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NATIONAL CONFERENCE

ON

MULTIDISCIPLINARY CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH IN LITERATURE, COMPUTER SCIENCE, COMMERCE, BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION & BIO-TECHNOLOGY (NCMCR-18)

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JOSEPH ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
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Joseph Arts and Science College was started in the year 2000 and is affiliated to Thiruvalluvar University. It is located in the picturesque natural beauty on the banks of the river Gedilam in the National Highways Madras – Trichy, 23 Kms from Villupuram.

The aim of the college is to provide best education at affordable cost for the students and to understand the world, in which he/she lives, to awaken interest through opportunities to explore, investigate and experiment. The college is most useful to the poor and economically backward people of the surrounding villages.

Mission of the college is to empower young students from rural areas with emphasis on academic excellence and holistic development, to face the challenges of life with courage and commitment, to be builders of a society with value orientation and to contribute for the purpose of nation building.

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Cloud Robotics and Its Applications

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Abstract: Robots are the artificial agents acting in real world environment and manipulate the objects by perceiving, picking, moving, modifying the physical properties of objects, destroying it, or having an effect thereby freeing manpower from doing repetitive functions without getting bored, distracted, or exhausted. Robotics is a branch of AI, which is composed of Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, and Computer Science for designing, construction, and application of robots. Cloud Robotics and Automation is where robots and automation systems share data and code and perform computation via networks building on emerging research in cloud computing, Deep Learning, Big Data, open-source software. Cloud robotics have a wide range of potential applications in data-intensive or computation intensive tasks in the areas of intelligent transportation, environment monitoring, health care, smart home, entertainment, education, and defense.

Keywords: Robotics, Cloud Robotics, Artificial Intelligence, Automation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Robotics is a branch of engineering that involves the conception, design, manufacture, and operation of robots. This field overlaps with electronics, computer science, artificial intelligence, mechatronics, nanotechnology and bioengineering. These technologies are used to develop machines that can substitute for humans and replicate human actions. The first digitally operated and programmable robot, the Unimate, was installed in 1961 to lift hot pieces of metal from a die casting machine and stack them. Commercial and industrial robots are widespread today and used to perform jobs more cheaply, more accurately and more reliably, than humans. Robots are used in dangerous environments (including bomb detection and de-activation), manufacturing processes, or where humans cannot survive, and in jobs which are too dirty, dangerous, or dull to be suitable for humans. Robots are widely used in manufacturing, assembly, packing and packaging, mining, transport, earth and space exploration, surgery, weaponry, laboratory research, safety, and the mass production of consumer and industrial goods. Robots attempt to replicate walking, lifting, speech, cognition, and basically anything a human can do. Robotics is also used in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) as a teaching aid.

2. DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF ROBOTICS.

Robotics is a multi-disciplinary domain and the different branches occupied in the development of Robotics are **Mechanical Engineering** which deals with the machinery & structure of the Robots. **Electrical Engineering** which deals with the controlling & intelligence (sensing) of Robots. **Computer Engineering** which deals with the movement development and observation of Robots.

3. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ROBOTICS

Artificial Intelligence has a central role in Robotics for the connection to be intelligent. Artificial Intelligence addresses the crucial questions of: what knowledge is required in any aspect of thinking; how should that knowledge be represented; and how should that knowledge be used. Robotics challenges AI by forcing it to deal with real objects in the real world. Robots combine mechanical effectors, sensors, and computers. AI has made significant contributions to each component. Robotics is a domain in artificial intelligence that deals with the study of creating intelligent and efficient robots.

4. CLOUD ROBOTICS

Cloud robotics is a field of robotics that attempts to invoke cloud technologies such as cloud computing, cloud storage, and other Internet technologies centered on the benefits of converged infrastructure and shared services for robotics. Cloud Robot and Automation systems can be broadly defined as any robot or automation system that relies on data or code from a network to support its operation, i.e., where not all sensing, computation, and memory is integrated into a single standalone system. When connected to the cloud, robots can benefit from the powerful computation, storage, and communication resources of modern data center in the cloud, which can process and share information from various robots or agent (other machines, smart objects, humans, etc.). Humans can also delegate tasks to robots remotely through networks. Cloud computing technologies enable robot systems to be endowed with powerful capability while reducing costs. Also, it removes overheads for maintenance and updates, and reduces dependence on custom middleware. Thus, it is possible to build lightweight, low cost, smarter robots having intelligent "brain" in the cloud. The "brain" consists of data center, knowledge base, task planners, deep learning, information processing, environment models, communication support etc. Cloud Robotics describes the concept of network-connected robots taking advantage of parallel computation and data sharing made possible via the Internet.

A. Components of Cloud Robotics

Significant components of cloud robots are:

- Offering a global library of images, maps, and object data, often with geometry and mechanical properties, expert system, knowledge base
- Massively-parallel computation on demand for sample-based statistical modelling and motion planning, task planning, multi-robot collaboration, scheduling and coordination of system.
- Robot sharing of outcomes, trajectories, and dynamic control policies and robot learning support.
- Human sharing of "open-source" code, data, and designs for programming, experimentation, and hardware construction.
- On-demand human guidance and assistance for evaluation, learning, and error recovery.
- Augmented human-robot interaction through various ways

B. Advantages of Cloud Robotics.

- Big Data: access to updated libraries of images, maps, and object/product data.
- Cloud computing access to parallel grid computing on demand for statistical analysis, learning, and motion planning,
- Collective Learning: robots and systems sharing trajectories, control policies, and outcomes. In search-and rescue operations, aerial drones and ground robots often work together to provide views and images from different perspectives. Multiple robots can also learn from one another in a process called collective learning. By aggregating data from all connected robots and applying machine learning technology, robots are able to benefit from crowd-sourced information and increase their functionality.
- Human Computation: use of crowd sourcing to tap human skills for analyzing images and video, classification, learning, and error recovery.
- Ability to offload computation-intensive tasks to the cloud. The robots only have to keep necessary sensors, actuators, and basic processing power to enable realtime control. The battery life is extended, and the robotic platform becomes lighter and less expensive with easier to maintain hardware and software. The operational life and usefulness of the robotic network can be easily extended.
- The Cloud can also provide access to a) datasets, publications, models, benchmarks, and simulation tools, b) open competitions for designs and systems, and c) open-source software.
- In addition to accessing data, robots can also process the data directly inside the computational environment within the cloud, eliminating the need for localized processing elements. This enables robots to share data in real-time.

C. Limitations and Risks of Cloud Robotics

- Controlling a robot's motion which relies heavily on (real-time) sensors and feedback of controller may not benefit much from the cloud.
- Tasks that involve real-time execution require on-board processing.
- Cloud-based applications can get slow or unavailable due to high-latency responses or network hitch. If a robot relies too much on the cloud, a fault in the network could leave it "brainless."
- Environmental security risk.
- Data privacy and security risk.
- Ethical risk where other people access data.

5. APPLICATIONS OF CLOUD ROBOTICS.

A. SLAM

SLAM (simultaneous localization and mapping) refers to a technique for a robot or an autonomous vehicle to build a map of the environment without a priori knowledge, and to simultaneously localize itself in the unknown environment. SLAM, especially vision-based SLAM and cooperative SLAM, are both data intensive and computation intensive. Thus, these tasks can be offloaded to the cloud.

B. Grasping

Robotic grasping is an active research topic. If the full 3-D model of the object is precisely known, then various methods can be applied to synthesize the grasp. If the object is unknown or not precisely known, it involves the access and preprocessing of vast amounts of data and can be computationally intensive. Information-based or data-driven grasping methods have been developed to enable robotic grasping for any hand and any object. These methods require access to large databases. By offloading this task to the cloud, grasping can be facilitated without requiring vast amounts of computing power, data, and storage space on the robotic platform. In addition, model knowledge of new objects learned by different robots can be shared in the cloud for future usage by other robots.

C. Navigation

Robotic navigation refers to a robot's activity to determine its own position with respect to a certain reference and then to plan a path to reach a desired location. It can involve a combination of tasks such as localization, path planning, and mapping. Basically, there are two types of approaches: Mapless approaches rely on the observations of the perception sensors for navigation. Due to the limited onboard resources, these approaches usually suffer from reliability issues. Mapbased robotic navigation is relatively reliable if a known map is used or build a map during the navigation. However, the process of building the map requires large amounts of storage space and is computationally intensive and the process of searching a map requires access to large amounts of data, which is challenging if the navigation area is large. Cloud robotics provides a very promising solution where the cloud can provide storage space to store the large amount of map data and processing power to facilitate the building and searching of the map quickly. Through the cloud, commercially available maps (e.g., Google maps) can also be leveraged to develop reliable, agile, and long-range autonomous navigation solutions.

D. Autonomous mobile robots

Google's self-driving cars are cloud robots. The cars use the network to access Google's enormous database of maps and satellite and environment model (like Streetview) and combines it with streaming data from GPS, cameras, and 3D sensors to monitor its own position within centimetres, and with past and current traffic patterns to avoid collisions. Each car can learn something about environments, roads, or driving, or conditions, and it sends the information to the Google cloud, where it can be used to improve the performance of other cars.

E. Cloud medical robots

A medical cloud (also called a healthcare cluster) consists of various services such as a disease archive, electronic medical records, a patient health management system, practice services, analytics services, clinic solutions, expert systems, etc. A robot can connect to the cloud to provide clinical service to patients, as well as deliver assistance to doctors (e.g. a co-surgery robot). It also provides a collaboration service by sharing information between doctors and care givers about clinical treatment.

F. Assistive robots

A domestic robot can be employed for healthcare and life monitoring for elderly people. The system collects the health status of users and exchange information with cloud expert system or doctors to facilitate elderly people's life, especially for those with chronic diseases. Care givers of elderly people can also get notification when in emergency from the robot through network.

G. Industrial robots

In manufacturing, cloud based robot systems could learn to handle tasks such as threading wires or cables, or aligning gaskets from professional knowledge base. A group of robots can share information for some collaborative tasks. A

consumer is able to order customized product to manufacturing robots directly with online order system and a warehouse robot dispatches the item to an autonomous car or autonomous drone to deliver it to its recipient.

6. SOME CLOUD ROBOTIC SYSTEMS.

A. RoboEarth offers a Cloud Robotics infrastructure. RoboEarth's World-Wide-Web style database stores knowledge generated by humans and robots in a machine-readable format. Data stored in the RoboEarth knowledge base include software components, maps for navigation, task knowledge and object recognition models. The RoboEarth Cloud Engine includes support for mobile robots, autonomous vehicles, and drones, which require lots of computation for navigation.

B. Rapyuta is an open source cloud robotics framework based on RoboEarth Engine. Within the framework, each robot connected to Rapyuta can have a secured computing environment (rectangular boxes) giving them the ability to move their heavy computation into the cloud. In addition, the computing environments are tightly interconnected with each other and have a high bandwidth connection to the RoboEarth knowledge repository.

C. KnowRob is an extensional project of RoboEarth which combines knowledge representation and reasoning methods with techniques for acquiring knowledge and for grounding the knowledge in a physical system and can serve as a common semantic framework for integrating information from different sources.

D. RoboBrain is a large-scale computational system that learns from publicly available Internet resources, computer simulations, and real-life robot trials. It accumulates everything into a comprehensive and interconnected knowledge base. Applications include prototyping for robotics research, household robots, and self-driving cars. The goal is to create a centralized, always-online brain for robots to tap into.

E. MyRobots is a service for connecting robots and intelligent devices to the Internet. It can be regarded as a social network for robots and smart objects (i.e. Facebook for robots). With socialising, collaborating and sharing, robots can benefit from those interactions too by sharing their sensor information giving insight on their perspective of their current state.

F. COALAS aims to develop new technologies for handicapped people through social and technological innovation and through the users' social and psychological integrity. Objectives is to produce a cognitive ambient assistive living system with Healthcare cluster in cloud with domestic service robots like humanoid, intelligent wheelchair which connect with the cloud.

G. ROS (Robot Operating System) provides an eco-system to support cloud robotics. ROS is a flexible and distributed framework for robot software development. It is a collection of tools, libraries, and conventions that aim to simplify the task of creating complex and robust robot behaviour across a wide variety of robotic platforms. A library for ROS, called rojava, allows Android applications to be developed for robots.

H. C2RO (C2RO Cloud Robotics) is a platform that processes real-time applications such as collision avoidance and object recognition in the cloud. Previously, high latency times prevented these applications from being processed in the cloud thus requiring on-system computational hardware (e.g. Graphics Processing Unit or GPU). Its platform could make autonomous navigation and other AI services available on robots- even those with limited computational hardware (e.g. a Raspberry Pi)- from the cloud.

I. Noos is a cloud robotics service, providing centralised intelligence to robots that are connected to it. By using the Noos-API, developers could access services for computer vision, deep learning, and SLAM.

8. CONCLUSION.

Robots are used in Outer Space, home safety, Military force, armed force, agriculture, Industries, Hospitals, Disaster, underwater exploration, entertainment, as waiters and cooks, Genetic engineering, rehabilitation, etc. Cloud robotics allows robots to share computation resources, information and data with each other, and to access new knowledge and skills not learned by them. It allows the deployment of inexpensive robots with low computation power and memory requirements by leveraging on the communications network and the elastic computing resources offered by the cloud infrastructure. As machines talk to machines faster and faster, sending more and more data into the cloud, it's becoming difficult for humans to make sense of that information. Our brains just don't work fast enough. Clearly, the amount of data coming at us every day is not slowing down, but we need a way to intelligently sort and classify it all. Robotic technology is offering a solution to this problem, leveraging AI and analytics to break down the reams of data that exist on the cloud and categorizing them based on the applications that they're managing.

As a result, the Big Data that is now becoming so overwhelming will become more manageable. Human beings are better suitable for multifaceted, imaginative, adaptive jobs, and robots are good for dreary, recurring tasks, permitting human beings to do the harder thinking jobs, whereas a robot is employed for substituting humans for various recurring tasks or entertainment to make living more expedient.

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Performance Analysis and Reliable For Fountain Coded Cooperative
Communications for Lte-Aconnected D2d Network

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***Abstract:** The proliferation of machine to machine devices and diverse wireless operators are experiencing phenomenal the data growth around the world. As reported from industry, the traffic is more than doubling each year, and the industry needs to prepare for 1000 times as much traffic for quality of service (QoS) provisioning in future the communication systems. To meet such data challenges, both industry and academia are on the hunt for advanced solutions to boost the network capacity while continually providing high-level user experience to their customers. Excavating more capacity on licensed spectrum is operators' first choice, as it provides secure, reliable and predictable performance. For example, carrier aggregation (CA) technology, which is standardized in Long Term Evolution (LTE) standard (Releases 10-12), aggregates multiple small band segments into maximum 100 MHz virtual bandwidth for achieving a higher data rate. Furthermore, to improve licensed spectrum efficiency, frequency reuse is enabled by deploying small cells.*

1. INTRODUCTION

In proactive or table-driven routing protocols, each node continuously maintains up-to-date routes to every other node in the network. Routing information is periodically transmitted throughout the network in order to maintain routing table consistency. Thus, if a route has already existed before traffic arrives, transmission occurs without delay. Otherwise, traffic packets should wait in queue until the node receives routing information corresponding to its destination. However, for highly dynamic network topology, the proactive schemes require a significant amount of resources to keep routing information up-to-date and reliable.

In contrast to proactive approach, in reactive or on demand protocols, a node initiates a route discovery throughout the network, only when it wants to send packets to its destination. For this purpose, a node initiates a route discovery process through the network. This process is completed once a route is determined or all possible permutations have been examined.

Future machine to machine (M2M) communications need to support a massive number of devices communicating with each other with little or no human intervention. Random access techniques were originally proposed to enable M2M multiple access, but suffer from severe congestion and access delay in anM2M system with a large number of devices. In this paper, we propose a novel multiple access scheme for M2M communications based on the capacity-approaching analog fountain code to efficiently minimize the access delay and satisfy the delay requirement for each device.

2. RELATED WORKS

Fountain Coded Cooperative Communications for LTE-A Connected Heterogeneous M2M Network several single parameter relay selection protocols based on information accumulation and rate less coding schemes. There, relay nodes send acknowledgement to the destination after successfully decoding the source information, and the destination then nds out the best relay to transmit information to the destination studied the performance of fountain code in the presence of multiple relay nodes under block fading Rayleigh channel, and showed that information accumulation consumes less energy and requires less transmission time than that of energy accumulation. In cooperative communications, a relay node is located between the source and the destination and assists the communication in a two hop manner to achieve higher data rate than the data rate of direct link.

3. PROBLEM STUDY

Device-to-device communications have emerged as a promising technology to enable trillions of multi role devices, namely Machine-type communication (MT), to communicate with each other with little or no human intervention [1, 2]. It has many potential applications, such as intelligent transportation systems (ITS), health care monitoring, retail, banking, smart grids, home automation and so on. It is expected that in the next a few years, over 2 billion MTC devices will become directly attached to cellular networks to provide D2D communications [3]. Thus, there will be a massive number of DTC devices with no/low mobility [4] in each cell, which is significantly more than the number of users in current cellular networks. Moreover, D2D traffic involves a large number of short-lived sessions, attempting to deliver a small amount of data (few hundred bits) to the base station, which is quite different from those in human-to-human (H2H) communications. Such differences motivate researchers around the globe to optimize the current cellular networks to effectively enable D2D communications

Although these approaches can reduce the access collisions to a certain degree, most of them still suffer from very high access delays in highly dense networks. The main idea behind these schemes is to delay the retransmission of the access request for a random/fixed amount of time, thus increasing the access probability within a relatively short time. This is however inefficient in D2D communications due to small short burst transmissions of devices which mainly do not require the whole RB for their transmissions.

This means that for D2D communications with a very large number of devices there might not be enough RBs to be orthogonally allocated to the devices, which significantly increase the access delay even if the random access requests are delivered correctly. Additionally, different MTC devices have diverse service requirements and traffic patterns. Generally, we can divide MTC traffic types into four different categories. The first type is the alarm traffic, which is completely random and its probability is very low; however, it has a very strict delay requirement.

4. PROPOSED DESIGN

We then simulate our proposed approach within one RB, and compare the results with the fundamental throughput limits. For this aim, we assume that the reference SNR is $\gamma = 0\text{dB}$. This is equivalent to the case that a device transmits with 10 dBm (10mW) power over 1MHz bandwidth, a noise power spectral density of -174dBm/Hz , a receiver noise figure of 5dB, a receiver antenna gain of 14dB, a 3.76 path loss exponent, a 128dB path loss intercept at 1000m, and a cell radius of 1360m [13]. We also assume that $\tau_s = 1\text{ sec}$. Let us first investigate the maximum common rate which can be achieved by the proposed probabilistic MA-AFC approaching the contention-free case. It shows the maximum common rate versus the arrival rate for the case that the devices perform the power control to have the same received SNR of 0 dB at the BS. We consider three cases for the MA-AFC approach with different access probabilities. As can be seen in this figure, the achievable rate of the proposed approach is very close to the optimal coordinated multiple access. It is important to note that in the proposed approach we designed the access probabilities such that the number of devices which simultaneously transmits is 4, 6, and 8, respectively, in order to minimize the decoding complexity at the BS. The even with a small access probability, the achievable common rate of the proposed approach is very close to the optimal coordinated approach, especially when the arrival rate is very large.

