age. When puberty comes, young girls become the desired heroine of big men. Society had made them a part of the community and they were spoken of as disrespectful. Ramamirtham's parents did not want to belittle us who were part of the society, so they wanted to raise their daughter without teaching dance, music, etc. So the parents of Ramamirtham were hated by their own community. They were isolated by their community. No one helped them from their situation. There was a lot of problem with income and livelihood. To a certain extent, the father of Ramamirtham left the house. Her mother struggled as a single woman with no help from her husband and a five-year-old daughter. Hence, Ramamirtham was sold to Achikannu, as a Devadasi, for Rs. 10 with an old saree. She grew up in Devadasi's house and learned music from the beginning as Ramamirtham's clan practice, but her mind was the same as her mother's, but she was very determined not to be a victim of this Devadasi system. Her devadasi mother arranged to marry the 80-year-old man for a large sum of money. Even though she was trained as a devadasi, she denied going as a devadasi. Because she fell in love with her music teacher Suyambu Pillai. She hated the god on because of the devadasi practice Ramamirtham became an atheist. She decided to marry according to the self-respect method. She married Suyambu Pillai. She had two sons and a daughter; Even so, society did not leave her to live in peace. Ramamirtham was charged with murder, saying that Ramamirtham had killed a young woman. Ramamirtham was not tired of anything. She fought against them. She struggled to bring them to justice. She exposed who was complicit in the conspiracy and taught them a lesson.

Social Reformer

Ramamirtham was a supporter of the nationalist Indian National Congress, She become a member of Periyar E.V.Ramasamy's Self-Respect Movement after Periyar left the Congress in 1925. When she was a Congress volunteer during the freedom struggle, she moved from her tiled roof house to a hut when Mahatma Gandhi called for those who agree with Congress policies to live in huts. She put up a slate outside her house and wrote there that those who didn't wear **Khadi** shouldn't enter the house. When Gandhi was campaigning against untouchability, Moovalur Ramamirtham insisted that Dalits had the right to wear dhoti and made them do so. When Periyar left Congress and started the self-respect movement, she followed him.

When Anna left Dravidar Kazhagam and started the DMK, she joined hands with Anna.

Anti-Hindi Agitation

Ramamirtham took part in the Anti-Hindi agitations of 1937-40 and in November 1938, was jailed for six weeks for participating in the agitations. The public awareness created by her novel and her continuous campaign to abolish the Devadasi system was instrumental in the passage of the Madras Devadasi Act or the Devadasi Abolition Bill, which illegal the practice in 1947. In 1949, she separated ways with Periyar. She became a supporter of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), a new party started by Periyar's portage C.N. Annadurai. She remained a DMK supporter till her death in 1962. She was very strong to protest against the evil practice. Hence, she earned enemies from rowdies to politicians. After many hardships and abuses, according to her reform activities, she grabbed the rag and cut it. However, she remained restless and as the protests grew, her strength also grew stronger.

Although, the practice of Devadasi was established for temple work, in Blinnads the upper classes including kings, rich people and landlords who destroyed the temples were made to dance and were used as slaves for their sexual desires. Due to this, there was strong opposition to this practice in India since 1920. Due to this, the Devadasi Abolition Act was passed in 1947.

Freedom Struggle and Devadasis System

Ramamirtham was one of the first reformers who took the initiative to bring the Devadasi Abolition Act to Tamil Nadu. She started this awareness on a small level and then the whole of India came to know that this evil was happening. Later period, she was at the forefront of the fight to abolish the Devadasi system. Even though she started protesting earlier, her name was hidden and Dr Muthulakshmi Reddy's contribution was highlighted in the abolition of the Devadasi system.

Ramamirtham's role was ignored by the reformers themselves. Due to her boldness, Ramamirtham had to face much opposition. She had arranged a drama to make awareness against the devadasi system. It earned extra enmity from Sanathana Brahmins. Angered by this, a group of Sanatanists got onto the stage and cut her hair while she was performing. After that, Ramamirtham cropped her hair on her own and didn't let it grow long. After that, she came along with her husband. She

participated in the struggle to abolish the Devadasi system with her husband. At that time British ordered not to conduct any public meetings, though Ramamirtham, wrote the content of the oppression and let the people know the news through the notice board. When the Mahatama was arrested, she protested the British by wearing the tricolour flag as their sari.

In 1925, he joined Periyar's self-respect movement in Congress. Ramamirtha fought against the oppression of women, forced fasting, child marriage, the devadasi system and untouchability. When Periyar left the party because some Congress were in favour of the Devadasigi system, he also left with him.

Dr Muthulakshmi Reddy, who advocated in the Legislative Assembly for the Abolition of the Devadasi System, had a good friendship with Muvalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar. Some of the senior leaders in Congress were strongly opposed to the Abolition Act resolution. When Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy passed the resolution not to bring the act, he was furious that the traditional Indian culture would deteriorate if the Devadasi system should not continue. If you want, our women have been Devadas is so far to protect the Indian culture, henceforth let the women of your house be Devadasis; Hearing this, the leaders were speechless in shock. After many struggles, in 1947, the Devadasi Abolition Act was passed which became a shame for India on the world stage.

Participation in Fine –Arts

During her struggle, she was accused of murder and slander. Enemies even went so far as to poison and kill her. Ammaiyar struggled to achieve what she wanted in 1936 with the help of Sivagiri Zamindarini Vellathurai Nachiar, who wrote a novel titled 'Tasisikalin Mosawalai (a) Madigetta Minor', a biographical book and published it herself. Again 65 years later, the novel was reprinted in which she had written about the miserable lifestyle of the dasi's and her experiences. About this, she said, 'I wrote this novel as a result of my emotions that arose in my troubled mind when I was under the custody of a prostitute. She mentioned, that there is no search for materials and basically does not have greed for materials, no matter what anyone says. They will continue to do so, but no matter how skill fully they search for material, at the end of the day, their wealth and health looted by somebody. She asked the readers if they have seen anywhere any devadas is were happy at their life end.

One of the pioneers of the self-respect movement was Muvalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar, who was born in

the Devadasi community, was affected by it, and worked tirelessly to uproot the evil practice. Even though she lived in a time when women could not even leave the house for anything, she campaigned parallel to Arignar Anna with her courage and inspiration to give back the society.

Briefly about Ammaiyar who Successfully Performed as a Protest

- Muvalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar was born in 1883.
- She joined in self-respect movement in 1925,
- She fought with Muthulakshmi Reddy to legislate the abolition of Devadasis system in Chennai province in 1930.
- She published Mosawalai of Dasis or Mati Perta Minor in 1936.
- She participated in the anti-Hindi agitation from 1937 to 1940. She was arrested and prisoned in the year 1938 for agitation.
- She was a supporter of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam which was started by CN Annadurai.
- Tamil Nadu Government's social welfare Department announced a scheme in memory of Muvalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar - Marriage Funding Scheme
- Muvalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar was hailed as the Annie Besant of Tamil Nadu by Arignar Anna.
- Muvalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar, a woman reformer from Tamil Nadu, was a dawn fighter for women's rights.
- She died in 1962.

The First Woman Freedom Fighter

The only lady who protested without any support from her own clan. There was a time the people thought, that ladies were the Slaves of patriarchy, childbearing machines. The one who awakened the woman who was suppressed! The one who said that men are not equal to women! She instilled the awareness that men and women are equal! "She was the first fighter of Muvalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar, who fought for the abolition of the Devadasis system in the Justice Party regime."

The women's emancipation was to be freed from the burdens of society, and she vehemently opposed luxury marriages and advocated the abolition of dowry abuses, self-respecting marriages, caste marriages and widow remarriages. Religious superstitions are the stigma of women. As the first woman freedom fighter to take to the streets protesting the Hindu Sanatana nearly ninety years earlier, the Sanatana gang was enraged.

In order to recover from the caste stigma of making women Devadasis by birth, the first conference of Musicians was held in Mayiladuthurai in the year 1925 under the leadership of Muvalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar. In the conference, she emphasized that "our caste should come out of the habit of the structure to humiliate ourselves" In the conference, Tamil Thenral Thiru Vika, Thanthai Periyar, S. Ramanathan addressed. The organization 'Yuvathi Sannalayam' was started for the rescued Devadasis. Yamuna Purana Thilakamma who was the Telugu lady presided over the conference.

After this conference, Muvalur Ramamaratham Ammaiyar started Pottaruppu Sangams in many villages. She bravely conducted programmes in which Devadasis women came on the stage and cut the thali that they had knitted for the temple and threw it away. Due to this, in the face of social ostracism and more threats, there was strong resistance even from the Devadasi community to abolish this system. Facing all the anti-social elements, Muvalur Ammaiyar went to the house of the Devadasis. There, she secretly met the young women who had been strangled. She advised us to break away from this deadly habit. 'Nagabasathar Sangam' with women who have left the 'Devadasi' system.

At that time it was very interesting that women were directly involved in such a campaign for social revival. More than that, it was the women belonging to the oppressed class who came forward to fight against the disgraceful condition of their society which attracted the followers of Gandhi. For one who marries 'Devadasi'

She devoted herself to freeing women from slavery, untouchability and child marriage.

Muvalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar's Memorial Day is being organized as a marriage assistance fund scheme for poor women. She was the one who abolished the devadasi system and made way for women to live in today's society.

Conclusion

She fought for the liberation of women who were in evil practice. She fought for the welfare of women. In today's era, the lady who made it possible for women to live with dignity and respect. She proposed that women should be treated with dignity. The researcher concludes this paper, that it was the struggle and victory of a single woman during that time and enacted a law against the devadasi system. Her struggle made enacted the law against the devadasi system. It is helping today's women to study, earn on their own, and stand on their own.

The researcher concludes this article by saying that Moovalur Ramamritham Ammaiyar's role was very important in removing the darkness of slavery and giving India sustainable development.

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THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION - A HISTORICAL APPROACH

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"Education is the creation of a sound mind in a sound body. It develops man's faculty, especially his mind so that he may be able to enjoy the contemplation of supreme truth, goodness and beauty of which perfect happiness essentially consists" - Aristotle

Abstract

Education is the acquisition and imparting of knowledge, skills, experience and values. Education is considered the foundation of a progressive society. Education plays an important role in creating a responsible Indian citizen and breaking down many barriers. Education in ancient India consisted of formal and non-formal education; generally educational institutions were run in homes and temples. Students receive their primary education through Guru Kula education. Later they got their higher education through universities like Nalanda and Takshashila. Generally the teachers followed the learning method by oral learning and debates on Politics, Warfare and religion. After the Islamic invasion, the ancient system of education underwent major changes and in the medieval period, the Maktabas and Madrassas functioned as the main centers of learning and Islamic education was given greater importance. After the arrival of the British in India, Modern Education was introduced through the English language. In the beginning the main aim of Modern education was to spread Christianity. Later many schools, colleges and universities were established to provide Modern education to Indians. According to the 86th Amendment Act to the Constitution of India 2002, Article 21A introduced Free and compulsory education for all students between the ages of six to fourteen years and It Provide Educational Rights to all citizens without any discrimination. At present India has become complacent and excelled in science and technology education.

Keywords: *Guru Kula education, Nalanda and Takshashila, Maktabas, Madrassas, Christianity, Free and compulsory education, science and Technology.*

Introduction

Indian education system has a long and unique history. Education was transmitted orally or through writing in early times. The Indian education system has undergone many changes over time. Today, education in India is self-sufficient and excelling. It has made dramatic progress in many fields. In this article we will see the many dimensions of Indian education.

Education in Ancient India

India has a rich tradition of learning and education since Vedic times. The word 'Veda' literally means knowledge and the word are derived from the Sanskrit word vid. In the early day's sages and scholars imparted education through *Guru Kula* system. *Guru Kula* system of education is one of the oldest forms of system. *Guru Kula* is a traditional Hindu educational institution. Students go to a guru for education, who is usually an old man or sage who lives in the forest. Admission to *Guru Kula* education was done through *Upanayanam* or *Deeksha*. The student was eligible for admission to the teacher's home only on the basis of his moral standing and non-criminal conduct. The

discipline of celibacy was compulsory. Although a married youth was eligible for education, but he was denied the right to be a *Guru Kula* student. Serving the teacher is one of the sacred duties of the student. He pledged devotion in thought, speech and deed and worshiped him as their father or god. Students who neglected to their duties were barred from education and expelled from the institution. In the *guru Kula*, the teacher imparted knowledge of religion, Vedas, philosophy, literature, mathematics, medicine, astrology and history. Only students belonging to the Brahmin and Kshatriya communities were taught in these *Gurukulas*. In Vedic times women had equal right to education. . These days there have been many great women who are considered as female sages due to their deep learning and penance. Lopamudra, Appalla, Ghosh and Vishwavara are some of the highly respected female sages.

During the Buddhist period the monasteries were the centers of education. There were no other organizations for imparting education besides monasteries. Religious and other types of education could receive only to the *Bhikshus*; these facilities were denied for other persons.

Buddhist education was chiefly spiritual in nature. It was so because the chief aim of education was to attain salvation. Study of religious books was most important. Suttanta, Vinaya and Dhamma were the main subjects prescribed for the study. Besides these, spinning, weaving, printing of the cloth, sketching, medicine, surgery and coinage were the other subjects of Buddhist education. Education during this period may be classified into two parts primary and higher. In the primary education the emphasis was given on the teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic. Knowledge of grammar was essential. The child was primarily educated in the knowledge of the alphabet, vowels, and rules of combination.

In the higher education, religion, philosophy, military science, medicine and other difficult subjects were taught. The Vedas were also studied for acquiring comparative knowledge; nevertheless the Atharvaveda was not included in the curriculum up to the Jataka period. As regards higher education, Hiuen -Tsang has quoted the example of Nalanda where Buddhist philosophy, the Literature, the Yoga and other spiritual sciences were taught. The institution at Vikramshila was reputed for imparting education in Logic and Jurisprudence. Taxila was very famous as a Centre of training in Indian Military science Whereas Nalanda was center for Mahayana branch of Buddhist religion, Valabhi was the center of Hinayana.

Education in Medieval India

During the Mughal rule, during 11th century to the 17th century, Islamic education was spread in India. In the medieval period, Education was imparted at religious places. Generally they were attached to mosques. The foremost aim of education during the Muslim period was the extension of knowledge and the propagation of Islam. Education was free and rigorous. Kings held teachers in high esteem and devoted liberally to educational institutions. Teaching was imparted orally. The recitation of the *holy Quran* was almost compulsory .the students learnt some portions of Quran by heart as this was considered essential to perform in the religious functions.The teachers were known as *Maulvis*, who worked in the Mosque. Children were taught basic skills such as writing, reading and numerical ability. Higher class subjects such as medicine, astronomy, history, philosophy, grammar and law were taught. Arabic and Persian were the medium of education. This language was compulsory for getting government post also.Education for girls was not generally accepted but Muslim girls of affluent families studied at

home Koranic Interpretation, prophetic traditions, Islamic law (shariath), and related subjects.

Maktab is derived from Arabic word '*kutab*' which means elementary schools. They were given importance to pronunciation, good handwriting, conversation, memorization, good manners. *Madrass* as is derived from Arabs word '*Dars*' meaning "lecture". These were the centers of higher education. It was supported by private grants and endowments. The curriculum was both religious and secular and covered a period from 10 to 12 years. Literature, logic, history, geography, astronomy, astrology, arithmetic, agriculture and medicine were the secular subjects taught in madrasa. Some madrassas had hostels attached with free boarding and lodging. *Aladduin Khilji* established many Madrassas in Delhi and appointed renowned teachers therein. These institutions had more than 40 learned Muslim theologians and teachers of Muslim Law. During the days of *Aladduin Khilji*, Delhi had become a Centre of Literateurs and Artists. During the reign of *Mohammad Tughlaq* and his successor, *FirozTughlaq* Delhi continued to enjoy the status of an important seat of Muslim education. *Sikandar Lodi* made Agra an important center of Muslim education. He had established many Maktabs and Madrassas in this city where students of foreign countries also came to study. *Sikandar Lodi*, *Babar* and *Humayun* also established certain Madrassas in Agra and Muhammed Ghoris reported to have established several madrassas at Ajmer. *Mohammad Gawan* also had established many Maktabs and a big Madrassa over hear. In this madrassa very learned Maulvis, had been appointed. Attached to this madrassa there was a big library which housed about 3,000 books on Islamic theology, culture, philosophy, medical science, astronomy history, agriculture etc. Islamic education brought great growth and changes in the Indian society during the Medieval Age.

Education in Modern India

India was colonized by the British, and many social and political reforms were carried out. The reform had both positive and negative effects. One of the biggest reforms of this period was the introduction of Western education in 1835. Education in modern India gained a whole new facet with the promotion of western education in India, which almost inevitably started with the coming of the British. The British employed the strategy of emotional and intellectual colonization in India, to consolidate the political immigration. It was the affinity of the elite section of Indian society to English culture, ideology and education, which

facilitated the British to psychologically harness the nation's outward mind-set. The British wanted the malleable Indians to learn, speak and believe English and become shadows of Englishmen.

The universities came into existence in 1857 at Bombay (Mumbai), Calcutta (Kolkata) and Madras (Chennai). Besides Indian universities and government colleges, many non-government and private schools were established by Western Christian missions to provide opportunities for elementary education. After the arrival of the British, women's education became widespread and various women's colleges were established. Women's education flourished in British India. Education in modern India gradually emerged from the prevailing medieval education. The curriculum in the schools ranged from Islamic studies to Urdu, Persian, writing, arithmetic, needlework and Punjabi. And the English language became the medium of instruction because it was believed that the English language would enable Indians to acquire knowledge across international borders.

Education in Pre-Independent India

The Charter Act of 1813 compelled the East India Company to accept responsibility for the education of the Indian people. As a result, from 1813 to 1857, the company opened many schools and colleges under their control, which laid the foundation of the English system of education in India.

Lord Macaulay minute stressed the implementation of the English language as a medium of instruction through the minute. According to him, English was the best medium of instruction. He held the view that this would enable the emergence of a class of people in the Indian society, who would be well versed in English language, Western ideology, taste and opinion. By introducing the English language for the education of the Indian masses, Macaulay's opinion was that the public mind of India might expand under the English system and through the English language. It may educate the people into a capacity for better governance. In the minute, Macaulay wrote, we must at present do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern—a class of persons, Indian in blood and color, but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellects. Thus, Macaulay anglicized the education in India.

Wood's Despatch 1854 is a very important educational document and holds a unique place in the history of Indian education. It placed the responsibility of education of the Indian people fully on the Company and

stated quite explicitly that it must never be neglected. The Despatch gave new direction to education in India and in a way this direction has its clear impact on today's education in the country. Sir Charles Wood was the president of the Board of Control. Therefore, the declaration issued on July 19, 1854 was known as —Wood's Despatch. The famous thinker John Stuart Mill, a clerk of the company at that time, wrote the Despatch. Based on the recommendations of the Wood's Despatch, new educational policies were formed.

Hunter Commission officially known as the Indian Education Commission, 1882, was the first Education Commission in the history of modern India. The Government of India, prior to the recommendations of the Woods Dispatch, appointed a Commission under the chairmanship of W.W. Hunter. The Hunter Commission was entrusted with the charge to review the state of education in India and to recommend necessary measures for further progress. The other consideration, which prompted the government to appoint the commission, was to enquire into the propaganda carried on by the English missionaries that the educational system in India was not following the recommendations of Woods Dispatch. The chairman, Hunter, was instructed that the motto of the commission was to reorganize the Indian educational system in such a way that the different branches of public education could move forward together and with equal importance. The principal object therefore was to enquire the state of elementary or primary education in India.

Lord Curzon appointed the commission on 27th January 1902 with Sir Thomas Releigh as its chairman to inquire into the conditions and prospects of the universities established in British India, to consider and report upon any proposals which have been or may be made for improving their constitution and working and to recommend to the governor general-in-council such measure as may tend to elevate the standard of university teaching and to promote the advancement of learning in India.

The Hartog Committee (1928-29), when the political movement was at its climax, the national leadership was trying hard to evolve a system of education which could suite the needs of the country. Hence the British Government thought of reviewing the matters by appointing another Commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. The Simon Commission appointed an auxiliary Committee to enquire into the various aspects of Indian Education under the chairmanship of Sir Philip Hartog. The Hartog committee focussed its attention on

primary, secondary and higher education. Its recommendations about female education were also remarkable.

Education in Post-Independent India

With the attainment of Independence the character and objectives of Indian education started changing. During the British period education had not reached the masses. In the villages and even in towns other than the metropolitan cities, schools were few and far between. Out of hundred in 1947, only 15 could read or write. A national education that would equip the youth to do productive work and make them patriotic citizens was quite an ideal objective of the nationalist movement. Anyhow the Nehru government did not adopt any policy document on education. A national Policy Education was yet in its evolution in the Nehru era. The Educational Commissions appointed by the Nehru government in 1948 and 1952, contributed to that evolution as well as the general development of education.

The first Commission to be appointed was the University Education Commission in 1948, under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, to report on Indian University Education and suggest improvements and extensions that would be desirable to suit the present and future requirements of the country. The essential tasks of this Commission were in correspondence to the class needs to orient the educational system towards achieving economic independence and attainment of values to ensure an effective democracy. Towards this end, the report of the Commission discussed the reorientation of higher education in relation to the five basic tenets of our constitution - Democracy, Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. The idea of the report was to mould "the education system as an ideological support to parliamentary democracy". On the question of economic independence, the report noted that, "There is an urgent need of technicians and for such occupations and skills all over the country, which will train a large growing body of ambitious youth for employment as technicians, in various existing industries. We are strongly of the opinion that each province should have a large number of occupational institutes, preferably one in each district, giving training in as many occupations as possible.

Dr. L.S. Mudhaliyar (Secondary Education) Commission (1952): The recommendations of Dr. Radhakrishnan were reinforced by the Secondary Education Commission appointed in September 1952 with Dr. L.S. Mudhaliyar as Chairman. The report was submitted to the first Parliament in 1953. The needs of ruling classes, the report in the chapter, reorientation of

aims and objectives, notes that one of the (India's) most urgent problems is to improve productive efficiency to increase the national wealth, and thereby to raise appreciably the standard of living of the people. The report went on to recommend the setting up of technical schools, polytechnics, strengthening multipurpose education, central technical institutions etc., in fact the infrastructure that would procure a large technical manpower. Establishment of multipurpose schools was a major contribution of this Commission.

D.S.Kothari Education Commission (1964-66): After the appointment of Mudaliar Commission, to deal with all aspects and sectors of education and to advise Government on the evolution of a National System of Education for the country, the Education Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of D.S. Kothari. Based on this Commission's report, the National Policy on Education 1968 was formulated. The Basic Approach of this Commission reviewed the development of education in the modern period and particularly since Independence and came to the conclusion that Indian education needs a drastic reconstruction, almost a revolution to realize the Constitutional goals and to meet the various problems facing the country in different sectors. This comprehensive reconstruction, said the Commission, has three main aspects internal transformation, Qualitative improvement, Expansion of educational facilities.

National Policy on Education (1986): The Government of India reviewed the existing education system in 1985. Accordingly, former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi launched the National Education Policy in May 1986. The new education policy aims to prepare India for the 21st century. To improve the quality of education by improving the school environment, introducing child-centred and process-centred teaching methods, continuous assessment throughout the year, elimination of all forms of corporal punishment, ensuring that students do not fail in any class at the continuing primary stage, and providing essential facilities in primary schools. Establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas is another landmark in the history of education. Primary schools will be opened in remote areas including ashrams or residential schools Tribal areas. Policy emphasized on inclusion of disabled children in normal schools and provision of special schools at district headquarters. NPE 1986 proposed a National Education System based on the framework adopted 10+2+3.

Conclusion

The education system in India today has gone through a lot of changes before it emerged in its present form. The current education system in India is guided by different objectives and goals as compared to earlier times. The present system of education in India is based on the principles of the past. After independence, the Department of Education was created under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. After the 1960s, efforts to provide quality educational facilities became more focused. The Right of Child to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, provides that every child has the right to full-time primary education of satisfactory and equal quality in a formal school. Education has been a problem in our country and lack of it has been the cause of all sorts of evils for hundreds of years. The education system in India is failing due to very intrinsic reasons. Our demand for good education should not be allowed to turn into a better market with better educational services.

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HARUKI MURAKAMI'S *DANCE DANCE DANCE*: A COSMOPOLITAN DETACHMENT

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Abstract

Cosmopolitan view on literature has made tremendous changes in the perspective lifestyle both psychologically and physically. Murakami in Dance Dance Dance has elegantly focused on a cosmopolitan detachment which leaves no human to be with an aggressive identity. Murakami deals with connection in disconnection, reality in imagination and society in human. Presenting a location with a local identity and strange properties makes a cosmopolitan world a possible one. The presence of different things at a place is an integral part of cosmopolitan studies.

Keywords: Postmodernism, Cosmopolitanism, Literary Landscape, Magical Realism and Distraction

Cosmopolitanism is an ideology that views all people as being on an equal footing and as members of a society with similar values. 'Cosmo' refers to both the universe and the idea of seeing it as a single entity. One of the fundamental ideas of cosmopolitanism is the idea that the cosmos is one. A person who resides in a specific location is referred to as a "politan." An notable philosopher Antony Appiah defines cosmopolitanism as "a rejection of the customary assumption that every civilised individual belongs to a community among communities" in the introduction of *Cosmopolitanism: Ethics in a World of Strangers* (xiv).

Dance Dance Dance is a novel written by a Japanese writer Haruki Murakami. This novel is of a postmodern style with postmodern themes. Cosmopolitan setting is a system made by postmodern ideologies on which the world sustains. Murakami has cleverly made a detached identity with mysteries and twists.

Dance Dance Dance is a story of the unnamed narrator's experience in searching an unnamed girl, encountering murder of a girl, suicide of narrator's friend and a sheep professor. Narrator is depressed by his divorced life. He goes to a hotel namely Hotel Dolphin where once he has stayed years ago. He tries to track the girls on which he faces some magical events terrifying him. Only man who can solve the mysteries is the sheep professor. Narrator meets him at the end of the novel.

Murakami has tried to connect the disconnected the modern life through his landscape. "His literary landscapes are not just a technique to disrupt social hierarchies, values or boundaries but they also help his characters in their search for value, identity and commitment" (70) says Atkins in *Time and space reconsidered: the literary*

landscape of Murakami Haruki. Dance Dance Dance has a landscape of a renovated hotel, Hawaii, Sappora and a secret club. The landscape helps the character and plot move with a magical atmosphere. The magical atmosphere is the path to the network. This is a symbol of a cosmopolitan universe that unites different things into one.