A. Fountain Coded Cooperative Communication network

A cooperative communications scheme with N parallel relays, where both the transmissions from the source to the relays and from the relays to the destination use fountain codes. Receiver for codes can accumulate mutual information, while traditional energy collection methods, such as repetition or cooperative space-time codes, only accumulate energy.

As a consequence, using fountain codes can reduce the total energy required for transmitting data from the source to the destination. We first analyze the scenario where the source stops transmitting and the relay nodes start transmitting after L relay nodes have successfully decoded the source data. We optimize L , and also give closed-form equations for the energy savings that can be achieved by the use of mutual-information-collection at the receiver instead of the traditional energy-collection methods. We then analyze an alternate scenario where each relay node starts its transmission to the destination as soon as it has decoded the source data, and helps the other relay nodes that are still in reception mode. Doing so further reduces the total transmission time and energy consumption.

B. Quasi-Synchronous Transmission

All relay nodes transmit the source data encoded with the same fountain code, which can be the same as the one used by the source. The advantages of fountain codes versus conventional capacity-achieving codes for that step. Given the random locations of the relay nodes, the signals arrive at the destination with slightly different delays. We assume in the following that those delays are larger than the chip duration, but much smaller than the symbol duration. This assumption can be well fulfilled in direct sequence CDMA systems with large spreading factors. At the destination, a Rake receiver is used to accumulate the energy from the signals transmitted by the different nodes. It is impossible to generate "universal" fountain codes that are simultaneously perfect at all possible rates. However, in practice, fountain codes can be found whose overhead compared to perfect codes is bounded and not too large.

1) Cost of transmission until L nodes have received information:

We derive the pdf of the time it takes for L nodes to each receive and decode the source data. For this, we first compute the pdf of the time, required for each of the relay nodes, i, and then derive its order statistics.

2) Cost of transmission from relay nodes to destination – Single fountain code case:

We now compute the pdf of the energy required for the downlink transmission when using only a single fountain code. The relay nodes transmit with equal energy, and the receiver accumulates the energy. Assuming equal mean channel gains for all downlink channels, the pdf of the effective channel gain is

3) Cost of transmission from relay nodes to destination – Multiple fountain codes case:

When the relay nodes use different fountain codes, the receiver accumulates the mutual information of the signals transmitted by the relays, and not their energy. Thus, the total transmission rate is the sum of the rates from the relays. The mean energy expenditure as a function of used relay nodes, L, for different values of available relay nodes, N. We find that there is a pronounced minimum that depends on the number of available relay nodes. Further analysis (not shown here for space reasons) shows that the energy expenditure for the uplink (source-to-relay) part sharply increases with increasing L.

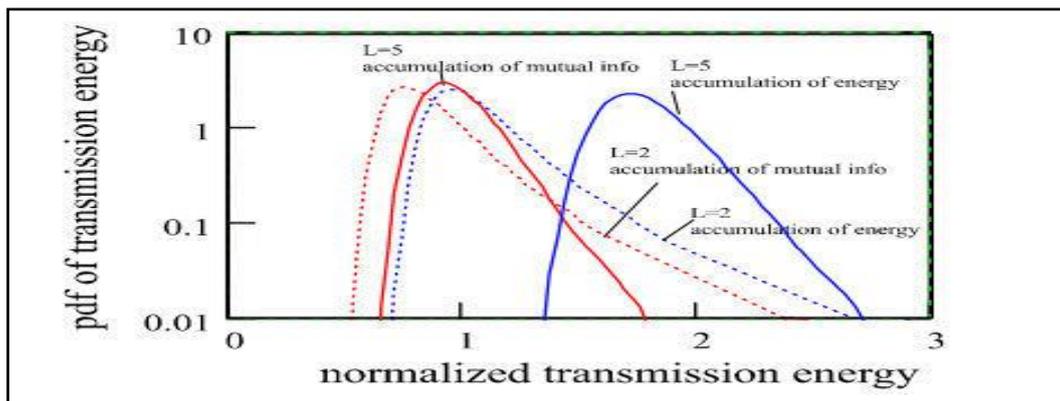


Fig4.3: Energy transmission of node

This is intuitive because a larger L means that the information has to be transmitted to nodes with progressively worse uplink channels. On the other hand, we find that the energy expenditure for the downlink drops sharply as L increases from 1 to 5, and saturates thereafter if the receivers accumulate mutual information. For energy accumulating receivers, even the downlink part by itself shows a clear minimum in the required transmission energy. Furthermore, it is interesting to investigate the of the total energy expenditure. Figure 3 shows the pdf for N = 10, and L = 2 and 5. Here we find that – as expected – the amount of concentration around the mean value increases with increasing L. We see that only for mutual-information collecting receivers, a high diversity order can be achieved without an excessive penalty in the mean expended energy.

C. Asynchronous Transmission

In the protocol the relay nodes receive their information only from the source node. However, we find that when we use fountain codes, the relay nodes can help each other to receive the information faster, and thus accelerate the information relaying process. The key idea here is that a relay node starts to transmit information to the destination as soon as it has received sufficient information to decode the code word. This transmission can also be heard by relay nodes that are still in the reception mode. Thus, the relay nodes that are in transmit mode help the nodes that are still receiving.

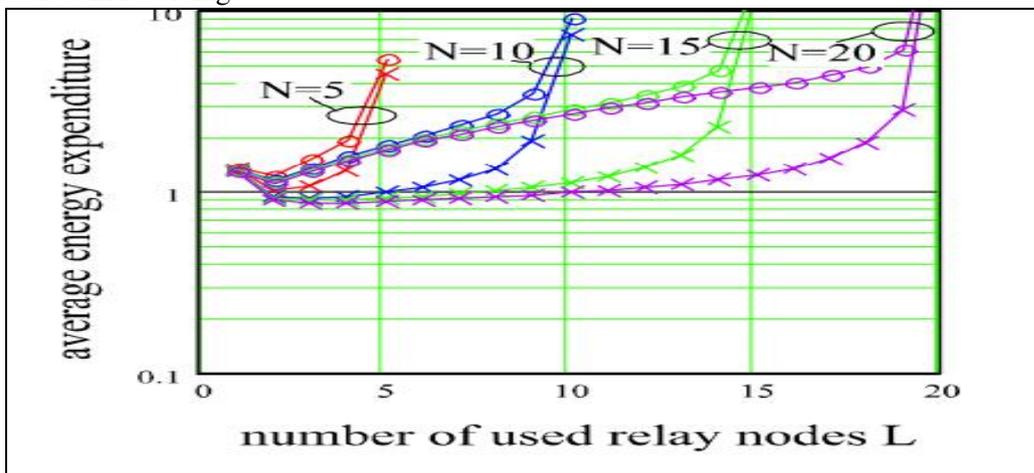


Fig 4.4: Energy conservation of node

The protocol uses the following steps

1. We establish an ensemble of $M \geq N + 1$ spreading codes and fountain codes. The source node, and each of the relay nodes, is assigned one of those code pairs.
2. The source node transmits information to all of the relay nodes, using its assigned spreading code and fountain code.
3. All relay nodes constantly receive on all the possible spreading codes and accumulate the mutual information. To avoid unnecessary reception of noise, the protocol signals when the transmission on a given spreading code starts.
4. As soon as a relay node has sufficient information to decide on a codeword, it stops receiving and starts transmitting the information using its assigned spreading and fountain code. The relay nodes that are in reception mode receive and accumulate the mutual information from the source node and all the transmitting relay nodes.
5. The destination node also constantly receives on all possible spreading codes, and, thus, accumulates the information from the various relay nodes. As mentioned, the direct contribution from the source to the destination is neglected in this paper. But, it can be easily incorporated in to the analysis.

ALGORITHM

AODV is a variation of Destination-Sequenced Distance-Vector routing protocol which is collectively based on Dynamic Source Routing. It aims to minimize the requirement of system-wide broadcasts to its extreme. It does not maintain routes from every node to every other node in the network rather they are discovered as and when needed and are maintained only as long as they are required.

The algorithms primary objectives are,

1. To broadcast discovery packets only when necessary
2. To distinguish between local connectivity management neighborhood detection and general topology maintenance.
3. To disseminate information about changes in local connectivity to those neighboring mobile nodes that are likely to need the information.

Algorithm (Initializes a node)

1. Input : N-Number of nodes in network
2. Output: Maximum flow of nodes in a network
Minimum bandwidth & high throughput
3. Begin
4. $X=0; Y=0$
5. ForEach $D \in S \cup v(\text{Vertices})$
6. $v(e) \leftarrow 0$
7. let $CDS \rightarrow$ Domination graph
8. begin
9. let count be a path from X to Y in Graph G;
10. Count,=argument(r,k)
11. Send packets units of flow ;
12. Update G foreach: adjacency matrix;
13. end
14. end

Algorithm (matrix formation)

1. Input: N-number of nodes
2. Output: Adjancy matrix of Maximum Connected node
3. begin
4. $Cds \rightarrow [0][0]$ dominating vertex "0"
5. $Cds \rightarrow [1][1]$ dominating vertex "1"
6. If($E = v$)
7. //forward direction
8. $Ds(x) \leftarrow Ds(y)$
9. Else
10. //backward direction
11. $Ds(x:-1) \leftarrow DS(y:-1)+Ds$
12. Return
13. end

5. CONCLUSION

Fountain Coded independent of Admission control is an important component for end-to-end Quality of Service (QoS) delivery in IP networks using resource reservation and determines how bandwidth and latency are allocated to streams with various requirements. Licensed Band control schemes therefore need to be implemented between network edges and core to control the traffic entering the network. This paper compares the performance of four measurement based admission control method for Controlled-load service. The measurement based methods are based on measured bandwidth, acceptance region, and equivalent bandwidth Simulation was done on several network scenarios for video transmission to evaluate the link utilization and adherence to service commitment achieved by these four methods and AODV algorithm gave better result when IP network support smaller packet transfer the machine to machine translation the best bandwidth when packet size is more than 1250 bytes.

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An Efficient Way Of System Exploitation – Green Computing Technology

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Abstract: Green computing refers to eco-friendly computer usage and their resources. Green technology, is the environmentally sustainable to the usage of computers and related resources like - monitors, printer, storage devices, networking and communication systems - efficiently and effectively with minimal or no impact on the environment. Green computing goals are to reduce the use of hazardous materials, maximize energy efficiency during the product's lifetime, and promote the recyclability or biodegradability of defunct products and factory waste. Saving energy or reduction of carbon footprints is one of the aspects of Green Computing. In this paper the green computing technology overview, initiatives currently under way in the computer industry, as, issues and the future of green computing.

Keywords: Biodegradability, Eco-friendly, Green computing, Hazardous materials, Technology

1. INTRODUCTION

Green computing is the method of using computing resources efficiently in adorable manner. Green computing intend to attain economic feasibility and also improves the way computing devices are used at its maximum. Green IT practices include the development of environmentally sustainable making practices, energy resourceful computers and improved removal and reprocess procedures. To promote green computing concepts, the four complementary approaches are employed:

Green use: Reduces the electricity utilization of computers and their peripheral devices and using them in an eco-friendly manner.

Green disposal: Re-purposing an existing computer or appropriately disposing of or recycling, unnecessary electronic equipment.

Green design: Designing energy-efficient computers, servers, printers, projectors and other digital devices.

Green manufacturing: Diminishing waste during the manufacturing of computers and other subsystems to reduce the environmental impact of these activities.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Technology Business Research (TBR) today announced Dell took the No. 1 position in its inaugural Corporate Sustainability Index (CSI) Benchmark Report for 2009. The report measures the environmental initiatives of 40 companies in the computer hardware, software, professional services and network and telecommunications sectors. Scoring 317.9 points, Dell led the second place firm (BT) by more than 52 points in the overall index ranking [1]. Personal computers, monitors and printers should comply with the ENERGY STAR program, which was developed by the United States Department of Energy (DOE) and the United States Environmental Agency (EPA). Therefore, computers and devices that meet ENERGY STAR guidelines display an ENERGY STAR label [2]. The design and buildout, VMware chose industry best practices to create an energy-efficient facility that utilizes cutting-edge technology and maximizes the use of VMware virtualization software. As a result, VMware expects to achieve \$5 million in savings per year from the facility [3]. Another approach to promote Green Computing and save environment is to introduce policies all around the World, so that, companies design products to receive the eco-label [4]. As per Gartner and Fujitsu reports on product life cycle it is obvious that the product durability and/or longevity are one of the best approaches towards achieving Green Computing objectives [5].

3. GREEN COMPUTING ARCHITECT:

The green computing architect comprise of the following areas

Physical. The Genome research project, described in “Wireless Sensor Network for Data Center Monitoring”, uses heat giving out data from a wireless sensor network to optimize data center design and server provisioning in order to avoid overcooling the entire data center.

- **Operating Platform.** Hardware resources are often owed based on a worst-case scenario that may occur with a low frequency. As a consequence, total farms may be as much as 90 percent unutilized.
- **Sustainable Intelligence.** An Energy Usage Profile (EUP) is an vital tool for measuring energy consumption in various province such as hardware, operating systems, users, and applications.
- **Application Development.** Green computing focus on the platform, hardware, and data centers. However, application inefficiencies, such as suboptimal algorithms and inefficient usage of shared resources causing contentions, are originators of higher CPU usage and, therefore, energy consumption.
- **The Cloud:** Cloud computing combine organizations, consumption has the potential to be remarkably reduced as the Internet scale data centers in which services are hosted can make efficient use of shared resources .

4. STEPS TO GREEN COMPUTING

1. Develop a sustainable green computing plan. Plan should include recycling policies, recommendations for disposal of used equipment, government guidelines and recommendations for purchasing green computer equipment. Green computing best practices and policies should cover power usage, reduction of paper Consumption, as well as recommendations for new equipment and recycling old machines.
2. Recycle. Discard used or unwanted electronic equipment in a convenient and environmentally responsible manner. Computers have toxin metals and pollutants that can emit harmful emissions into the environment.
3. Make environmentally sound purchase decisions. Purchase Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool registered products. EPEAT is a procurement tool promoted by the nonprofit Green Electronics Council to Turn off your computer when you know you won't use it for an extended period of time. Turn on power management features during shorter periods of inactivity. Power management.

5. GREEN COMPUTING WORKING:

The different layers and working of the cloud computing are depicted in this diagram.

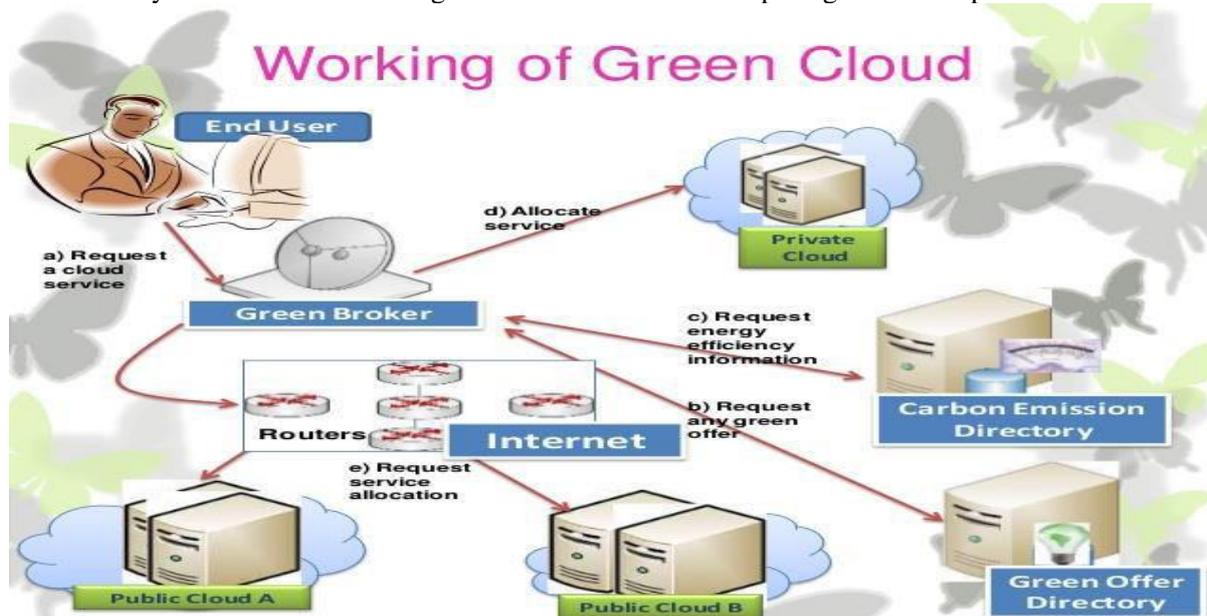


Fig: 1.working of green cloud

6. CURRENT TRENDS

Energy is considered as the main resource and the carbon footprints are considered the major threads to environment. Several areas where researchers are putting lots of efforts to achieve desired.

Energy Consumption

The source and amount of their energy utilization considerably contribute to Greenhouse Gas (GhG) emissions. Reduced energy consumption = Reduced greenhouse gas emissions = Reduced operational costs for the data center.

E-Waste Recycling

Green Computing must take the product life cycle into consideration from production to operation to recycling. Recycling computing equipment such as lead and mercury enables to replace equipment that otherwise would have been manufactured.

Data Center Consolidation & Optimization

Data Centers are known for their energy hunger and wasteful energy consumptions. Information Systems, cooling systems, Standardized environment initial and future loads are the components for the above mentioned data centers.

IT Products and eco-labeling

Policies are recognized, IT labels are issued and the eco-labeling is done for the product for its survival.

7. CHALLENGES

- Understanding your hardware and its energy usage.
- Understanding your operating system and its energy usage.
- Understanding your application and its energy usage.
- Understanding the external impacts of your application.
- Equipment power density
- energy requirements for Data Centers
- Equipment Life cycle management
- Disposal of Electronic Wastes

8. APPLICATIONS

- Connected Lighting and Heating
- Electric Vehicles
- Server Technology
- Alternative Energy
- Device Recycling

9. CONCLUSION

In this paper the green computing concept four complementary approaches methods, need for green computing, architecture, steps, current trends, challenges and its applications are incorporated and discussed in detail. Green computing represents a accountable way to address the issue of global warming. By adopting green computing practices, business leaders can contribute positively to environmental responsibility and protect the environment while also reducing energy and paper costs.