The landscape plays a role of mediation between past and present. The narrator of *Dance Dance Dance* of Murakami says "Through some clever juggling I'd managed to forge a connection to reality, to build a new life based on token values. Was I now supposed to give it up?" (6) The past is represented as a shadow to the present. It assures a new life to the characters and new path to reality. The landscape has introduced a connection can be established with the past. Visiting the memory of the past takes the characters into a real identity. Going back to the past landscape takes the character into reality. The reality faced by the character is magical. The magical elements have made a disconnected identity

The modern life has been fragmented and individual's life has been alienated. But, Murakami portrays that every place and moment a person has in life is connected to that person. The writer is of a general idea that everything in the world is related to everything else. When the narrator visits the New Dolphin Hotel, he meets the sheep professor. Professor says "Real as the Dolphin Hotel sign down stairs's real. How real do you want?" He tapped the table top with his fingers, and the flame of the candle shuddered. "And we're really here. We been waiting for you. We made arrangements. We thought of everything. Everything, so you could reconnect, with everyone." (84)

The narrator expresses “I felt a swirl with warm secretions. I gripped the door knob, I shut my eyes, I held my breath. You’re all right, you’re fine. I heard a tremendous heartbeat through the darkness. It was my own. I was enveloped in it, I was a part of it. There was nothing to fear. It was all connected.” (78) A connection is made between him and the new landscape he enters. The meanings of life and characters are made through the strange meetings. The magical aspects make a path between known to unknown. Mysterious turns in the story are unravelled through magical actions still not reaching an extremity. Magical movements in the story sustain the tension which ensures a kind of disconnection from time to time.

Atkinson in his *Time and Space Reconsidered: The Literary Landscape of Haruki Murakami* “connects identity search with magical realism and argues that Murakami’s magical realism operates as a mechanism that portrays the protagonist’s unconscious (Atkinson, 8, 9). In the Dolphin Hotel narrator tries to reach seventeenth floor. The receptionist has warned him already not to go. When the elevator reaches seventeenth floor, the narrator develops an anxiety in him. When he comes out of the escalator, the power goes off and a complete darkness prevails. Narrator explains the situation in *Dance Dance Dance* “footsteps halted. They were beside me. It was beside me. My eyes were shut. It is beginning to come together. I knew. I knew I was connected to this place” (78).

The narration of the novel *Dance Dance Dance* has its own unique effects on the revelation of the past. Atkins in *Time and Space Reconsidered: The Literary Landscape of Haruki Murakami* says “Murakami constructs his narrative in a dualistic spatial stages such as a hotel in Hokkaido that has a dark hole where the protagonist’s past waits to be rediscovered in *Dance Dance Dance*” (77). The revelation of the past has an important role in the novel as it takes the readers to a postmodern network. Reading the novel from the beginning takes the reader back and forth. The past events of the characters are not shown as important as present. But, the past makes a greater effect in the flow of the story.

The space introduced by Murakami in *Dance Dance Dance* consists of different worlds. The narrator is influenced by all the worlds whereas some characters who belong to the other world want to come to the world of narrator. In *Time and Space Reconsidered: The Literary Landscape of Haruki Murakami* Atkinson denotes “In *Dance, Dance, Dance*, Murakami illustrates the disconnection of body and mind in the character Gotanda-

kun by introducing the concept of an ‘other world’ in the sense of the spiritual and alien as opposed to the world after death or the netherworld” (286).

The other worlds are either physical or mental. Most of the characters make their own world and lose their lives eventually. Their anguish over the ordinary world takes the novel swift and sweet. Kiki, Gotanda, the one-handed poet and receptionist are lost in different worlds. Narrator gets into a search for these characters. Murakami has tried to ensure that the postmodern network always leaves the human being in long running search which never ends, but, add to it more. The novel *Dance Dance Dance* starts with the narrator starting his search for a girl whom he missed in the past. In the end, he is compelled to search for many other people including the girl. The narrator of *Dance Dance Dance* describes his situation of restarting his search as

It was cool as water. Time wavered, sequentiality twisted, gravity lost its force. Memories, old memories, like vapor, wafted up. The degeneration of my flesh accelerated. passed through the huge, complex knot of my own DNA. The earth expanded, then chilled and contracted. Sheep were submerged in the cave. The sea was one enormous idea, rain falling silently over its vastness. Faceless people stood on the beachhead gazing out to the deep. An endless spool of time unraveled across the sky. A void enveloped the phantom figures and was encompassed by a yet greater void. Flesh melted to the bone and blew away like dust. Extremely, irrevocably dead, said someone. Cuck-koo. My body decomposed, blew apart—and was whole again. (391)

The narrator himself is an embodiment of the ‘other’ from the other world. The feelings and emotions are nowhere to be seen. Right from the beginning, the life style of narrator shows a kind of alienation from the life. The emotional bonds and reflexivity of senses have been lost. Yoshimoto Takaaki in his essay ‘The Appeal of *Dance Dance Dance*’ notes the narrator of *Dance Dance Dance* to be ‘exceedingly ordinary.’

Landscape used by Murakami in his novel *Dance Dance Dance* is very vast and broad. The time and space play an important role in getting the search done. Narrator visits different places in Japan. The main places which sustain the journey of connection are Hawaii and Hotel Dolphin. “To return to the Dolphin Hotel means facing up to a shadow of the past” (6). A potential concern over the contemporary society is evident in *Dance Dance Dance*. Jay Rubin in his *Haruki Murakami and the Music of Words* remarks “There is a new level of seriousness in *Dance*

Dance Dance, a growing sense that the writer has a responsibility towards the society in which he lives" (170). Murakami is very clear about the man's tie with the society. The worldly losses do not ensure a universal end to a human being.

An alienated life has been portrayed in the novel. The past experiences of the narrator have put him in an estranged life. He wants to have a disconnected life from the society in which he lives. In *Dance Dance Dance*, the narrator denotes

From January through June 1979. I didn't read one book. I didn't open one newspaper. I didn't watch TV, didn't listen to the radio. Never saw anyone, never talked to anyone. I hardly even drank; I wasn't in a drinking frame of mind. I had no idea what was going on in the world, who'd become famous, who'd died, nothing. It wasn't that I stubbornly resisted information, I simply had no desire to know anything. Even so, I knew things were happening. The world didn't stop. I could feel it in my skin, even sitting alone in my apartment. Though little did it compel me to show interest. It was like a silent breath of air, breezing past me. (8)

The lonely life has disconnected narrator from everything. A physical connection between human and the society is made through information. The narrator of *Dance Dance Dance* is trying to keep himself away from the real world. It is not a deliberate alienation from the world, but, a self-comforting and psychological alienation. This alienation paves way for a cosmopolitan space and time.

A complete anarchy is found in every one in the novel *Dance Dance Dance*. Lives have lost aims and focus. Reasoning has nothing to do with human mind as it has invaded by dilemmas. The narrator in *Dance Dance Dance* says

You're probably right. As you say, I've lost and I'm lost and I'm confused. I'm not anchored to anything. Here's the only place I feel like I belong to." I broke off and stared at my hands in the candle light. "But the other thing, the person I hear crying in my dreams, is there a connection here? I think I can feel it. You know, if I could, I think I want to pick up where I left off, years ago. That must be what I need you here for. (85)

Narrator of Murakami's *Dance Dance Dance* says about the sheep man that he is hiding from "From war, civilization, the law, the system, . . . things that aren't Sheep Man-like" (389). Escaping and hiding from the civility are so common in a postmodern society as the

characters have developed a kind of gap from the society for no reason. This gap shows the common affinity incurred by human on the society.

Murakami has dealt the theme of nothingness into whole unity. The central character lives a life which does not have a particular aim. He did the assignments given to him just for the sake of a job. Later he finds an aim in him to search the girl whom he had missed some years back. The search reveals him some truths and gives him some mysterious experiences. The narrator introduces himself in the novel written by Murakami *Dance Dance Dance* as a depressed creature surrounded by uncertainties. The postmodern life style has depressed him a lot with experiences of nothingness. The introduction is

Due to some unavoidable circumstances, I had quit an office that a friend and I were running, and for half a year I did almost nothing. I didn't feel like doing anything. The previous autumn all sorts of things had happened in my life. I got divorced. A friend died, very mysteriously. A woman ran out on me, without a word. I met a strange man, found myself caught up in some extraordinary developments. (8)

Though the narrator has a lot of problems, he says that he is happy with the life. That is the beauty of a cosmopolitan view on life.

The cosmopolitan characters composed by Murakami have lost reason and distraction is energetic. The reason for the severance is unknown and unrecognized. Gotanda asks the narrator of Murakami's *Dance Dance Dance* the reason and situation for the divorce. The narrator has no clue. He says "Yup. No warning, not a word. I didn't have a clue. I thought she'd gone out to do the shopping or something, but she never came back. I made dinner and I waited. Morning came and still no sign of her. A week passed, a month passed. Then the divorce papers came" (136).

In Gotanda's case, the conversation goes on between the narrator and Gotanda as follows,

"With me, the wife didn't leave. I got thrown out. Literally. One day, I was thrown out on my ear." He gazed out through the silvered glass. "And the worst part about it was, she planned the whole thing. Every last detail. When I wasn't around, she changed the registration on everything we owned. I never noticed a thing. I trusted her. I handed everything over to her accountant—my official seal, my IDs, stock certificates, bankbooks, everything. They said they needed it for taxes. Great, I'm terrible at that stuff, so I was happy for them to do it. But the guy was working

for her relatives. And before I knew it, there wasn't a thing to my name left. They stripped me to the bone. And then they kicked me out. A real education, let me tell you," he forced another smile. "Made me grow up real fast." (136)

A dishonest relationship and a planned defraud happens in the life of Gotanda. Ultimately, it is found that all the dishonesty has been planned by his wife. He still remains to be in love with her.

Identity loss is one of the major influences which can lead to a cosmopolitan universe. Gotanda, an individual with all comforts and luxury, is unsure about his identity. He demands what really, he is. In *Dance Dance Dance* Gotanda expresses

"You got a point. I haven't had it bad. But when I think back on my life, it's like I didn't make one choice. Sometimes I wake up in the middle of the night and it scares me. Where's the first-person 'I'? Where's the beef? My whole life is playing one role after another. Who's been playing the lead in my life?" (146).

Throughout the novel, Murakami has portrayed many of the aspects of a cosmopolitan detached space in which the human being is the victor as well as the victim. The connection between the individuals is lost where as there is compulsion that everyone is connected to other. A societal detachment is observed in the novel with fragmentations. Thus, *Dance Dance Dance* is a novel depicting the cosmopolitan detachment.

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A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) IN ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Abstract

Micro, Small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) performs a catalytic position with inside the improvement of any economy. MSMEs are taken into consideration as nurseries for entrepreneurship and innovation across the globe. India is no exception. MSMEs in India are considerably dispersed throughout the nation and bring round extra than 6000 numerous varieties of merchandise and services. There are extra than sixty three million MSME gadgets working in extraordinary elements of India. These MSME institutions rent round eleven crore people. Given the dynamic and bendy nature of MSMEs, they're taken into consideration a crucial region in attaining Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set with the aid of using United Nations. MSMEs have a massive position to play in success of SDGs, in particular the desires of Poverty Alleviation (Goal 1), Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8) and Industry Innovation and Infrastructure (Goal 9). MSMEs contribution isn't always constrained to those 3 desires; in addition they at once or circuitously assist in attaining different desires. In this paper, a strive has been made to observe the position of MSMEs in attaining the SDGs. We have labeled the position of MSMEs with the aid of using extraordinary pastime attributes with inside the success of various desires. We have additionally mentioned a few suggestive degrees that are useful in making MSMEs extra sustainable, which in turn, might assist obtain SDGs.

Keywords: MSMEs, Sustainable development, Poverty Alleviation, Industry Innovation, Economic Growth

Introduction

Although there are numerous definitions given via way of means of specific organizations, commissions and individuals, the maximum famous definition of sustainable improvement has been given via way of means of WECD (Also called Brundtland Commission Report, 1) which defines Sustainable Development as "Development that meets the desires of the prevailing without compromising the capacity of destiny generations to fulfill their very own desires" (International Institute of Sustainable Development (IISD), n.d.) . Sustainable improvement is a not unusual place difficulty for nations across the globe. But Bringing sustainable improvement into public guidelines has constantly been a hard task. (Sharma, 2009).

The word 'Sustainable Development' become first coined via way of means of Barbara Ward in Cocoyoc Declaration in 1974 and has been nicely mentioned in numerous global summits, meetings and reviews like IUCN Report (1980,1990) and World Commission on Environment and Development (WECD). The WECD file named „Our not unusual place destiny have become a

landmark file and reckoned sustainability because the best manner to wipe out the risk at the survival of mankind. The concept become later, nicely mentioned in Earth Summit 1992 and The Norway Round Table in 1995. The Earth Summit, 1992 proposed foremost files regarding sustainable improvement, namely, Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Norway Round Table additionally laid down concepts to reap sustainable improvement.

Major summits and settlement have raised issues over Sustainable Development however didn't offer a complete technique at the worldwide level. The member states of united international locations had followed the millennium improvement desires in 2000 which had a main intention to lessen poverty throughout the globe. This millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has been now changed via way of means of SDGs. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals consists of 17 SDGs and 169 goals to be finished earlier than 2030. These desires and goals are aimed toward bringing peace and prosperity across the globe. All evolved and growing international locations must reap the ones desires and goals via

international partnership. The foremost awareness is to give up poverty via way of means of 2030, enhance fitness and education, lowering inequalities, and accomplishing financial boom even as tackling the hassle of weather alternate and maintaining the oceans and forest. (Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG), n.d.)

The concept of sustainable improvement covers more than a few elements and consists of environmental, financial and social elements in conjunction with taking care into consideration the ecological thing. The social thing consists of admire of individuals, outreach programmes, network improvement, same opportunities, human rights etc. Whereas financial elements specially consist of constant and worthwhile boom, threat management, shareholders go back etc. The environmental elements consist of allow and license compliances, bio-variety management, air pollution, manipulate on water chemical utilization and discharges etc. aside from these, there are numerous eco-economical, socio-economical, socio-environmental troubles which shape the part of sustainable improvement. Sustainable improvement is aimed toward advent society wherein humans and nature stay in concord with every different human develop economically however now no longer on the price of decay of the environment.



Figure 1 Key Elements of Sustainable Development

Source: (Freimann, Ham, & Mijoc, 2014) (Verify Sustainability, n.d.)

Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are taken into consideration as nurseries for entrepreneurship and innovation. Indian MSMEs are substantially dispersed throughout the nation and bring round greater than 6000 various varieties of services and products to satisfy the wishes of the neighborhood and international marketplace and thereby integrating into home and international cost chains. MSMEs are on the middle of commercial pastime in India. Although there's no typical definition of MSMEs. In India, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 has described MSMEs on the premise

of funding in plant and equipment for production industries and on the premise of funding in gadget in provider industry. The categorization is as follows

Table 1 Classification of MSMEs as per the MSMED Act, 2006

Class / Category	Manufacturing Industry	Service Industry
Micro Enterprises	Investment up to Rs.25 lakhs	Investment up to Rs.10lakhs
Small Enterprises	Investment above Rs.25 lakhs and up to Rs.5 crores	Investment above Rs.10 lakhs and up to Rs.2 crores
Medium Enterprises	Investment above Rs.5 crores and up to Rs.10 crores	Investment above Rs.2crores and up to Rs. 5 crores

MSMEs are the gear that has enabled the fulfillment of the rules like Make in India, Startup India-Stand up India etc. The development of Industrial area is exceedingly stricken by the increase and improvement of MSMEs. There are greater than sixty three million MSME devices running in one of a kind element of India. MSMEs account for 45% of commercial manufacturing and 30.5% of offerings area. In Indian context, as according to the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) data, the cost of MSME associated merchandise is Rs. 147,390.08 million greenbacks and proportion of MSME associated merchandise with inside the country exports became 48.56% for the duration of 2017-18 (PIB, 2018). These MSME institutions hire round eleven crore people. MSME area has the capability to enhance as a mainstay for this financial system and act as an engine for increase supplied that they get the desired aid and facilitation.

Review of Literature

Kamal-Chaoui, (2017) asserted that SDGs should handiest be completed if the international locations construct sturdy SMEs. Discussing the significance of SME in innovation, employment era, gender equality, inclusive improvement etc. the researcher emphasised that regulations are had to create a terrific enterprise surroundings to make SMEs extra productive. He raised worries over financing and participation of SMEs in international cost chains, banking zone reforms and new processes to financing.

Oncioiu, Raluka, Bilcan, & Petrescu, (2017) studied the connection among innovation, monetary overall performance and monetary growth. They discovered that there exists a high-quality courting among innovation, monetary overall performance and monetary growth. They additionally talked about that Indian SMEs are focusing at the environmental measurement of sustainable innovation and are enforcing cleanser manufacturing strategies to enhance their monetary and environmental overall performance. They additionally opined that innovation is the important thing to entrepreneurial achievement in India.

Freimann, Ham, & Mijoc, (2014) studied very well approximately the dimension of goal wellness (monetary improvement) and Subjective Well-being (belief of citizens approximately the fine of life). They argued that tracking and quantification of goal wellness are essential for measuring sustainable improvement. They pointed out numerous signs for measuring sustainable traits and raised worries over systematic tracking and dimension. They concluded that benchmarks and signs degree the efforts and consequences associated with sustainable improvement to a few extent.

Liu mentioned the significance of MSMEs in accomplishing SDGs at the same time as outlining the possibilities and demanding situations with inside the course of MSMEs growth. The writer additionally emphasized the position of MSMEs in employment era however argues however that employment possibilities created with the aid of using MSMEs won't constantly be as in step with activity requirements.

Research Methodology

The Study is primarily based totally on secondary facts and is descriptive in nature. Researchers have gathered the facts from dependable and posted secondary data. These secondary data consist of Journals, Magazines, Reports, Websites and others. Majority of the statistics is taken from the United Nations website (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>) and Ministry of MSME website (<http://msme.gov.in>) of Government of India. The statistical facts from diverse reviews were noted in order to emphasis the significance of the mentioned issues. Researchers have labeled the jobs of MSMEs under 4 sorts of pastime attributes namely, with the aid of using supplying employment, with the aid of using operational efficiency, with the aid of using performing (Corporate Social Responsibility) CSR sports and with the aid of using ethically and lawfully following legal guidelines and bylaws.

Objectives of the Research

1. To study the Concept of Sustainable Development.
2. To study the role of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in reaching Sustainable Development Goals formulated through the United Nations.

Role of MSME in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

MSMEs, with various operational capabilities, are taken into consideration a critical pillar in accomplishing sustainable improvement desires. Given the effect MSMEs create at the worldwide level, the United Nations General Assembly has set apart June 27 as International MSME day. The significance of MSMEs in accomplishing sustainable improvement is underscored via way of means of its theme - MSMEs "Small Businesses Big effect".

MSMEs worried in precise sectors ought to assist reap many goals below specific desires. (BlueOrchard, n.d.) We have divided the contributions of MSMEs with inside the attainment of these desires below 4 sorts of pastime attributes namely, via way of means of presenting employment, via way of means of operational performance, via way of means of acting Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) sports and via way of means of ethically and lawfully following legal guidelines and bylaws. Each pastime allows with inside the attainment of positive desires. However, a positive form of pastime characteristic ought to assist in fulfillment of multiple intentions, however we've carried out a easy technique and we've positioned one intention below best one pastime characteristic.

By using humans of their institutions MSMEs assist immediately in accomplishing of desires like Poverty Alleviation (Goal 1), Gender Equality (Goal 5), Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8) and Industry Innovation and Infrastructure (Goal 9) and Reduced Inequalities (Goal 10). MSMEs make a contribution to the attainment of positive desires via way of means of their sector- precise operational performance which incorporates Zero hunger (intention 2), Affordable and Clean Energy (Goal 7), Responsible Consumption and Production (Goal 12) and Partnership for Goals (Goal 17). MSMEs additionally make a contribution to SDGs via way of means of acting Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) sports in numerous paperwork to the desires of Good fitness and well-being (Goal 3), Quality Education (Goal 4), smooth water and sanitation (Goal 6) and constructing Sustainable towns and communities (Goal 11)

The MSMEs have vital roles in achieving the objectives of a few desires via way of means of ethically

and lawfully following legal guidelines and bylaws, and the usage of the sources of locality in a judicial manner. Under this the primary contributions are in the direction of Climate Action (Goal 13), Life below Water (Goal 14), Life on Land (Goal 15) and Peace Justice and Strong Institutions (Goal 16).

Table 2: Categorisation of Different Goals on the Basis of the Activity Attribute

S.No	Contribution towards Fulfillment of SDGs	Goals in Which MSMEs would have considerable impact
1.	By Providing Employment	Poverty Alleviation (Goal 1), Gender Equality (Goal 5), Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8), Industry Innovation and Infrastructure (Goal 9), Reduced Inequalities (Goal 10)
2.	By Sector Specific Operational Efficiency	Zero hunger (goal 2), Industry Innovation and Infrastructure (Goal 9), Affordable and Clean Energy (Goal 7), Responsible Consumption and Production (Goal 12), Partnership for Goals (Goal 17)
3.	By CSR activities	Good Health and Well-being (Goal 3), Quality Education (Goal 4), Clean Water and Sanitation (Goal 6), Sustainable Cities and Communities (Goal 11)
4.	By ethically and lawfully following laws and bylaws	Climate Action (Goal 13), Life Below Water (Goal 14), Life on Land (Goal 15), Peace Justice and Strong Institutions (Goal 16)

Source: Researchers own classification

Goal 1 - Poverty Alleviation

As indicated via way of means of the World Bank, in extra of 650 million people stay in destitution at some point of the world, that's eleven% of the full populace. Over 80% of people in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa stay under the poverty line. This hassle of poverty has remained the finest venture with inside the world. Although India is taken into consideration one of the quickest developing financial

system, it bills for 20.6 according to cent of the world's negative. MSMEs via way of means of using the negative and jobless make sure that they earn cash to survive. This enables in assuring their minimal survival wishes. MSMEs in India employ over 60 million humans in round eleven lakhs status quo throughout India. With an elevated quantity of sustainable MSMEs, greater employment possibilities can be created.

Goal 2 - Zero Hunger

MSMEs make up the bulk of agricultural and meals manufacturers and make sure a sustainable meals manufacturing system. Agro-primarily based totally MSMEs have a prime function in developing and keeping a sustainable meals deliver (Blue Orchard Academy, 2017). The authorities' projects along with Kisan Sampada Yojana involve in itself notable possibilities for meals manufacturing and processing at low price via way of means of MSMEs.

Goal 3 - Good Health and Well-being

Health problems like maternity mortality, toddler mortality, etc. are nonetheless now no longer properly addressed in rural landscapes. MSMEs as a part of their CSR programmes may want to assist prepare recognition campaigns, healthcare facilities, set up ambulance facilities, loose scientific checkups, etc. with inside the rural regions. To make sure suitable fitness round society, MSMEs ought to be cautious approximately the disposal of waste from their status quo. They have to make sure that they do now no longer pollute their surrounding locality which in the end ends in many ailment troubles with inside the locality. In 2016 handiest, family and outside air pollutants caused a few 7 million deaths worldwide (Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG), n.d.).

Goal 4 - Quality Education

Education isn't always handiest approximately schooling. It approximately gaining knowledge of new matters and obtaining new talents at any age. MSMEs train rural youths via way of means of presenting talents in them. Everyone who's hired in a microenterprise has to examine and acquires new talents for green operating. Nowadays, worker schooling programmes below the aegis of talent India is schooling people to enhance their craft. Also, as part of their social obligation obligations, MSMEs are assisting to open faculties in rural and backward regions.

Goal 5 - Gender Equality

MSMEs can also help in selling gender equality and women's empowerment via way of means of presenting entrepreneurship possibilities to women's (Kamal-Chaoui, 2017). In India, a big quantity of micro enterprises is led via way of means of women. According to MSME Annual report, round 123 lakhs proprietary companies are owned via way of means of girl marketers. Women have come to be structured and are a success of their entrepreneurial endeavours. Also, diverse schooling programmes have educated them of their talents and feature made them at par with guys in phrases of employability.

Goal 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

The aim is to ensure the provision of water, sustainable control of water and sanitation for all. MSMEs working with inside the locality may want to assist to a notable volume in managing the water and sanitation associated sports. They may want to offer water to the locals from their plant as they commonly have a wealthy supply of water for his or her operations. MSMEs could assist enhance water exceptional via way of means of lowering contamination, wiping out dumping sports and proscribing the discharge of risky residue materials. Also, they might assist and improve the participation of neighborhood groups in enhancing water efficiency, water control and sanitation control with inside the locality. On the identical lines, as part of their CSR obligations, they might assist preserve and repair water via way of means of making ponds and dams.

Goal 7 - Affordable and Easy Electricity

MSMEs with their revolutionary techniques were capable of decrease the price of operations and feature contributed to electricity efficiency. The authorities are selling MSMEs with inside the location of inexpensive electricity. MSME ministry has issued suggestions and welcoming initiatives on putting in place of manufacturing devices primarily based totally on LED-primarily based totally lighting fixtures structures, automated voltage stabilizers, electric powered sun cooler, electric powered transmission line hardware, distribution transformers, sun panels etc. Thousands of MSMEs are becoming certification from the ministry and are operating with inside the area of manufacturing electricity green merchandise. This will in the end assist the part of renewable electricity with inside the general electricity mix. India's Unnat Jyoti via way of means of Affordable LED for All (UJALA) is a notable

instance of presenting inexpensive electricity. In such an initiative, MSMEs are gambling an essential function.

Goal 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

The goal is to offer complete and effective employment to all. Although the quantity of unemployed humans has decreased notably over the years, humans in lots of growing nations like India are nonetheless unemployed in big quantity. The function of the MSME quarter in employment era in India is indisputable. The quarter is the second one biggest employment company after agriculture. It employs over one hundred ten million humans in almost 60 million institutions (Ministry of MSME, 2018), thereby presenting employment and respectable paintings possibilities to a big quantity of humans. The quarter enables in growing labour productiveness and reducing the unemployment rate. This, in turn, enables lessen the quantum of migration of rural negative. The quarter has been capable of generate and offer employment to a big populace with inside the length of world recession and monetary slowdown (Development Alternatives, 2018). It is envisioned that India will want 15 million new jobs according to 12 months for the subsequent 15 years. (Bhattacharya & Bijapurkar, 2017) (Development Alternatives, 2018). This tons quantity of task advent is impossible without the contribution of MSMEs.

Goal 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The intention is to Build a sturdy infrastructure, inspire inclusive and sustainable industrialization and nurture innovation. MSMEs have a huge component in industrialization development of India and feature helped in elevating the industries proportion in employment, export and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The upward push with inside the quantity of producing devices is displaying suitable symptoms and symptoms for the financial system with inside the modern-day scenario. Due to loss of sources, MSME marketers retain to discover new approaches of doing complex matters in easy approaches, which in the end ends in low-price innovations. This is why MSMEs are taken into consideration as innovation hubs. As economist William Baumol has asserted that new and small companies were the primary supply of disruptive innovation in ultimate decade's due to the fact new and small companies paintings out of doors triumphing paradigms and without sturdy hyperlinks to modern-day merchandise and technologies((Kamal-Chaoui, 2017). The MSME marketers are useful in making suitable

infrastructures with inside the location in which they exist. As part of social obligation, they're additionally engaged in making faculties, roads, hospitals etc.

Goal 10 - Reduce Inequality

MSMEs were contributing to lowering profits inequalities inside and amongst nations. By presenting employment to neighborhood folks, those MSMEs will increase their profits level, enhance their popular of dwelling and lead them to self-structure. MSMEs additionally have a prime proportion in export and production output of the country. The MSMEs bills for 45% according to the full export from the country of a and forty according to cent of the full production output with inside the country, thereby, assisting the country to develop at a brisk tempo and enhancing the Financial Soundness Indicator (FSI) of the country at the same time as competing with maximum of the growing and advanced nations. MSMEs have now no longer handiest contributed to growth the profits of people and marketers however additionally to the country at big.

Goal 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

The aim is to make the human habitat safe, resilient and sustainable. Most of the MSMEs function close to the residential institutions in towns in addition to villages. They have an effect on human lives round them in a single manner or the other. When industries are installation with inside the long way attain regions, they themselves make sure a properly-advanced infrastructure. So, they construct roads, guarantees water availability and take strength to a long way attain regions with them. As a end result, the ones regions get an amazing transportation infrastructure, water deliver and strength deliver. While selling industrialization, they're additionally assisting in urbanization. MSMEs can assist towns come to be greater inclusive thru initiatives like city regeneration assignment that lay emphasis on SME improvement (Kamal-Chaoui, 2017). MSMEs with their numerous varieties of operations are assisting in making sustainable towns and groups in distinctive approaches. MSMEs engaged in waste recycling and strong waste controls are a few suitable examples on this regard.

Goal 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production

Resources are scares however human desires are unlimited. The tempo of increase in human populace requires cautious use of to be had sources. Sustainable intake and manufacturing are all approximately using sources for the delight of human wishes with minimal

wastage. It implies the improvement of green technologies, elevated use of renewable sources, lessening of poisonous residue outflow etc. MSMEs are greater bendy than big companies and will undertake sustainable intake strategies and manufacturing patterns. The diverse strategies utilized in manufacturing have to be made green to lessen wastages. MSMEs may want to enforce Lean production structures at the same time as following diverse pollutants manage standards

Goal 13 - Climate Action

Issues like worldwide warming and ozone layer depletion have positioned a prime risk to the lives of people at the planet. India has to make a contribution to minimizing the air pollutants, worldwide warming and ozone layer depletion thru Intentionally Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC). If India has to fulfill its INDC commitments then it's miles essential to govern environmental degradation and ecological imbalances with inside the country, which is usually a end result of business sports. MSMEs ought to undertake Green Manufacturing projects and ought to be environmentally aware in the use of sources. Some MSMEs are the use of strong waste control as enterprise possibilities and the use of them as marketable possibilities.

Goal 14 - Life below Water

It is associated with Conservation and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine sources. Use of water sources and their disposal is an issue of issue for now no longer handiest big however Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Units hooked up close to the coastal regions and river banks have to adhere to the Air exceptional regulation, Water exceptional regulation, Waste control regulation, Environmental cleanup regulation etc. they have to now no longer indulge with inside the exercise of dumping of wastes in water bodies.

Goal 15 - Life on Land

It is related to Protection, recuperation and advertising of sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable control of forests, preventing desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation and biodiversity loss. The MSMEs placed in rural regions close to forests are exploiting maximum of the wooded area sources. It turns into their obligation to defend the natural world in them. It is their responsibility now no longer to disturb the wooded area ecosystem. Tree plantation sports have to be promoted via way of means of them in go back for the aid

they use. They have to additionally make sure that their operation does now no longer damage the plant life and do now no longer bring about land degradation. If the MSMEs function in agro-enterprise, then they have to sell sustainable agricultural enterprise practices.

Goal 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

It entails constructing responsible establishments at each level. MSMEs do appoint a big proportion of human capital. They have to comply with the labour legal guidelines of the country and follow their norms. MSMEs should not indulge in child labour employment. Also, the remedy of girl personnel have to be honest and their exploitation have to be stopped. The legal guidelines administering the people have to be adhered to and labour must not be disassociated with their rights.

Goal 17 - Partnership for the Goals

To enforce all of the regulations main closer to sustainable improvement, establishments in the country have to accomplice with every other. Partnerships with inside the personal and public quarter have to be to obtain self-sufficiency. Also, the various casual companies' companions with formal companies to create cost. This partnership is vital given the reality that they collectively create a higher cost chain. It can be viable that governments may want to offer higher publicity to the MSMEs of our us of a to the MSMEs of some other us of a in order that they might examine revolutionary techniques of operations from one some other.

Making MSMEs More Sustainable

MSMEs, especially in growing countries like India, face some of demanding situations which restrict their operational efficiency. If MSMEs themselves aren't capable of manage their personal operations, we can't assume them to make contributions in phrases of sustainable improvement. To take most out of MSMEs toward sustainable improvement, it's miles important to deal with their issues and sell them to enhance their sustainability. Major issues that MSMEs face and the way we should deal with them to make sure their sustainability

Access to finance: loss of credit score centers at unique levels inhibits the increase of MSMEs. The authorities must make sure the supply of finance via diverse schemes and coverage interventions.

Lack of supportive authorities guidelines: Lack of supportive authorities' guidelines and regulatory frameworks additionally hampers the entrepreneurial spirit

of gifted younger marketers. The authorities need to formulate coherent and supportive surroundings for a startup environment and new commercial enterprise ideas.

Insufficient ability manpower: Majority of the micro and small gadgets do now no longer have professional manpower, which negatively impacts their performance. The authorities, via vocational education programmes, must attempt to provide ability improvement and potential constructing programmes to small marketers and employees hired of their establishments.

Basic infrastructure: Most of the MSMEs in India lack simple infrastructure with inside the shape of machinery, constructing, technological assist etc. to correctly run their operations. This infrastructural hassle need to be addressed properly.

Encouraging entrepreneurship: To fight poverty, gender inequality and earnings inequality across the globe, rural youths and girls' marketers can be used as a sturdy weapon. Unfortunately, rural youths are and girls are discouraged via way of means of their groups and aren't allowed to take entrepreneurial endeavors. This mind-set needs to be changed. Encouraging entrepreneurship on this small section of the economic system should certainly carry fruitful results.

Bringing casual gadgets into the formal sector: Efforts need to be made to carry casual MSMEs to the formal environment that could assist to maintain music in their progress, performances, contributions and needs. MUDRA Bank and Priority Sector Lending (PSL) norms are vital coverage tasks on this regard.

Findings

In this paper, it is observed that MSMEs own big ability with inside the success of all sustainable improvement. Directly or indirectly, MSMEs have a big effect at the development of sustainable improvement desires. Additionally it is observed that micro corporations themselves go through to perform to their fullest abilities because of many troubles. To make sure most participation and contribution from MSMEs with inside the success of sustainable improvement desires, it's far essential that this area is promoted and supported properly.

Suggestions

Based at the studies paper, we've a few pointers which could assist in making MSMEs greater sustainable, which, in turn, could assist with inside the success of the SDGs

A coverage technique can be designed through the Ministry of MSMEs for at the least small and medium corporations to behave toward sustainable improvement desires. On discipline aid and visits through officers could additionally be useful on this regard.

The authorities ought to direct MSMEs for organizing focus campaigns approximately numerous problems like entrepreneurship improvement, girls' empowerment, monetary literacy's etc. and need to offer incentives to them. Awareness programmes need to additionally be prepared for MSME marketers concerning pollutants manage techniques, pollutants emission norms, protection norms etc.

MSMEs marketers ought to be advocated to provide you with modern thoughts in sure industries like strong waste management, recycling, lean production etc. wherein there may be big ability for MSMEs Importance need to accept on greening the MSMEs. Green MSMEs facilitates in controlling pollutants emissions and make the surroundings clean.

The institutional credit score aid device need to be strengthened. Along with credit score facilities, aid device ought to be created for MSMEs to talk about their troubles and take portions of recommendation from professionals and authorities. Credit plus technique of Mudra financial institution is one such aid device. This will assist in clean operations of MSMEs and could assist in retaining human beings hired at some stage in the year.

It is crucial that MSMEs get right advisory offerings. Without right advisory and guidance, many new marketers caught and fail. The attention ought to accept on technological improvements with inside the operational approaches and advertising of products. Also, advisory offerings ought to be supplied for powerful use and minimal wastage of resources, technical pointers etc.

Ministry needs to offer incentives and blessings to MSMEs for the success of sustainable improvement. The coordination of establishments' with inside the ministries organizational shape could be useful on this regard. Support of the organization on the national, kingdom and district stage need to be taken from subsidiary businesses like District Industrial Centers, education centers etc.

Conclusion

SDGs are formidable desires directed toward a higher destiny for planet and human beings. However, accomplishing them inside a span of fifteen years isn't always a clean task. Various international locations which include India via numerous commitments are running toward those desires. There are many dimensions to sustainable improvement which can be performed via contributions of organizations and people in one of a kind form. MSME area is one of the sectors which deliver a big ability to have an effect on the development of maximum of those desires. The range and versatility in operational competencies of MSMEs lead them to an critical participant on this endeavor. If MSMEs thrive in the approaching years, it's going to actually assist in producing greater employment, decreasing poverty, decreasing local imbalance, selling equality etc. and thereby creating a widespread contribution in accomplishing the SDGs. It is wanted that troubles of MSME are addressed diligently via suitable authorities' interventions and entrepreneurial abilities are nourished properly on this aggressive era.

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SOCIAL VALUES IN SANSKRIT LITERATURE

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Abstract

Social Values are values concerned with social aspects of human life. For example, truth, honesty, justice, kindness, generosity, tolerance, patriotism, perfection, excellence, etc. Human beings live in a society, so they have to abide by some social rules and traditions. So social values are very vital things in social life. It means certain forms of behavior that are taken and praised by all in society. It also refers to a civilized lifestyle.

Keywords: Sanskrit literature, Social Values, Morals of Human life, Honesty

Introduction

Sanskrit Literature i.e. Vedas, Upanishads, Epics like the *Ramayana*, the *Mahabharatam*, the *Puranas* etc., have given much importance to human values in ancient India. This country is rich in culture and believes that it is full of values and virtues. They know how a man can make his life happy by adhering to human values. The Kurukshetra war was at Dharmakshetra which was based on value. The ancient sages from Viswamitra to Swami Vivekananda and Sankaracharya to Sivananda taught their disciples morals and human values through their teachings and writing like the *Ramayana*, the *Mahabharata*, the *Sukraneeti*, the *Vidura Neeti*, the *Neeti Satakam*, the *Arthashastra* of Kautilya, etc. Even the modern world deals with several human values i.e., business values, medical values, professional values, educational values, cyber values, etc., according to the present social-cultural, religious, ideals, standards, and non-violence sources to emphasize to mankind in various ways living a good life. The most human values dealt with in day-to-day life are truth, beauty and goodness in thinking, feeling, and willingness, which are *Satyam*, *Sivam*, and *Sundaram*. Kautilya says that Artha is more important than the *Dharma*, *Kama*, and *Moksha* elements. *Dharma* and *Karma* are dependent on *Artha*.

Veda

"Asato ma Sadgamaya, tamasoma jyotirgamaya Mrtyor maa amritam gamaya".

"From the unreal, Lead me to the real,

From darkness, lead me to light.

From death, lead me to Immortality".

"Satyam vada, dharmam chara; svādhyāyān mā pramadaha" — Taittiriya Upanishad 1:11

"Always exclaim the truth, practice truthfulness, and abide by your Dharma; that which does well to an

individual and society. Do not be idle in your studies" (Rig Veda 10.117.6). Krishna in Yajur Veda Taittiriya Brahmana 2.8.8.3 says, "A person who eats food alone and does not share with others is guilty of performing the sin. The foolish man who acquires food with fruitless labor will obtain no merits".

Bhagavadgita

The *Shrimad Bhagavad Gita* is commonly referred to as *The Gita*. It consists of 700 verses that are part of the epic the *Mahabharata*. The *Gita* is a narrative between Pandava prince Arjuna and Lord Krishna, who tries to resolve the dilemmas of the prince during the war between the Pandavas and Kauravas. During the righteous war, Lord Krishna tries to answer all the questions of Arjuna as his guide and makes him remember his warrior duty and Dharma. The *Bhagavad Gita* has many life lessons which cover spiritual topics, philosophical issues, and other ethical dilemmas. "One cannot achieve freedom from karmic reactions by merely abstaining from work, nor can one attain the perfection of knowledge by mere physical renunciation. (BG 3.4), says Swami Vivekananda.

Krishna strikes another note as a teacher of intense activity. Work, work, work day and night, says the *Gita*. You may ask, "Then, where is peace? If all through life I am to work like a cart horse and die in harness, what am I here for?" Krishna says, "Yes, you will find peace. Flying from work is never the way to find peace." Throw off your duties if you can, and go to the top of a mountain; even there the mind is going — whirling, whirling, whirling. Someone asked a sannyasin, "Sir, have you found a nice place? How many years have you been traveling in the Himalayas?" "For forty years," replied the sannyasin. "There are so many beautiful spots to select from, and to settle down in: why did you not do so?" "Because for these forty years my mind would not allow me to do so." We all

say, "Let us find peace"; but the mind will not allow us to do so.

The Ramayana

The Ramayana as an epic is an eternal source of guidance to mankind about how to live life in a manner such that it benefits society and commits no acts that one lives to regret later. Ramayan is a book on ideal behavior. Even when there were painful twists in the story of Rama's life, there was a lesson to learn. Lord Rama is not the only one whose actions leave an indelible mark on our minds. Almost every person of the Ayodhya royals i.e. the family of Maharaj Dashrath is steeped in principles. It also reflects the spirit of that time, the spirit of the people, the nature of ideal monarchy, patriotism towards the motherland, and human relations in perfect form. For thousands of years, the people of India have derived inspiration from the lessons of the Ramayana to live a nobler and higher life.

The Arthashastra

The Arthashastra is a primeval Indian discourse on statecraft, economic policy, and military strategy, written in Sanskrit. It had a wide influence on Sanskrit literature. The

Mahabharata mentions several schools of *Arthashastra* principle, and the names of previous writers from the fifth century B.C. agreed with those found in the *Arthashastra* of Kautilya. Kautilya, also recognized as Vishnugupta and Chanakya, is traditionally credited as the author of the text. In Indian theory, independence was usually thought to cover seven elements: the king, the ministers, the populace, the fort, the treasury, the army, and the ally.

Conclusion

The Indian Expression of right activities is Dharma. All the above aspects lead to the discussion as to why Sanskrit Literature remains in the mainstream of human history. To understand this, it would be very appropriate to analyze the meaning of history and human history in particular.

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IMPORTANCE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND VALUES: THE OPINION OF A FOOTBALL COACHES

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to analyse the sustainable development and values from the opinion of football coaches. It was hypothesized that the opinion of the football coaches would help to improve the sustainable development goals. A total of 20 football coaches (15 men and 5 women) were interviewed all over Tamil Nadu. All the coaches were nationally qualified and having the past experience of minimum five years to maximum of more than ten years. The coaches' age group ranged from 25 to 55 years. In order to meet the sustainable development goals, we developed and used a questionnaire consisting of 10 statements evaluated on a likert scale from 1 (Completely disagree) to 5 (completely degree) and also the bio-graphical data were collected. The coaches were invited to participate, authorizing their participation by signing on informed consent. 15 minutes duration had given to get the filled-in questionnaire. Rank order correlation were used. Coaches attribute significant importance to all factors related to sustainable development and values.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Values, Football.

Introduction

Sustainability in sports refers to the use of environmentally friendly methods to reduce the negative impact on the environment during a sporting event. It enables organisers to reduce their carbon footprint. Sustainability is one of today's most pressing issues, affecting a wide range of social, environmental, and economic concerns. Major challenges such as climate change, economic inequality, and social injustice affect people all over the world (Klettner & Boersma, 2014). Professional football can be studied from a variety of perspectives. Football is merely a sport, according to the "classic" point of view, which is presented on the one hand. Other perspectives, interdisciplinary perspectives, depict football as a part of the economy, of society, or of culture (). Football clubs must be viewed as an economic factor, just like businesses are, in order to achieve sustainable development through sport, as there is interest in how football clubs can contribute to ensuring social equity, economic prosperity, and environmental and environmental quality. Football has the ability to change lives and has been shown to be a flexible and cost-effective tool for promoting peace and development goals (Floysand & Jakobsen, 2007).

Statement of the Problem

The purpose of the study was to analyse the sustainable development and values from the opinion of football coaches.

Hypothesis

It was hypothesized that the opinion of the football coaches would help to improve the sustainable development goals.

Participants

A total of 28 football coaches (20 men and 8 women) were interviewed all over Tamil Nadu. All the coaches were nationally qualified and having the past experience of minimum five years to maximum of more than ten years. The coaches age group ranged from 25 to 55 years.

Measures

In order to meet the sustainable development goals, we developed and used a questionnaire consists of 10 statements evaluated on a likert scale from 1 (Completely disagree) to 5 (completely degree) and also the bio-graphical data were collected.

Collection of Data

The coaches were invited to participate, authorizing their participation by signing on informed consent. 15 minutes duration had given to get the filled-in questionnaire

Analysis

Rank order correlation were used.

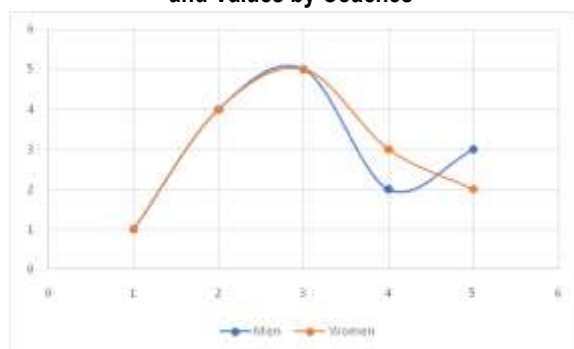
Results

Table 1 Ranking of Sustainable Development and Values by Coaches

S.No	Components	Men	Women
1	Play Green	1	1
2	Ban of Plastic	4	4
3	Fun and Integration	5	5
4	Fair play and adequate behaviour	2	3
5	Public Image	3	2

It is observed from table the men have responded and ranked the components giving the utmost importance of play green, fair play and adequate behavior, public image, ban of plastic and fun and integration. The women coaches have given priority to play green, public image, fairplay and adequate behavior, ban of plastic and fun and integration.

Figure 1 Scatter Diagram of Sustainable Development and Values by Coaches



Conclusion

With regards to the results, we can conclude from the research that most of the coaches attribute significant importance to all factors related to sustainable development and values. From both the sections, they have given the prime importance to play green and strongly suggested to the government authorities to make initiative of it.

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VALUE ACQUISITION THROUGH VOLLEYBALL PLAY

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Abstract

Sport has the potential to teach values such as fairness, teamwork, equality, discipline, inclusion, perseverance, and respect. Sport has the potential to provide a universal framework for learning values, thereby aiding in the development of soft skills required for responsible citizenship. Volleyball teaches you how to collaborate with friends and teammates toward a common goal. This gives you a sense of belonging and worth. Players learn how to work as part of a team and how to collaborate effectively with others to achieve a common goal. As a volleyball benefit, playing volleyball helps to improve various values. This paper examined the most recent trends and social values attained through volleyball.

Keywords: Sports, Value, Volleyball.

Introduction

Sport is more than just engaging in physical activities. It is, in fact, a recreational space that promotes a healthy lifestyle through physical and mental development. It is a gathering place for people to improve their social skills, strengthen cultural values, and learn how to follow rules. Physical activities improve both physical and mental health and wellbeing, as well as teaching important values and social skills. Sport, however, does not only empower individuals; it also unites and inspires people collectively, which helps to build communities. Sport is enjoyed by all, regardless of age, gender, or ethnicity; its reach is unparalleled. Sport, more importantly, promotes universal values that transcend language and culture. We can use it to improve the planet's well-being. We can teach teamwork, leadership, humility, tenacity, and determination through its values. But we also use sport to shed light on social issues, leveraging its influence and reach to bring attention to issues that affect society. Sports can also be used to promote equality and the value of diversity. Sport-based public awareness campaigns can raise awareness about climate change and stimulate increased community support for local environmental preservation. Sports also play an important role in promoting gender equality. Sports help girls and women develop self-esteem and the skills they need to be equal participants and leaders in their communities. (Arouja et al. 2016).

Volleyball is a very popular team sport in which two teams of six players each compete. A net separates the two teams. Both teams attempt to score points by putting

the ball down on the opposing team's court. It is a physically demanding sport that requires both skill and athleticism for players to succeed. Volleyball is also a fun sport that many athletes enjoy playing because it allows them to stay active and socialise. Volleyball has several advantages, and once players learn about them, they may be motivated to pick up a ball and participate in specific activities related to the game (Camerini et al. 2019).

Acquisition of Values

Physical Activity

One of the valuable things that people can gain out of playing volleyball is to get some exercise in the following manner:

- The sport requires a significant amount of physical exertion, which can be equivalent to regular exercise.
- Regular exercise is important for one's health because it helps to keep the heart in good working order and also prevents the occurrence of diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular disease, and type 2 diabetes.

Social Interaction

When one plays volleyball, it requires an individual to work along with the team to score points and prevent the opponent from winning. Thus it is important to get properly with the team and thus provide individuals with excellent opportunities for increasing social interactions with friends as well as acquaintances. Regular social interactions would lead individuals:

- To increase feelings of happiness.
- To make an individual feel as if he or she is a part of a group that is working toward a common goal.
- Furthermore, spending time with friends allows people to enrich themselves while also making them feel valued and loved.

Benefits of Playing Volleyball

Improves Decision-Making

The game of volleyball helps to improve the decision-making process within individuals. The improvement comes through as:

- It is always necessary to predict and read the minds of opposing players before acting.
- It helps to improve one's intellect and allows them to make difficult impromptu decisions.

Co-ordination

When someone plays volleyball, it is extremely important for a player to have proper hand-eye coordination.

- This is required for properly tackling the ball and also coming into contact with it at the exact angle and spot.
- Because the ball always moves quickly from one player to another, it means that one will need to remain well-coordinated for developing the skills that are required to connect with the ball swiftly and in an accurate manner.

Physical and Mental Health

The most obvious benefit is that it is an excellent form of cardiovascular exercise. These exercises strengthen the heart and lungs and allow more oxygen to flow through the body. When the body and heart are in good working order, it helps to prevent diseases like cardiovascular disease, cancer, and diabetes. Exercise also helps you get in shape and tone the body, which leads to better overall health, more energy, and improved mental health, happiness, and well-being.

Hand-Eye Coordination/Agility and Flexibility

Another advantage of playing volleyball is that it improves hand-eye coordination. With the ball's quick movements and the need to constantly be aware of where it is, you must not only see it, but also make a decision on how to handle the ball if it comes the way.

Social interaction

Volleyball teaches you how to collaborate with friends and teammates toward a common goal. This gives you a sense

of belonging and worth. You learn how to work as part of a team and how to collaborate effectively with others to achieve a common goal. This is achieved by always being aware of what the teammates are doing, where they are on the court, what their jobs are, what the job is... working together to score points for the team and prevent the opposing team from scoring points. It teaches how to accept defeat and win with grace.

Conclusion

Players learn how to work as part of a team and how to collaborate effectively with others to achieve a common goal. As a volleyball benefit, playing volleyball helps to improve various values. This paper examined the most recent trends and social values attained through volleyball.

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A CRITICAL STUDY ON R.K. LAXMAN AS A POLITICAL CARTOONIST OF INDIA

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Abstract

R.K. Laxman was a well renowned legendary cartoonist of India. He worked in the Indian newspaper and magazine through his excellent cartoon works as the voice of the common man. The cartoon of common man is the reflection and the representation of the common Indian citizen's opinion and concern. It was inspired by the day to day occurrences in society in a humorous way that was entertaining as well as satirical. Laxman's cartoons exposed the corrupt and exploitative political system of the country. It goes to the credit of R.K. Laxman that the character of the common man provided a platform for ordinary Indians. They are involved in political communication through matchless visual expression and political humour. Laxman's cartoons exposed the corrupt and exploitative political system of the country.

Keywords: *Cartoon, Cartoonist, Visual Expression, Political Sarcasm, Signature Creation,*

Common Man: The Universal Pulse of India.



The generic figure of the common man is universal in character. It is not derived from religious books. It was not a borrowed creation. The greatness of the common man has passed the test of time. It has turned into a concept. It is an idea. Thus the common man is an average citizen, as contrasted with the social, political or cultural elite. The common man is the person who holds no little, pays the taxes, demands that rule of law and requires little from its government other than protection from those that would upset their lives.

The idea occurs whether the common man is that person who can live without bread and butter or who does not have power muscles or survives at the time of election in the manifestoes of the political parties or observes the happenings silently or sheds tears over his destiny or the idle person wait for the destiny. Sometimes it appears that he is the victim of the social-political system. Indeed his

character is not limited to any particular region, caste or religion. He is not the object of envy and love. He wanders in the corridors of painful sufferings. He is the soul of democracy. He is the god-figure to the politicians. He is the universal figure. The common man is a political currency. The common man becomes alive in news because every political party wants to use this political currency at the time of election or financial year budgets.

The Common Man is a symbol of silent observer of events. He takes a stroll among the Poverty-stricken villagers and suffering slum. He visits the decorated banquet hall of the dignitaries to have a look on the changes. The Common man remained the most dignified character in all his works. It was the genius of Laxman who simply moulded him into his subjects to give an identity to his thoughts and represent a uniform image of himself as an anonymous onlooker to happenings of daily life. His Common Man was Everyman. The character of common man is synonymous with the public opinion. Laxman expressed his views on life through his cartoon column "You said it" with the image of the common man.