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A Boon Of New Trend Agriculture Through Iot

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Abstract: Agriculture is the backbone of any country, that to india's development is mainly based on agriculture growth, now a day's population is increasing and the agricultural land is decreasing .which results an inversely proportional ratio, as a result many problems reflect in the life of farmers (attempt suicide), this reduces the number of farmers .so, the agricultural knowledge is getting down .we are in need of agricultural knowledge. Problems faced are improper irrigation, selection of crop, scarcity of water, seeds, fertilizers, biocides, manures, lack of mechanism, agricultural marketing, inadequate storage, soil corrosion scarcity of capital, inadequate transport. Which can be overcome through iot using different kind of sensors like humidity sensor, temperature sensor, ph sensor, etc. With these sensors we can able to collect different information about the agri land (landside) and compare with the local server which contains the agriculture government data centre server and applying smart farming agri- algorithmic technique m2s condition checking to compare the details collected.

We can able to produce good results like increase of food grains, reduce fertilizers, the most important thing is the reduced water consumption. With this project the government can monitor the data from any place through the server and collect the information and provide funds according to it .this can be made in prior so the loss can be saved and the suicide of farmers can be controlled.thus prevents the problem - scarcity of funds.

We use m2s condition checking to compare the details collected.

Keywords: iot, agriculture, government, develop country, m2s, s2m, agri.

1.INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the backbone of any country, that to India's development is mainly based on agriculture growth, now a days population is increasing and the agricultural land is decreasing .which results a inversely proportional ratio, as a result many problems faced in agriculture .so farmers attempt suicide, this reduces the number of farmers . so, the agricultural knowledge is getting down .so we are in need of agricultural knowledge.

Problems faced are:

- Small and fragmented land-holdings
- selection of crop
- scarcity of water
- Seeds
- Fertilizers
- Biocides
- Manures
- lack of mechanism
- agricultural marketing
- inadequate storage
- scarcity of capital
- inadequate transport

2.LITERATURE WORK:

Title: The Research of IOT of Agriculture based on Three Layers Architecture

Authors: 1.FuBing, 2.Jingzhou Hubei.

Published Year (2016) in IEEE (CCIOT)

Proposed:

The small scale of farmland experiment is carried out to help farmers enjoy benefits of monitoring the plant production process, early warning of main diseases and pests, and rapid diagnosis.

The internet of things (IOT) in agriculture consists three layers: perception, transportation and application. Agricultural sensing instrument is the perception layer in the Internet of things. It enables humans to understand the needs of crops as the eyes. Transportation layer is responsible for delivering agricultural information through TCP/IP and optimization strategies can be adopted in this layer to realize effective and real time transmission.

The application layer provides intelligent management tool for crop production, processing and circulation based on 3 layers of agricultural IOT needs, we researched and developed a set of agricultural Internet system with expert guidance. The system based on small-scale experiments was welcomed by farmers, because it has played an important role in mitigation and increasing farmers' income.

Title: Design and Development Irrigation System Using Raspberry Pi

Authors: 1. N. Usha, 2. Dr.T. Menakadevi.

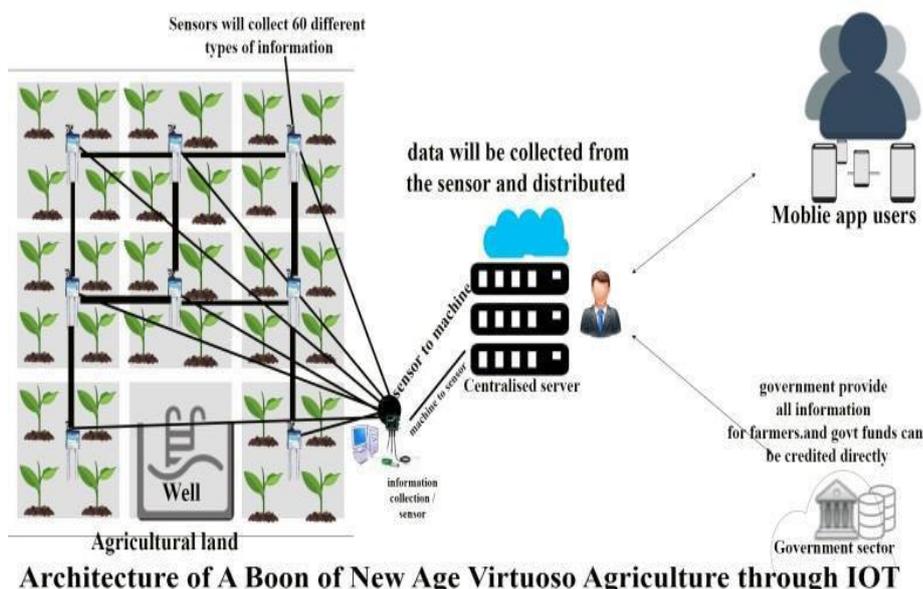
Published Year: march 2017 in International Journal of Informative & Futuristic Research

Proposed:

Raspberry Pi is used as an embedded Linux board which is designed based on the ARM V8 microcontroller architecture. The board has an Ethernet interface and runs the simple data web server. The present work focus on automatic control of water motor, monitor the plant growth using webcam and can also watch live streaming of farm on PC by using Wi-Fi.

A smart irrigation system for an agriculture farm with the use of devices like Raspberry Pi. Python programming language is used for automation purpose. We go to deal with an efficient and fairly cheap automation irrigation system. System once installed has less maintenance cost and is easy to use .This paper focuses on online monitoring of agriculture field with the help of Wi-Fi on PC and parameters such as temperature and soil moisture. It is more advantageous than the traditional agriculture techniques.

Architecture model



Explanation:

We take a land field and plant the seeds and implement the sensors. We make a cluster of sensors to communicated with the head sensor and the head sensor will transfer to the centralized server and store it .the farmers can monitor the details of land through mobile app. Likewise the government sector can give the schemes directly to the needy people by connecting to the server and can be credited directly to the farmer account.

3. Improving Cost Efficiently through the following:

- ✓ Increase the food production

- ✓ Use less fertilizer
- ✓ Government can directly monitor the land directly through this project.
- ✓ Government can take future steps like funding farmers, educate about water usage, etc.
- ✓ Selecting the crop is done by the water available and the weather report of that area combined with PH level.
- ✓ This avoids farmer suicide.

4. Small and fragmented land-holdings

As the population increases we are in demand of land so we reduce the agriculture land and build the building for our important need shelter. This reduces the farm land available .the demand of food increases but the area to grow the food is reduced.

Seeds

Seed is the necessary thing to grow the crops. We must choose the right crop at right time to get good yield .nowadays the hybrid seeds came to the market this will increase the yield but decrease the soil nutrients .selection of seed is a lost art.

Manures, Fertilizers and Biocides

Indian soils have been used for growing crops over thousands of years without caring much for replenishing. We know what to grow after each harvest .so this was not a big deal for us .and the main thing is we used natural pesticides and fertilizers. This gave boost to our crops .the manures we use today is fully chemical and this will reduces the capacity of soil nutrients, we ourselves make the land useless and we say the soil is not good to harvest good yield .this fertilizers will give only the exact part of the nutrient but it is not needed that much .

In our natural pesticide we use a mixture of things which we use daily and we give the waste of it to our land as fertilizers and it will give a balanced amount of required nutrient to the soil

Layered model:



The utilization of this potential will solve the twin problem of disposal of waste and providing manure to the soil. The government has given high incentive especially in the form of heavy subsidy for using chemical fertilizers. There was practically no use of chemical fertilizers at the time of Independence As a result of initiative by the government and due to change in the attitude of some progressive farmers, the consumption of fertilizers increased tremendously. IN order to maintain the quality of the fertilizers, 52 fertilizer quality control laboratories have been set up in different parts of the country. In addition, there is one Central Fertilizer Quality Control and Training Institute at Faridabad with its three regional centres at Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. Pests, germs and weeds cause heavy loss to crops which amounted to about one third of the total field produce at the time of Independence. Biocides (pesticides, herbicides and weedicides) are used to save the crops and to avoid losses.

The increased use of these inputs has saved a lot of crops, especially the food crops from unnecessary wastage. But indiscriminate use of biocides has resulted in wide spread environmental pollution which takes its own toll.

Irrigation:

Although India is the second largest irrigated country of the world after China. We don't know the rainfall amount and the available water to irrigate the fields and we can't use the same technique all the time to irrigate .we have a variety of techniques to water the fields some are drip irrigation, strip irrigation, step irrigation, etc.

Lack of mechanization:

In spite of the large scale mechanization of agriculture in some parts of the country, most of the agricultural operations in larger parts are carried on by human hand using simple and conventional tools and implements like wooden plough, sickle, etc. Little or no use of machines is made in ploughing, sowing, irrigating, thinning and

pruning, weeding, harvesting threshing and transporting the crops. This is specially the case with small and marginal farmers.

It results in huge wastage of human labor and in low yields per capita labor force. There is urgent need to mechanize the agricultural operations so that wastage of labor force is avoided and farming is made convenient and efficient.

Agricultural implements and machinery are a crucial input for efficient and timely agricultural operations, facilitating multiple cropping and thereby increasing production. Some progress has been made for mechanizing agriculture in India after Independence. Need for mechanization was specially felt with the advent of Green Revolution in 1960s. Strategies and programmes have been directed towards replacement of traditional and inefficient implements by improved ones, enabling the farmer to own tractors, power tillers, harvesters and other machines.

Soil erosion:

Large tracts of fertile land suffer from soil erosion by wind and water. This area must be properly treated and restored to its original fertility.

5. Agricultural Marketing:

Agricultural marketing still continues to be in a bad shape in rural India. In the absence of sound marketing facilities, the farmers have to depend upon local traders and middlemen for the disposal of their farm produce which is sold at throw-away price. In most cases, these farmers are forced, under socio-economic conditions, to carry on distress sale of their produce. In most of small villages, the farmers sell their produce to the money lender from whom they usually borrow money.

According to an estimate 85 per cent of wheat and 75 per cent of oil seeds in Uttar Pradesh, 90 per cent of Jute in West Bengal, 70 per cent of oilseeds and 35 per cent of cotton in Punjab is sold by farmers in the village itself. Such a situation arises due to the inability of the poor farmers to wait for long after harvesting their crops.

In order to meet his commitments and pay his debt, the poor farmer is forced to sell the produce at whatever price is offered to him. The Rural Credit Survey Report rightly remarked that the producers in general sell their produce at an unfavorable place and at an unfavorable time and usually they get unfavorable terms.

Inadequate storage facilities:

Storage facilities in the rural areas are either totally absent or grossly inadequate. Under such conditions the farmers are compelled to sell their produce immediately after the harvest at the prevailing market prices which are bound to be low. Such distress sale deprives the farmers of their legitimate income.

The Parse Committee estimated the post-harvest losses at 9.3 per cent of which nearly 6.6 per cent occurred due to poor storage conditions alone. Scientific storage is, therefore, very essential to avoid losses and to benefit the farmers and the consumers alike.

6. MONITORING

This provides monitoring of the following things:

- Weather report monitoring and give alerts at critical situation.
- Proper usage of fertilizers – the knowledge is given by the government
- Pesticides & animal attack can be overcome through IOT sensor monitoring

7. Conclusion:

With this method we can provide agriculture information. All can do agriculture as it is made easy. Again the agriculture knowledge can be mastered by all. So we can save agriculture. This project is a seed to solve the future food requirements. This paper helps to solve the major problems and financial crisis.

8. Future work:

- Implementation in large scale
- Connecting many users
- Mass production of food crops

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Implementation Of Network Security In Mobile Ad-Hoc Networks Using Multilevel Encryption Techniques

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Abstract: When we are sending a secret information from a source node to destination node over a wireless network, the safe and secure transmission is a critical issue. A set of wireless nodes form an Ad Hoc network and there is no central control or centralized administration in this network. Wireless Ad-hoc networks are organized and configured in self mode. Each and every node in this network is set up by using a wireless transmitter and a wireless receiver. This network transmits data with other nodes in its communication range only. When the data are transmitted, the nodes communicate with each other by using a common physical media. The nodes send and receive signals using the same frequency band and by doing so, it follows the same hopping method. If the receiving node is not inside the transmission range, the source node uses the other nodes to transmit the messages hop by hop. For sending a message from one node to another node that is out of its frequency range, it gets the help of other nodes in the network for an effective data transfer. This technique is called as multi-hop communication. Hence, every node acts both as a host and as a router at the same time. Wireless Mobile networks are usually attacked by many sources, such as hackers, intruders and other physical attacks. Creating and configuring a safe and secure wireless ad-hoc network is very difficult for the reasons such as: the poor quality of communication channels and nodes, poor infrastructure, frequently changing topology and technology. Due to these factors, the wireless channel can be very easily accessible by all the network users and the attackers. An attacker can easily break the network system and its operations by not following the specifications of network protocol. Hence, a secure protocol is to be created for safe data transfer. Because of frequently varying techniques in the network topology, there is a complexity to find the routing mechanism to transfer the data from one node to another node in a safe way. In this paper, a multi-level encryption method is suggested for sending the data over a wireless network and this form of method helps us to send our secret message in a more secured way over a wireless network.

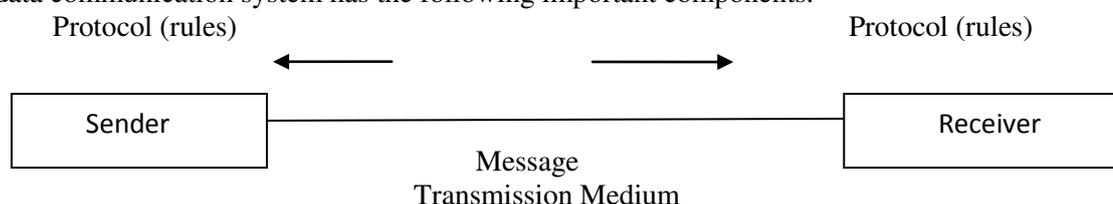
1. INTRODUCTION

Data Communication:

Sharing of our information with others through a communication channel is called data communication. This process of sharing the information can be local or remote. The local communication occurs face to face, where as in the remote communication, the data transmission occurs over distance. Computers which are connected with a network system are very useful devices to exchange information over a network. In the network system, every individual computer machine is known as a client machine or a node and there will be a server machine to store the information in a central place. The nodes can get the required information from the server on request.

Computer Network:

A computer network is a group of computers which are interconnected by using communication channels. A data communication system has the following important components.



1. **Message :** The sender transmits the message to the receiver.

2. **Sender:** Sender is a device at the source which sends the data to the receiver.
3. **Receiver :** Receiver is a device at the destination which receives the data sent by the sender.
4. **Transmission Medium :** It is the channel or a physical path by which the data travel from a sender to a receiver.
5. **Protocol :** It is a set of systematic rules to be followed for transmitting data bits from the sender to the receiver through a common Transmission Medium.

Network Security:

When we are transmitting an important message from a sender to a receiver over a network, the message should not be accessed and damaged by any unauthorized users in the middle. Hence proper principles and methods are required in order to protect the message that we are sending over a network.

Cryptography:

By using the cryptography technique, we can convert an intelligible message into an unintelligible message that may not be able to be read by others. This technique is to be followed and also it is very much essential to send any data from a sender to a receiver across a network and it helps us to protect our data from any unauthorized users. Since the data travel in an unintelligible format over a network, any unauthorized person in the middle cannot understand it and hence he may not be able to damage or corrupt the information. After the transmitted message is received at the destination, the message is again converted into its original form.

Following are the technical terms used in Cryptography Technique.

Plaintext: It is the source message to be sent from the source to the destination.

Ciphertext: It is the message after it is converted into unintelligible format.

Cipher: It is an algorithm used to transform the intelligible message into an unintelligible form.

Key: It is the secret key used by the algorithm (Cipher) which is known by the sender or receiver.

Encipher (Encoding): The process of converting a plaintext into a cipher text using the cipher (algorithm) and the secret key is called Encipher (Encoding)

Decipher (Decoding): The process of converting the cipher text back into its original intelligible form (plaintext format) is called Decipher (Decoding).

Cryptanalysis: The study of various principles and methods for transforming a cipher text into a plaintext without knowledge of the secret key is called as Cryptanalysis or Code Breaking.

Cryptology: It is the combination of both the cryptography and cryptanalysis.

3. BASIC IDEA:

- **The Proposed idea takes the following initiatives:**
- For the exchange of information from source to destination, the concept of asymmetric cryptography (public key and private key cryptography) will be used. Usually RSA algorithm or modified version of RSA algorithm is used.
- Certificates are used to link the asymmetric keys (public key and private key) to the network nodes.
- RREQ and RREP messages are attached with certificate of source and destination.
- The encryption is done in two levels by using a modified RSA algorithm which ensures that the data transfer occurs in a safe and secure way.

Modified RSA Algorithm in Cryptography

RSA algorithm uses an asymmetric cryptography method to convert the original message into unintelligible format. Asymmetric method uses two different keys such as the **Public Key** and **Private Key for message conversion**. When doing so, the Public Key is given to everyone and the Private key is kept secret and made private.

Steps for Conversion of data in cryptography:

1. A client node or the browser sends its public key to the server node and requests the server to get some data.
2. The server encrypts the data using some technique as per the rules of RSA algorithm.
3. Finally the Client node receives this data and the data is decrypted into its original form.

Using this asymmetric method, nobody else except the sender may able to decrypt the data which makes sure that the messages are transmitted over the network in a more secure way.

The Concept:

- 1) The public key includes two numbers in which one number is the multiplication of two large prime numbers.
- 2) The private key is also constructed by using the same two prime numbers.

Take an example for this as below:

Generating the Public Key :

- Take two prime numbers. Let it be $X = 31$ and $Y = 37$.
- The First part of the Public key is now $n = X*Y = 1147$.
- Take the exponent e with the following conditions :

e Must be an integer

e must not be a factor of n

Also, $1 < e < \Phi(n)$

Let us assume that e is equal to 3.

- Finally the Public Key is made of n and e

Generating Private Key :

- Calculate $\Phi(n)$:

$$\Phi(n) = (X-1)(Y-1)$$

Hence, $\Phi(n) = 1086$

- Calculate to create the Private Key, p :
- $p = (k*\Phi(n) + 1) / e$ for some integer k
- For example if $k = 2$, the value of p is 724

Hence after we performed the above process, our Public Key is ($n = 1147$ and $e = 3$) and our Private Key is ($p = 724$)

Encryption:

Suppose we want to encrypt a message called "BC" :

- Convert these characters into its sequence numbers : Hence, $B = 2$ and $C = 3$
- Now the Encrypted Data will be $c = 23^e \bmod n$.
- Hence our Encrypted Data will be 697

Decryption:

We need to decrypt 697 again into its original form:

- The Calculation for Decrypting the Data is $= c^p \bmod n$.
- Hence our Encrypted Data will be 23.
Hence $2 = B$ and $3 = C$, finally we receive our original message "BC".