The common man believes in personal relationships and intimate shared experiences. He craves for the cultural and spiritual life with values, household safety and small economic security. He stands for participation in democracy and community politics. They are ushered more by instinctive meaning and understanding than by approved, sanctioned and systematized knowledge. After getting Independence, development programs are the intellectual practices of the higher people of the society. The result is very dangerous as the state-dependency of

the common man has increased. He remains non-participated in the decision making process. It is an elite filtering process that keeps the common man neglected forever and it affects their lives.

In the journey of seventy years of democracy in India, the benefits of development have not reached to threshold of the poor. In the absence of development, we find village roads full of potholes, never to be built again, dilapidated buildings in the name of health centers, devoid of doctors and medical staff, school buildings without any boundary wall and toilets for girl child-underlines the story of Education for all movement. The reality is very grim as half of school going children are dropout of school or never attended school. The task of education is taken over by religious fanatics in Mosque and other places. The Private Public Partnership models are being introduced in the various government departments.

The development planning for the common man is not based on the ground reality. It has become a mechanical and institutional process. The people do not have an effective role in the policy-making. Such development efforts lead nowhere. The interests of the people are not served. People fall into the trap of impersonal and distant institutions. They become dependent. They feel more and more alienated and neglected from the centers of decision making. Their creative efforts and desires are never invested in worthwhile activities. People are lost in the streets of justice. They adapt unofficial practices and seek relief through petitions, donation and letters of introduction from influential persons. The Common Man feels fed up with the system.

These common people fail to realize their political power and political importance.

In the eyes of Laxman, the image of the common man is the image of the downtrodden masses. His signature creation: the Common Man attracted millions. Undoubtedly, it fascinated him. The bespectacled character of the common man seems to have walked into Laxman's cartoons spontaneously. The common man sheds tears in silence. In the initial years, Laxman experimented with the personality of the common man, his appearance and attire. Through the image of common man, he wanted to express his views on contemporary social and political realities. In the grab of the social observer, Laxman's views on life find expression. With the passing of time, the image of the common man remained to change. In 1950s, the character wore a cap and would sometimes be like Common Man. In 1951, the common man was sketched with a cap, coat and dhoti. In the 1952,

he was dressed like a gentleman with a suit and tie. In 1953, he was sketched with the dress of Charlie Chaplin, the famous actor in English movies with a black cap and black coat. In the coming years, his character was sketched with a lot of hair wearing checked pants with or without a cap. This figure remained to change in the coming years.



The Look of the Common Man

- The icon character has a common approach towards a common Indian middle-aged man belonging to the middle class. His signature look comprises of 'dhoti kurta' which suggests him to be a follower of Indian style, but not particularly suggesting identity of any state or area dress
- Nehru Collar checked coat suggest a modern touch he wears a checked coat like modern day politicians. It also points out the bureaucracy factor related to the dressing.
- It wears the English shoes contrasting to the Indian look in his westernized footwear. It suggests western influence on him. Laxman forecasts an era of Globalization in which Indian culture was blending with that of the west.
- The worried face- In the cartoon, the mouth is missing. It suggests his passiveness. Gandhian spectacles: The simple round frame suggests his inspiration from Gandhi itself.

The pocket cartoons representing the common man had an incursion into the Indian psyche and consciousness in 1951 with the help of a comic daily strip called "You Said it" on the pages of "The Times of India". The comic strip was a purposeful commentary on the socio-political events of the country. It represents the countless images of post-independent India through the lances of the common man. The simplicity and eloquence of the cartoons changed the Indian psyche. The visual briefs become the channel of communication and communicate the other side of the

picture. The cartoons become the source of mass appeal. At the same time, these cartoons became the messenger of revolutions. With the help of these social narratives, a new book of political history and human philosophy may be compiled. These speaking pictures are the objects of socio-political discourse. So we can say that these graphic pictures turned into a massive social narrative. It is a matter of interest to see how a simple bespectacled dhoti-clad middleaged man become the visual description of Indian society, life and its glorified culture. The image of the common man is graphed and presented against various backgrounds. His common man echoes the fears, dangers, aspirations, hopes and frustrations of an ordinary Indian. He is an onlooker on the winds of change taking place in the emerging nation. The famous cartoon of the common man about space-program has a classic illustration of humour with a strong social undercurrent. It is India where people suffer for their basic needs of life. The changing governments could not bring change in their social- economic welfare. It also comments on the political system which cares about the "uncommon". It remains as how Indian people are forced to live in a society where people compromise with basic needs of life. The common man is an effective visual metaphor of a society adjusting to the waving economy and a collapsing political system.

Intertextuality refers to the cartoonist's borrowing or quoting from prior visual or written text, and the viewer's interpreting of the cartoon with contemporary relevant issues. The echoing of themes, quotations, symbols, storylines, or compositional elements from older images and famous written texts may create visual metaphors that encourage layered meanings in novel or ironic ways.

Visual analogies are the heart of cartoons and what animates thought and emotion. Cartoons are meaningful to those who understand something about the larger discourse within which they are constructed and read. This discourse needs a visual language of signs conventions and rhetorical devices used to convey and interpret meanings. Rather than making a literal statement about an issue, the artist likens it to something else, and through

this comparison invites interpretation. The point of an analogy is not just to present an opinion, but also to stimulate interest and thinking.

The common man was a possible commenter, spectator, survivor and interpreter to the world called India. For about five decades, the Common Man represented a world of political communication with the help of unique visual expression and political humour. The common man is caricatured in the shape of human figure but it is voice, a cry and a lament. It is the sole figure. It is human consciousness. It is the communication of the unsaid. His cartoons on the common man are the result of deep meditation and thinking. The ideas of the common man reflect the vision of life as conceived by Laxman. The touch of humor gives life and meaning to the visual briefs. The common man is an idea and the cartoonist is the philosopher behind that idea.

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SPORTS AND SOCIAL VALUES FOR PROMOTION OF EDUCATION

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Abstract

Sport is an important factor that helps to improve education all over the world. However, many students of today group are not involved in a regular sport. The goal of this research is to investigate the relationship between sport and culture in order to acquire a better understanding of how sports can improve people's education through culture.

Keywords: Social Values, Sports

Introduction

Sport plays an important role for millions of people all over the world. People all over the world are becoming more interested in playing, watching, and discussing a wide range of sports. Sports have a prominent place in various cultures, exerting significant social influence. According to Simon (1985), sports, as a significant form of social activity, have an impact on the educational system, the economy, and citizens' values. Sports have a huge social impact and significance, especially in this day and age. According to Snyder and Spreitzer (1978), sport emerged at the end of the twentieth century to become one of the most pervasive social institutions in modern societies.

Building Social Values in Physical Education and Sports

Sports and Physical Education provide opportunities for growth in the physical, cognitive, and social domains. Moral reasoning and character development are two aspects of the social domains. According to Solomon (1997), art and physical education settings are ripe with opportunities to promote character development: (1) as issues arise spontaneously, address the moral implications of behaviour, and/or (2) deliberately implement morally ambiguous dilemmas.

Many sociologists agree that physical education is an important way to socialise children, and sport also has a human goods value. Sport is a democratic and popular culture activity. According to Simon (1985), through sports and physical education, we can face and overcome challenges while developing a desire for excellence. Apart

from the rewards that accrue to the most successful, we can engage in activities that we value for themselves. Sports allow us to develop and express moral virtues and vices, as well as demonstrate the importance of values such as loyalty, dedication, integrity, and courage. Sport serves the social psychological function of providing many people with a sense of excitement, joy, and diversion. Additionally, the centrality of sport is evident in the play of students, and in institutions of higher education (Snyder & Spreitzer, 1978).

Students are affected by the pressures that lead to stress because competition is so prevalent in our society. Poor performance elicits a wide range of negative emotions, which can lead to fear and threat perceptions. There is a competition, then a type of activity where emotions can express themselves for various types of behaviour in sports.

Academic and Social Achievement

Sports reflect society and society reflects sports. Social problems permeate society: drugs, violence, crime, cheating, sexism, racism, corruption, inflation, recession, etc. And because sports reflect society we can use sports as a natural laboratory for studying these problems and other basic structures and processes (Curry & Jobu, 1984).

Sports have long been associated with cultural values. Many studies show that sport does, in fact, encourage higher educational aspirations among participants, and that college athletes graduate at a higher rate than nonathletes. Students/athletes graduate at a 2%

higher rate than the general student body. Sports promote upward mobility primarily because so many sports are linked to the educational system, beginning in elementary school and continuing through university (Curry and Jiobu1984).

Another significant aspect is social participation through athletics. Good social skills are directly and indirectly related to being a good athlete. The image of some athletes is associated with success, which helps to sell products and influence people's opinions. Often, this success association, primarily monetary, has a greater influence on youth, influencing future educational or professional goals. It goes without saying that this is viewed positively by the majority of people. Underprivileged people, in particular, use sport to improve their social lives. Snyder and Spreitzer (1978) discovered that athletic participation was more strongly associated with academic success in boys from lower socioeconomic backgrounds. In other words, athletics may be the most important means for these lower socioeconomic status students to gain social recognition and acceptance, and through it, greater academic aspirations and higher scholarship.

Conclusion

Participation in sports is crucial to students' development all over the world. Many students gain the physical maturity and aptitude necessary to compete as good athletes at a high level. For some nations, a key component of cultural development is the structure of sports at all educational levels (primary, secondary, and

higher education). If people from low-income backgrounds are given the opportunity to pursue higher education through sports, they can use the skills they learn there to change their lives and the lives of those around them.

We encourage our students to participate in sports and discuss how sports can improve their lives as educators and coaches. For many students, sports can change their futures. Our students need to be prepared by demonstrating the opportunities and paths they should take in the wonderful world of sport.

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A STUDY ON WORK-LIFE BALANCE OF THE EMPLOYEES IN RANE TRW INDUSTRY, TRICHY

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Abstract

Work-Life Balance is the one of the key factors that help us understand the employees work commitment to the organization. The present paper intended to study the employees work life balance in Rane TRW, Trichy. The study collected the data from 150 respondents. Hypothesis were tested by statistical techniques like regression, ANOVA. The study found that the work-life balance of employees negatively affecting the non-work-life of employees.

Keyword: *Work-life, Job performance, Flexible working hour.*

Introduction

Work life balance is an important aspect of healthy work environment. Maintaining work-life balance reduces stress and prevents burnout in the workplace. Work- life balance is a term used to denotes that you need time for both work and other aspects of life.

Work-life balance (WLB) depicts how effectively a person manages his work and life commitments and the way in which they impact one another. Effective WLB is a necessary aspect in an employee's efficiency and happiness in work. In today's circumstance the essentiality of work-life balance approach is a requisite for every class of employees. The human resource management function has to design constantly and implement strategies that make possible their employees to balance their personal and professional lives. WLB is inevitable to raise the productivity of employee's their stability and job satisfaction, which may motivate the employees to be more committed to their organisation.

Once wise-men said "all work and no play make Jack a dull boy". Maintaining a work-life is separating your personal and professional lives without allowing one another to encroach.

Therefore, organizations are adopting new polices and taking important decisions where employees can give time to enjoy and spend time with their family.

The present research paper aims to study the Work-life balance of employees in Rane TRW Industry, Trichy.

Literature Review

Kelliher, C., Richardson, J., & Boiarintseva, G. (2019) argues that the study of work- life balance to date has, in the main, adopted a restricted conception of both "work" and "life", which does not take account of recent

developments in life worlds, working arrangements and employment relationships. "Life" has hitherto been viewed as largely comprising caring activities for dependent children, whereas "work" has been premised largely on a traditional model of work, characterised by full- time, permanent employment with one employer and a conventional understanding of what work involves. This means that extant research and theory only provides a partial view of the work- life needs and experiences of the workforce. In the paper, we propose extending conceptions of both work and life to incorporate different life worlds and social groups and different working arrangements and employment relationships.

Sirgy, M. J., & Lee, D. J. (2018) based on a thorough review of the literature we introduce an integrated conceptualization of work-life balance involving two key dimensions: engagement in work life and non-work life and minimal conflict between social roles in work and non-work-life. Based on this conceptualization we review much of the evidence concerning the consequences of work-life balance in terms work-related, non-work related, and stress-related outcomes. We then identify a set of personal and organizational antecedents to work-life balance and explain their effects on work-life balance. Then we describe a set of theoretical mechanisms linking work-life balance and overall life satisfaction. Finally, we discuss future research directions and policy implications.

Hofmann, V., & Stokburger-Sauer, N. E. (2017) Although emotional labor gains considerable interest in research and practice, current hospitality management literature has neglected to investigate its influence on employee commitment and the mediating roles of work-life balance perception and job satisfaction. Referring to emotional labor theory, this paper examines these

interconnections by conducting a three-phase empirical study in the hotel industry. Results of the first study reveal that employees' positive emotion display and emotional dissonance negatively influence employees' work-life balance which in turn drives employees' affective commitment. Results of the second study confirm emotional labor's impact on their work-life balance perception. Conversely, job satisfaction is solely influenced by emotional dissonance. Work-life balance and job satisfaction further drive employees' commitment. Results of the third study partially replicate these results: Emotional labor negatively impacts on employees' work-life balance and job satisfaction which both drive their commitment. This study helps to understand the relevance of hotel employees' commitment, and thus, their increased retention in the firm. Implications for management and research are discussed.

Buchheit, S., Dalton, D. W., Harp, N. L., & Hollingsworth, C. W. (2016) In recent years, work-life balance surpassed compensation as the most important job satisfaction factor among AICPA members (American Institute of Certified Public Accountants [AICPA] 2004). Despite the continued importance of this issue in the accounting profession (AICPA 2011), prior research has not examined work-life balance perceptions across different segments of the profession. We survey 1,063 practicing CPAs in order to assess the comparative work-life balance perceptions across (1) Big 4 versus smaller public accounting firms, (2) audit versus tax functions, and (3) public accounting versus industry work contexts. Consistent with predictions based on institutional logics theory, we find that work-family conflict and job burnout perceptions (our proxies for work-life balance) are highest in the Big 4. We are the first study to measure both *support-for* and *viability-of* traditional alternative work arrangements (AWAs), and we report an important distinction between these two constructs. Specifically, while CPAs across all public accounting firms (i.e., Big 4, national, regional, and local firms) report similar levels of organizational *support-for* AWAs, Big 4 professionals report significantly lower perceived *viability-of* AWAs (i.e., the ability to use AWAs and remain effective at one's job) compared to accounting professionals at smaller public accounting firms. Further, we find no differences between audit and tax professionals' perceptions across any of our work-life balance measures. We also document nuanced differences regarding work-life balance perceptions in public accounting versus industry. For example, contrary to conventional wisdom, work-life balance is not uniformly

"better" in industry (e.g., burnout is actually *lower* in smaller public accounting firms compared to industry). Finally, we use open-ended responses from a follow-up survey to provide several recommendations for firms to improve their work-life balance efforts.

Guest, D. E. (2002) reviews aspects of contemporary theory and research on work-life balance. It starts by exploring why work-life balance has become an important topic for research and policy in some countries and after outlining traditional perspectives examines the concept of balance and its implications for the study of the relation between work and the rest of life. A model outlining the causes, nature and consequences of a more or less acceptable work-life balance is presented and recent research is cited to illustrate the various dimensions. Finally, the topic is linked to the field of work and organizational psychology and a number of theoretical and conceptual issues of relevance to research in Europe are raised.

Objectives of the Study

- To find the relationship between the employer's support and employee's job performance.
- To find the relationship between employee's work and its impact on employee's non-work life.
- To find the factors that impact the employees work life balance.

Statement of the Problem

Employees in the service industry face more uncertain and complex work environment due to its unique service characteristics. This study sought to identify how work-life balance is achieved or not achieved in their lives. It attempts to analyze the employers support and the performance of the employee.

Due to the changes in the technology the need and the understanding of employees, their demands of life and work becomes clear. Employees, especially in the organization find it difficult to balance work and life as they spend less time with family due to long working hours, work pressure, etc.

Purpose of the Study

This study is mainly to understand the factors that impact the employees work-life balance and how the employees at the organization like RANE manage to balance the personal and profession life.

Significance of the Study

The significance of this study concerns with work-life balance among employees in an organization. There is a need for success rate in every organization many are the factors that play an important role like employees, working condition, other resources, etc. But employees play a vital role in all aspects and are the most important factor for the success of any organization. This study is mainly to know the relationship between the employee's work and its impact on employee's non-work life and also the factors that impact the employees work-life balance. It encourages and promotes research on employees in their service industry. This research will be a reference point and provide opportunity for further study.

Methodology

Primary Data

The primary data was collected from the respondents by administering a structured questionnaire and also through observation and discussion with the colleagues in the institutions.

Secondary Data

Apart from primary data collection, data was collected from journals and articles from the internet.

Sample Size

The sample size for the research study was 150

Hypothesis of the Study

- H_0 : – There is no relationship between the employee's job and its impact on employee's personal life.

- H_1 : - There is a relationship between the employee's job and its impact on employee's personal life.

Data Collection

The Structured questionnaire was design to collect the primary data. The sample was 150 out of 200 questionnaires. Random sampling method was used. Secondary data was collected from journal, text books, company's website and internet. The data were entered and analyzed with Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Regression analysis, Annova and Percentage analysis are used to analyze the data.

Table 1 shows that 45 respondents are working 8 hours, 15 respondents are working for 8.5 hours, 77 respondents are working 9 hours and 13 respondents are working above 10 hours.

Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1 No. of Working Hours in a Day

Particulars	No. of Respondents	%
8 Hours	45	30 %
8.5 Hours	15	10 %
9 Hours	77	51.33 %
Above 10 Hours	13	8.67 %
Total	150	100 %

Inference: Since, $r = 0.541$, there is a strong relationship between the predictor and the dependent variable of the study.

Table 2 shows the distribution of the respondents according to their Gender, Age, Monthly Income, Educational qualification and years of service were demonstrated.

Distribution of the Respondents

Sl. No			Frequency	Percent
01.	Gender	Male	137	91.3
		Female	13	8.7
02.	Age	Below 25 years	3	2.0
		26 years between 50 years	65	43.3
		Above 51 years	82	54.7
03	Marital Status	Married	5	3.3
		Unmarried	145	96.7
04	Monthly Income	Below Rs 20000	11	7.3
		Rs 40001 between Rs 60000	51	34.0
		Rs40001between Rs 60000	69	46.0
		More than Rs 80001	19	12.7

05.	Family Type	Nuclear	64	42.7
		Joint	86	57.3
06	Educational Qualification	ITI	24	16.0
		DME	58	38.7
		BE	15	10.0
		U.G	53	35.3
07	Experience	6years between 10	92	61.3
		11years between 15 year	27	18.0
		16 between 20 years	13	8.7
		More than 21 years	18	12.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents were Male 91.3 percent and were in the age group above 51 years 54.7 percent. Around 96.7 percent were unmarried and 38.7 percent had completed DME as their education. Majority of the respondent's 61.3 percent were between 6 years to 10 years of experience, 18 percent were from 11 to 15 years, 8 percent were from 16 to 20 years, 12 percent were greater than 21 years. With regard to salary drawn by the employees it was found that 46 percent of them got between Rs.4001 to Rs.60000.

Mean and Standard Deviation of Work-Life Balance Dimensions for Gender

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	
Male	137	16.52	2.45	t=.029 df=148 p>0.05 Not Significant
Female	13	16.15	2.26	

The P value is greater than 0.05 at 5% level of significance. Hence it is concluded that there is no significant difference between Male and Female employees and it is understood that Gender does not create a big difference with employees who are able to balance both work and life.

Mean and Standard Deviation of Work-Life Balance Dimensions for Family Type

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	
Nuclear	64	16.50	2.43	t=.076 df=148 p>0.05 Not Significant
Joint	86	16.48	2.45	

The above table shows that P value is greater than 0.05 at 5% level of significance. Hence it is concluded that

there is no significant difference between Nuclear family and Joint family and the table clearly states that family type does not create a big difference with employees who are able to balance both work and life.

Mean and Standard Deviation of Work-Life Balance Dimensions for Income

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	
Less than Rs. 20000	11	16.45	3.20	F=2.553 p>0.05 Not Significant
Rs. 20001-30000	51	16.29	2.57	
Rs. 30001-40000	69	16.97	2.18	
More than Rs.40001	19	15.31	2.13	

The table shows that P value is greater than 0.05 at 5% level of significance. Hence it is concluded that there is no significant difference between Income and work-life Balance of employees of RANE and it does not create a big difference with employees who are able to balance both work and life.

Findings

- From the study it is concluded that their work life is affecting their non-work life, time they spend with their family is reduced.
- From the study we found that employee's work has an impact on their personal life.
- Majority of the employees agree that organization will be effective if personal and professional life is balanced.
- Most of the employee feels that flexible work time is always good.

Conclusion

Work-Life balance is an important factor in Human Resource Management and it has a major impact on both the Organization's growth and employee. Many factors are influencing employees to achieve balance between work and life. While certain elements like getting feedback from employees before framing the policies and taking decisions can make work and personal life of employees highly effective.

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SOCIAL VALUES IN FRENCH LITERATURE

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Abstract

Social values are values that are basic for a person to know and to follow in order to get along with the society without any problems. These values are not usually thought of to us by someone but we tend to pick it up along the way. But how are we able to just learn something by ourselves when the fact is that we do not. We tend to adapt to something that is considered normal by the people around us. With this fact is that the human mind can adapt and learn something that might not have been thought of before and by just observing the things that happen around us on a daily basis and which is considered normal by the society. That is one among the greatest powers of our human brain.

Keywords: French Literature, Society, Education

Introduction

It is an undoubtable fact that every society has been influenced by literature at some point and up to some extent as well. Literature usually plays a vital role when it comes to social changes because literature can easily influence any society. Literature has this wonderful ability that can instigate change in one's life for the better or for the worse. We can take into consideration that many events in history are inspired and instigated by literature. French literature has its own impact on the country in the events like the French revolution which is greatly inspired by the literature of the time which inspired them to strive for Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. We can now be sure that literature will be able to alter the way of thinking of society. Now let's see how the writers are able to change the social values of the time.

French Literature

French people are very proud of their literature and it is for good reason as well. French literature has an older origin than the literature of the other neighboring countries and they also consider their language to be the sweetest language in the entire world. French language has a fair share of contribution to the literature of the world. French literature are usually full of moral values and are rich in human values as well, it also talks about humans life and the relationship with society and nature. Alexandre Dumas is the father of French literature and because of his wealthy background he was able to contribute many works to the French literature.

Social Values

There are a lot of values that are considered social values but the reason why they are considered social values is that these values do not have to be followed or practiced if you are by yourself. Social values are values which are upheld by an individual for the betterment of the society. These values do not affect an individual that much when they are not part of a society. These values are to make the society better and it is by upholding these virtues that the society is performing properly. Some of these virtues are even considered as a duty an individual of a society must uphold like if you are educated though it is for your own good it also contributes to the economy of the society and the more the literacy rate increases the better the society becomes better.

Some of the social values are upheld by us even without us realizing that it is a social value because we are not taught that these are the social values and these are not. Since we learn most of the virtues by ourselves we tend to not realize that this is a social virtue.

Literature on Social Values

Literature has always had its influence and its impact on society throughout. We can feel it over the years that literature has become a medium or a way through which people influence and input their own ideals and thoughts into other people's minds. All these years the writers were also playing a huge part in the development of a society. Writers across the world are sometimes the reason for the rise or fall of a society because of their immense influence on the society. These writers sometimes write about some change that can be made that can make the society better and if the readers of that time are interested and if the

people in power at that time implement these social changes it can also be called as a social virtue.

Literature often is used to support the social values and virtues because literature is also used as a medium of learning things. In those days when schools were a rare thing people only got educated by reading literary works and those works were the ones that taught them how to live their lives and what are all the virtues that must be upheld by an individual in the society.

In the olden days not all people had access to the literary works and most of the common folk and the laymen were not able to be influenced by the power of literature but this all gradually began to change once the printing press became common and then only were the great works of literature given access to everyone. This great change was the cause of how literature was able to influence every person in a society. These social values were not that much in practice some decades back because the entire world was at war and people could care less about social values if their life was at stake.

Development of Society with Literature

Literature has always been a powerful tool in shaping the ways of society. Literature not only can inspire people to be better but it can also change one's life completely based on how it affects the person. Through literature we learn many things even today but if we look at the olden days where literature was the only source of information and entertainment, people went crazy about it because it was such a new thing to them and because of that writers were able to shape and change the course of the society as they seemed fit. Being a famous writer during the olden times was very powerful and it was a great duty of the writer to make sure that the society is balanced and how his works can shape out the ways of the society. These writers were also great in expressing themselves through their works and so they were easily able to convey any meaningful message to the society.

Thus the writers during that time had great power and as the saying goes 'with great power comes great responsibilities' we can all agree that since the writers had great power and influence at their disposal they had greater responsibilities to shape the society and its values. We can all feel this in the great works of the famous writer that they really did their best to shape out their society as much as they can for the better or for the worse which we can decide with the changes. But when it comes to modern writers they do not hold such great power and influence as those writers in the olden times and yet we can see many

writers bringing about many changes to the society and to the values.

Education and Literature

Almost all of us can agree that books are the best way to learn things but in the olden times books were the only way in which people could learn things. So if the people ever wanted to learn anything they had to learn it through the books which contained information. But it won't be known for sure that the information in the books were real or not. Sometimes the information in these was made up by the writers and these information are not valid. But there won't be any way to find out if the information can be true or not.

Then after some time the educational system was introduced and it was supposed to rise the common knowledge of the people because during that time only the aristocrats and the people belonging to the wealthy families were educated and the common folks or the layman were all uneducated.

The schools were supposed to bring the education to the common people but still the importance of education was not realized by the common folks of that time so they were not ready to spend anything on something like education. So some of the writers had to reduce their standard of writing so that they could communicate with the people and make them realize the importance of education and its benefits. The writers too contributed for the education of the common folks so that their society could develop into a prosperous one and the common folks can get the basic knowledge of at least what is good and what is wrong and about how to live in order to live a good life.

Literature and French Revolution

We all know literature has its influence but we all don't know up to what extent. The French Revolution is one among the major incidents in history. This revolution was initiated when the people during that time were heavily influenced by the literature of that time which made them go on a rampage searching for liberty, equality and fraternity.

These revolutionists were heavily inspired by the writers of that time who wanted freedom. But not all the writers wanted to start the revolution because most writers during that time were supporters of the king so they didn't care less about the common folks but some of the writers who wanted a change wrote about the change that they

desired and that inspired the people of that time to stand up for their rights.

Even during the time of the revolution these were many writers who kept the torch of the revolution running through their works and though there were the writer who inspired the people to fight for their freedom but there were those who wrote about the suffering that were gone through by the revolutionists and if all of it were worth the struggle for. The French revolution won the right of the humans back but it was at great cost. The revolutionists were able to stand though it all by the help of the writer who were a great source of motivation for them all. Not just the French revolution but also in many major event in the world literature has been a guiding light and a beacon of hope to guide the people though it all.

French Language and Literature Origin

French is considered as the romantic language and it is one of the languages that is pleasant to hear. French is said to have been derived from the classical language Latin and is one among the greatest languages of Europe. The French people are usually very proud of their language and of its literary background. The French literary works date long back and so the French are really proud of their poetry and other literary forms. The real credit goes to the writers of the old times who were really great with their works and held the honour of French literature above the other languages literature.

Since French is one among the oldest literary languages in Europe the French poems and other forms were taken as examples for other languages literary works like English and many others too. French has contributed a lot towards literature in general because most languages take French as a reference to write their own literary works. Even the now famous English and its literature were once taking the references in literature from French and started to follow its style in those days.

Anyway French being a romantic language has many works about love. Over the years the literature of French has grown drastically but in the olden times the French literature was something that all the other languages used to look up to and so the French literature held its high standards in the field of literature with its great writers. Literature was important for the development of a country hence French was a developed country even many years ago. Thus the French were able to become one among the great power in the olden times.

Literatures Contribution to Science and Technology

Some say literature and science are polar opposites and others say literature and science are the two sides of the same coin. Though both of those statements can be true to some extent we cannot decide if they are not the same or the opposite. While science is associated with the facts and the principals, literature deals with the imagination and the feelings of people. Both can be different in this way yet it is hard to take those apart because they are so closely associated with each other to some extent.

Science cannot be improved to this extent if it weren't for literature to immortalize the information in some form of literature. We could not have learned how the people in the ancient time used science to make their own technology if they hadn't immortalized them in some form of literature. Since literature also deals with history and since science needs history to make the future better, those two have to work together for the development of society and the world. Thus literature still contributes heavily to the development of society by providing information to the people about science because through literature it is easy for science to work.

Sustained Development and Social Values

There cannot be any development without social values because social values are essential for the development of any society. Social values are the ones that teach humans how and when to behave in order to make this society a better place to live in. Literature as I mentioned before has been the one that is enforcing social values into its readers and letting them know when and where they must be with these social values. In order to develop a society first we must enforce the people with social values because social values are the reason for the development of any society. A quick example for this is that social values help in providing education which in turn gives basic knowledge to all the people and the general behavior in public places.

Firstly, to become a society there must be a level of unity among the people in the society. This can only be achieved if there is an equality in the social behaviour which can be achieved through social values and enforced by the literature. We might not notice it still but literature still has its powers. Though it is not as powerful as it used to be it still has the ability to influence the readers and hence it can also be used to imply social values to the people. With all the people working together the society will automatically develop in one way or another as long as it keeps on developing we can call it a sustained development. Unity is the main key to build a society

because if unity is lost nothing can be achieved by any single person.

Conclusion

Literature can still be used as a tool to inspire people and make them uphold social values. With social values comes unity and with unity comes a great society and literature is a great way to achieve this as long as the writer can inspire people the power of literature can never be stopped.

As we have heard from the olden times, unity is power and with unity everything is possible. If it weren't for the unity in the olden days these developments throughout the course of history might not have been achieved. So these social values still help up and if we stay united we can also develop even if it is at a slow pace. With literature and science working together there will always be something that will be developing and if we keep up the torch of literature burning, nothing is unachievable.

EXPERIENTIALITY OF FICTION- THE PERSUASIVE POWER OF LANGUAGE IN BROOKS' *THE SECRET CHORD*

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Abstract

Language employed in fiction is the most advanced version of communication. Through fictional story telling, people can be educated from those who had lived many centuries ago. The prospect of using language to change society is something conceivable considering the persuasive nature of language. The next important question that needs to be answered here is the extent to which language through fiction can stimulate the reader. Narratologists call this ability of a narrative to offer felt experiences to the reader as experientiality. It is a kind of simulation through the events and situations offered by the text. Brooks' novel *The Secret Chord* (2015) is based on the great Biblical hero David. Brooks makes use of the various accounts made about the great King to render this novel a relatable one for the reader. This article will unveil the use of a persuasive kind of language that can offer a kind of pseudo experience of war to the reader.

Keywords: *Geraldine Brooks, Experientiality, Grounded or Embodied Cognition, Indices and Cognitive Narratology.*

Language is the greatest invention man has ever come across. The advent of language is so intermixed with the human race that the actual point where this sort of communication first came into being cannot be demarcated. The first human started communicating as a consequence of evolving into a highly advanced primate. Apart from using language just to communicate with the other members of the species, language became the ultimate tool to tell stories. Narratives are the building blocks of civilization. The way people have passed on stories from one generation to the next, clearly posits the fact that narratives shape human lives. Only through narratives culture and values of a people become crystalized. People of a particular community derive their identity and way of life through narratives. Language employed in fiction is the most advanced version of communication. Through fictional story telling, people can be educated from those who had lived many centuries ago. The prospect of using language to change society is something conceivable considering the persuasive nature of language.

Narratology has long speculated upon language as a valid area of interest for theorists. Beginning with the insights on language offered by Saussure, Jakobson and the rest of them that followed the formalists, language has always been a thing of miracle. Even from the days of fables that offer some kind of moral deliberation through

stories, narratives were designed with the idea that language in the form of stories can change the hearts of people for the better. Even though this idea cannot be negated and has been long believed to be true, only with the help of the cognitive sciences, this persuasiveness of language can be affirmed. In making a concise analysis of the language employed in narratives, Roland Barthes divides the units of a narrative into functional and non-functional elements. Functions are elements in a narrative that propel the story forward. They make sure to establish all the parts of the narrative from the beginning till the end. "In that case, the unit, instead of referring to a complementary and consequential act, refers to a more or less diffuse concept which is nonetheless necessary to the story: personality traits concerning characters, information with regard to their identity, notations of "atmosphere," and so on (Barthes 247). This is the most important aspect of the persuasive nature of language employed in a narrative. Indices offer a sense of atmosphere to the reader engaged with the narrative. This includes descriptions that inform readers about the characters, events and setting of a narrative. These indices have an important role in making sure that the reader immerses him or herself deep inside the realm of fiction. Only with the help of indices, narratives become serious and believable. To put it simply, "... reality of the referent, to root fiction in the real world" (Barthes 249). People will be engaged with the characters and their

actions only if they are convinced by language to be a real enterprise. Readers are inadvertently transported into the reality offered by the story-world.

The next important question that needs to be answered here is the extent to which language through fiction can stimulate the reader. Narratologists call this ability of a narrative to offer felt experiences to the reader as experientiality. It is a kind of simulation through the events and situations offered by the text.

Indeed, both conversational and fictional stories can impact recipients' interaction with reality by leaving a mark on their values and attitudes. This phenomenon, known in social psychology as "narrative persuasion" (Green & Brock 2000), shows that experientiality is a complex, dynamic relation in which real-world and story-driven experiences become intertwined (cf. Fludernik's "incomplete homologization of the fictional and the real worlds"). Thus, engaging with narrative not only taps into recipients' repertoire of past experiences (or "experiential background"), but can also produce shifts and changes in this repertoire. (Caraccio 12)

According to this theory, experientiality is the ultimate purpose of narratives. This aspect of language is proven by both linguists and cognitive theorists who make use of the study of neuron activity in the human brain. Cognitive narratologists have even gone to the extent of using fMRI scanners to track the neural response of readers. This can be seen as the latest development in the tradition of reader-response theory. Indices make sure that readers are pushed into the pseudo experience of the events narrated in the text. Experientiality is the possible simulation through diverse experiences offered by the text. This is practical because, it has been proven that human beings as a species not only conceive the world through their mental faculties, but also through the body. The physical body with all its senses also involves itself in the process of cognition. This theory of cognition is called grounded or embodied cognition. It is an interpretation that goes on to prove that words have the capacity to trick sensory motor stimulation to create felt sensations. The word sea can activate the sense of sight, smell, touch, sound and taste to fire at the neurological level. **"Embodiment is the surprisingly radical hypothesis that the brain is not the sole cognitive resource we have available to us to solve problems. Our bodies**

and their perceptually guided motions through the world do much of the work required to achieve our goals, replacing the need for complex internal mental representations" (Wilson and Golonka 23). Several experiments in this field have proven the power of words to create simulated experiences for the reader. The contemporary world still invests itself in novels because, narratives can offer something more than just a story. It offers experiences. But not novels can offer this sense of experientiality. Popular fiction is plot driven and may not make much use of indices. But a psychological novel makes use of indices to impart thoughts, emotions and feelings that the characters in the novel experience. Language used in the format of the written word has a very powerful claim on the senses. The readers are engaged faithfully to the characters in a narrative and this elicits a considerable evocation of emotion. Readers move along with the story as if the events narrated are actually happening to them. This is made possible by the prospect of neural engagement with the narrative through embodied cognition.

Geraldine Brooks is American author originating from Australia. She garnered the attention of the literary world when her novel *March* (2005) fetched her the Pulitzer Prize for fiction. Brooks is a novelist who is well versed in using history to create works of fiction. It is quite common in her writing to witness characters trying to survive the most violent of circumstances. The setting that Brooks chooses for her novels are often based on some of the darkest episodes of history. Brooks' novel *The Secret Chord* (2015) is based on the great Biblical hero David. Brooks makes use of the various accounts made about the great King to render this novel a relatable one for the reader. King David is represented not as the divine legend that history proclaims him to be. Rather he is pictured as a common man filled with many flaws. He is depicted as a man suffering to trap his own demons that often get the best of him. Just like all of Brooks' other novels, *The Secret Chord* (2015) also makes use of the first-person form of narration. Nathan is the renowned prophet who first sees the vision of David ruling the entire land. David keeps Nathan as a close personal advisor and trusted friend. The narrative begins with Nathan requesting the king to allow him to write a biography of David's life. David sends Nathan on a quest to get valid accounts of his life from his own

mother, brother and wife. David's life is told by Natan based on the information he retrieves from all the three different sources.

On reading the novel, any one can detect the sense of immersion offered by the text. A closer inspection of the passages employed in the text will ultimately reveal the abundant use of indices found in the narrative. These indices offer the prescribed atmosphere to be felt by the reader. Readers are affected by indices because they comprehend the words on the text through grounded cognition. This is where the implied reader is transformed into the embodied reader. In this novel, the simulation of war is something is acutely offered by the text. Readers can take part in the mindless violence that takes place in battle. After his famous encounter with Goliath, David starts his campaign to become the ruler of Israel. This conquest is one that is filled with blood and gore. The novel makes use of an acute type of description to showcase the death of various characters in the novel. "The man had been attempting to crawl away, dragging himself with his remaining hand while a slime of blood pulsed from the stump of his sword arm. My boot mashing his neck flat into stone, had put an end to that. When I lifted my foot, the man gave a wet gargle, and was still. I scraped the mess off my boot onto the nearest rock and went on" (Brooks 10). All the details that go into describing the dripping of blood, hand being chopped and neck being smashed are indices. The use of this experiential language pulls the reader so close to the text that it may make it seem real. Taking the persuasive nature of language to activate sensory motor activity just by using the words on the page into account, this passage can disturb the reader at a much deeper level.

This is explained by Kukkonen in his experiment where he was able to detect the movement of mirror neurons when the readers were engaged in a text that made use of experiential language (kinesic). He claims that readers are also forced to experience the same level of pressure caused by the characters in the novel. This goes on to prove that language can be a powerful tool to create experientiality.

Arguably, also Ferdinand's environment gains shape through the interaction potentials it presents to sensorimotor exploration. In the linguistic representation of the novel, one of the embodied engagements of readers is

a resonance of Ferdinand's experience as it is described in and evoked by the passage above through mirror neurons (see Glenberg and Gallese), motor-resonance (see Zwaan and Taylor), or other embodied features of human cognition (see the introduction to this volume for a more detailed exposition). (Kukkonen 3)

An assumption has to be made with regard to the lesson that can be imparted from *The Secret Chord* (2015) with all its ability to offer a simulation of war. Cinema and video games have desensitized death. Violence is projected as something heroic. But, when people are offered a real-life simulation of war and of death, people will be made aware of the true repercussions of their violent deeds. "There were some terrible deaths. A brushfire, set to drive a unit out of the woods into open ground, got out of control when the winds changed direction unexpectedly. The ensuing blaze engulfed more than a hundred men-our soldiers among them. When we found the bodies, they were blackened husks. Other, who fell wounded, were eaten alive where they lay by the lions and wild boars that inhabited the forest" (Brooks 340). This novel offers a more realistic picture of the battlefield. Readers while coming across this passage not only form a mental image of soldiers being burnt or being eaten alive by animals, they will more likely experience these terrible predicaments in the form of a simulation. This is made possible by the experientiality offered by the text.

The contemporary advancement in reader-response theory has come to a phase where the neuroscience of the human brain is made use of to track the emotional effects the reader will experience. A valid assumption can be made that these indicial passages that offer a sense of experientiality to the reader, must be studied using live samples under a fMRI scanner. By attempting such a method of analysis, it will most probably show how the sensory motor neurons of the readers are activated as if the subject is going through something real. Naturally, human beings do not prefer to go through unpleasant experiences. But, simulating through war can be an eye opener for many, since it may make them refrain from violence. The more people get invested in the narrative and its characters, the easier for them to transport themselves to the pressure of the situations offered by the narrative. In conclusion, it can be said that language is a powerful medium to tell stories. This is so because, stories

are often seen to change people. This persuasive language found in the form of fiction requires more attention keeping its wider scope in perspective.

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OPEN ENDED TESTING IN TASK BASED TEACHING - A METHODOLOGY TO IMPROVISE SKILL SETS IN LEARNERS AT THE TERTIARY LEVEL

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Abstract

Testing plays vital role in teaching and learning experience, which includes tests of language use- reading, writing, speaking and listening. According to Harold S. Madson, there are well made tests which can help students in at least two ways that is Tests which are helping to create positive attitudes towards the class and tests can benefit students by helping them master the language.

Keywords: *open ended testing, classroom strategy, evaluate materials, continuous assessment, learners' autonomy, motivational factors.*

The teacher's primary testing concern will be in improving classroom measures, so, probably they need at some time at other to make use of standardized tests and it is also important that the teacher should know how to select and evaluate materials. "Before we can even begin to plan a language test, we must establish its 'purpose or function'. Language tests have many uses in educational programs, and quite often the same test will be used for two or more related purposes" (2 David). He further summarizes the list of chief objectives of language testing in which he insists that testing the learners is 1. To determine readiness for instructional programs. 2. To classify or place individuals in appropriate language classes. 3. To diagnose the individual's specific strengths and weakness. 5. To measure the extent of student achievement of the instructional goals. 6. To evaluate the effectiveness of instruction.

If the students realize that the teacher is very much particular in their personal needs, naturally they would respond to that expression of interest while taking tests. Thus, to produce the best test the teacher needs to understand the level of the learners. It is to be done, that the teacher's judgement should be formed as a gradual process rather than as a sudden decision. When they perform the task in the class, the teacher has to administer a single item test. All the tests administered throughout the course could make a complete test of proficiency when the record is kept carefully by the teacher it could make an excellent cumulative test. If the learners are given

sufficient time before the test to prepare for the test both for oral and written test, the learners will come out with good ideas which are very much related to the set task, for example a technique such as re-telling a story requires to have five minutes to read the story before the test. The test preparation will promote confidence among the learners. A test may be conducted by using an ordinary classroom so as the learners can lower the fearful masks of professional tester.

Open ended testing always delinks the learners from the text book or course books as the questions are based on unfamiliar passages pitched at the same level of challenge as the passages the students tackle in the classes. The writing skill is tested including learner's ability to pick out information from an unfamiliar passage and using available information in a text to transfer it to some other form, for example writing slogans as suggested theme, transforming information from paragraph into table/table into paragraph etc., The writing activities could depend as chiefly as their relevance to both developing study skills and communicating in real life situation. An important point to be noted is, the open-ended testing is no longer a strain for the students who have been trained previously in the classes.

The evaluation need not rest only on grammatical accuracy. Grammar is not the only criterion by which a student's writing effort is judged. Their content with appropriate emphasis in writing also to be recognized as Wilga M. River says 'Evaluating individual student writing

can pose some problems. One stick point is the question of grammar and style. Here there are several options. First and foremost, whatever option instructors adopt, they must always recognize and reward the creativity of their student authors. Nothing inhibits developing writing skills more than to see high praise and excellent grades go to the cautions or lazy student whose dull paragraph, written with grammatical precision and little else, repeats the same thing in five different ways. Ready acknowledgement of students 'willingness to abandon this unimaginative and prosaic variety of writing is essential to the fostering not only of the ability to write, but also of the desire to do so', (87).

Open ended testing in task based teaching is feasible which includes several factors like economy that is, not time-consuming, and not expensive with respect to development, administration and scoring, availability that is easily available and also acceptability that is culturally and socially acceptable. It creates a proper 'climate' for testing. Fear and anxiety of the students towards tests could be reduced, while positive attitude could also be developed among learners. It can be done by conducting more informal tests in the classroom. This kind of test can be used to enhance learning and can be used to make learning a balanced but as N.Krishnasamy says in *Methods of Teaching English* 'A balanced test design must be properly contextualised, integrative, interactive and pragmatic. Open-ended testing is responsive evaluation which measures learning outcomes. It belongs more to the sociological tradition and is idiographic in approach. The purpose for carrying out this testing is to determine the development and to improve the curriculum. It can also be used to help teachers to know the need for further attention in preparing materials. This could also be made as an internal evaluation which could focus narrowly on whether the learning predicted by the goals of the task has been achieved.

Open ended testing is done in a graded manner based on the complexity of an item. It is always interlinked with sets of activities in which succeeding steps are dependent on those which come before. It expects coherence and consistency in the prepared materials. It is stimulus based and focuses on specific skills. It teaches general skills also. It is basis for developing, understanding of a subject. Questions asked in the tests would be more

familiar to teachers and students. This model could be applied to all kinds of materials. It could make the learners to comprehend, to interpret and to think critically.

Open questions elicit generative thinking by asking students to offer reason for and a reason against their views and make the learners to construct a response. It also assesses verbal reasoning and writing ability of the learners and they are made to respond in an argumentative mode. It could be described as a 'questionless question' as no specific answers are expected from the learners. It is a challenging task to them as they have to define an issue for themselves. It gives the learners a clear scope to organize an idea and also to construct a point of view to the broad theme. The key criterion for assessing the answer in 'relevance' to the questions set.

These open questions require not supplying the correct answers but making the learners involved in the process which would drag them into learning environment. It tests the learners in a meaningful and useful way. It offers a useful basis for analyzing educational assessment. It also involves in production of ideas as the learners answer for open questions. Open questions do not constrain the learners in giving answers and the judgement on responses is based on reasons. It persuades the learners to produce multiple solutions to the problems posed on them.

Open-ended testing motivates the learners in productive thinking and the answers given are conditioned by views and values of the learners. It entails informed and reasonable 'reasoning'. It is almost a recollection of information learnt. It takes efforts to make the learners understand the things happen in real life. It takes the learners to socio-cultural environment where they are accustomed. In real life, it is our nature to have arguable decisions about uncertain problems faced. This method is involved in open-ended testing, that is analyzing information to determine a correct answer or to solve a problem thrown on the learners by asking open-questions. It indulges in decreasing the inimical relationship which the teacher and taught has in the classroom. It does not compromise the validity of testing. It measures the involvement of the learners in the participatory activities made in the learning environment. Writing open-ended test is an extended learning process for the students as

questions posed on them increase the cognitive challenge. Both the slow learners and quick learners are beneficiaries as it encourages peer group correction.

It makes a well-knit classroom where the examination is no longer a strain. The learners are not confined only in the classroom they are brought to real life objectives. Uniformity in answers is not the central point in giving open-ended testing. It is not only to make the learners to pass in examination but also to enable them at improving language abilities. Open-ended testing gives importance for fluency and appropriacy while evaluated them accuracy.

Strategy for autonomy becomes the major concern and incorporates the learners for frequent consultation with the teacher over the resources used while writing the test. This testing also highlights the need of the learners and intends to be more systematic. Both process and product of materials could be evaluated to get designed promotion as this kind of testing aims potential use of language. It will not make the learners aliens as it provides opportunities for the presentation of arguments and the exchange of views. Testing could be done step-by-step, will be supportive for both the teacher and learner. It tests the memory of the learners marginally and ensures the language abilities based on what is actually practiced by students.

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EXEMPLIFICATION OF AN OGUN ALTRUIST IN SOYINKA'S *DEATH AND THE KING'S HORSEMAN*

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Wole Soyinka is the first Nobel laureate from Nigeria, Africa. His plays are famous for an in depth analysis he makes of the Yoruba myths in his works. His favourite god in the Yoruba panteon is Ogun. He explains and describes the Ogun myth in detail in his book *Myth, Literature and the African World*. The book states that "the gods were coming down to be reunited with man, in particular to be reunited with human essence, to reassume that portion of re-creative transcendent awareness which the first deity Orisa-nla possessed and expressed through his first continuous activation of man images" (Wole Soyinka, 144) because the gods were "anguished by a continuing sense of incompleteness, needing to recover their long lost essence of totality" (27). But the gods' descent to earth was not easy as the "immense chaotic growth ... had sealed off reunion with man created an impassible barrier which the gods tried, but failed to demolish. Ogun finally took over; he plunged into the Chthonic realm" (30). He was "literally torn asunder in cosmic winds, but had rescued himself from the precarious edge of total dissolution by harnessing the untouched part of himself – the will" (30). While emerging out of the chthonic realm, Ogun "armed himself with the first technical instrument which he had forged from the ore of mountain wombs, he cleared the primordial jungle ... and called on the others to follow" (29).

In Yoruba metaphysics there is not much of a difference between gods and human beings. Which ever is applicable to gods is also applicable to human beings. This mythic narrative forms the basis for modern drama constructed by Soyinka. The ordeal undergone by Ogun in the transitional abyss is an archetype of the celestial battle and Soyinka portrays his characters, especially his protagonists as waging this celestial battle, making them rebellious for the common cause.

UlliBeier in his book *Yoruba Myths* and Soyinka in his book *Myth, Literature and the African World* have described Ogun as "the creative –destructive spirit"; Ogun is creative in the sense that he bridged the gap between the divine and the human. He is destructive in the aspect that under the impression of drunkenness he has killed friends and foes alike. He is a god of "restorative justice", "essence of creativity". He can also be equated with Greek hero Prometheus in the sense that, like Prometheus who gave the knowledge of fire to human beings, Ogun also forged iron for the betterment of the human community. He is also a god with an explorer instinct. An Ogun hero is one who is also sensible to the sufferings of the people, one who understands the tragic situation caused by the gap between the divine and the mundane and who tries to restore moral order into the society. The Ogun hero decides to take up the tragic situation into his hands, conquers it and emerges successfully with solutions with his strong will. The Ogun prototype can be found in many serious plays and political satires of Soyinka, while comedies do not become part of this prototype.

This suffering feature ascribed to Ogun seems to be Soyinka's addition to the myth, where Ogun is described as a warrior God, by writers like Geoffrey Parrinder and UlliBeier. Soyinka describes Ogun as a god who suffers to bring back the moral order, or the divine essence back to humanity. Ogun's action is a heroic deed; the effect of his individual achievement extends to the good of his people and community. This is a universal aspect. Every time the society undergoes such a suffering, the society brings forth such heroes to bring a kind of salvation into the society. This aspect is common to many spiritual heroes like Ogun, Buddha and Christ and this basic pattern of suffering and alienation brings forth a new vision of life. To this extent the Ogun myth has a universal feature.

Soyinka uses his poetic license to manipulate the available story, adds his creative power thereby enriching the Ogun myth. Many of Soyinka's heroes have the qualities of Ogun. The protagonist's suffering for the common good of the community forms the crux of the plays like, *The Swamp Dwellers*, *The Strong Breed*, *Death and the King's Horseman*, *Kongi's Harvest* and *King Baabu*. The plays mentioned above have certain thematic features in common. In terms of ideology and rebellion, the plays mark a distinct approach. Soyinka's plays advance from skepticism to an affirmation of Yoruba wisdom that saw human body as a ritual object to enable the spiritual rebirth of the society.

Death and the King's Horseman, one of the later plays of Soyinka, is based on a real incident that happened in 1945 in the Oyo state of Nigeria. Soyinka has just taken the essence of the episode, to construct it into a full length play. *Death and the King's Horseman* is a play in five acts and the action covers the last part of the play. The play begins in the evening and ends at night. The play is centered around two community rituals: Elesin Oba, the horseman's self-sacrifice and the English colonial community's fancy dress ball, attended and honoured by the Prince of Wales. The Colonial District Officer, Pilkings is shocked to hear about Elesin's sacrificial ritual and orders an Islamic police sergeant to arrest Elesin so that the peace of the village is undisturbed during the Prince's visit. The arrest is followed by a serious argument between the district administration and the community. On knowing the fate of his father, Olunde, the horseman's son, sacrifices himself as a replacement to his father and the deceased body of the son is shown to the father who also strangles himself to death.

The play begins with Elesin Oba entering the market place in the evening followed by the drummers and singers. The praise-singers cry "He is a man of enormous vitality, speaks, dances and sings" and "performs like a born rancanteur, inflicting his retinue with his humour and energy" (P.149). Elesin Oba has come mentally prepared to perform the ritual of self-sacrifice. "I go to keep my friend and master company" (P.153). But the praise-singer wants Elesin to act as a bridge and help unite the dispersed and disintegrated society. He also requests Elesin to ignite the racial spirit in the minds of the people and to help them in bringing about spiritual comfort.

Praise Singer: the white slaves came and went, they took away the heart of our race, they bore away the mind and muscle of our race the city fall and our people struggled through mountain and forest to find in new home (P.148)

.... there is only one shell to the soul of man; there is only one world to the Spirit of our race. If that world leaves its course and smashes on boulders of the great void, whose world will give us shelter? (P.149)

The Yoruba believe that the community is slowly moving towards destruction and is afraid of "the separation of the essence from the self" and the disintegration of the divine from the human. Elesin Oba has been requested to prevent this tragedy from happening into the community by entering in the "transitional abyss" so that he energises himself, passes on the energy to the community, thereby prevent the disintegration of the society.