Following is the implementation of RSA algorithm in C Programming Language:

```
// C program for the implementation of RSA algorithm
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
#include<math.h>
```

```
// It will return the gcd of x and y
```

```
int gcd(int x, int y)
```

```
{
```

```
    int t;
```

```
    while (1)
```

```
    {
```

```
        t = a%b;
```

```
        if (t == 0)
```

```
            return b;
```

```
        a = b;
```

```
        b = t;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
// Module to illustrate the RSA algorithm
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    // Take any 2 random prime numbers
```

```
    double u = 3;
```

```
double v = 7;  
// Calculation of the first part of public key:  
double n = u*v;  
// Calculation of the other part of public key.  
// e means Encrypt  
double e = 2;  
double pphi = (u-1)*(v-1);  
while (e < pphi)  
{  
    // e is co-prime to pphi and it is smaller than pphi.  
    if (gcd(e, pphi)==1)  
        break;  
    else  
        e++;  
}  
// Generating the Private Key (d means Decrypt)  
// selecting d such a way that it should satisfy  
// d*e = 1 + k * totient  
int k = 2; // A constant value  
double d = (1 + (k*pphi))/e;  
// The Message to be encrypted is  
double mymesg = 20;  
printf("Our Message data is: = %lf", mymesg);  
// Calculation of Encrypting the message is : s = (mymesg ^ e) % n  
double s = pow(mymesg, e);  
s = fmod(s, n);  
printf("\nThe Encrypted data is: = %lf", s);  
// Calculation of Decrypting the message is : f = (s ^ d) % n  
double f = pow(s, d);  
f = fmod(f, n);  
printf("\nThe Original Message is: = %lf", f);  
return 0;  
}
```

Output :

Our Message data is: = 12.000000

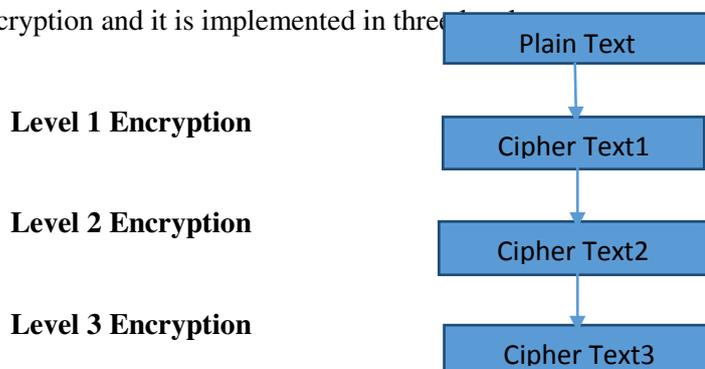
The Encrypted data is: = 3.000000

The Original Message is: = 12.000000

Multi-Level Encryption:

Multi-Level encryption is a way of technique to encrypt the plain text which is sent at source more than one time. The encryption process can be extended to any number of levels for more and more secure data transfer. Below is the process of

Multi-Level encryption and it is implemented in three



Level 1 Encryption:

In this level, the Plain Text at source is encrypted into Cipher Text1.

Level 2 Encryption:

In this level, the Cipher Text1 is again encrypted and it converts the message into Cipher Text2.

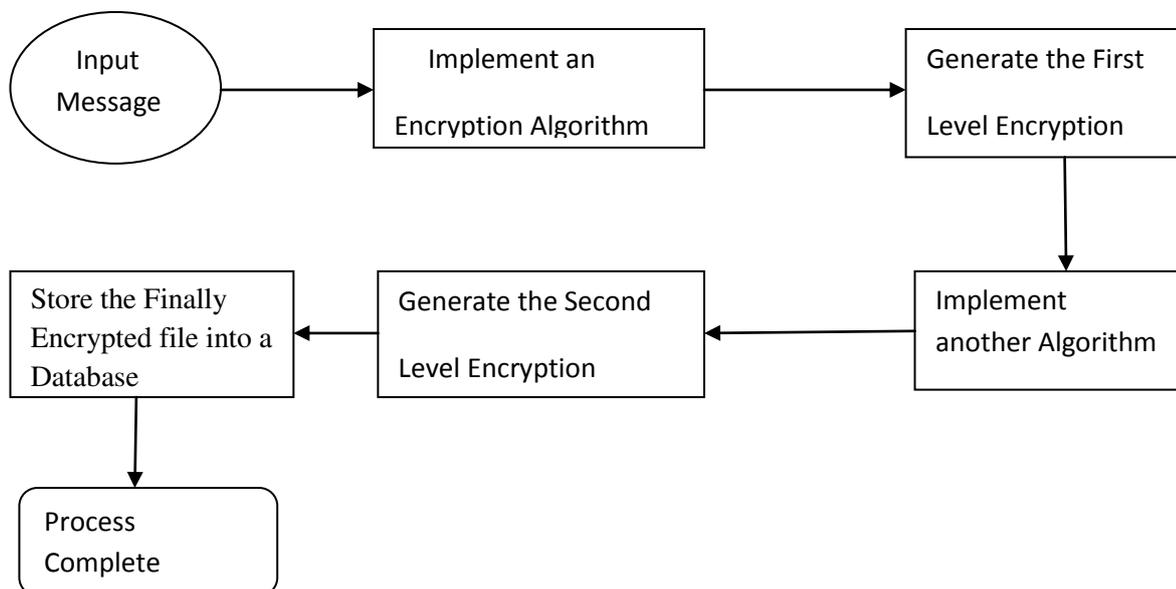
Level 3 Encryption:

In this level, the Cipher Text2 is once again encrypted and it converts the message into Cipher Text3.

Note that in order to decrypt the encrypted message, the reverse algorithms are to be used to get the original message.

Steps to carry out the encryption technique in two levels

(The inverse algorithms are used for decrypting the message and to get the original message)



4. CONCLUSION

After the plain text message is encrypted in multiple levels as above, the final encrypted message should be decrypted by using the inverse algorithms to get the original message. If the message is sent like this, it is impossible for the hackers in the middle to access our data and corrupt it and it is more secure data transmission as well. While doing so, the time synchronization process must be there to synchronize our data and we must also ensure that we receive the data in original form without any delay. For proper time synchronization, we should construct the encryption algorithms in such a way that it should not take more time for encryption process.

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Spontaneous Saline Level Monitoring Management System

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Abstract: This paper proposed the new technology of automatic saline bottle signalling and electric power saving method used in hospital, this reduces the burden of saline bottle monitoring in nurse and electrical equipment like fan and light power saving method. In a traditional method, a saline is fed to any patient, any one of the person needs to watching stably by a nurse or relatives or anyone. Otherwise, that saline bottle is not monitored properly happening may raise the reason for the heart attack to “AIR EMBOLISM”. This paper describes the alternate techniques with the control of saline bottle levels and electrical equipment’s (fan, lights) power consumption and sensor knowledge that oriented in Internet of Things. Using this system one can control switch of the electricity and video display unit level of the saline bottle from the reserved location.

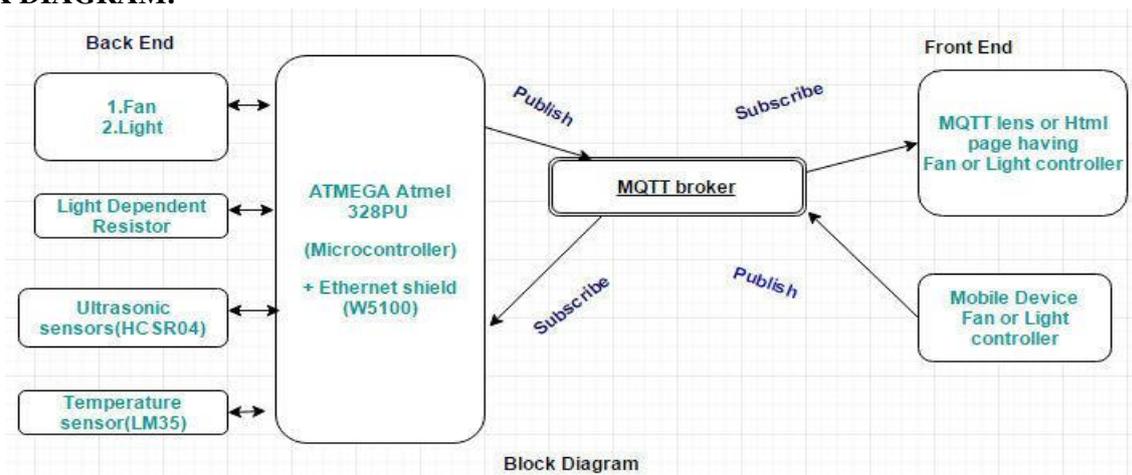
Keywords: Internet of Things (IoT), equipments, air embolism

1. INTRODUCTION

The main functions of automated smart hospital related to interconnected assets, it mainly worked the basic of IOT (internet of things), the main causes in the hospital using huge electricity powers used by light and fans and other medical usages. One of the largest causes of extreme energy use in hospitals comes from the total of electrical uses, lighting, and microchip technology and in what way frequently it is left ON as soon as not needed.

In addition to suggesting the saline level monitoring to sitter or hospital nursemaid are needed the level of Saline bottle. The level of the saline bottle for patient care is applied on a big balance basis. But when the forbearing is very seriously parched then blood loss from the body can cause death. There have remained several seconds of such losses. This system applied to it, one can control switch off the power and routinely watching the level of the saline bottle from the reserved position.

2. BLOCK DIAGRAM:



Block diagram there are used to the three parts which as follows:

BackEnd:

- i) Back End there are used to the light, fans, and ultrasonic sensor etc.
- ii) Arduino mega(ATMEGA atmel328pu)+Ethernet shield (w51oo)
- iii) MQTT broker as a cloud server

FrontEnd: which contains html page or portable device having MQTT lens request which includes switch controller for fan and light.

The Arduino board interfaced with an ultrasonic sensor, light self-determining controller and temperature sensor and also this Arduino board linked to MQTT headwaiter via Ethernet made up a strong rope of metal wire. All the data communication with the server to the internet. Lately, this data can be follow up subjectively using the mobile device or by using MQTT lens.

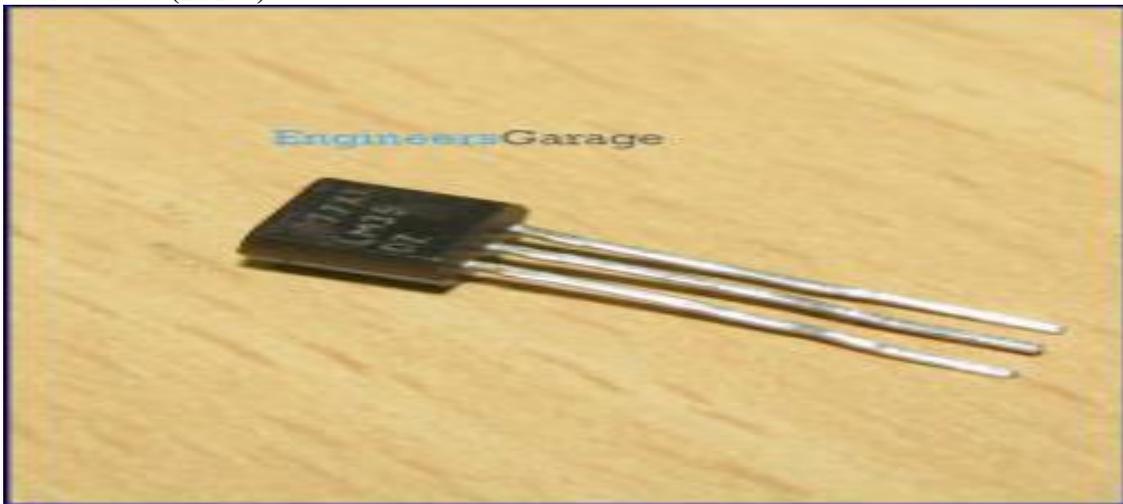
3. WORKING WITH METHODOLOGY

This circuit work with as system sensor. This circuit gets all the information quickly that is temperature sensor will routinely watched using video display unit from the temperature of the patient's room, The saline bottle level watched from ultrasonic sensor and LDR(Light In must of Resistor) will monitor the lighting of a light on it in relations of bottle value. The hospital nurse received the data from MQTT server. The electrical appliances (fan, light) ultimatelyControl of the switches is used to MQTT platform. The data cultivate by all of the sensors will be transmitted by USB (Universal Serial Bus) which is used to transfer the data to Arduino mega board. Lately, the data send to MQTT broker server through Ethernet cable.

The hospital nurse can be received the data from MQTT server. If anyone can access the data then the person subscribe the MQTT server. The MQTT server also controls the electrical appliances (fan, light). The patient's room temperature level compared to predefined temperature level, Then the difference value continuously sends to the server. So the nurse watching the value itself to recognize the saline level and also the condition of electrical appliances devices.

4. COMPONENTSREQUIRED

4.1 Temperature sensor (LM35):



The integrated circuit temperature sensors used the LM35 series device, with the Centigrade temperature proportional to the linearly an output voltage. The main advantages of using the LM35 series device is calibrated temperature level into Kelvin. So the user need not subtract a large constant voltage from the output to obtain. Many general temperature sensing application uses the LM35 device.

4.2 LDR(Light Dependent Resistor):

LDR sensor has two cadmium sulphide photoconductive cell (CDs) with a spectral response similar to human eye. The increasing light intensity falls with resistance cell. The burglar alarm and lighting control system also include these applications. Light storage reduces balance time to reach study state resistance values.

4.3 Ultrasonic sensor(HC-SR04):



Fig-3: HC-SR04 sensor

Ultrasonic sensors module includes ultrasonic sources, receiver and control track. It provides 2cm-400cm noncontact number function. Spreading correctness may reach 3mm.

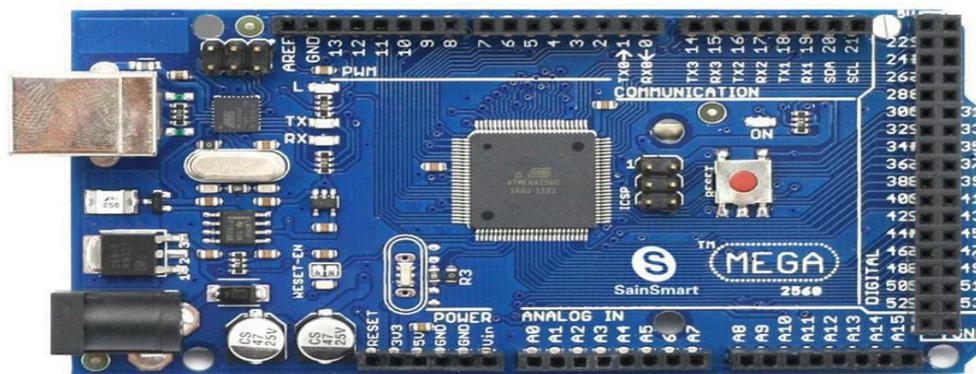
The basic working standard of Ultrasonic sensor is as follows:

- Using IO reason for at smallest 10us great equal signal.
- The module automatically sends eight 40 kHz and identify whether there is a pound signal back.
- If the signal back,through high level, time of high output IO length is the time from sending ultrasonic to frequent.

Examination distance = (in height level time × speed of sound (340M/S)/ 2)

ATmega Atmel 328PU:

4. ATmega Atmel 328PU



Arduino mega board having ATmega Atmel 328PU Microcontroller

The AT mega Atmel 328PU is a little-power CMOS 8-bit microcontroller created on the AVR improved RISC construction. By performing controlling commands in a particular clock sequence ATmega Atmel 328PU reaches amounts upcoming 1 MIPS each MHz agree to the system designed to improve power ingesting as opposed to treating speediness. Power saving is the most important central issue. It is informal to do coding for the radium board as the different public library are available to users in the code.

4.5 MQTT protocol

This paper proposed the use of MQTT procedure system it has advantages over HTTP protocol. This protocol gives the answer of output. The protocol application or server works powerfully creativity level presentations. Here the data transmission delivered efficiently. It is suitable for controlled surroundings than HTTP. It is a lightweight publish and promise protocol and runs on IP (internet protocol). It is open standard protocol.

5. RESULTS AND CONCLUSION:

In this paper, Smart hospital using the Internet of Things (IoT) has been successfully designed. This paper used Arduino board having a microcontroller (ATmega Atmel 328PU) which having low power operation.

The MQTT networking protocol uses weightless and power saving. We do not basic to physically turn ON or turn OFF the switch of the light. It can be reused for the next saline bottle. Nurses can easily monitor the saline level from distance. It is mainly advantageous at night timing as there is no need for nurses to go to patient's bed to check the level of saline in the bottle. Compressive sensing technique to further proceed. Along with ECG other signals can be a transmitter for early diagnosis.

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Overlay Architecture for Throughput Optimal Multipath Routing

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***Abstract:** Legacy networks are often designed to operate with simple single-path routing, like shortest-path, which is known to be throughput suboptimal. On the other hand, previously proposed throughput optimal policies (i.e., backpressure) require every device in the network to make dynamic routing decisions. In this work, we study an overlay architecture for dynamic routing such that only a subset of devices (overlay nodes) need to make dynamic routing decisions. We determine the essential collection of nodes that must bifurcate traffic for achieving the maximum multi-commodity network throughput. We apply our optimal node placement algorithm to several graphs and the results show that a small fraction of overlay nodes is sufficient for achieving maximum throughput. Finally, we propose a heuristic policy (OHP), which dynamically controls traffic bifurcations at overlay nodes. In all studied simulation scenarios, OHP not only achieves full throughput, but also reduces delay in comparison to the throughput optimal backpressure routing. Clustering is one of the fundamental issues in wireless sensor networks. In clustered sensor networks, cluster-heads (CH) are responsible for data fusion within each cluster and transmit the aggregated data to the remote Base station (BS). Clustering prolong the network lifetime, energy-efficient protocols should be designed for the characteristic of WSN.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The wireless sensor networks (WSNs) have been designed in recent years that have concentrated serious attention. This fact is originated from the rapid advances in wireless communication and integrated circuits. Wireless sensor network consists of a large number of tiny sensor nodes. The main responsibility of such networks is to collect sensed information from environment and send them back to sink to be processed.

Common applications of wireless sensor networks are industrial controlling, target tracking, traffic flow monitoring, environmental monitoring and military services. Up to now, most routing protocols existing in wireless sensor networks consider only energy efficiency and few results show real-time requirements. Real-time routing protocols have time restriction which is so important parameter to be considered in routing modeling. Real-time communication is necessary in many mission-critical applications of wireless sensor networks such as target tracking in battlefield environments, emergent event triggering in monitoring applications, fire fighting and etc. Sensor networks have recently emerged as an important computing platform. The wireless sensor network (WSN) technology is a key component for ubiquitous computing.