The Police Sergeant, Amusa and the convert cook Joseph are examples of disintegrating community under the colonial force that has put the indigeneous people one against the other. While Amusa respects Ogun, he considers the sacrificial ritual as illegal, indicating the rift in him. This rift in him allows him to report to Pilkings about the horseman's ritual. Joseph, a Christian convert, behaves in a very inappropriate way, when he declares that Ogun "has no power" on a Christian and believes that his tribal roots are cut immediately as he became a Christian. Soyinka, by making the communal rituals the pivotal point of the movement of the plot, seems to believe that the communal ceremonies have the power to unite people and self-sacrifice is a symbolic part of it.

The ritual of self-sacrifice, also requires the people of the community to revere and respect the person, who is about to perform the ritual. The community is bound by communal norms, religious and moral codes to fulfill the wishes of the horseman on his day of sacrifice. He is seen as a soul, who is making a transition from the human world to the divine and ancestral. Therefore, the community considers it sacrilege to disrespect Elesin Oba. This is why; he is given everything he wants to have. He is dressed with the fine clothes available in the market and he is given a beautiful bride on his request on his last day. Iyalaja, the head woman of the market, who represents the community, sums up the Yoruba world, view thus:

Iyalaja : only the curses of the departed to be feared. The claims of one whose fort is on the threshold of their abode surpasses even the claims of blood. It is nearby even to place hindrances in their ways. (P.181)

A ritualistic ceremony is called for and the bride is given to the Oba. Iyalaja explains this event as a meeting of three words: the living, the dead and the unborn, a rare phenomenon that can happen through a ritual in the Yoruba metaphysics. This meeting of the three worlds, the Yoruba believe would facilitate a harmonious co-existence and would protect the living.

Iyalaja: The fruit of such a union is rare. It will be neither of this world nor of the next nor of the one behind us. As if the timelessness of the ancestor world and the unborn have joined spirits to bring an issue of the elusive being of passage Elesin. (P.181)

Olunde, Elesin Oba's eldest son, who lands on the village from England, as he hears the news of the deceased king, considers his responsibility to set thing right. The first act he performs was to meet Pilkings and to plead him to let his father free so that, the ritual can be completed. Though he is been educated on the alien soil amidst alien culture, he doesnot forget his roots. He is angry with Jane for having used the Ogun mask for the fancy dress ball. An irritated Olunde protests, "And this is the good cause for which you desecrate on ancestral mark" (P.191). Through these actions of Olunde, the audience understand that Olunde is very sensitive about his culture and that he preciously guards it.

JanePilkings' conversation with Olunde on the death of the captain of the ship, is yet another episode which is helpful in understanding Olunde's thought process. When Jane calls the deliberate act of killing himself of the captain "morbid" and "stale", Olunde sees it as self-sacrifice, which the captain had done for the common good. He calls it bravery. This shows that Olunde, had always respected people who donot put themselves before their community. This attitude of his is the catalyst behind his act of self-sacrifice on behalf of his father. Olunde does not want the district administration to interfere in the community's ritual process. He believes in the ritual and hopes that the honourable act has a metaphysical significance for the community. Olunde, through this thought reflects on the relevance of the sacrifice made by the captain of the ship,

which according to him is a heroic death, is not much different from the act that his father Elesin, is going to perform. They are different in the aspect that one is a secular act and the other religious, but both are required for the well-being of the community. Olunde does not see death as the end of life but as a beginning of a new kind of existence. Olunde's continued argument with Jane on the importance of such sacrifices functions as a hint to that he would perform such an act when need arises.

Olunde's ideal world rich with Yoruba ideology, is shattered when he sees his father alive. He realizes that the father has wronged the community, by not completing the ritual. He refuses to recognize him his father because he expected his father to be strong willed and not let down people who vested their faith in him. He believes that this incomplete ritual which his father had failed to perform would "jeopardize the welfare of my people" (P.198). Olunde's actual act of self-sacrifice is not shown on the stage. After a while, the market women "intoning the dirge Ale le le" and swaying from side to side carry the deceased body of Olunde rolled up in a mat. They open it in front of Elesin. This scene implies that Olunde has offered himself as a replacement to his father and has performed the ritual of self-sacrifice. Olunde does not run away in a critical situation, but like Ogun, when in a crisis, confronts the real enemy and restores the honour and dignity of his people.

Olunde is sickened by the arrest and detention of Elesin and the obstruction of the ritual of self-sacrifice. The colonial cultural hegemony over the local community was not acceptable to Olunde and it was cannibalistic for him. A community which allows its own people being killed in war, and which enjoys a fancy-dress ball unmindful of its own people being killed, deemed artificial to Olunde. He finds the English community spiritually and morally impecunious. Soyinka juxtaposes Olunde's rich cultural attitude and the impoverished colonial attitude. Olunde takes a role of saving the honour and dignity of his people, when no one else tries to do, which depicts the Ogun attitude in Olunde. Olunde's death cannot be treated as just a human sacrifices as the conflict between the local community and the colonial administration has slowly taken the shape of a war. The playwright at this point has succeeded in portraying the death of Olunde as the exhibit of the Ogun spirit in him.

Olunde emerges as a completely evolved Ogun hero who sacrifices for the common good. Soyinka valorises the potency of the self-sacrificial ritual and its efficacy to unite the people and to resist the cultural hegemony. Such examples are not alien to any culture. Jesus Christ in Christianity, Lord Buddha in Buddhism and Maharishi Dadheechi in Hinduism and many others in different cultures can be seen as examples of personalities who had performed self-sacrifices for the common good and will help people understand the Yoruba world view.

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SOCIAL VALUES IN INDIAN CULTURE AND SHIP MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

The development of a country lies in its structures. Security is the most important aspect of such structures. All nations are important in it, especially in strengthening the navy. Construction of buildings provides employment to many people.

The agricultural development of the country is also of its kind. Export-import is also available. Armed ships help a lot.

The Shāngam works of the South Indian Tamils have numerous references to the shipping activities that went on in that region, along with the ports, articles of trade, etc. Such texts included (1) Shilappadikaram, (2) Manimekalai, (3) Pattinappalai, (4) Maduraikhanji, (5) Ahananuru, (6) Purananuru,

In the Ramayana, in the Kishkindha Kand, Sugriva gives directions to the Vanar leaders for going to the cities and mountains in the islands of the sea, mainly Yavadvipa (Java) and Suvarṇa Dvīpa (Sumatra) in the quest to find Sita. The Ramayana also talks of how merchants traveled beyond the sea and would bring presents to the kings.

In 1292 CE, when Marco Polo came to India, he described Indian ships as “built of fir timber, having a sheath of boards laid over the planking in every part, caulked with iron nails. The bottoms were smeared with a preparation of quicklime and hemp, pounded together and mixed with oil from a certain tree which is a better material than pitch.” He further writes: “Ships had double boards which were joined together. They were made strong with iron nails and the crevices were filled with a special kind of gum. These ships were so huge that about 300 boatmen were needed to row them. About 3000-4000 gunny bags could be loaded in each ship. They had many small rooms for people to live in. These rooms had arrangements for all kinds of comfort. Then when the bottom or the base started to get spoiled, a new layer would be added on. Sometimes, a boat would have even six layers, one on top of another.”

Yuktikalpataru - gives a detailed classification of ships: They were two kinds: ordinary (Samanya) ships comprising those used in inland waters and special

(visesa) meant for sea journeys. The largest of these called Manthara measured 120 cubits in length, 60 in breadth and 60 cubits in height. During the days of the composition of Yuktikalpataru, it appears that ship-building was highly advanced. Bhoja has advised the builders of the sea-faring ships not to join the planks with iron, as, in the case, the magnetic iron in sea water could expose the ship to danger. To avoid this risk, he suggests that planks of the bottoms should be held together with the help of substances other than iron.

Shipping can be considered the cheapest and best way to transport bulk cargo to any corner of the world. Shipping has become more essential for transporting goods than air and land transport.

The world's oldest shipping industry is very important to the global economy and the basic needs of people. At this stage, we have compiled here some interesting information embedded in the field of cargo shipping.

The distance covered by container ships in a year is reported to be three-fourths the distance from the Earth to the Moon.

In the UK, the revenue generated by shipping is greater than the revenue generated by the food industry and construction industry. The shipping sector plays a very important role in the country's economic development and production value.

Sea Turtles Employment & Skill Development

The number of sea turtles increased from 1,54,349 in 2017 to 2,08,799 in 2018 and 2,31,766 in 2019. The number of Indian seafarers getting employment in Indian and foreign ships has increased to an all-time high.

Shipyards and Ports

The first BIMSTEC Ports Conference was held in India in 2019. The conference was instrumental in strengthening maritime work-related discussions among BIMSTEC member countries, sharing port-specific linkages and best practices.

At Deendayal Port in Kandla, two multi-purpose docks were inaugurated in March 2019. These new berths have also helped in decongesting the port.

A 400-bed super specialty hospital is being set up at Baradeep Port at an estimated cost of Rs 200 crore and plans to expand it into a medical college with public-private partnership in the near future.

Maritime Heritage

In Lothal, Gujarat, Rs. The Dockyard has approved the construction of a National Maritime Heritage Complex at a cost of Rs 478.9 crore. A first-of-its-kind complex will be set up in India, depicting India's rich maritime heritage since the Harappan period.

Other Important Events

Sahibganj Multimodal Terminal was dedicated to the country by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi at a function held in Ranchi, Jharkhand in September 2019.

India has been re-elected as a B-Division member of the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

- Countries Share of Water Transport
- China – 47%, Japan – 44%, Korea – 40%, European countries – 40%
- The cost of carrying one ton of goods per kilometer
- Shipping – 25 paisa to 50 paisa
- Train – Rs.1.50
- Ground route – Rs.2.50

The cost of constructing 20,000 kilometers of waterways is Rs.80,000 crore and the amount allocated to the shipping sector is Rs.1,800 crore. Gadkari has demanded that 5 per cent of the tax on petrol and diesel be earmarked for improving waterways.

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ERADICATION OF POVERTY

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Abstract

This paper deals with problems and prospect of social sustainable development. A strategy for aCountry's economic growth without compromising the quality of the environment for futuregenerations is known as sustainable development. Social, economic, and environmental factorsare the three main pillars of sustainable development. The concept of social sustainability holdsthat future generations ought to have the same or equivalent access to social resources as thecurrent generation. Identification and management of corporate effects on people, both positiveand negative, are key components of social sustainability. As a distinct component of sustainabledevelopment, social sustainability still lacks widespread acceptance. Loss of social development,including poverty, inequality, and a weak rule of law, can impede business growth and operation. Poverty stems from a variety of factors. Socioeconomic position, ethnicity, gender, and geography are frequently determinants of poverty. Many people experience poverty from birth and have little chance of escaping it. Eradicating poverty plays a vital role in sustainable development. Even though the country develops in several forms if it has poverty then it is not considered as the achievement. Hence poverty must be eradicated. This is not an easy process but this poverty must be reduced from our society to develop in our social values. For poverty to be eradicated communities, governments, and corporations would need to collaborate to implement strategies that improve living conditions for the world's poor.

Sustainable Development

A strategy for a Country's economic growth without compromising the quality of the environment for future generations is known as sustainable development. Sustainable growth is an systematizing law for intersection human development aims while again experiencing the skill of everyday methods to supply the natural resources and environment aids on that the frugality and humankind rest on. The requested result is a state of association where living environments and possessions are used to stretch to meet human needs outside sabotaging the completeness and balance of the natural whole. Sustainable incident was delimited in the 1987 Brundtland Report as "Development that meets the needs of the production outside agreeing the ability of future production to meet their own needs". As the idea of tenable growth grown, it has fluctuated allure focus more towards the economic incident, public happening and preservation of natural resources for future creation.

Sustainable incident is the practice of expanding land and government-funded construction in theory that reduces their impact on the surroundings by admitting bureaucracy to design strength adept models of self-sufficiency. This can take the form of establishing cosmic panels or wind engine converting energy on mill sites, utilizing geothermal warming methods or even participating

in cap and business arrangements. The most considerable analysis of tenable growth is that it does stop enough to conserve the atmosphere in the and is established the opinion that the harm exhausted individual area of the globe maybe offset by founding tangible protections in the different.

The greatest challenge facing the world today is the eradication of poverty in all its manifestations and manifestations, including extreme poverty, which is an essential requirement for sustainable development. Social sustainable development in business helps in getting several new markets and trends. They also help in creating an attractive business opening. Customers are more educated and involved. They are concerned about how their purchases will affect environmental damage. Customers who are willing to pay more for products that are more ethical have benefited from businesses that are more open about their supply chains. Social sustainability is an investment that businesses should make. Workers are healthier and more productive when they are paid fairly and work in safe environments. Workers who are healthierand more productive ultimately result in increased profits for businesses. Additionally, customers are more likely to patronize socially responsible businesses because they are more likely to back businesses that treat their employees fairly.

Three Pillars of Sustainability

Social, economic, and environmental factors are the three main pillars of sustainable development. The three mainstays of sustainability specify a foundation for requesting a resolutions-oriented approach to difficult sustainability issues like fisheries administration.

Social Sustainability

Social sustainability contains environmental lawfulness, human health, capability protection, and education, between other main social pieces of association. Under the three pillars idea, efforts to advance social sustainability endure also aim to support business-related and environmental benefits, excessively. For businesses, exertions to generate public sustainability commit include putting company works on employee retentions a suggestion of correction economic preference.

Economic Sustainability

Economic sustainability contains task creation, appropriateness, and correct bookkeeping of ecosystem duties for optimum cost-benefit reasonings. When it comes to the task retail, research shows extreme rates of employment benefit two together the saving and people as political whole's social well-being through the capability freedom business provides. In this way, the business-related trainers needing companies to need members and for nation to need tasks can also support friendly sustainability if recruitment offers people freedom. Efforts expected more environmentally tenable can also benefit the business-related sustainability of an institution.

Environmental Sustainability

Environmental sustainability focuses on the comfort of the surroundings. This pillar contains water characteristic, air feature, and reduction of material stressors, in the way that hothouse gas diffusions. Human fitness depends considerably on the quality of one's atmosphere, inextricably connecting human energy and united states of america of the environment. Therefore, exertions to maintain and replace the environment benefits nation, excessively.

Poverty

When an individual or community lacks the means of subsistence, they are said to be in a state or situation of

poverty. When a person is in poverty, their level of employment-based income is too low to cover even their most basic necessities. Families and individuals living in poverty may lack access to adequate housing, clean water, wholesome food, and medical care.

Problems

Poverty stems from a variety of factors. Socioeconomic position, ethnicity, gender, and geography are frequently determinants of poverty. Many people experience poverty from birth and have little chance of escaping it, while others may experience it as a result of poor economic conditions, natural disasters, or rising living expenses—as well as drug addiction, despair, and other mental health concerns. Due to the displacement of families during conflict and geopolitical turmoil, poverty can also result. Lack of wealth or income is referred to as poverty when it prevents people from surviving or acquiring the basics for a fulfilling existence. This entails being so destitute that finding adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care is difficult. Both an individual issue and a larger communal issue, poverty is both. Making ends meet can result in a variety of physical and mental problems for an individual or family.

High poverty rates can have a negative impact on society as a whole and are linked to issues like crime, unemployment, urban deterioration, lack of education, and bad health. Governments frequently implement social welfare programs as a result to aid in bringing families out of poverty. Different nations have different welfare states (social safety nets). For instance, the U.S. leans considerably more toward individualism and avoids social systems. In contrast, the scope of welfare programs and assistance for the poor is substantially wider in European countries.

Many people still lack access to essential services including decent healthcare, power, clean water, and other necessities, which are frequently influenced by socioeconomic status, gender, ethnicity, and geography. Progress is frequently transient for individuals who are able to escape poverty. Their progress is under jeopardy and might be undone by economic shocks, food insecurity, and climate change.

The cycle of poverty is challenging to reverse since it frequently affects successive generations. Alcohol and

drug abuse, a lack of educational opportunities, inadequate housing and living circumstances, and an increase in disease are all typical effects of poverty. As inequality rises, elevated poverty is likely to exacerbate social tensions. In communities where poverty is a problem, these problems frequently cause crime rates to increase.

There are various causes of poverty in the country, even though there are solutions, due to lack of suited unity amongst Indian residents to comply with the solutions, poverty is getting worse day through day. The spread of epidemic diseases is the reason of poverty in any usa because poor human beings can't take care of their health status. Poverty makes humans unable to go to the doctor, go to school, study, speak properly, devour three meals a day, costume in need, purchase own house, get a desirable income for a job, etc. A person can go closer to sickness due to drinking unclean water, residing in soiled places and consuming inappropriate food. Poverty causes powerlessness and lack of freedom.

Reasons for Poverty

The main causes of poverty in India are increasing population, poor agriculture, corruption, old customs, a huge gap between poor and rich people, unemployment, illiteracy, epidemic diseases etc. A large percentage of people in India depend on agriculture which is poor. People usually face food shortages due to poor agriculture and unemployment. The ever increasing population is also the cause of poverty in India; more population means more food, money and houses. In the lack of basic facilities, poverty increases rapidly, becoming extra rich and extra poor creates a huge gap between rich and poor people. Rich people are getting rich and poor people are becoming poor which creates an economic difference.

Effects of Poverty

- **Illiteracy:** Poverty makes humans unable to get a proper education due to lack of money.
- **Nutrition and Diet:** Poverty leads to inadequate availability of weight-reduction plan and insufficient diet which brings many deadly diseases and deficiency diseases.

- **Child Labor:** This offers upward shove to a massive level of illiteracy as the future of the United States of America turns into concerned in child labor at an early age.
- **Unemployment:** Unemployment reasons poverty because it creates a shortage of cash which impacts the day by day existence of the people. It forces human beings towards their will to stay an incomplete life.
- **Social Stress:** It creates social anxiety due to income inequality between rich and poor.
- **Housing Problems:** This creates a bad state of affairs for human beings to stay backyard the house on sidewalks, roadways, different open spaces, multiple individuals in one room, etc.
- **Disease:** It offers upward push to various epidemic diseases because humans with cash shortage cannot hold suitable sanitation and hygiene.
- Apart from this, they can't find the money for a physician for proper cure of any disease.
- **Poverty Alleviation:** Poverty impacts the lives of girls to a exquisite extent due to gender inequality and deprives them of suitable diet, nutrition, drugs and treatment.

Prospects

The eradication of poverty is complicated. If it were easy or obvious, poverty would no longer be such a big issue. Social welfare programs and private philanthropy are ways to provide for those in poverty, along with access to essentials like clean water, good food, and adequate healthcare. However, more is needed. Programs that encourage impoverished individuals to obtain skills, jobs, and education are also important as a longer-term cure. For poverty to be eradicated communities, governments, and corporations would need to collaborate to implement strategies that improve living conditions for the world's poor. The Government of India should formulate some effective strategies to develop the poor social sector through key components like primary education, population control, family welfare, employment generation etc., especially in rural areas. It is very important to solve the problem of poverty on a crucial basis for the good of humanity on this planet.

Conclusion

Some measures that can play a big role in solving the problem of poverty are:

Farmers should get proper and necessary facilities for good agriculture as well as to make it profitable. Those who are illiterate should be given necessary training for the betterment of life. Family planning should be followed by

people to check for the increasing population and thus poverty. Corruption should be eliminated worldwide to reduce poverty. Every child should go to school and take proper education. There should be employment opportunities where people from all categories can work together. Sustainable development is only possible if the poverty is eradicated.

QUALITY EDUCATION

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Education is not the preparation of life, education is life itself and when the education is provided with quality and is inclusive, it becomes a foundation for a dynamic and an equitable society. Nonprofit organisations and private citizens must work together to reduce the gap by accelerating the provision of high-quality education. Quality education can help students as it improves cognitive and physical development.

Quality education being one among the 17 sustainable development goals that was formulated by the United Nations is the key to most of the issues like poverty, gender equality, good health and well-being etc. When an individual is provided with quality education it is said that they are brimming with knowledge. Education also plays an important role in creating awareness among students on what is the requirement in today's world and what they have to do to make this world a better place to live in.

Renowned Hindi Poets About Education

Mahadevi Varma was renowned as a poetess, but in fact, she spent a significant amount of her life working in education and teaching. In Indian literature, "Vidya" (knowledge/education) has been defined in a variety of ways. What Mahadevi Varma liked the most was 'Sa Vidya Ya Vimuktye' which means 'education is that which liberates'. She believed that education is "the heart of society" and that a quality education is like pure blood, paving the way for the infusion of fresh talent into society, government, science, the arts, and literature. She believed that if education injects healthy new blood into the system, the system will continue to be healthy and active. The field of education was a dual, enigmatic laboratory where one needed to provide students enough room to independently develop their inner selves and personalities as well as support them in making harmonious connections with the outside world. This is why Indian thinkers always felt that it was necessary to make the objectives of education clearer

by classifying Vidya into Para and Aparā, that is, for the benefit of others and valuable in itself.

Guru Kabirdas ji, said that Education aims to mould a kid into a perfect social person, one who contributes to the advancement of social structures and can alter society in response to changing conditions and demands.

pothi parh-parh jag mua pandit bhaya na koi

He apparently meant that folks simply stuffed the scriptures and read them for their entire lives before passing away but none applied the information to control their emotions or perceptions. Such feelings never mature a person to live a purposeful and beautiful life; rather, just reading such scriptures rendered people orthodox and dogmatic. So, in accordance with Guru Kabirdas ji, education should not only focus on learning and reading but also have a practical component to enhance human existence. Guru Kabirdas ji believed that huge classrooms should represent the universe, be filled with people, and focus on equality.

Gurukul System and Quality Education

Since ancient times, India has always taken pride in having a strong legacy of study and education. It is common knowledge that individuals from other countries, like Europe, the Middle East, and Portugal, come to India in order to receive quality education. The Gurukul System was one of the renowned educational models used in ancient India. The primary goal of gurukuls were to teach pupils in a natural setting where 'shishyas' coexisted with one another in a spirit of brotherhood, humanity, love, and discipline. The essential teachings were in subjects like language, science, mathematics through group discussions, self-learning etc., Not only this, but the focus was also given on arts, sports, crafts, singing that developed their intelligence and critical thinking. Activities such as yoga, meditation, mantra chanting etc., generated positivity and peace of mind and made them fit. All of them

aided in the development of their personalities and boosted their self-assurance, sense of self-discipline, intellect, and attentiveness, all of which are still important today to confront the challenges of the world ahead.

Dhakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha and Quality Education

Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha was founded in 1918 with the intention of spreading Hindi throughout the southern region of India by the Father of the Nation- Mahatma Gandhi. According to a recent data analysis, Tamil Nadu adopted a three- language formula and has the highest number of residents who volunteer to learn Hindi among the other southern states.

According to Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, the number of people taking the Hindi exams has surged by over 100%. This also indicates that the Prachar Sabha's goals include promoting high-quality education as well as Hindi as a language. No one may claim to be entitled to an excellent education since there must be sufficient evidence to support that claim for a certain school. The Prachar Sabha's examinations in 2022 were a great success overall thanks to the astounding pass rate, which demonstrates the high calibre of education offered. Tables 1 and 2 provide coverage of the result analysis.

Overall Result of Examinations – Feb 2022

Table 1 Result of Examinations – Feb 2022

Name of the Examinations	Feb 2022		%	Rank
	Appeared Nos.	Passed Nos.		
Prathmic	35255	35004	99.29	1
Madhyama	26863	26378	98.19	4
Rashtrabhasha	18301	18159	99.22	3
Praveshika	14575	14324	98.28	2
	Total	94994		
Overall Pass Result: 98.81%				

Major Findings of the Study

- It is found from Table 1 that 99.29% of the Students have passed in the "Prathmic" examination held during Feb 2022, which is placed in the first rank among other examinations.

- The result further shows that 98.28% of the Students have cleared the "Praveshika" examination and found in the second place.
- Table 1 indicates that 99.22% of the Students who wrote "Rashtrabhasha" examination have cleared during Feb 2022.
- The overall pass results were 98.81%.

Overall Result of Examinations – Aug 2022

Table 2 Result of Examinations - Aug 2022

Name of the Examinations	Aug 2022		%	Rank
	Appeared Nos.	Passed Nos.		
Prathmic	26538	24288	91.52	1
Madhyama	17696	11879	67.13	2
Rashtrabhasha	13234	8324	62.90	3
Praveshika	8459	3933	46.49	4
Total	65927	48424		
Overall Pass Result: 73.45%				

Major Findings of the Study

- It is analyzed from Table 2 that 91.52% of the Students have passed in the "Prathmic" examination held during Aug 2022, which is placed in the first rank among other examinations.
- It is investigated that 67.13% of the Students were passed in "Madhyama" examination and found in the second place.
- 62.90% of the Students who wrote "Rashtrabhasha" examination have cleared during Aug 2022.
- Only few Students(46.49%) have passed in "Praveshika".
- The overall pass results were found 73.45%.

Conclusion

The majority of people do not have access to high-quality education in the current educational system. Although organisations like Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha and poets like Mahadevi Varma have worked hard to provide quality education for everyone, the road hasn't always been smooth. There are various struggles that are faced by them which has resulted in quality education being one of the sustainability development goals that was formulated by the United Nations. A good and quality education is a foundation for a better future.

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FEMINISTIC TRACES IN THE DOWRY BRIDE

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Abstract

The development of different fields in literature make the reading republic difficult to distinguish between the various texts that are written. A romantic novel is different from a tragic novel. Likewise, a sociological novel is different from a detective novel. But in reality novel can have the elements of romance, society, tragedy, feminism and so on. Then, how a novel is categorized into a definite genre is a matter of question. The close examination of a novel will bring out the predominant element will decide which category the novel fits into. Though ShobanBantwal's novel The Dowry Bride has a lot of romance, it is predominantly feminist in portraying social in justice to women; the dowry system and the contemporary society's perspective towards woman. This article brings out the predominant feminist theme in the novel, The Dowry Bride through several justifications.

Keywords: Feminist literature, dowry system, contemporary society, women issues

Introduction

A Feminist Literature generally focuses on issues faced by the women in social and political level. The issues are mainly gender inequality, oppression by male chauvinism and also the harassment faced by women in various fields including the institution of marriage. The term is well defined by a famous feminist literary critic, Annette Kolodny. According to her, feminist literature is something written by a woman(1). Feminist literature evolved as a result to express the social injustice given to women. Not only depicting the injustice made to woman but also to bring about a change in the society through a solution. It can be noted that any piece of feminist literature mainly focuses on a particular problem faced by women and somehow gives a hint to solve that problem through various instances in that literary work. Also a feminist literature concentrates on the contemporary women's issues, theory throwing light on what the society actually is or was at a given period of time in the history. This sort of literature also provides motivation amongst women who are striving to come out of the clutches of social injustice and inequality. A major stream of issue faced by the women in the institution of marriage is the dowry system. The Dowry Prohibition Act has been in the place since 1961. But the crime committed against women on refusing to give dowry was not legalized. It was only in 1983 the crimes were legalized under the dowry act. Many feminist movements gained momentum during the 1980's when crimes committed for dowry increased. At present there

are many feminist organizations to voice out for the dowry issue and other similar issues. But still now, i.e., in the modern age, there are certain Indian families who abide by this Dowry system despite being well educated. ShobanBantwal's novel, *The Dowry Bride* captures the events that take place in the back drop of civilised and educated Indian families. It is a perfect piece of feminist literature.

Findings and Result

The Dowry Bride Written by an Woman

The author of the novel, *The Dowry Bride* is ShobhanBantwal, a woman. Since the novel is written by a it is justified as a feminist literature according to Annette Kolodny. Bantwal is a writer exclusively focusing on the plight of the women. She has authored six novels and each of the novel has a female protagonist. Her female characters have to undergo some struggle before they are liberated from the problems. 'Megha' in the novel had to escape a dreary thing before she could live a normal and harmonious life. The ugly reality of attempting to murdering a woman, just because she had not given the dowry, is clearly shown in the novel and 'Megha' faces the reality.

The Novel Expresses Social Injustice to Woman

'Megha' runs for her life from her husband's house. She is about to be burned alive by her mother -in-law and husband. She is not equipped to lead an independent life. The reason is that her education is abridged for the sake of

marriage. Her parents house too does not offer any protection shelter. Her father is keen in the fact that Megha must live the marital life an arranged by him. Everyone around her does some kind of injustice to her. She suffers, as a woman, from the social injustice put forth by her husband, mother -in-law and even by her parents.

The Novel Paves Way for a Change in the Society

The author clearly explains the mental and physical agony faced by a victim of the dowry system. The dreadful events that take place in her martial life haunts Megha to the extent that she refers nightmares often. Also she develops a skeptical mentality, doubting Kunal's motive (despite Kunal being her true well - wisher). She gets to have an affair with Kunal and finally it eliminates in a fine conjugal relationship. Actually when seen from the bondage perspective of marriage, Kunal is Megha's brother - in - law. But from a broad perspective he is a man who is truly interested in Megha's improvement and also loves her sincerely. This life has to be chosen by Megha because she could not lose a good man just for the sake of her cruel and ignorant husband. It is a revolutionary theme portrayed in the novel and paves way for the society to make such relationships permissible.

Focus on a Particular Problem

The novel focusses on a particular issue from the wide range of issues faced by women in the society. All issues cannot be dumped into a single novel because, doing so, will ruin the very essence of fiction. So, a key issue the dowry system and it's effect is taken up in the novel. Megha's father is unable to pay the dowry he had promised and so Megha's life is at risk. This forms the main plot of the novel.

The Novel Provides a Solution to the Problem

ShobhanBautwal gives the solution for tackling the tyranny of the dowry system. Megha gets educated and through education she gets appointed as a writer in the daily examiner. She is about to write a series of articles under the title "Greed and Misdeed - Abuse and Death Stalking India's Dowry Brides. So the problem of Dowry system

could be solved by educating all women and training them to be independent in their life such that they don't have to pay any dowry to any man for that man to care for them in the form of marriage.

Interpretation

Clearly the novel, The Dowry Bride presents the contemporary state of modern India which follows it's long run tradition of practicing the dowry system. Hidden facts are brought into the lime light, clearly by ShobhanBautwal through her debut novel. It throws light on the modern society by stating how backward it is, despite modern technological developments or advancements. The novel series as a record to future generations how the Indian society was, during the early part of the 21st century Amma - Megha's mother -in-law make use of the internet to browse articles on dowry crimes, in order to plan a terrific death for her daughter -in-law. Through this instance the novel also talks about the relationships that the mothers -in-laws have with their daughter -in-laws. On the whole the work is a ridicule on the society which treats woman in an unjust way by the term of marriage. Also it is an attempt to correct the society.

Conclusion

The above discussed qualities of a feminist literature suits well with the context of the novel, The Dowry Bride. In every aspect, the novel seem to project the very characteristics features of a feminist literature. It provides solution for the dowry problem, there by bringing about a change in the society. It clearly throws light in the contemporary society and also provides motivation for all women who are longing to escape the laws of dowry system through the character-Megha. Since the novel has all these qualities, it can perfectly be substantiated as a Feminist Literature.

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MYTH AND FANTASY IN CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE AND IN THE WORKS OF AMISH TRIPATHI

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Abstract

Literature is an inseparable part of human life. There are plenty of themes in literature which are opted by authors. Myth and fantasy are such themes which are instilled in Indian Literature since ages. Myth and fantasy are the integral part of India and Indian Literature. They are everywhere, in every house of our country. Right from the childhood, we have been raised by telling mythological and fantasy stories by our grandmothers. The two legendary mythological epics are the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Some of the contemporary writers like Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, through her novel, *The Palace of Illusions*, Kavita Kane's *Lanka's Princess*, Devdutt Pattnaik's *The Pregnant King*, Amish Tripathi's *Shiva Trilogy* and *Ram Chandra Series* etc., have contributed to Indian mythology and given a new shape to the modern Indian Writing in English.

Keywords: myth, fantasy, magic realism, propelling, Vikarma, Suryavanshis, Chandravanshis, somras.

Introduction

India is rich in mythology and fantasy and also magic realism. Indian writers as well as Indian readers are very well familiar and used to myth and fantasy. So it becomes easy to convince the readers to believe which seems unreal. Even in world literature, myth and fantasy are celebrated and welcomed by the readers. Stories like *The Lord of the Rings* by J.R.R. Tolkien, *Harry Potter* by J.K. Rowling, and *The Chronicles of Narnia* by C. S. Lewis are highly praised by the critic as well as the readers. Indian Literature too has excelled in propelling the legacy of myth and fantasy in the form of documents.

Mythologies are the stories that precede the fantasy genre. Myths are the traditional stories that show how this world is formed and about Gods and Goddesses. They can be foundational and religious and also cultural. There is a diversity in fantasy and mythological stories throughout the world. And when it comes to India, myth and fantasy flows in the blood of every writer and reader. Readers find it very easy to comprehend and connect to the theme and characters of such stories. So it is hardly a surprise that Indian authors find their place in every Indian house and book shelf.

The Palace of Illusions by Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni is one of the finest examples. In this novel, Banerjee

portrays Draupadi as a strong and independent woman. Mostly in Indian mythological stories, women are usually portrayed as poised, fragile and obedient. In the novel, *The Palace of Illusions*, Banerjee has given a voice to Draupadi, also known as Panchaali. She is born out of fire to King Drupad, which also imbibe us into the mythical world again. She is married to the five heroic brothers called Pandavas. She faces many difficulties as the wife and also as the queen of the kingdom. But she fights and overcomes all sorts of ordeals like prolonged exile in the forest, her insult in front of the men society in the palace, and finally the catastrophic war which ended up the loss of her five sons and also Abhimanyu. Hence, Chitra has successfully made an attempt in retelling the myth through this novel.

In *Lanka's Princess*, Kavita Kane narrates the story of Surpanakha, Raavan's dearest sister, who contributed a lot in proceedings of the Ramayana which led to the final war between the good and the evil. According to Kane, Surpanakha is one of the neglected and misunderstood characters in the Ramayana. She asks us, the readers, to look way behind the panchavati event, the childhood of Surpanakha. Kane portrays Surpanakha as a neglected child, the most ignored and less loved by her parents. She says that Surpanakha is underrated character may be

because she is a woman or because of her monstrous character. Kane makes the readers realise that Surpanakha has always tried to justify and protect herself in the chaos of this patriarchal world, where she often felt ignored. Undoubtedly, Kane succeeds in making us think over her point of view regarding the hideous monster, Surpanakha, and she also makes us to rethink about the picture of the character. The myth and fantasy used by Kane, makes us feel nostalgic and remind us of our own epics.

Amish Tripathi is also one of the most celebrated writers of India. He has made a bold attempt to present Shiva as a human with blood and flesh in his Shiva Trilogy. The Shiva Trilogy consists of three books, the first book is *The Immortals of Meluha*, the second one is *The Secret of the Nagas* and the third one is *The Oath of the Vayuputras*. These novel concentrates on a human who was later celebrated as God, Neelkanth by the other characters in the novels. The story is about Shiva who is portrayed as a man and who is the chief of a tribe, living in Tibet. He undertakes the task of saving people from the evil, the somras. Somras is a drink which makes people ill, and when Shiva intakes somras, it stays in his neck turning it into blue. Later he is called 'Neelkanth' the God who swallowed the poison. Amish has presented the novel in the way even young readers would also like to read. The myth and fantasy used in the series of novels don't make readers feel disconnected with the events of the novels.

Following this, *The Secret of the Nagas*. In this novel, Nagas are the deformed human with snake body, who are considered as the attackers and the enemies of the *Suryavanshis*.

Suryavanshis and Chandravanshis are two different rivals. Amish takes us through the novels imbibed into myth and fantasy at every step of the novel. He has also made many plots, hatred, misunderstandings and final revelations which make the novel more interesting. Sati, who is a *Vikarma*, an untouchable and ignored group of people, who are considered as unlucky. Sati is lady love of Shiva and the latter wishes to marry her. Nandi, who is more than a hundred years old, tries to make him understand the concept of *Vikarma*, 'Vikarma people, my Lord, are people who have been punished in this birth for the sins of their previous birth. Hence they have to live this

life out with dignity and tolerate their present sufferings with grace'. (*The Immortals of Meluha*)

Amish has beautifully portrayed all the traits of myth and fantasy in his novels. The next novel is *The Oath of the Vayuputras*. This is the next novel in the series of the Shiva's Trilogy. In this novel, Shiva comes to know about the evil of somras. Brahaspati, the teacher, explains him about this poisonous drink which made the people ill and suffer. And also this *somras* is considered as the reason for the Naga babies who are born with many physical deformities and outgrowths. After knowing that Meluha is the manufacturer of *somras*, Shiva declares a holy war on Meluha. He also stops the people from drinking the *somras*. Characters like Kartik, Ganesha, who also has a deformed body (elephant head and human body) who is the son of Sati from her first marriage, add sense to story of myth and fantasy. The war is held and after that Shiva makes sure that *somras* is not further manufactured in Meluha. He goes to Mount Kailash after the war, where he spends the rest of his life.

Conclusion

Amish's novels are very thought provoking, in spite of the fact that the characters are very well known to the readers. Unlike other authors, Amish has proven himself as a world famous and widespread author. Not only Indians, but also readers of other countries read and cherish the Indian mythology and fantasy. The characters like Shiva, Sati, Ayurvati, Brahaspati are going to remain in our mind when it comes to myth and fantasy in Indian Literature.

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TECHNOLOGY, SELF RELIANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY: A CASE STUDY OF E PORTALS' AWARENESS AND USAGE IN COIMBATORE

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Abstract

E - Governance Portals have today emerged as an integral aspect of our lives. E - Governance portals are online portals which help to increase the connectivity between the government and the public. These portals provide accessibility to the various services offered by the government. This study aims to ascertain the awareness and user friendliness of e- governance portals with special reference to obtain driving licenses, from the citizens' perspective. This qualitative study was carried out among the students of Bharathiar University and the residents of Maheshwari Nagar at Peelamedu in Coimbatore. 30 Samples were collected and interviews were conducted for this purpose. The researcher visited selected departments at Bharathiar University and spoke to students and research scholars, about using E-portals, specifically about how to obtain a driving license. Similarly residents of Maheshwari Nagar, Peelamedu were interviewed. This study led to the conclusion that e-portals, which are intended to make things easier, are most of the time don not serve the purpose for the common citizens. The educated youth do not use the E-Portals instead they prefer to seek the help of driving schools in their vicinity due to lack of awareness, as well as the cumbersome procedure involved.

Keywords: *E- Portal, Awareness, Qualitative , Exploratory.*

Introduction

"E-governance is Empowering yourself for governance
Anonymous

The above quote emphasizes the fact, that electronic governance aims to give people, the authority to manage their work on their own at any point of time through e-portals. Thanks to the growth of ICT in India, India has come a long way in the Information Technology sector and it now caters to the global IT leaders in a commendable way.

Basically 'E -Governance' in India aimed to abolish corruption, remove red tapism and avoid unnecessary hassles in transacting with the government departments for their personal and official needs. In reality it failed to provide much succour to the citizens of the country. Instead of easing the process, e-governance portals made

people become more dependent on e-centres and privately run browsing centres. Some of the e-seva centers are exploiting the poor and innocent people who seek their services for getting various certificates from the state revenue department and central government through these portals. Major section of the Indian population, both educated as well as illiterate approach these e-seva centres to get their task done on payment and to escape from the time consuming procedures involved in e-governance portals.

The Digital India campaign launched in the year 2015 for the digital emancipation of the country and aimed to achieve universal Digital Literacy. Even after almost eight years, it is still in the nascent stage. These e-governance initiatives have faced great resistance and skepticism from the citizens from day one and continue to exist till

date..Though these services offer transparency and ease of use, the practical application of this digitisation process has not been embraced wholeheartedly even among the digital savvy, educated youth.

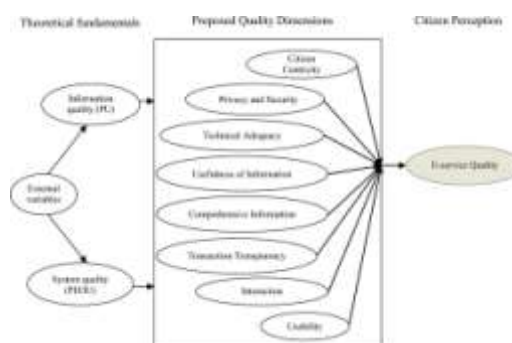
E Portals have been created to enable free access for day to-day e service, most often for obtaining some of the following online certificates:

- Pan card application
- Aadhar card correction
- Birth certificate
- Caste certificate
- Death certificate
- Nativity certificate
- Income certificate
- Building approval certificate
- Drivers license
- Environment clearance certificate
- Passport / Visa application process
- School and College fees etc.

All these portals assist citizens in disseminating information from the internet and facilitating two-way communication between the Government and citizens engaged in transactions related to governance. This qualitative case study aims to understand citizens' apathy towards utilising E Government portals and suggests measure to overcome the obstacles. This study specifically focuses on citizens' perception, awareness and experience with e-governance portals while obtaining a driving license among educated student community and the less educated working class.

Review of Related Studies

The current study resonates with other studies especially in developing economies, wherein e- governance measures have met with little or no success. The reasons for the same have been aptly classified by Bhattacharya et.al. (2012) in their E-Service quality model for Indian Government Portals .



From Debjani Bhattacharya, Umesh Gulla, M.P. Gupta, (2012),"E-service quality model for Indian government portals: citizens' perspective", Journal of Enterprise Information Management, Vol. 25 Issue: 3 pp. 246 – 271

E-Service Quality Model for Indian Government Portals: Citizens' Perspective

Figure: 1 The above conceptual model proposing quality dimensions to assess e-service quality of government portals by M P Gupta.

"Heeks (2003) in his study of e-government systems observes that almost 35 percent of e-government projects are total failures in developing countries and 50 percent are partial failures. In India, despite rising investments, extensive planning and growing implementation of e-government projects, public agencies have not been able to ensure adoption of online service by the citizens. Carter and Be' langer (2005) poses, that though there is evidence for substantial development and diffusion of e-government globally, yet it is not very clear why citizens of both developed and developing countries are not very keen to choose online services over traditional means" (1) (PDF) *E-service quality model for Indian government portals: Citizens' perspective*. Available

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"Citizens' behavioral intention to adopt a new technology-driven system is very complex (Shareef et al, 2011). Behavioral attitude to adopt innovations depend on relative advantage of new practices, which are compatible with existing values, beliefs, and experiences (Rogers, 2003). Ideas or practices, which are relatively easy to comprehend and are observable or tangible are adopted

rapidly by e-government users. Kanat and Ozkan (2009) while studying users' perception of e-services notice that, trust on internet, skill of using advanced technology, accessibility to technology and faith in e-government influence citizens' adoption of government online services) (PDF) *E-service quality model for Indian government portals: Citizens' perspective*. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/263422397_E-service_quality_model_for_Indian_government_portals_Citizens'_perspective [accessed Nov 20 2022].

Researchers (Jaeger and Matteson, 2009; Bertot et al., 2008) in their study of citizen centered e-government services conclude that the process of implementing citizen-centered e-Government is iterative and needs continuous effort for improvement (PDF) *E-service quality model for Indian government portals: Citizens' perspective*. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/263422397_E-service_quality_model_for_Indian_government_portals_Citizens'_perspective [accessed Nov 20 2022]. Janaka, IGK Bheemappa (2018) conducted a study on the access and use of e-resources by the faculty of University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad. The study was conducted during 2015-16 in Dharwad. A complete enumeration method covering all the faculty members working in teaching, research and extension of the University, was taken into account. An ex-post facto research design was used to collect data from the total population of 335 faculty members of which only 182 completed questionnaires were collected. The results on frequent use of e-resources revealed that majority of faculty (78.0%) used e-mail every day, followed by use of websites and e-portals (31.9%) and e-journals/e-research papers (20.3%). The faculty and staff members expressed concern about slow internet speed and lack of technical knowhow

Anuradha Reddy, G.V. Bhavaniprasad (2012), in their international journal of online marketing discuss the consumer perceptions on security, privacy and trust with regard to e portals. The study examines consumer perceptions of varying characteristics of e-portals, identifies various factors that influence consumer trust and privacy in e-portals, and analyzes how various security and privacy factors affect consumer perceptions toward e-portals was measured. A survey questionnaire consisting 21 questions was developed and mailed to 150 e-

commerce (B2B and B2C) consumers in 3 emirates of UAE wherein 108 individuals responded. Results from the statistical analysis depicted that most participants are concerned about security and privacy issues while they carry on their activities online.

Material and Methods

The study follows an exploratory, qualitative methodology. The researchers relied on snowball sampling technique to reach the respondents. In-depth interviews and observation methods were employed to ascertain users' perception while unstructured, semi-structured and structured questions were administered, face-to face as well as, employing Google forms.

The age group of respondents ranged from 18 to 50.

This exploratory study was conducted among 31 respondents employing structured and unstructured questions, interviews and observation.

Findings and Results

On questions related to awareness, it was noted that all respondents were aware of the existence of E Portals



Awareness and Ease of Use

As depicted in the above table, respondents are aware of e portals.

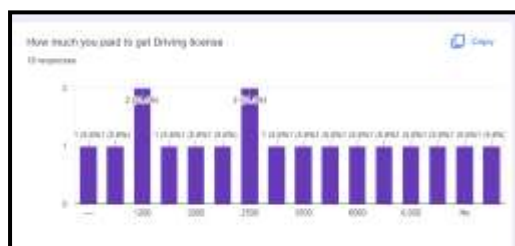
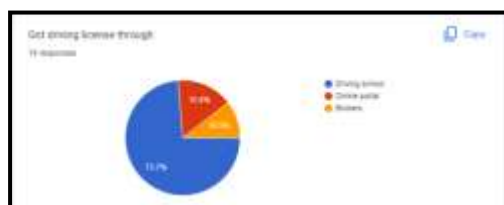
However, though consumers are aware of e-portals, they find it cumbersome to access the same.

Similarly, credibility is another factor which hampers online e- governance portals' usage. For instance, Mrs Kala of Maheshwari Nagar states that she finds it extremely difficult to use online portals though she is aware of their existence and the facilities they provide. Mrs. Kala states that "I am educated up to 10th standard, but I don't know how to use these portals and hence I go to E-help centre for government related works like corrections in ration card". Yet another resident of Maheshwari Nagar Mr.Annamalai opines " I fear I may lose money during

online transactions, hence I prefer to approach other agencies in online, on their own, utilising the online e - governance portals. The various purposes for which they approached e-seva centre's are:

- Duplicate Aadhar
- Updating certificates
- Exam Related Queries.
- To apply for voter card
- Verification of Aadhar Card etc.

The main focus of this study was to ascertain the e-portal usage among respondents for obtaining a driving license. Nineteen people responded to the query about utilization of e-governance portals for obtaining driving licenses. The responses are diagrammatically explained herewith:



The findings revealed in these survey shows 48.4% of people do not have driving license and other 51.6% had only two wheeler / four wheeler license. Only 15.8 % of the respondents obtained their licenses through government provided online portals. 73.3 % of the people obtained their license through driving schools whereas 10.5% relied on private online service providers..

E-Portals facilitate easy, economical, hassle free online services. However, the given data portrays the travails faced by citizens for obtaining a driving license.

Citizens are willing to spend more money and approach driving schools for obtaining their driving licenses but eschew availing the facilities of e-portals.

The data also depicts a variation in the amount paid, as charges for obtaining the driving license. The minimum

amount paid is Rs.1200 and the maximum amount is Rs.8000.

Limitations in this Research

The present study is an exploratory, qualitative study and not generalisable. The study area is limited to two localities namely Bharathiar University campus and Peelamedu in Coimbatore city. The study explores the problems faced by citizens while accessing e-governance portals, their preference for e-centres and other private operators while accessing these portals. The study is narrow in its purview and focuses merely on obtaining of driving licenses.

Interpretation and Discussion

The major findings of this study are that consumers find it difficult to access e –governance portals, due to slow net connectivity, credibility issues and the size of the documents, which are not accepted by the portals. Most domestic users in this sample are plagued with low rate of internet connectivity, and lack of awareness.

Conclusion

E Portals : Not User Friendly?

This study demonstrates that consumers avoid using the e-governance portal due to their ignorance as well as their fear of losing money. Online users of all age groups face numerous difficulties while accessing e portals. Youth among the respondents, face problems as they are plagued with low net connectivity at home. They have better internet connectivity when they visit web centers. Other users state that at home, the documents they upload frequently get rejected due to their size and that they are unable to do anything to lessen the size. While instructional videos are available online, they fail many a time. Several factors came to light regarding citizens' usage of e-portals, while analysing their user friendliness.. People approached the web centers because they trusted them more than they trusted themselves and because they didn't know how to use the e-governance portals' websites. The study ascertained that lack of awareness, cumbersome procedures, slow internet speed and credibility are the major factors for citizens' reluctance to access e -portals on their own and instead rely on e-centre. The need of the hour is providing adequate support and training to people to access e-portals. Indians can become digitally

empowered only when all its citizens learn to access e-centres .

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B.R.AMBEDKAR'S VIEW ON SOCIAL JUSTICE

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Abstract

The name of B.R.Ambedkar means a fighter for social justice as well as for human rights. B.R.Ambedkar had been a victim of injustice andinhuman treatment at the hands of religious diehards and Hindu fundamentalists. He realized the pairs of being untouchable and found that only social justice and human rights could make the downtrodden people respectable human beings in this country.Social justice is a comprehensive term. It may include both economic justice as well as social justice. Social justice aims to remove all inequalities and afford equal opportunities to all citizens in social as well as economic affairs. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar continued to remain a victim of untouchability, humiliation, hatred and disgrace practiced by high caste Hindus. India has much to do to emancipate the downtrodden, butwe should not hesitate to acknowledge the benefit that has accrued to millions by B.R.Ambedkar's noble struggle, the way he had shown to them in his lifetime. It was very difficult to know the psychology of the Hindus at the beginning of the 21st century when they decried the demands made by B.R.Ambedkar for equal status and human rights for the downtrodden with the caste Hindus. B.R.Ambedkar's concept of social justice is, in fact, the expression of his Social Humanism which is inherent in his basic approach to human problems.The concept of social justice has been enshrined in the Indian Constitution. The fathers of the Indian Constitution had thedream of a new social, economic and political order, the soul of which was social justice.Every society from time immemorial has been making its best efforts to ensure happiness and each to its members by guaranteeing the fulfillment of their needs, alleviating their sorrows and sufferings and protecting them from abuse and exploitation, by doing justice.B.R.Ambedkar felt that caste was a barrier to social progress and an individual's advancement to freedom. A peculiar characteristic feature of the Indian caste system is social inequality, which we can see everywhere in the caste hierarchy.

Keywords: *B.R.Ambedkar, Social justice, Human rights, Fundamentalists, Downtrodden people, Inequalities, Untouchability, Humiliation, Expression, Constitution, Immemorial, Caste system, Advancement*

Introduction

The name of B.R.Ambedkar means a fighter for social justice as well as for human rights. B.R.Ambedkar had been a victim of injustice andinhuman treatment at the hands of religious diehards and Hindu fundamentalists. He realized the pairs of being untouchable and found that only social justice and human rights could make the downtrodden people respectable human beings in this country. B.R.Ambedkar, having been born in a poor Mahar family, with a caste stigma of untouchability, realized that the real struggle for survival was faced by the people who belonged to lower castes or were Untouchable in India.¹ The struggle of B.R.Ambedkar began on the issue of drinking water when he went to a water tank to quench his thirst; he was not allowed to do so. At that moment he raised the question: why should human beings be prevented from using water from a place from where even animals could drink? Driven ceaselessly by zeal for reform, armed by nerve and talent, he carved out a niche for

himself in the hearts of the fallen untouchable section of Indian humanity. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar continued to remain a victim of untouchability, humiliation, hatred and disgrace practiced by high caste Hindus.²

Definition of Social Justice

Simply defined, social justice is a balance between social rights and social control.' In societies like ours, poverty and illiteracy are prevalent, to a hungry man, who is denied human dignity, political freedom is an empty word. The problem of today is how to bring social-economic equality without sacrificing the individual to the ever-increasing power of the state.³ Framers of the constitution selected ways to eradicate social and economic inequalities and exploitation of the down-trodden people of the society by incorporating in the constitutional rule of law, equality before the law, the existence of an impartial and independent judiciary, provisions for the protection of minorities and for those who are socially and educationally

backward. Austin has, thus, called the Indian constitution a social document. This means our national life is to be based on justice for all citizens, social, economic and political being its keynote. Regarding the preamble of our constitution, B.R. Ambedkar said: "it embodies the desire of every member of the house and this constitution should have its roots, its authorities, its sovereignty from the people."⁴ He believed in the principle of one man, one vote and one value. Affirmatively and positively speaking, "we the people of India" in the preamble mean we the poverty-stricken people of India who have forgotten specimens of humanity, thousands of contract laborers, the real makers of modern India, thoroughly exploited by their fellow human beings.