2. RELATED WORKS

Backpressure (BP) routing, first proposed in [1] is a throughput optimal routing policy that has been studied for decades. Its strength lies in discovering multipath routes and utilizing them optimally without knowledge of the network parameters, such as arrival rates, link capacities, mobility, fading, etc. Nevertheless, the adoption of this routing policy has not been embraced for general use on the Internet. This is due, in part, to an inability of backpressure routing to coexist with legacy routing protocols. With few exceptions, backpressure routing has been studied in homogeneous networks, where all nodes are dynamically controllable and implement the backpressure policy across all nodes uniformly. As will be shown, backpressure routing is suboptimal when applied only to a subset of nodes in the network. Techniques to provide throughput-optimal multipath routing have been explored in various contexts

The work in [2] considers the problem of setting link weights provided to the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing protocol such that, when coupled with bifurcating traffic equally among shortest paths, the network achieves throughput equal to the optimal multi commodity flow. The authors of [3] use an entropy maximization framework to develop a new throughput-optimal link state routing protocol where each router intelligently traffic for each destination among its outgoing links. These techniques all require centralized control, universal adoption by all network nodes, or both; thus none of these techniques could provide incremental deployment of throughput optimal routing to wireless networks. Moreover, these techniques cannot be used in conjunction with throughput optimal dynamic control schemes, such as backpressure.

- We formulate the problem of placing the minimum number of overlay (controllable) nodes in a legacy network in order to achieve the full multi commodity throughput region and provide an efficient placement algorithm.
- We apply our placement algorithm to several scenarios of interest including regular and random graphs, showing that in some cases, only a small fraction of overlay nodes is sufficient for maximum throughput.
- We propose a dynamic control policy OBP as a modification of BP for use at overlay nodes. We show via simulation that OBP can outperform BP when limited to control at overlay nodes, and that OBP also has better delay performance compared to BP with control at all nodes.

3. PROBLEM STUDY

The main objective is to maximizing the network lifetime by scheduling the nodes into multiple sets. Each of nodes can maintain both target coverage and connectivity among all the active sensors and the sink. The goal is to maximize the total user satisfaction/utility of the small cell user, while keeping the interference from same network to other network using Predefined thresholds.

Finally the connected target coverage (CTC) problem is minimized by finding the domination set probability for the node by using the Greedy Coverage algorithm. Finally a maximum cover tree (MCT) problem is reduced by using NP-complete solution. We Maximizing the Network Lifetime for Connected Target Coverage in Wireless Sensor Networks by using the greedy coverage algorithm.

We send the data to other network at high efficiency of data transferring speed, high energy efficient without data packet losses. At that condition the data are sending from source to destination. While sending the data packets if the data packet are losses the sink node is identified by using the shortest path first approach from that sink node the data can be send from source to destination. By using the greedy approach the data are send from source to destination without any replication of data packets at high speed.

4. PROPOSED DESIGN

The route is established to the destination through the domination nodes only. The nodes in the domination set are able to connect all the nodes in the network very quickly. So it is easy to get the destination within a time. When the route failure occurs then the corresponding domination node identifies the problem and rectifies it locally. It can reach the destination through other nodes if possible.

In the initial phase, the domination nodes are determined form the adjacency matrix. For that each node determines its neighbor node by sending the link signal to a packet. After determining the neighbors, the neighboring list is sent to the adjacent nodes and each node prepares the adjacency matrix. From this matrix, it is easy to find out the dominating nodes and finally domination is set. The domination set is N3, N6, N10 . N1 is the source and N10 is the destination nodes. N10 can be reached from N1 through N3 and N6. In the initial route discovery process each node tries to connect the domination node from the source node.

A minimum connected dominating set (MCDS) is used as virtual backbone for efficient routing and broadcasting in ad hoc sensor networks. The minimum CDS problem is NP-complete even in unit disk graphs. Many heuristics-based distributed approximation algorithms for MCDS problems are reported and the best known performance ratio is high.

We propose a new heuristic called collaborative cover using two principles:

- 1) Domatic number of a connected graph is at least two and
- 2) Optimal substructure defined as subset of independent dominator preferably with a common connector. We obtain a partial Steiner tree during the construction of the independent set (dominators).

A final post processing step identifies the Steiner nodes in the formation of Steiner tree for the independent set of G. We show that our collaborative cover heuristics are better than degree-based heuristics in identifying independent set and Steiner tree.

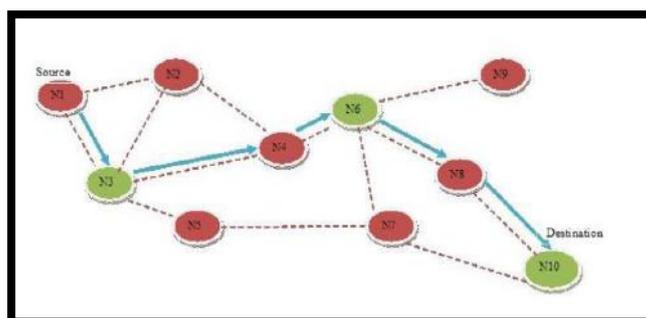


Fig 4.1Maximum connected node of optimal path

5. CONCLUSION

The optimal routing in legacy networks where only a subset of nodes can make dynamic routing decisions, while the legacy nodes can forward packets only on pre-specified shortest-paths. This model captures evolving heterogeneous networks where intelligence is introduced at a fraction of nodes. We propose a necessary and sufficient condition for the overlay node placement to enable the full multi commodity throughput region. Based on this condition, we devise an algorithm for optimal controllable node placement. We run the algorithm on large random graphs to show that very often a small number of intelligent nodes suffices for full throughput. Finally, we propose dynamic routing policies to be implemented in a network overlay. We provide a threshold based policy that is optimal for overlays with non-overlapping tunnels, and provide an alternate policy for general networks that demonstrates superior performance in terms of both throughput and delay.

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Office Maintenance - Searching Algorithm

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Abstract: *The main aim of this project is to manage and maintain The system information application software. It has some official work like incoming new entry also renewal and updating process of the given application. Normally this jobs are done using man power. There is a chance for getting erroneous output and it may lead to time consuming process. "SEARCHING ALGORITHM" fulfills the objectives. The conflicts of existing system must be resolved and the proper arrangements to eliminate the inconveniences are to be made. The Project is a module which gives necessary information about system Designing. The details of existing customer are accepted also their requirements. The details of enquires, expenses, complaints are stored with verified details. The renewal process, current status are stored with its variety and process are accepted as input and are maintained in proper manner.*

Key Words : *Voluminous, aggregates, throughput, front-end tool, flexible package.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The project can be implemented. Since the data from various areas can be collected with little difficulty and it has day to day usage in future at now a days office work is done through office software in this project using algorithmic approach of data to be solved respected work as well as out put data is displayed. It is a study project offers programme orientation and substantial practical area of classes. Since system is an especially emphasized problem of computer system maintenance logics would be a connection among information system designers, specialist for particular hardware or software technologies and latest program information systems

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The main responsibility of the Computer Systems Maintenance such as Office is to the service of the library's of computer systems.[1] A programmer, developers, coder, or software engineer is a person who creates system. The term system *computer programmer* refer to a specialist in one area of computer system or to a generalist writes code for many of software. One practices or professes a formal approach to programming also be known as a programmers analyst.[2] Computer software engineers apply this techniques of computer system engineering, mathematical analysis to the system design, development, testing of the software and the systems that enable computers to work perform many applications.[3]. System maintenance is an umbrella term that system various system of computer maintenance needed to save a system working and running. The main components of system maintenance are corrective maintenance system[4]. This system maintenance is an ongoing activity, covers a wide variety of system activities, including removing program also design error, updating documentation, test data also updating support. For the purpose of convenience system may be categorized into three system classes,[5]

3. PROBLEM DEFINITION AND METHODOLOGY

The project consists of seven modules. Also some sub modules. They are,

- Administrator
- Entry task
- Renewal task
- Current status task
- Expiry task
- Enquiry task
- Task end

Entry task

The customer details form consists of several fields. They are customer requirements number, name of the customer, type of the customer, address, phone number and cell number of the customer.

- **Renewal task**

This task contains the renewal process of the customer who has getting the eligible date which is given by office. Also this task contains many renewal type according to the type of the customer. This task also doing some expiry list that candidate whose are not eligible for renewal.

- **Current status**

This task contains the current status of new customer also renewal process of the customer who has getting the eligible date which is given by office. Also this task contains many renewal type according to the type of the customer. This task also doing some expiry list that candidate whose are not eligible for renewal.

Expiry task

This task has some details of customer who has gotten disqualified customer of their renewal process or any other particulars.

Enquires

The information about requirements of the customer who has gotten eligible or not in process the given task. Also this task has comments, requirements, the enquiry form consists of enquiry number, date of enquired, time, address of the enquires and type of that customer.

Documents and rights

This details from consists of date and time of entry details and delivery defaults, phone number of that customer, the remarks and also customer number and so on.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Normally, when jobs are done using manpower, it may lead to erroneous process. A delay in process may possible to occur. A conflict result will or may collapse other procedures. In order to solve the conflicts and inconveniences of the user, the system has been computerized.

LIMITATION OF EXISTING SYSTEM

- First and foremost as the data are entered manually and then processed by the system, there is a chance of mismanagement by records.
- More manpower is required.
- Voluminous documents are to be maintained.
- None of the system is integrated.
- Another major drawback is the lack of distributed data entry at every stage.
- Number of copies of reports can not be produced.
- It is difficult to maintain details for each and every transaction.

4.PROPOSAL SYSTEM

- The proposed system is completely menu driven with mouse inputs, which makes the system match more user friendly than that the present system. The input screens are properly designed so that the end users find it convenient to work with. Queering the database can be done properly in the proposed system even at the every time of the input. The proposed system exploits the concept of memory utilization. Data field are in the normalized form, there boy data redundancy has been avoided.
- Manipulation of data in the new system deals with group of records, where records are manipulated individually Visual Basic overcomes the limitations of the system boy the following features.
 - VB provides very high database capacity so as to maintained very large amount of data.
 - VB provides high level of security features.
 - VB provides extended facility to link with many other data bases and their party tools.
 - VB has very high transaction speed at data base levels.

INPUT DESIGN

- The main phase developing a project is to properly design the input screen. To make the entry for the user easier, the module is developed in Ms Access. The input design is done in such a way it effectively uses maximum utilities in the front-end tool.
- The style of the input is established during software requirement analysis and design input style would vary with the r/degree of human interaction.
- Depending on the conditions and situations, use the control such as text box, combo box option button etc. were used whenever required.

- The various inputs that are obtained for the collection are stored and updated here. Requirement details are taken as input of the calls details database The customer accounts are taken as input of the customer accounts database.
- The customer details are taken as input of the customer details database. The enquiry's details are taken as input of the enquiry database. The expenses details are taken as input of the expenses.

OUTPUT DESIGN

The premier consideration of the system design should be given to the output design. This is because; output is the only one method by which the user receives the information. so the output must comprise of all the necessary information, the user needs.

Moreover it should be considered that the output must not contain any unnecessary data efficient and intelligent output design will surely improve the relationship between the user and the system and this will consist the user to take output design that is printouts. The task of output design requirements with the capacity of the system in operation.

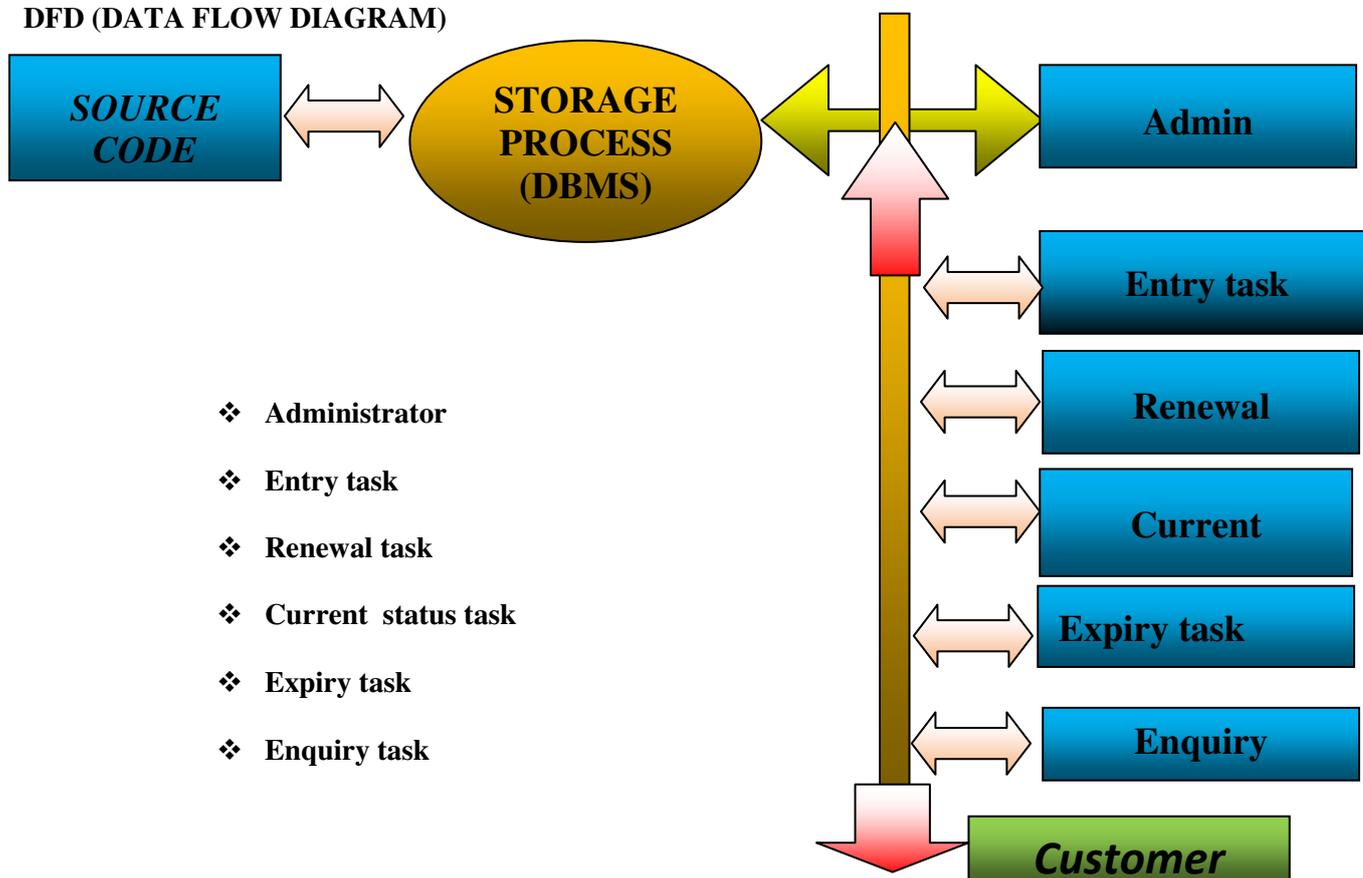
- The various outputs are specified as such as input design. The process module is a main process in the project. Here all the calculations are stored and retrieved here.
- The report are generated by the active designer of VB 6.0 is the date report designer. It generates hierarchical multi paged reports with running totals. The data report designer creates reports based on the command hierarchy.
- The data environment and report designer must be installed.
- Data environment designer provides on interactive design time environment for creating programmatic run time data access. At design time properly values for connection and command objects are set. The code is written to respond to active X data objects (ADD) events, execute commands, and create aggregates and hierarchies with date environment designs.

Following task are performed;

- a) Add a date environment design to the project.
- b) Connection objects are created.
- c) The command object based on tables and Access statements are created.
- d) The code for connection and record set objects are written and run.

The fields with in the command objects are dragged from the date environment designer on to a VB form on the date designer

DFD (DATA FLOW DIAGRAM)



5. CONCLUSION

- The software has been designed and developed after a detailed investigation of existing manual system. The successful installations of the software in the organization will greatly enhance the actual throughput. It speeds up the working and minimizes error. This package has been developed. So as to reduce the strain on the user and it is capable of incorporating any additional requirement of the user.

- This system is designed using a generalized application package and it is also a highly user friendly line because of its GUI. It is also a very flexible package, in the sense that any user can modify the procedures invited to suit their specific needs also additional utilities, when the user might want to include along with the software, can be done easily without much difficulty. As the language is fully menu driven, the user will find it very easy to handle the system.

- The developed easy to will be very useful to store and the concern would utilize it extensively for the applications. As user manpower, one can achieve the precise results very efficiently.

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Wireless Sensor Networks for Iot

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***Abstract:** Internet of the future known as the "Internet of Things" (IOT) is a global web of things that are uniquely addressable based on standard protocols. In the recent past years we have seen many technological evolution like the transition from the analog world into its digital world and from centralized wired to distributed and then into pervasive wireless systems. In our everyday lives wireless sensor networks are increasing tremendously. Applications such as control networks, enhanced-living scenarios, health-care, industrial and production monitoring and in many other sectors are growing widely. Wireless sensor network likely to be integrated into "Internet of Things" and the sensors nodes connects internet dynamically in order to cooperate and achieve their tasks. In this paper, we appraise various methods to combine WSNs into the Internet and shape a set of challenges in the upcoming future.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

IoT(Internet of Things) is the revolution of internet society that connects physical devices that are get accessed from internet. The physical devices may be of mobile phones, vehicles, home appliances and all items which are get embedded with electronics, sensors, actuators, software that get sharing, exchanging and extraction of data.

Simply, It is the connection of devices in network on aggregation of already available technologies. For example, the interaction in IoT is of two types.

1. The interaction between human-to-machine communications.
2. The interaction between machine-to-machine communications.

The 'thing' in IoT can be a person with the pulse generator/heart beat generator or an automobile with the built-in sensors within it.

The communication process are done by assigning an IP(internet Protocol) address i.e., the logical address that connected in network that have the ability to collect the information and transfer the data over a network. The devices that get connected in network can be controlled from anywhere and anytime.

Building Blocks of IoT:

The building blocks that makes an IoT are:

1. Sensors and Actuators
2. IoT Devices
3. Communication Network

1. Sensors and Actators:

Sensors are the devices that sense an environment and converts the useful, interesting energy into electrical energy or signal.