Caste Hierarchy

Caste hierarchy represents the social position of every caste not only social inequality but also economic and political inequality is found between the highest and the lowest caste. At present, the power struggle between different dominant castes and between the higher and the lower caste is very common, which led to caste conflicts. The position of the downtrodden communities in villages seems to be very low and they lag in many spheres. B.R. Ambedkar rightly pointed out this problem in the year 1916 and did much scholarly work on it. So far no solution has emerged for the resolution of the problem.⁵ Therefore, serious in-depth research studies are necessary to find out the solution to this problem, it is the responsibility of educators, scholars and thinkers to focus their attention on this problem taking radical thinking of B.R. Ambedkar as a beacon of light.

Tyrannical Social System

It is because he overcame the material hegemony of the tyrannical social system with spiritual strength in the sense of love and affection he had for his people. India has much to do to emancipate the downtrodden, but we should not hesitate to acknowledge the benefit that has accrued to millions by B.R. Ambedkar's noble struggle, the way he had shown to them in his lifetime. It was very difficult to know the psychology of the Hindus at the beginning of the 21st century when they decried the demands made by B.R. Ambedkar for equal status and human rights for the downtrodden with the caste Hindus. He was condemned for

his speeches and utterances in which he advocated and firmly stood for the freedom and equality for the Dalits in India.⁶ To the diehards then, it meant equality between inferiors and superiors. Today the same Hindus have realized that the Dalits are still far behind the equal status and human treatment in their society. The Hindu freedom fighters like Gandhi and Jinnah tried to single out a man like B.R. Ambedkar who was fighting not only for political freedom but also for the social deliverance of the oppressed people.

New Vision of Social Justice

B.R. Ambedkar's concept of social justice is, in fact, the expression of his Social Humanism which is inherent in his basic approach to human problems. B.R. Ambedkar saw its possibility in Buddhism, for it is the religion that is based on human values of secular and moral justice, liberal republican relationship, equality of all men and women, respect for wives and children, and brotherhood of all human beings. Thus B.R. Ambedkar's concept of social justice emerged as a problem of respectful social life for all citizens in India.⁷ In democratic, and republican states essential requirements can be achieved by a human being through the Constitution of the country, according to the Constitution state is bound to distribute an equal share of basic needs to the people of the society. In India, Constitution provides that the state as a form of social welfare organ will distribute these needs to the Indian people.⁸ The concept of social justice has been enshrined in the Indian Constitution. The fathers of the Indian Constitution had the dream of a new social, economic and political order, the soul of which was social justice. B.R. Ambedkar was the chief architect of the Indian Constitution. He was fully aware of the pattern and problems of society and their conflicting interests. The Constitution is a monumental example of social engineering. Social justice is not defined in the Indian Constitution but it is a relative concept taking in its wings the time and circumstances, the people their backwardness, blood, sweat and tears.

Indian Constitution

The Constitution of India brings a renaissance in the concept of Social Justice when it weaves a trinity of it in the preamble, the fundamental rights, and the directive

principles of state policies and this trinity is the core of the commitments to the social revolution. These two parts read together and analyzed would throw light on the relations between the State and the individual or purpose of the State.⁹ This thematic aspect of the Constitution is of paramount importance in analyzing the nature, scope and importance of B.R. Ambedkar's perception of justice in the Constitution. There are other Articles such as 325-26 that abolish the most vicious, illiberal and undemocratic communal electorates and provide for common electoral rolls for all territorial constituencies and universal adult franchise-personification of socio-political justice and ideological and institutional bedrock of democracy. There are also provisions concerning persons of certain special categories.¹⁰ These provisions are meant to benefit persons belonging to the categories of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Anglo-Indians and Backward Classes. There are also such distinct provisions concerning the administration of the Scheduled and Tribal areas and power of the Union Government over the administration of the Scheduled and Tribal areas. It is needless to highlight the significance of these provisions in the context of justice and social cohesion.¹¹

B.R Ambedkar's Contribution to Social Justice

Every society from time immemorial has been making its best efforts to ensure happiness and each to its members by guaranteeing the fulfillment of their needs, alleviating their sorrows and sufferings and protecting them from abuse and exploitation, by doing justice. Before making any attempt to understand social justice, it becomes essential to clarify the concept of justice per se. Miller has aptly remarked: "The concept of social justice is best understood as forming one part of the broader concept of justice in general. To comprehend it properly, we should begin by looking at justice as a whole, and then attempt to mark off that division of justice which we call social justice." The term justice has a very vast canvas and it is very difficult to give a very precise but comprehensive definition. "The concept of justice is too vast to be encompassed by one mind. Justice is not something which can be captured in a formula once and for all it is a process, a complex and shifting balance between many factors".¹² However, attempts have been made from time to time to define justice. Allen has rightly pointed out: We hear much today

of 'social justice'. Am not sure that those who use the term most glibly know very clearly what they mean by it. Some mean 'distribution' or 'redistribution' of wealth; some interpret it as 'equality of opportunity' a misleading term since opportunity can never be equal among human beings who have unequal capacities to grasp it; many, I suspect, mean simply that it is unjust that anybody is more fortunate than themselves and more intelligent, and mean that it is just I would rather say benevolence that every effort should be made at least to mitigate the disparities of human inequality and that no obstacle should be offered but rather help afforded, to practicable opportunities for self-improvement.¹³

Social justice is a dynamic term that provides sustenance to the "rule of law". It helps in the establishment of a just social structure by removing social and economic inequality with the help of law on the one hand, and ensures freedom for optimal personality development of the individual on the other; of course, with a tilt in favor of removal of structural inequalities, equalization by providing special opportunities to the weaker and vulnerable sections of society.¹⁴ The main objective of social justice is to remove man-made inequalities in politics, economics and society, particularly by guaranteeing equal opportunities to all citizens in various types of political, economic and social activities. Pettit has explored "the three accounts of social justice which have dominated the recent debate. They are the proprietary account, which makes natural rights, the last court of appeal in political assessment, the utilitarian, which looks to human happiness in the judgments of rival social schemes, and the contradiction, an approach that identifies the just arrangements as that which people would have reason to choose, were they ignorant of how they would fare under the different alternatives. Social justice is a comprehensive term. It may include both economic justice as well as social justice. Social justice aims to remove all inequalities and afford equal opportunities to all citizens in social as well as economic affairs. Utilitarians propound the theory of "greatest happiness to greatest number" and consider it as key to the meaning of social justice. The doctrine of laissez-faire has yielded place to new principles of social welfare and the common good.¹⁵ The Constitution of India guaranteed its citizens justice (social, economic and political) and pledged to

maintain the dignity and decency of every individual inherent in the idea—bread for all before jam for some minimum material things to each man. Social justice takes within its compass millions of people living a life of want and it destroys inequalities of race, sex, power, position, and wealth and brings about equal distribution of social, political and material resources in the community.

B.R.Ambedkar's Idea of Social Justice.

Anyone attempting to write about B.R.Ambedkar would agree that it is a tough job venturing into an analysis of his complex but important social ideas, particularly, his idea of social justice. To me, writing about B.R.Ambedkar did not systematically develop his concept of social justice in any of his writings and speeches, all of which are now available both in English and Marathi.¹⁶ Instead, his idea of social justice runs through his writings regarding equality, liberty, fraternity, human rights, socio-economic democracy, and the state and minorities. Secondly, B.R.Ambedkar various theoretical positions with particular reference to society, are so close to each other that they often lead to misinterpretation. They have to be carefully understood through on dialectical unfolding of his works. Before discussing B.R.Ambedkar's concept of justice, it would be useful to examine the various versions of social justice that thinkers in India have advocated from time, both in the pre and post-B.R.Ambedkar periods.¹⁷ Historically, justice in the Indian context was seen as an important social value, as it consisted of the strict observance of enforcement of Hindu law, based on the four varnas and an elaborated caste system. According to B.R.Ambedkar; Hindu Law is the law of the established order and was made by the touchable. The untouchables had nothing to do except obey it and respect it.¹⁸ The untouchables have no right against the touchable. For them there is no equal right, no justice is due to them and nothing is allowed to them. Nothing is due to them except what the touchable pupated to grant.

Conclusion

As a result of this, he was segregated in classrooms, mentally tortured in public places, discouraged in the legal profession and ruthlessly exploited in other spheres of life. He was also not allowed to enter temples and was even forbidden to learn Sanskrit, the so-called language of the

high-caste learned Hindus. These circumstances forced him to be a great rebel against the Hindu orthodoxy, pedantry and discriminatory treatment and to tomb his mind to search for a cult where man is not discriminated against by another man. Thus, under the prevailing circumstances. But in focusing on B.R.Ambedkar, some might object to having ignored many other arguments presented in favor of liberation. Before looking at possible answers to the questions lotus gives some reasons why it is important to look at B.R.Ambedkar from this perspective. B.R.Ambedkar felt that caste was a barrier to social progress and an individual's advancement to freedom. A peculiar characteristic feature of the Indian caste system is social inequality, which we can see everywhere in the caste hierarchy.

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MEDIA'S ROLE IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: 'HAR GHAR JAL' SCHEME: A CASE STUDY

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Abstract

"We must rise higher to rescue the Sustainable Development Goals – and stay true to our promise of a world of peace, dignity and prosperity on a healthy planet." António Guterres Secretary-General, United Nations.

In 2019, the Central Government launched the 'Water for Every Household' or Har Ghar Jal Scheme. This scheme coincides with the Millennium Sustainable Development Goals of The United Nations. Goal Number 6 of The Sustainable Development goals caters to Clean Water and Sanitation.

"Sustainability is often thought of as a long-term goal (i.e. a more sustainable world), while sustainable development refers to the many processes and pathways to achieve it."

This paper focuses on the role of media advocacy and public accountability towards achieving these goals. The Government owned website as well as print media like The Hindu have highlighted the achievement of the Government in implementing the Har Ghar Jal Scheme. The media have however failed to highlight the ground reality. This qualitative study focuses on the aspect that mainstream media have a more pivotal role to play in portraying the ground reality.

Observation and interviews conducted in Rajeevpet Village in Vizianagaram District of Andhra Pradesh and Villarasampatti Village of Erode District paint a picture far removed from the success stories and statistics highlighted in the media. The respondents from Villarasampatti are illiterate daily wage workers who are deprived of tap water and are totally unaware of the scheme. Similarly, the villagers in Andhra Pradesh too are unaware of the scheme and do not know whether clean tap water will reach them any time soon.

Keywords: Sustainable, Schemes Goals, Government

Introduction

Agenda 2030 promulgated by United Nations aims to address the problems faced by all the world nations under its seventeen goals set to redress the same. One among the goal is to provide safe and hygienic drinking water for people in this planet, The central government mooted this scheme as Har Ghar Jal, which means to provide each individual house with water tap connection for consumption. Jal Jeevan Mission is the broad term for this program implemented state wise all over India. The vision clearly states that every household should have drinking water supply in adequate quantity. And a nominal fee should be collected from each of the beneficiary towards service charge every month. This aims to improve the quality of living standards among the rural families.

The mission is to support, facilitate each and every state and Union territories towards autonomy in terms of

rural water supply, on a long term basis in order to ensure empowerment of the village households. This project envisages coverage of all the states and union territories by 2024 for all houses in villages across the nation. Plan has to be drawn by the state government for drinking water security with the support of the central government. This project is to implemented with the involvement of rural communities, managed, owned, operated and maintained on their own for a smooth water supply to their rural communities in their respective villages.

In addition, the states and the union territories are expected to develop dynamic team to be focused on service, delivery of water and to be self sufficient on the financial front by adopting the utility approach in this venture. Awareness creation and capacity building programs are in place at every village communities to involve each stakeholders and to help themselves to

improve their standard of life in a significant way. The central government helps in providing and mobilising the required funds for the successful implementation of the scheme in every village.

Review of Related Studies

The following review of literature prepared by Amita Kaushik for the Forum for Policy Dialogue on Water Conflicts in India Society for Promoting Participative Ecosystem Management forms the basis for this study. It is discussed under the following classifications:

Water for Basic Needs

Water for basic needs is understood as mainly water for drinking, bathing and hygiene maintenance and domestic uses such as cooking. This being the primary understanding of water for basic needs, this literature review is structured according to the various themes which are namely the dimensions of water like, Quantity, Quality, Affordability, Access, Pricing and the Mechanism for the delivery of water.

Quantity of Water for Basic Needs

The quantity of water required by households is an important aspect of water for basic needs. Water required for basic needs varies according to climate, lifestyle, culture tradition, diet, technology and wealth. Different development agencies recommend different amounts of water requirements for fulfilling basic needs. Peter Gleick, president of the Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment and Security (1996) presents the concept of basic water requirements where he analyses water quantities required for different basic needs. He concludes that a range of 20 to 40 liters of freshwater per capita daily is generally considered to be a necessary minimum to meet needs for drinking and sanitation alone. If water for bathing and cooking is included as well, this figure varies between 27 and 200 liters per capita per day. Basic water requirements suggested by various donor agencies such as the World Health Organization, US Agency for International Development, and the World Bank range from 20 to 50 liters per capita per day.

Quality of Water for Basic Needs

The health implications of poor water quality are enormous. It is estimated that around 37.7 million Indians are affected by waterborne diseases annually, 1.5 million children are estimated to die of diarrhea alone and 73 million working days are lost due to waterborne disease each year. The resulting economic burden is estimated at \$600 million a year. (Khurana and Sen, WaterAid, 2007) Water quality is affected by both point and non-point sources of pollution. These include sewage discharge, discharge from industries, run-off from agricultural fields and urban run-off. Contamination of Water takes place due to various chemical pollutants. The problems of chemical contamination is prevalent in India with 1,95,813 habitations in the country are affected by poor water quality. The major parameters of concern are fluoride and arsenic contamination. Iron is also emerging as a major problem with many habitations showing excess iron in the water samples. (Ibid) According to the Planning Commission (Chapter 20 Drinking water and Sanitation) quality issues are increasing as ground water depletion worsens. The level of natural contaminants such as fluoride and arsenic and chemical pollutants such as pesticides and insecticides is high and rising. Fluoride contamination affects 150 districts in 15 States and excess arsenic affects 8 districts of West Bengal. Fluoride levels are high in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and U.P. and iron levels are high in the North-Eastern and Eastern part of the country. Similarly salinity is high in Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Exposure to high levels of fluoride, which occurs naturally, can lead to mottling of teeth and, in severe cases, crippling skeletal fluorosis. Similarly, arsenic may occur naturally, and excess exposure to arsenic in drinking-water may result in a significant risk of cancer and skin lesions. Other naturally occurring chemicals, including uranium and selenium, may also give rise to health concerns when they are present in excess. Bacterial contamination of water continues to be a widespread problem across the country and is a major cause of illness and deaths with 37.7 million affected by waterborne diseases annually. (Ibid) The major pathogenic organisms responsible for water borne diseases in India are bacteria (*E. coli*, *Shigella*, *V. cholera*), viruses (Hepatitis A, Polio Virus, Rota Virus) and parasites (*E.*

histolytica, Giardia, Hook worm).(Ibid) Water borne diseases are of most important concern when it comes to water quality. Water for personal and domestic hygiene is important in reducing the rates of ascariasis, diarrhoea, schistosomiasis, and trachoma. Sanitation facilities decreased diarrhoea morbidity and mortality and the severity of hookworm infection. Better water quality reduced the incidence of dracunculiasis, but its role in diarrhoeal disease control was less important than that of sanitation and hygiene. (Esrey et al 1991).The link between drinking water and water for sanitation is very important. The greatest microbial risks are associated with ingestion of water that is contaminated with human or animal (including bird) faeces. Faeces can be a source of pathogenic bacteria, viruses, protozoa and helminths (WHO Guidelines). Improved water supply and excreta disposal facilities have also helped in controlling diarrheal diseases among children and has significantly 4 improved the health status of the young. (Esrey et al 1985) The WHO guidelines suggest that preferred strategy should be a management approach that places the primary emphasis on preventing or reducing the entry of pathogens into water sources and reducing reliance on treatment processes for removal of pathogens. The quality criteria of drinking water prescribed by the Indian Standards Institute (IS: 10500-1989) and the Indian Council of Medical Research are exacting and exhaustive.

Material and Methods

The study follows an interview method by the researcher in a rural outskirts near the Erode city where twelve residents of that village Villarasampatti were engaged to collect first hand data on the awareness of this mission and their responses formed the basis for this pilot study .using qualitative methodology. The women respondents mostly labour class were asked by the researcher to speak freely about their knowledge of this scheme. The age group of these women respondents were from twenty to fifty five years. And their education level was upto high school with adequate knowledge to speak and write Tamil which is their mother tongue..

Findings and Results

The in depth interviews and the responses clearly depicted that there is negligible awareness about this project in their

village. The researcher arranged for an awareness program with the help of gram sevaks for these residents and also personally detailed them about this scheme. they were also guided on the procedure involved in order to avail the benefits of this scheme for their house as a right from their local village panchayat bodies..

Limitations in this Research

The present study is limited only to a particular village named Villarasampatti near Erode where the respondents lack proper education. their livelihood depends on daily wages earned from the local textile units located in their periphery. This study being qualitative in nature, cannot be generalised..

Interpretation and Discussion

The major findings of this study are that the people are not being informed about most of the central and state government schemes. the other factor is that they lack public contact because of their limited mobility within their village. These families are supported by the women folk since they are the bread winners of the family in most of the cases.

Conclusion

The schemes introduced from time to time by state as well as central government are to be taken to the grass root beneficiaries through various means so as to reach every household. Awareness program are to be conducted during weekends where all the people residing in the village should be made to gather in a common place. Visual aids like posters, short films, documentaries and street plays are to be staged and screened in order to create cent percent awareness of the schemes.

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INSURMOUNTABLE CRIMES THROUGH CHARLES GRAEBER'S THE GOOD NURSE

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Abstract

This paper describes the unstoppable death counts by murderers and serial killers on the grounds of the novel The Good Nurse. The Good Nurse: A True Story of Medicine, Madness, and Murder by Charles Graeber tells about the investigation and conviction of Charlie Cullen, a nurse who killed patients. The killings occurred at random in the hospitals where he worked over his sixteen year career. It is a frightening tale that might not have ended in a conviction if one woman had not come forward and helped the police end the killing spree. The Good Nurse is a story of caution about the medical field that will frighten most readers. Cullen was no mercy killer, nor was he a simple monster. He was a favorite son, husband, beloved father, best friend, and celebrated caregiver. Implicated in the deaths of as many as three hundred patients, he was also perhaps the most prolific serial killer in the American history. Cullen's murderous career in the world's most trusted profession spanned sixteen years and nine hospitals across New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Keywords: Crime, Medicine, Nurse, Patients, Murder, and Hospitals.

Introduction

Charles Graeber is an American journalist and author. He had published two nonfiction books. He wrote the book *The Good Nurse: A True Story of Medicine, Madness, and Murder* in 2013 about the serial killer Charles Cullen, which was a follow-up to his 2007 article for New York magazine about Cullen and the 2018 book *The Breakthrough: Immunotherapy and the Race to Cure Cancer* about cancer immunotherapy. Before becoming a journalist and author, he was a medical student and researcher and co-authored papers for scientific journals. As a journalist, Graeber has written for numerous publications, including *Wired*, *The New Yorker*, *Outside*, and *The New York Times*.

In the true-crime, non-fiction *The Good Nurse: A True Story of Medicine, Madness, and Murder* (2013), Charles Graeber chronicles the story of Charles Cullen, a serial killer who, as a nurse in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, murdered up to four hundred of his patients. *The Good Nurse: A True Story of Medicine, Madness, and Murder* reveals a disturbing true story about a serial killer nurse allowed to move through a broken healthcare system.

Beginning of Cullen's Murders

Cullen was born in 1960 to a working-class Irish Catholic family in New Jersey. Cullen's father who was a bus

driver died after seven months of his birth. Though close to his mother, Cullen's older sisters and their boyfriends emotionally and physically tormented him.

"But for all his suicide gestures, the fact was that Charlie wouldn't kill himself, not really; the nuns in Catholic school had taught him that suicide was a sin, and Charlie didn't want to end up in purgatory. But he could make himself sick, and in many ways, sick was better. Nobody loves you the way they do when you're dying" (TGN).

At the age of nine, Cullen attempted suicide for the first time, drinking fluids from a chemistry set. When Cullen was seventeen, his mother, Florence, died in a car accident. Devastated, Cullen dropped out of high school to join the U.S. Navy. After at least one suicide attempt and multiple stints in the Navy psychiatric ward, Cullen received a medical discharge in 1984.

Upon returning to civilian life, Cullen enrolled at the Mountainside Hospital School of Nursing in Montclair, New Jersey where he was the only male student. Around this time, he met and married Adrienne Baum. After graduating as president of his nursing class, Cullen obtained a job in the burn unit at St. Barnabas Medical Center in Livingston, New Jersey. Within a year, Adrienne gave birth to a daughter, Shauna. Before long, Adrienne became disturbed by Cullen's behavior with his daughter and their family dog. He physically abused the

dog and drank constantly, including in the presence of Shauna.

At St. Barnabas, officials began to suspect that Cullen killed a patient by spiking his IV bag with insulin. Upon discovering the investigation, Cullen left St. Barnabas but easily obtained another nursing job. While working at his next job at Warren Hospital, Cullen was arrested for breaking into the house of a co-worker. Warren Hospital finally fired Cullen after suspecting him of administering lethal doses of the heart medication digoxin to elderly female patients. This pattern persisted for many years, though Cullen never struggled to find a new nursing job after being let go. Around this time, Adrianne divorced Cullen who then moved into a basement apartment. For a third time, Cullen tried to commit suicide, resulting in a brief stay at Greystone Psychiatric Hospital.

Over the next few years, Cullen worked as a nurse at Morristown Memorial Hospital, Hunterdon Medical Center, the Liberty Nursing and Rehabilitation Center, Lehigh Valley Hospital, and St. Luke's Hospital in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Charles Cullen killed multiple patients at each of these nursing jobs. In September 2002, Cullen obtained yet another nursing job at Somerset Medical Center where he befriended co-worker Amy Loughren. In a departure from many other titles in the true crime genre, *The Good Nurse* doesn't focus its sympathies where the Loughren, a night-shift nurse and single mother of two who is struggling to manage a serious heart condition in the face of unrelenting overwork, when Cullen is hired to work alongside her. Relieved, she leans on and confides in him, and the two become friends mirroring their real-life close relationship.

Soon after Cullen is hired, stable patients begin passing away under suspicious circumstances. A woman recovering from an allergic reaction who's just found true love at 77 dies suddenly, before her husband can make it to her side. A young mother who's survived an accident also dies unexpectedly as do many more patients who were seemingly on the road to recovery. Neither patient is based directly on any of Cullen's known victims, marking another departure from traditional depictions in true crime dramatizations, which often portray real victims and survivors.

While there, Charles Cullen was forced to become more creative in his murders because Somerset used software to track the drugs used at the hospital. After the mysterious death of the Reverend Gall, the Somerset pharmacy informed the Center for Poison Control of its suspicions. Despite Poison Control's advice to call the police, Somerset notified the Department of Health, which was slow to act. It would be five months before for the Department of health contacted the police department. Flash forward seven weeks, and the hospital has called in the local police. Initially, police seem to feel they have better things to do than investigate the death, seemingly because the victim was elderly and already sick enough to be hospitalized. But after meeting with the hospital's representatives, it becomes clear that she died under uncertain circumstances—and that the hospital administrators know more than they're letting on, or are willing to share with authorities.

Loughren as Aide

It's Loughren who first mentions to the police, during a routine interview as part of their investigation, that the deceased woman's blood tests suggest an insulin overdose. As the police continue to investigate and the hospital continues to obfuscate, Loughren comes to suspect her new friend of Charles Cullen, a good nurse being behind the multiple suspicious deaths. While detectives Tim Braun and Danny Baldwin were diligent and committed to solving the murders, they struggled to understand the medical records presented to them.

She works with police to uncover evidence that Cullen is responsible, and following a tense meet-up at a diner during which Loughren wears a wire (based on a real life moment they shared), Cullen is finally arrested. In this respect, Amy served as an invaluable ally, parsing the drug and software records pertaining to Cullen's patients and explaining to Braun and Baldwin why they were suspicious. Amy agreed to let the detectives record and listen to calls she made to Cullen, during which he revealed enough information to warrant an arrest. During an interrogation, Cullen confessed to thirteen murders and was later convicted, receiving consecutive life sentences. Over the next few years, Cullen helped police confirm no less than twenty additional murders, though

many police officers, psychiatrists, and journalists believe that Cullen killed up to four hundred patients, which would make him the deadliest serial killer of all time. He became one of America's most prolific serial killers.

Motive of Murders

When asked about his motivations for murdering hundreds of people whose care was entrusted to him, Cullen claimed he committed his murders out of a sense of mercy. However, many of his victims had promising outlooks before he came into the picture—and all of them had the right, regardless of illness or disability, not to have Cullen decide based on ableist and ageist criteria whether they deserved to live or die. Cullen pleaded guilty to twenty-two counts of murder in New Jersey and seven in Pennsylvania, as well as six counts of attempted murder. He is currently serving eleven consecutive life sentences, and won't be eligible for parole until long after his own death.

Cullen's stated motive was that he wished to spare patients who were in pain and who were going to die anyway. Many of his victims, however, were on the mend and expected to recover. As for why he was able to murder at so many hospitals for so long, experts attribute it to inadequate legal protection for hospitals in cases where an employee kills a patient. That, combined with lax reporting requirements, gave hospitals little incentive to make Cullen's murderous activity public.

Outcome of Article

True crime is complicated. For victims and survivors of violent crimes who are willing to revisit their stories through movies or podcasts can provide catharsis and an

outlet for anxiety. But it can also lead to exploitation of survivors, victims, and their families. While true crime can be critical of the police for their failures in investigating or protecting survivors, it can also often uncritically lionize them, ignoring serious issues with police behavior. It also fabricates a sense of danger that defies the reality of crime statistics, which show that murder rates have overall trended for decades.

Conclusion

Thanks to Cullen's case, thirty-seven states, including New Jersey and Pennsylvania, adopted new laws that allow health providers to give honest assessments of employee performance without taking on undue criminal or civil liability. The book ends by pointing out that Cullen did at least one good deed in his life: donating a kidney to an ex-girlfriend's brother. *The Good Nurse* shows how desperate hospitals fail to look too closely at the people they're hiring, both because they don't have enough time, and because if they did they might discover reasons to say no, and realistically, they simply can't turn down help.

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