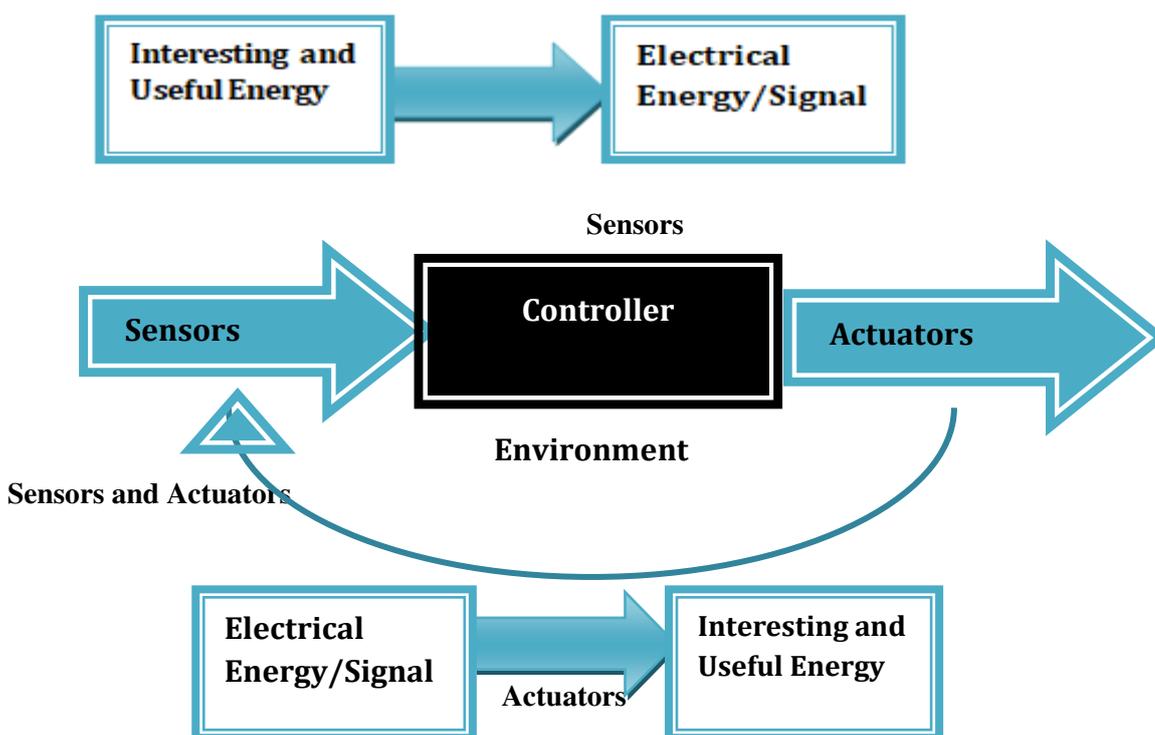
Eg: Cameras in smartphone, microphone.

Where actuators are giving data to its surroundings and process in viceversa of sensors. i.e., it converts an electrical signal/energy into an useful, interesting information.

Eg; Speakers, Screen.

Examples of sensors are:

1. Weather moisture sensor
2. Navigation sensors
3. Sound locator
4. Map sensor
5. Speedometer
6. Water sensors



2. IoT Devices:

The IoT devices are wearable devices, smartphones, PC, Laptops and any devices that can get access through internet.

3. Communication Network

The communication network is generally the typical internet network having different layers (Physical, Link, Network, Transport and Application) and communication protocols operating at different layers.

Communication Technology:

Initially, RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) used to be the dominant technology for IoT development, but today due to the advancements in technology wireless sensor network enabled devices adopted the IoT trend. NFC (Near Field Communication) is a short-range high frequency wireless communication technology that enables the exchange of data between devices over about a 10 cm distance.

RFID Technology:

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) provides the contact-less electronic identification of objects and goods as well as living beings. RFID makes it possible to implement purely passive (battery-free) identification systems in which both the data transfer as well as the transponder (tag) power supply are wireless. The energy required to operate the transponder is taken from the magnetic or electromagnetic field of the reader. By adding an active power source with the help of batteries, the transponders can be strengthened to increase distance ranges.

Compact and dirt resistant, RFID is not dependent on lighting situations and is able to simultaneously detect many tags. Applicable systems data can be electronically placed directly in the labeling elements, making RFID an excellent tool for documenting the origin and movement of goods.

Properties of the RFID sensor:

- Properties of the RFID sensor:
- Frequency ranges: LF, HF, UHF
- Fraunhofer IPMS transponder – ASICs
- Connection of various sensors from different manufacturers
- Optimization for different environments
- Temperature ranges: consumer, industrial & automotive
- Connection to OPC-UA infrastructures
- Battery-free sensor systems

Wireless sensor networks:

A wireless sensor network (WSN) is a wireless network consisting of spatially distributed autonomous devices using sensors to monitor physical or environmental conditions. A WSN system incorporates a gateway that provides wireless connectivity back to the wired world and distributed nodes (see Figure 1). The wireless protocol you select depends on your application requirements. Some of the available standards include 2.4 GHz radios based on either IEEE 802.15.4 or IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) standards or proprietary radios, which are usually 900 MHz.



Eg: Home Automation using Wireless sensors for IOT

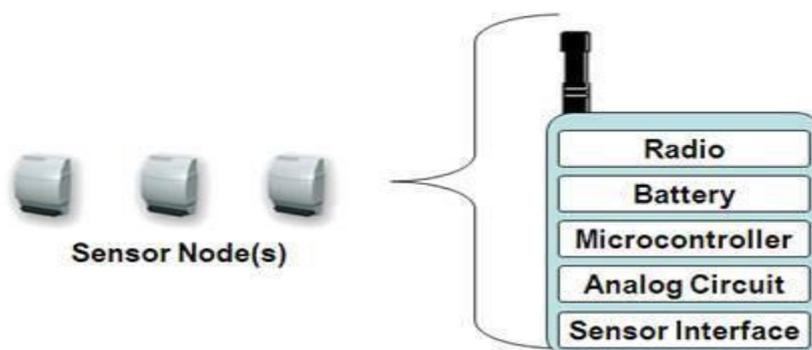
In the field of the home automation, the wireless sensor networks can provide services in your home, such as informing promptly of any abnormalities. Not only that, the sensors can be introduced in the electrical devices, and these, by interacting with each other and with an external network or the Internet itself, allow the user to easily control the appliances at a distance.

2. COMPONENTS OF A WSN NODE

A WSN node contains several technical components. These include the radio, battery, microcontroller, analog circuit, and sensor interface. When using WSN radio technology, you must make important trade-offs. In battery-powered systems, higher radio data rates and more frequent radio use consume more power. Often three years of battery life is a requirement, so many of the WSN systems today are based on ZigBee due to its low-power consumption. Because battery life and power management technology are constantly evolving and because of the available IEEE 802.11 bandwidth, Wi-Fi is an interesting technology.

The second technology consideration for WSN systems is the battery. In addition to long life requirements, you must consider the size and weight of batteries as well as international standards for shipping batteries and battery availability. The low cost and wide availability of carbon zinc and alkaline batteries make them a common choice.

To extend battery life, a WSN node periodically wakes up and transmits data by powering on the radio and then powering it back off to conserve energy. WSN radio technology must efficiently transmit a signal and allow the system to go back to sleep with minimal power use. This means the processor involved must also be able to wake, power up, and return to sleep mode efficiently. Microprocessor trends for WSNs include reducing power consumption while maintaining or increasing processor speed. Much like your radio choice, the power consumption and processing speed trade-off is a key concern when selecting a processor for WSNs. This makes the x86 architecture a difficult option for battery-powered devices.



3. DELIVERING LABVIEW CONNECTIVITY FOR WSN SYSTEMS

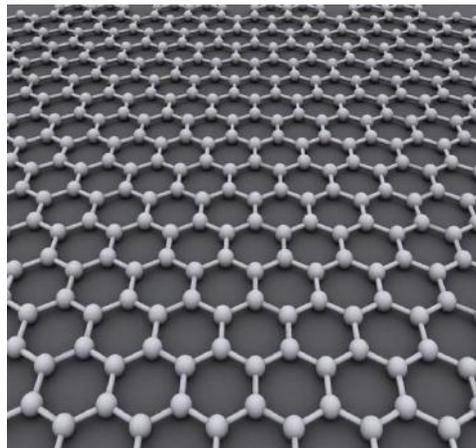
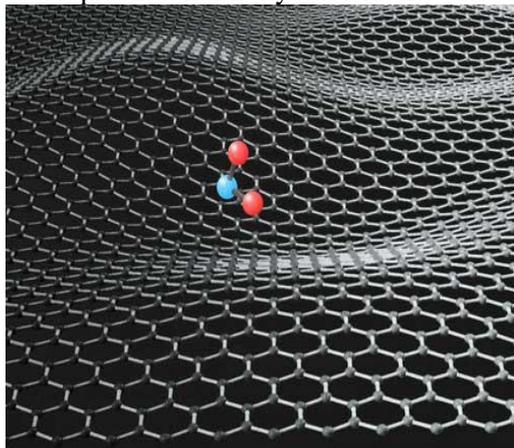
LabVIEW as a platform offers a broad range of connectivity options including LabVIEW drivers for WSN. These drivers are available for WSN systems from Crossbow, Accsense, and Accutech, and drivers are currently being developed for Banner, MeshNetics, and Techkor WSN systems.

FUTURE TECHNOLOGY:

Graphene for IoT: The Lifeline For Internet Technology

Graphene:

Graphene was discovered in 2004 at the University of Manchester was the first two dimensional (2D) material to be isolated. Graphene is a form of carbon consisting of single layer of carbon atoms arranged in an hexagonal lattice. It is the basic structural element of allotropes like carbon, graphite, charcoal, etc. Researchers at the university have discovered that by layering graphene-oxide on graphene, they can create a flexible heterostructure that can be developed into humidity sensors that can connect to any wireless network.



Graphene was isolated in 2004 by two researchers at the University of Manchester, Professor Andre Geim and Professor Konstantin Novoselov, who won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2010 and coordinated the humidity sensor project, called the development “the first example of printable technology where several 2-D materials come together to create a functional device immediately suitable for industrial applications. The Internet of Things is a fast-growing segment of technology, and I’m sure that 2-D materials will play an important role there.”

— Nitin Dahad is a European correspondent for EE Times.

Characteristics of Graphene:

- Lightest: It is ultra light yet immensely tough.
- Strong: It is 200 times stronger than the steel, but it is incredibly flexible.
- Thin: The thinnest material on the earth – 1 million times thinner than a human hair.
- Conductive: The world’s most conductive material by both heat and electricity. And it act as an perfect barrier not even helium can pass through it.
- Two-Dimensional: The world’s first 2D material, opening the doors to new, experimental fields.
- Stretchable: As well as transparent, flexible and impermeable.

Applications of Graphene:

Potential graphene applications include lightweight, thin, flexible, yet durable display screens, electric/photronics circuits, solar cells, and various medical, chemical and industrial processes enhanced or enabled by the use of new graphene materials.

1). Devices:

Graphene's modifiable chemistry, large surface area, atomic thickness and molecularly gatable structure make antibody-functionalized graphene sheets excellent candidates for mammalian and microbial detection and diagnosis device. Graphene is so thin water has near-perfect wetting transparency which is an important property particularly in developing bio-sensor applications.

2). Biomicrorobotics

Researchers demonstrated a nanoscale biomicrorobot (or cytobot) made by cladding a living endospore cell with graphene quantum dots. The device acted as a humidity sensor.^[30]

Electronics

Graphene has a high carrier mobility, and low noise, allowing it to be used as the channel in a field-effect transistor. Unmodified graphene does not have an energy band gap, making it unsuitable for digital electronics. However, modifications have created potential uses in various areas of electronics.

Transistors

Graphene exhibits a pronounced response to perpendicular external electric fields, potentially forming field-effect transistors (FET).

Charge conductor

Graphene solar cells use graphene's unique combination of high electrical conductivity and optical transparency. This material absorbs only 2.6% of green light and 2.3% of red light. Graphene can be assembled into a film electrode with low roughness. These films must be made thicker than one atomic layer to obtain useful sheet resistances. This added resistance can be offset by incorporating conductive filler materials, such as a silica matrix. Reduced conductivity can be offset by attaching large aromatic molecules such as pyrene-1-sulfonic acid sodium salt (PyS) and the disodium salt of 3,4,9,10-perylenetetracarboxylic diimide bisbenzenesulfonic acid (PDI). These molecules, under high temperatures, facilitate better π -conjugation of the graphene basal plane.

Storage Supercapacitor

Due to graphene's high surface-area-to-mass ratio, one potential application is in the conductive plates of supercapacitors

Batteries

Silicon-graphene anode lithium ion batteries were demonstrated in 2012.

Researchers built a lithium-ion battery made of graphene and silicon, which was claimed to last over a week on one charge and took only 15 minutes to charge.

Biosensors

Graphene does not oxidize in air or in biological fluids, making it an attractive material for use as a biosensor. A graphene circuit can be configured as a field effect biosensor by applying biological capture molecules and blocking layers to the graphene, then controlling the voltage difference between the graphene and the liquid that includes the biological test sample. Of the various types of graphene sensors that can be made, biosensors were the first to be available for sale.

Waterproof coating

Graphene could potentially usher in a new generation of waterproof devices whose chassis may not need to be sealed like today's devices.

4. CONCLUSION

The aim of this chapter is to discuss few importance of WSNs. IOT is capable of interconnecting each and every intelligent gadgets in order to have interaction between people, share information, manage things, improve the quality of services. WSN provides us a new opportunity to handle every activities in a smarter way and gives us smart interaction standards which empowers setting up smart network capable of managing applications that evolve from user requirements. Sensor network will grow in future lives with the wide range of applications. Thus new security structure will improve security into WSN integration and IOT and as well as will help to put a great impact on our daily life.

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Hiv/Aids Epidemiology Model; Bayesian Inference

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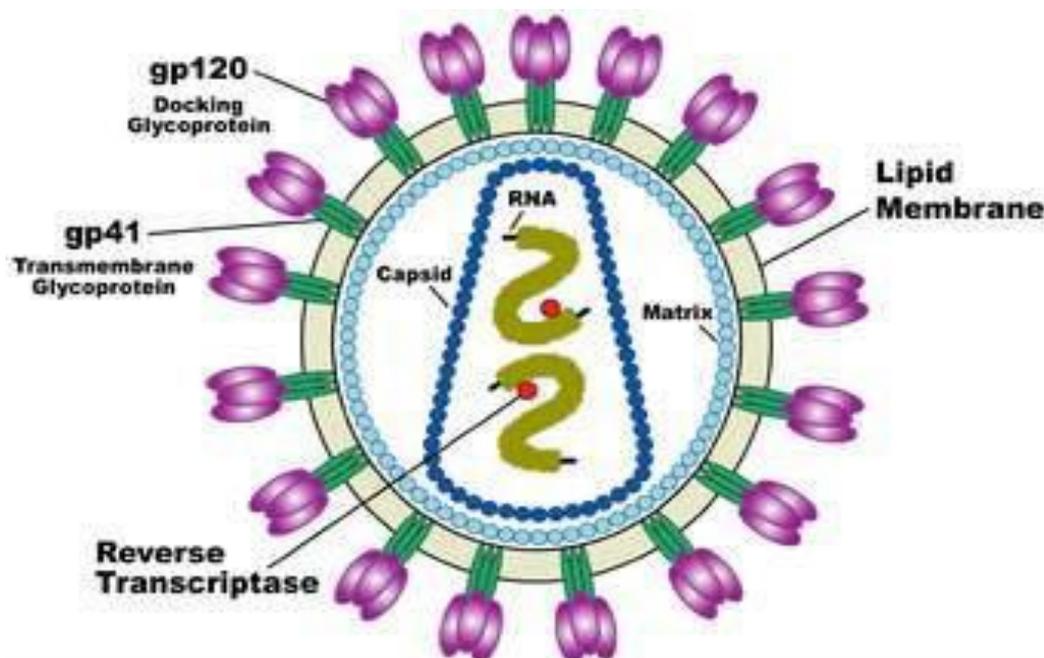
Abstract: Modeling CD4 and viral load trajectories are important in understanding HIV/AIDS a progonesis and treatment effects in HIV/AIDS studies, Data augmentation(DA), Markov chain Montecarlo (MCMC) framework for Bayesian estimation of Stochastic Epidemic model parametrs

Keywords : Etiology of HIV/AIDS, SIR Model, Compound Poisson process, MCMC, Bayesian inference

1. INTRODUCTION

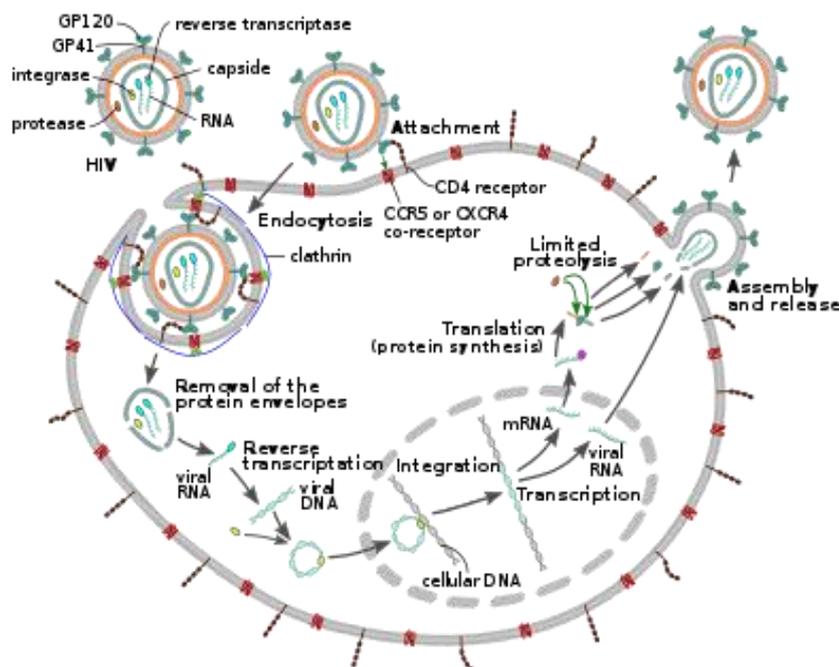
1.1 Etiology of HIV/AIDS

In 1981, doctors in Los Angels, San Francisco, Atlanta and New York, reported that a small number of homosexual men have been diagnosed with rare forms of **kaposissacroma** and **Pneumocytiscarismi Peneumonia**, which are generally found in people with seriously compromised **immune** systems. In September 1982, centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) used the term acquired Immune deficiency Syndrome(AIDS) which is the final stage of human immune deficiency virus **infalia** as an official diagnosis for this disease, characterized by a severe impairment of the immune system. HIV infection is acquired **Primarity** by unprotected sexual **inter course**, exposure to contaminated blood or plasma, or **maternal** - fetal transmission. HIV belongs to a class of viruses known as retroviruses which use Ribonucleic acid (RNA) to encode their genetic information. The RNA is translated into deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) during its life-cycle by a specific viral enzyme called reverse transcriptase (SCBZ).of HIV (from the website of VS National Institute of **Health**)



Fig(1).shows, the basic structure of HIV, which is roughly **spherical** and has a diameter of about 1/10,000 mm. It has a **lipid membrane**, which is the outer envelop of the virus and consists of two layers of liquids. Different Proteins are embedded in this viral envelop consisting of glycoprotein (gp),120,needed to attach to the virion to the host cell, and transmembrane,gp41,needed for the cell fusion process, Between the envelop and case, there viral core contains the viral capsule protein p24, which **surrounds two single** strands of RNA, and the enzymes needed for HIV replication, such as reverse transcriptase, Protease, ribonuclease, and integrase, Nine virusgenes, including **gag.**, Pal and **env.** **On one** long **strand** of proteins for new virus copies. RNA are needed to **notice** structural proteins for new virus copies.

1.2 HIV infection and Replication Process



Fig(2) The Process of HIV replication (from the website of Bangalore College of Medicine <https://www.bew.edu/departments/molecular-virology-and-microbiology/nivaids>).

Shows the six steps of the HIV infection and replication process,

- (1) By binding specific receptors on the surface of a target cell, such as CD4 positive T cells (i.e., CD₄ cells), macrophages and microglial cells, HIV enters the host cells. The CD4 receptor is necessary but not sufficient to permit virus entry. These secondary receptors are "chemokine receptors" that bind to chemokines and are needed to facilitate the entering [1]
- (2) HIV uses an enzyme known as reverse transcriptase, to convert its RNA into DNA
- (3) HIV DNA enters the nucleus of the target cell and inserts itself into the cell's DNA, where it may stay inactive for years,
- (4) The infected cell makes many copies of the original virus, along with some modified genetic materials for making longer proteins.
- (5) The longer HIV proteins are cut by an enzyme called protease into individual proteins. A new virus is assembled as long as all components come together
- (6) The virus pushes itself out of the host cell, and fuses with a part of the cell membrane.

This outer part covers the virus and contains all of the structures necessary for the virus to find a new CD4 cell and begin the virus life cycle process again. [current treatment strategy involves, a combination of drugs that target different steps of HIV, the cell CD4 receptor, reverse transcriptase inhibitors prevent the HIV RNA from being transcribed into DNA and Protease inhibitors that prevent the assembly.

2. Biological Model and associated Statistical Approach

A T lymphocyte, called CD4 cell, is the major target cell for HIV. The CD4 cell is a subset of T cells, also known as a T helper cell, which helps the cluster of differentiation 4 (CD4). These cells assist other white blood cells in immunologic processes. The normal CD4 cells account for 32% to 68% of the total number of lymphocytes and range between 500/600/ml. Without any effective treatment, the dramatic decrease in CD4 cells results in a weakened immune system, that the body can no longer fight infections or certain cancers. The mechanism of CD4 cell death in HIV infection is still not fully understood. The mechanisms by which

HIV can directly induce infected cell death include plasma membrane disruption or is increased permeability due to continuous budding of the virions [2], increasing cellular toxicity due to build up of un-integrated linear viral DNA (3) and inactivation of anti-apoptotic genes [4]. However, a longstanding question in HIV biology is how HIV virus kills how many CD4 cells, despite the fact that most of them appear to be "bystander" cells that are not infected (5). The majority of infected CD4 cells is peripheral blood and lymph nodes. Undergo three types of apoptosis [6] which is a tightly regulated programmed cell death (7). Several HIV proteins, such as Env. and **gag**, have

been found to be able to up-regulate Fas/FasL gene expression either on the infected cells or neighbours uninfected cells (8) and then two genes will send signal of apoptosis to these cells.

2.1 A Stochastic modeling of Growth of infected T-4 cells in AIDS

In the introduction, section, dealt the introduction of HIV and its pathogenesis and Formulation of the Model.

A T-4 cell has (i) T-4 cell is uninfected (into attachment an HIV) (ii) HIV attacked, the expected number of T-4 cells for different values of λ and fixed values of μ with the assumption of constant uninfected cells, which is depicted by David et al (1995). The Virologic response is treated patients estimating phylogenetic relationship among DNA sequences. The replication cycle of HIV in the target cell, the chronic activation and infection of CD_4^+ T- cells, and the emission of viral particles. An infected

(i) T-4 cell undergoes its normal differentiation with $e^{-\mu t}$

(ii) λ is the probability of attachment of an HIV of occurs

Let $x(t)$, $y(t)$, represent the size of the T-4 population at a time (1), (2) respectively.

Many mathematical Models have been developed to discuss the immunological response to infection, with Human immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). HIV targets among others, CD_4^+ lymphocytes, which are the most abundant white blood cells, of the immune system. It is thought that HIV although attacking many different cells break most heavily on the CD_4^+ cells by causing their destruction and decline and decreasing body ability to high infection Rebecca V. et al (2000), first simplifies this model into one consisting of only three components, the healthy CD_4^+ T cells, infected CD_4^+ cells, and free virus, and discuss the

Existence and state of the infected steady state, Discrete time delay to the model to describe the time between infection of a CD_4^+ T cells and the emission of Viral particles on a cellular level.

2.2 Assumption of the Model.

(1) Death Rate of Non-infected or Virions in the current period and rate of infection to be the next period by the non powerful Virions are equal.

(2) Generation of CD_4^+ T cells (growth Rate) is the every period (3 days), are considered as uniform.

(3) Number of Virions released per CD_4^+ T are constant per period (3 days)

(4) $0 < (a, d_1, \delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3, \delta_4, \delta_5) < 1$. Where a is the rate of virions which have power to infect the CD_4^+ T -cells (per/ mm^3 plasma)

Where a is the rate of virions which have power to infect the CD_4^+ T cells (Per/ mm^3 plasma)

d_1 - Rate of Natural death of powerful virions per period (3 days per period)

δ_2 - Natural death rate of Non-infectious virions per period (3 days)

d_1 death rate of infected period (3 days per period)

d_2 Natural death rate of non-infected cells.

δ_3 - Infected cells death Rate of infectious cells which is ready to broken out.

δ_4 - Rate of broken out at that period.

P - Number of virions released from the each infected cells.

A T-4 cell can be thought in any one of the following two phases. In the first phase, the T-4 cell is uninfected (no attachment with an HIV). The second phase, begin when an HIV attached itself to the receptor, of an uninfected T4 cells, that is this uninfected cell. At any time.

(i) An infected T-4 cell undergoes its normal differentiation with probability $e^{-\mu t}$.

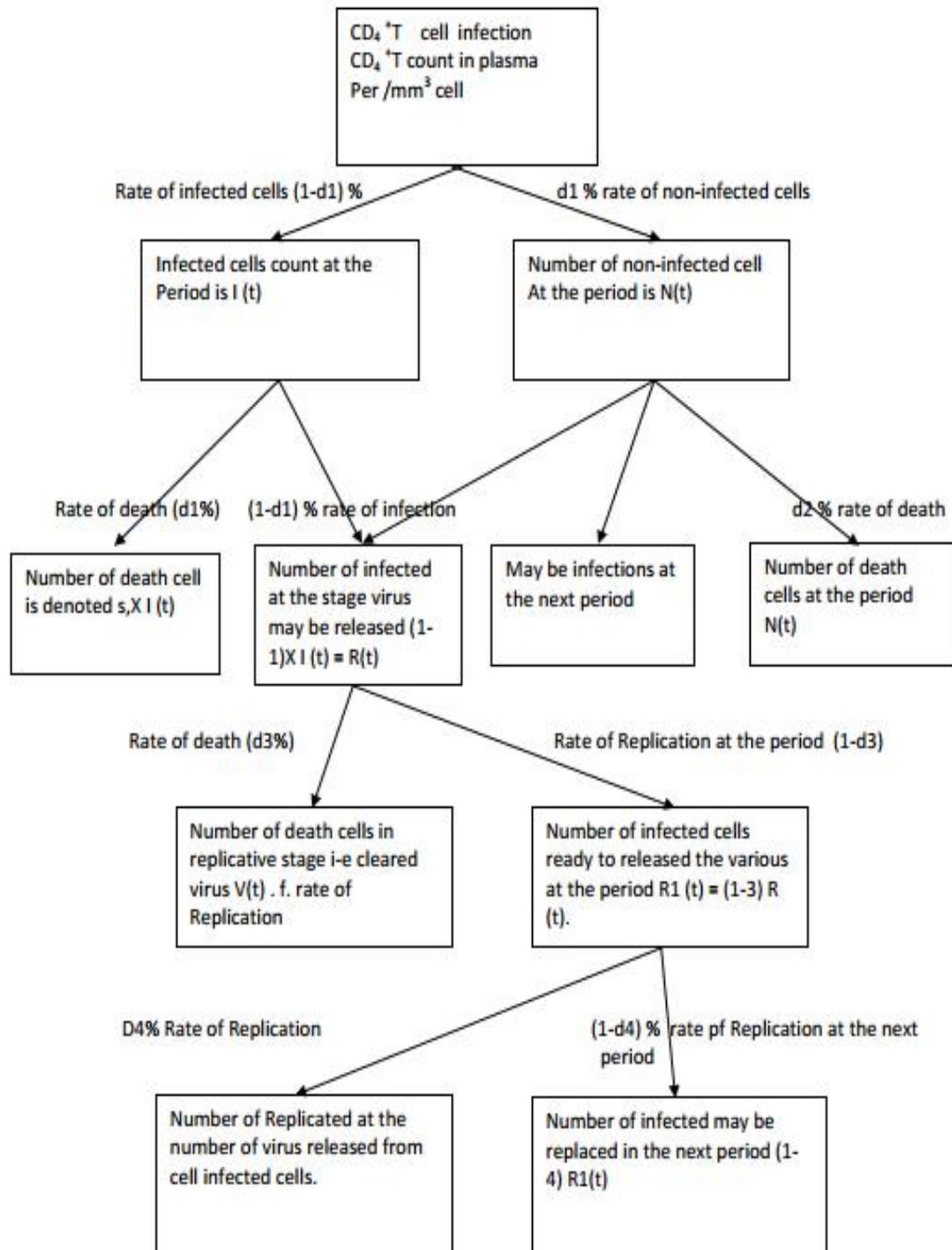
(ii) λ is the probability of attachment of HIV to an uninfected T-4 cell

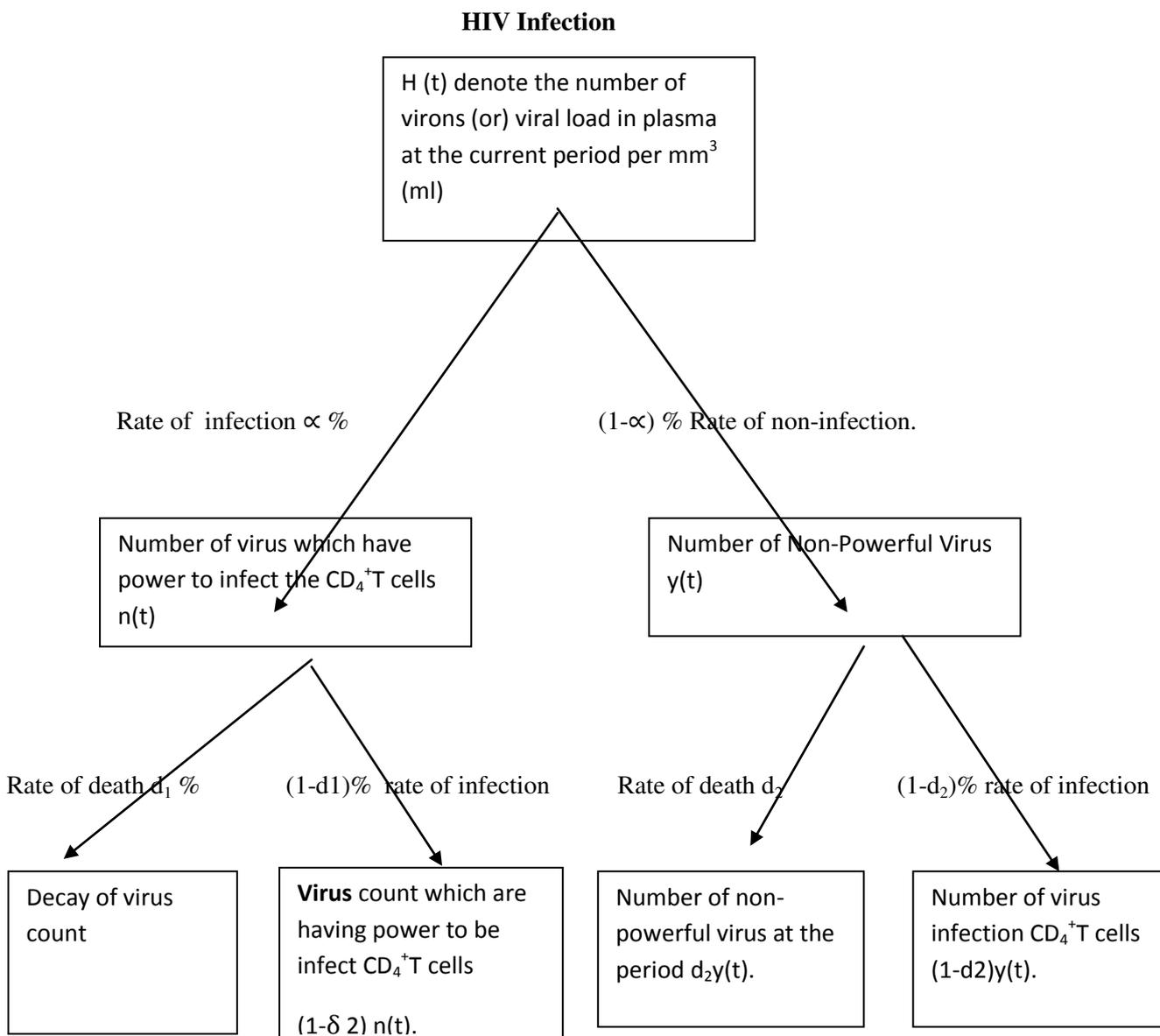
(iii) α is the probability of lysis to occurs.

Let $X(t)$,

$Y(t)$, represent size of T-4 population at a Time 1 and 2 respectively)

CD4 – CELL PROCESS





2.3 Statistical Requirements of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic.

- (1) There is transmission of HIV in successive sexual contact between the infected and uninfected.
- (2) Reckis contribution to antigenic diversity of HIV due to successive contacts.
- (3) The break down of the immune system occurs as and when the total antigenic diversity accumulation crosses the threshold level.

2.4 The Model for HIV Replication.

$$H(t_1) = H(t) - d_1x(t) - (1-d_1)x(t) - d_2y(t) + R_2(t) - R_3(t) + e.$$

Where,

$H(t_1)$ – Number of **Virions** Plasma per (ml³) in the next period (3 days).

$H(t)$ – Existing number of **Virion** in the Plasma at the current period.

$x(t)$ – Number of virions which have power to infect the CD₄⁺ T -cells.

$y(t)$ – Number of non-powerful **varions** of infection.

$R_1(t)$ – Number of virions replicated at the current period.

$R_2(t)$ – Total Number of multiplicative virions at the end stage of the current period.

$R_3(t)$ – Number of virions dead due to the ART medicine.

$I(t)$ – Number of infected CD₄⁺ cells at the current period.

$N(t)$ – Number of non-infected CD₄⁺ cells at the current period.

e – Error which is distributed as $N(0, \sigma^2)$.

Where $H(t) = ax(t) + (1 - a)y(t)$.

$R(t) = (1 - \delta_1)I(t)$.

$I(t) = (1 - \delta_1)CD_4^+ T$

$R_1(t) = (1 - \delta_3)R(t)$

$R_2(t) = (\delta_4 R_1(t_1)) \times B$.

$R_3(t) = (\delta_5 R_2(t))$.

Where d_5 is the Replicative rate of infected CD_4^+ T cells.

3. ANALYSIS

3.1 Bernoullion Trial.

To estimate the HIV infected persons the average number of damaged CD_4^+ cells in a blood sample of a certain period is observed. Let (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) be a random Variable drawn from the random Variable X , which is distributed as $f(x/\theta)$, from each observation would be to test whether which perfect or not, using the Bernoulli trial. Now the size of the sample is considered as a random variable. become conditional. From this conditional density obtained Marginal distribution of the random variable, finally could be used to estimate the average number of infected observation.

3.2 Binomial Distribution

The number of damaged observation among n observation is distributed as Binomial.

Let 'X' is a random variable of number of damaged cells cut of 'n' generated cells. Then the Probability obtained for 'r' damaged cell is

$$P(x=r) = \binom{n}{r} p^r q^{n-r}$$

Let the generation of CD_4^+ cells in HIV infected person blood is a random variable.

3.3 Compound Poisson Distribution

Then the size of damaged cell is as random variable, Which is distributed as Mixture of the poisson and also the conditional density. Therefore obtain the marginal distribution from conditional distribution. Therefore the number of damaged cells X is distributed as compound poisson process.

$$P(n=k) = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^k / k! \text{ is density function conditional density which is give}$$

$$P(x=r/n=k) = P(x=r/n=k) \cdot P(n=k)$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^k \binom{K}{r} p^r q^{K-r} / k!$$

Therefore the Marginal distribution of X (number of damaged cells over the period is) given by

$$P(x=r) = \sum_{k=r}^{\infty} P(x=r/n=k) \cdot P(n=k)$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^k = \sum_{k=r}^{\infty} \binom{K}{r} \lambda^k \cdot q^{K-r} p^r / k! K!$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} (\lambda p)^r = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (\lambda q)^j ; j = K-r$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} (\lambda p)^r \cdot q^{-\lambda q}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} (1-q) (\lambda p)^r$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} (\lambda p)^r / r!$$

The average number of damaged CD_4^+ cells a time interval λp . The probability of damaged cells and Corresponding expected number of damaged cells over a Period.

3.3 Generating Function.

To characterize the T-4- population (cell)

$$G_1(Z_1, Z_2, t) = E [Z_1^{X(t)} Z_2^{Y(t)}]$$

$$X(0)=1, Y(0) = 0) \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

No HIV blood stream

$$G_2(Z_1, Z_2, t) = E [Z_1^{X(t)} Z_2^{Y(t)} / Y/Y(0) = 1,270) \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Where $G_1(Z_1, Z_2, t)$ is the generating function, of the Number of T-4 cells, because of a T-4 cells in Phases $i, i=1, 2$, We note their, considering right side of generating functions. Implies that, the population process of the infected T-4 cells is generated by the initial number of HIV, that is no cells **infecting** the uninfected T-4 cells Present at time $t=0$. The **Concummence** of a **lysis** however is indicated in generating function which **result** in the **instantaneous**, release of virus which is in turn infect more uninfected cells, we obtain suitable expression for G_1 and G_2 .

We can obtain, **Kolmogorov** Backward Equation, for G_1 , and G_2 , derived by analysis all possible events in (o, Δ) , listed as follows.

- (i) Nothing Happen.
- (ii) An infected T-4 cells may undergo is normal different able
- (iii) An HIV may get attached to an infected T-4 cells.
- (iv) A **lysis** may **occurs**.

$$G_1(x_1, x_2, t) = [1 - \mu\Delta - \lambda\Delta] G_1(x_1, x_2, t - \Delta) + \mu G_1^2(Z_1, Z_2, t - \Delta) + \lambda \Delta G_2(Z_1, Z_2, t - \Delta) \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

$$G_2(Z_1, Z_2, t) = \{1 - \Delta\} G_2(Z_1, Z_2, t - \Delta) + \Delta G_1(Z_1, Z_2, t - 2\Delta) + \Delta G_1(Z_1, Z_2, t - \Delta) \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

The Moments, of $X(t)$ and $Y(t)$ of T-4 cell population, **Diff** (3) & (4), we obtain.

$$\frac{\partial G_1(Z_1, Z_2, t)}{\partial t} = -\mu G_1(Z_1, Z_2, t) - \lambda G_1(Z_1, Z_2, t) + \mu G_1^2(Z_1, Z_2, t) + \lambda G_2(Z_1, Z_2, t) \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

$$\frac{\partial G_1(Z_1, Z_2, t)}{\partial t} = -G_2(Z_1, Z_2, t) - G_1(Z_1, Z_2, t) \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

We introduce the Moments,
 $N_{ij}(t) = \frac{\partial G_1(Z_1, Z_2, t)}{\partial z_i \partial z_j} / z_1 = z_2 = 1, i, j = 1, 2 \dots\dots\dots(7)$

From (5) & (6), we obtain,
 $\frac{\partial N_{ij}}{\partial t} + N_{ij}(\lambda - \mu) = \lambda N_{2j} \dots\dots j = 1, 2 \dots\dots\dots(8)$

$$\frac{\partial N_{2j}}{\partial t} + 2.N_{2j} = N_{1j} \dots\dots j = 1, 2 \dots\dots\dots(9)$$

Where N_{ij} is the expected number of T-4 cells in Phase j is, the equation (8) and (9) **leads,**

$$N_{1j}(t) = \frac{e^{-at} \cosh bt + e^{-at}(\alpha - a) \sin hbt}{b} \dots\dots\dots(10)$$

$$N_{21}(t) = \frac{\alpha e^{-at} \sin hbt}{b} \dots\dots\dots(11)$$

$$N_{22}(t) = \frac{e^{-at} \cosh bt + e^{-at}(\lambda - \mu - a) \sinh b}{b}$$

$$N_{12}(t) = \frac{\lambda \cdot e^{-at} \sin hbt}{b}$$

Where $a = \frac{\lambda + \alpha - \mu}{2}$ and $b^2 = \frac{\lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \alpha^2 - \lambda\alpha - \lambda\mu}{4}$

3.5 Estimate of λ

An Approximation of the estimate of λ has been arrived at during the initial stages of HIV infection. Let T_k be the time required for the T-4 cell. Count to decrease by K^{th} fraction, then using the result, we obtain.

$$T_K = \frac{1}{b-a} \log K \dots\dots\dots(b-a)$$

When a and b have the same significant, Which indicates the estimates then infected rates for various fractional reduction of T4-cell count- **when** Population decrease.

4. CONCLUSION

Estimation of Parameters Bayesian Approach

The proposed **methodology** based on Bayesian approach which amiable for Prediction, because prior information and current information of HIV patients is used.

Let 'X' be a random variable whose Probability density function (p.d.f) is $f(n/\theta)$, $\theta \in H$ and n_1, n_2, \dots, n_n be a set of n independent random observations on X. The joint density of 'n' observations, is given by $f(y/\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(n_i/\theta)$, $\theta \in H$ where $y = (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_n)$. First we have to select a suitable prior distribution, for the parameter θ , Since it is proposed to follow the Bayesian Methodology. Valued into distribution of θ . Let $P(\theta)$, $\theta \in H$, be the prior density of θ , so the posterior probability density function of θ is given by $P(\theta/y) = P(\theta) \cdot f(y/\theta)$, $\theta \in H$, then obtain the Predictive density of the Random Variable is given by $\int_0^\infty g(n/y) \cdot dy$.

Exponential with Priori density Let (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) be a sample of 'n' random observation on the random variable x where distribution is exponential over. The interval $(0, \infty)$ so that the Probability density function (P.d.f) and the distribution function (d. f.) are respectively given by, $f(n/\theta) = \theta \cdot e^{-\theta n}$, $\theta > 0$, $f(n/\theta) = 1 - e^{-\theta n}$, $n \geq \theta$, $\theta > 0$ then the first density of n_1, n_2, \dots, n_n is denoted by $f(y/\theta) = \pi_{i=1}^n f(n_i/\theta)$

$$f(y/\theta) = \pi_{i=1}^n \theta \cdot e^{-\theta n_i}, \theta > 0, 0 < n_i < \dots,$$

$$= \theta^n e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^n n_i}$$

Where $y = n_1, n_2, \dots, n_n$. Let the Priori density of the Parameters θ , say $P(\theta)$, be the Priori for the exponential distribution. The uniform distribution, Priori distribution is **Jeffery's** Priori, so the Priori density is given by,

$$p(\theta) = \frac{1}{b-a}; 0 \leq (a, b) \leq 1.$$

$$(b-a)^2$$

Where a, b are unknown. Therefore, the posterior distribution θ is given,

$$P(\theta/y) \propto f(y/\theta) \cdot P(\theta), \theta > 0,$$

$$\propto \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \cdot \theta^n \cdot e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^n n_i}$$

$$\text{Let } \int_0^\infty (y/\theta) \cdot P(\theta) \cdot d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \int_0^\infty \theta^n \cdot e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^n n_i} \cdot d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \int_0^\infty \theta^n \cdot e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^n n_i} \cdot d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \int_0^\infty \theta^{(n+1)-1} \cdot e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^n n_i} \cdot d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \int_0^\infty \theta^{(n+1)-1} \cdot e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^n n_i} \cdot d\theta$$

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$$= \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} \int_0^\infty \theta^{(n+1)-1} \cdot e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^n n_i} \cdot d\theta$$

The Predictive density of the random Variable X is obtained by arranging out the parameters is given by,

$$g(n/y) = \int_0^\infty p(\theta/y) \cdot f(n/\theta) \cdot d\theta, n > 0,$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \int_0^\infty \theta^{n+1} \cdot e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^n n_i} \cdot p(\sum_{i=1}^n n_i + n) \cdot d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{d} \int_0^\infty \theta^{n+2} \cdot e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^n n_i} \cdot d\theta$$

Further the distribution of x/y is given by

$$G(n/y) = \int_0^\infty g(n/y) \cdot dn$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \theta^{n+1} \cdot e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^n n_i} \cdot dn$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n+1)} \int_0^\infty \theta^{n+1} \cdot e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^n n_i} \cdot dn$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n+1)} \int_0^\infty \theta^{n+1} \cdot e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^n n_i} \cdot dn$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n+1)} \int_0^\infty \theta^{n+1} \cdot e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^n n_i} \cdot dn$$

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The generation of the CD⁴ cells, are distribution as **parisson** generation is considered as Exponential distribution. The justification given the selection of the Priori is uniform, when the before the infection of the person CD⁴ count generation is uniform and Variance may be considered very small, Therefore chosen the **Jeffrey's** Priori that is

proposed to (1/various) Estimation of HIV infected, persons, the average number of damaged CD⁴ cells is a blood sample of certain Period.

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A study on certain flow shop scheduling problem with make span criterion

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Abstract: Flow shop scheduling is used to determine the optimal sequence of n jobs to be processed on m machines in the same order. Permutation Flow shop Scheduling Problems (PFSP) require same job sequence on all the machines with the constraint that machines can only process one job at a time and jobs can be processed by only one machine at a time.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Flexible Manufacturing System (FMS) is an automated manufacturing system which consist of group of automated machine tools, interconnected with an automated material handling and storage system and controlled by computer to produce products according to the right schedule. Flexible Scheduling system is one of the most important information-processing subsystem of CIM system.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Biskup and Hermann [4] developed a model for Single-machine scheduling against due dates with past-sequence-dependent setup times. Their objective is to minimize the due date.

Chen and Lee [5] developed a model for Logistics scheduling with batching [LSB] and transportation. Their objective is to minimize the sum of weighted job delivery time and total transportation cost. Since their problem involves not only the traditional performance measurement, such as weighted completion time, but also transportation arrangement and cost, key factors in logistics management.

3. OPERATING SCHEDULING:

According to Hitomi [1996], Operation scheduling can be defined as, “the processing of a set of jobs, in a given amount of time, on the already allocated corresponding set of machines, in a workshop consisting of several machines or production facilities including operative workers”.

3.1 CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULING PROBLEMS:

As per the environment, the scheduling problems are basically classified into four types. They are as follows.

1. Flow shop scheduling problem
2. Job shop scheduling problem
3. Open shop scheduling problem
4. Mixed shop scheduling problem

3.2 FLOW SHOP SCHEDULING PROBLEM

It is a typical combinatorial optimization problem, where each job has to go through the processing in each and every machine on the shop floor. Each machine has same sequence of jobs. The jobs have different processing time for different machines. So in this case we arrange the jobs in a particular order and get many combinations and we choose that combination where we get the minimum make span

Now we classify flow shop problems as:

- Flow shop (there is one machine at each stage)
- No-wait flow shop (a succeeding operation starts immediately after the preceding operation completes).
- Flexible (hybrid) flow shop (more than one machine exist in at least one stage)
- Assembly flow shop (each job consists of specific operations, each of which has to be performed on a pre-determined machine of the first stage, and an assembly operation to be performed on the second stage machine.)

3.3 Flow shop Scheduling Methods

For the two- Machine Flow- shop problems, there are two methods. They are,

- Johnson's Rule.
- Kusiak's Rule.

For the general m-Machine Problems, there several Heuristics available, they are

- Palmer's Heuristic Algorithm.
- Gupta's Heuristic Algorithm.
- CDS Heuristic Algorithm.
- RA Heuristic Algorithm.

3.4 GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS IN FLOW SHOP PROBLEMS

Generally the following assumptions are made in Flow shop scheduling problems:

They are,

- There are m machines and n jobs.
- Each job consists of m operations and each operation requires a different machine
- n jobs have to be processed in the same sequence on m machines.
- Every job has to be processed on all machines in the order (j=1,2,..m)
- Every machine processed only one job at a time.
- Every job is processed on one machine at a time.
- Operations are not pre-emptive.
- Set-up time for the operations are sequence- independent and are included in the processing times.
- Operating sequence of the jobs are the same on every machine, and the common sequence has to determine.

3.5 THREE CATEGORIES OF FSP:

There are three categories of Flow shop scheduling problem. They are as follows,

1. Deterministic flow-shop scheduling problem. Assume that fixed processing times of jobs are known.
2. Stochastic flow-shop scheduling problem. Assume that processing times vary according to chosen probability distribution

Fuzzy flow- shop scheduling problem. Assume that a fuzzy due date is assigned to each job to represent the grade of satisfaction of decision makers for the completion time of the job.

4. METHODOLOGY

Manufacturing scheduling theory is concerned with the right allocation of machines to operations over time. The basic work of scheduler is to design an optimal FMS schedule according to a certain measure of performance, or scheduling criterion. This work focuses on productivity oriented-make span criteria. Make span is the time length from the starting of the first operation of the first demand to the finishing of the last operation of the last demand.

The approach used in this work was the comparisons based on four heuristic algorithms namely Gupta's algorithm, to Compare and find the efficient heuristics algorithm for minimizing the make span. In this work hierarchical approach were used to determine the optimal make span criteria.

5. PROBLEM STATEMENT

There is a flow shop scheduling problem in which all the parameters like processing machines in a flow shop based on batch- processing machines in a flow shop based on comparisons of Gupta's, Palmer's heuristics, are proposed. Analytic solutions in all the heuristics are investigated. Gantt chart is generated to verify the effectiveness of the proposed approaches. Here the heuristics approach for planning problems are proposed which provides a way to optimize the make span which is our objective function.

5.1 PALMER'S Heuristic algorithm

Procedure: Palmer's Heuristic

Input: job list I, machine m;

Output: Schedule "s";

Step 1

```
begin
fori=1 to n
for j=1 to m
```

Calculate $S_i = (2j - m - 1)t_{i,j}$;

Step 2

Permutation schedule is constructed by sequencing the jobs in Non-increasing order of S_i such as:

$$S_{i1} \geq S_{i2} \geq \dots \geq S_{in};$$

Step 3

end
Output optimal sequence is obtained as schedule “s”;
End

5.2. GUPTA HEURISTIC ALGORITHM

Procedure: Gupta’s Heuristic

Input: job list i, machine m;

Output: Schedule “s”;

Step 1

begin
for i=1 to n
for k=1 to m-1
if $t_{i1} < t_{im}$ then
 $e_i = -1$;
else
 $e_i = -1$;
Calculate $s_i = t_i / \min\{t_{i,k} + t_{i,k+1}\}$
end

Step 2

Permutation schedule constructed by sequencing the jobs in non-increasing order of S_i such as:

$$S_{i1} \geq S_{i2} \geq \dots \geq S_{in};$$

Step 3

end
Output optimal sequence is obtained as schedule “s”;
end

6. EXAMPLE FOR PALMER’S ALGORITHM:

Consider a 8 job 3 machine flow shop scheduling problem.

Job I	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
t_{i1}	5	2	1	7	6	3	7	5
t_{i2}	2	6	2	5	6	7	2	1
t_{i3}	3	4	6	2	1	5	4	7

Solution:

The solution constructed as follows:

$$s_i = \{((2)(1) - 3 - 1) \times t_{i,1}\} + \{((2)(2) - 3 - 1) \times t_{i,2}\} + \{((2)(3) - 3 - 1) \times t_{i,3}\}$$

Step 1

For i = 1

$$\begin{aligned} s_1 &= \{((2)(1) - 3 - 1) \times 5\} + \{((2)(2) - 3 - 1) \times 2\} + \{((2)(3) - 3 - 1) \times 3\} \\ &= \{(2 - 4) \times 5\} + \{(4 - 4) \times 2\} + \{(6 - 4) \times 3\} \\ &= (-2)(5) + (0)(2) + (2)(3) \\ &= -10 + 0 + 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$s_1 = -4$$

For $i = 2$

$$s_2 = \{(2)(1) - 3 - 1\} \times t_{2,1} + \{(2)(2) - 3 - 1\} \times t_{2,2} + \{(2)(3) - 3 - 1\} \times t_{2,3}$$

$$s_2 = \{(2)(1) - 3 - 1\} \times 2 + \{(2)(2) - 3 - 1\} \times 6 + \{(2)(3) - 3 - 1\} \times 4$$

$$= \{(2 - 4) \times 2\} + \{(4 - 4) \times 6\} + \{(6 - 4) \times 4\}$$

$$= (-2)(2) + (0)(6) + (2)(4)$$

$$= -4 + 0 + 8$$

$$s_2 = 4$$

For $i = 3$

$$s_3 = \{(2)(1) - 3 - 1\} \times t_{3,1} + \{(2)(2) - 3 - 1\} \times t_{3,2} + \{(2)(3) - 3 - 1\} \times t_{3,3}$$

$$s_3 = \{(2)(1) - 3 - 1\} \times 1 + \{(2)(2) - 3 - 1\} \times 2 + \{(2)(3) - 3 - 1\} \times 6$$

$$= \{(2 - 4) \times 1\} + \{(4 - 4) \times 2\} + \{(6 - 4) \times 6\}$$

$$= (-2)(1) + (0)(2) + (2)(6)$$

$$= -2 + 0 + 12$$

$$s_3 = 10$$

For $i = 4$

$$s_4 = \{(2)(1) - 3 - 1\} \times t_{4,1} + \{(2)(2) - 3 - 1\} \times t_{4,2} + \{(2)(3) - 3 - 1\} \times t_{4,3}$$

$$s_4 = \{(2)(1) - 3 - 1\} \times 7 + \{(2)(2) - 3 - 1\} \times 5 + \{(2)(3) - 3 - 1\} \times 2$$

$$= \{(2 - 4) \times 7\} + \{(4 - 4) \times 5\} + \{(6 - 4) \times 2\}$$

$$= (-2)(7) + (0)(5) + (2)(2)$$

$$= -14 + 0 + 4$$

$$s_4 = -10$$

For $i = 5$

$$s_5 = \{(2)(1) - 3 - 1\} \times t_{5,1} + \{(2)(2) - 3 - 1\} \times t_{5,2} + \{(2)(3) - 3 - 1\} \times t_{5,3}$$

$$s_5 = \{(2)(1) - 3 - 1\} \times 6 + \{(2)(2) - 3 - 1\} \times 6 + \{(2)(3) - 3 - 1\} \times 1$$

$$= \{(2 - 4) \times 6\} + \{(4 - 4) \times 6\} + \{(6 - 4) \times 1\}$$

$$= (-2)(6) + (0)(6) + (2)(1)$$

$$= -12 + 2$$

$$s_5 = -10$$

For $i = 6$

$$s_6 = \{(2)(1) - 3 - 1\} \times t_{6,1} + \{(2)(2) - 3 - 1\} \times t_{6,2} + \{(2)(3) - 3 - 1\} \times t_{6,3}$$

$$s_6 = \{(2)(1) - 3 - 1\} \times 3 + \{(2)(2) - 3 - 1\} \times 7 + \{(2)(3) - 3 - 1\} \times 5$$

$$= \{(2 - 4) \times 3\} + \{(4 - 4) \times 7\} + \{(6 - 4) \times 5\}$$

$$= (-2)(3) + (0)(7) + (2)(5)$$

$$= -6 + 10$$

$$s_6 = 4$$

For $i = 7$

$$s_7 = \{(2)(1) - 3 - 1\} \times t_{7,1} + \{(2)(2) - 3 - 1\} \times t_{7,2} + \{(2)(3) - 3 - 1\} \times t_{7,3}$$

$$s_7 = \{(2)(1) - 3 - 1\} \times 7 + \{(2)(2) - 3 - 1\} \times 2 + \{(2)(3) - 3 - 1\} \times 4$$

$$= \{(2 - 4) \times 7\} + \{(4 - 4) \times 2\} + \{(6 - 4) \times 4\}$$

$$= (-2)(7) + (0)(2) + (2)(4)$$

$$= -14 + 8$$

$$s_7 = -6$$

For $i = 8$

$$s_8 = \{((2)(1) - 3 - 1) \times t_{8,1}\} + \{((2)(2) - 3 - 1) \times t_{8,2}\} + \{((2)(3) - 3 - 1) \times t_{8,3}\}$$

$$s_8 = \{((2)(1) - 3 - 1) \times 5\} + \{((2)(2) - 3 - 1) \times 1\} + \{((2)(3) - 3 - 1) \times 7\}$$

$$= \{(2 - 4) \times 5\} + \{(4 - 4) \times 1\} + \{(6 - 4) \times 7\}$$

$$= (-2)(5) + (0)(1) + (2)(7)$$

$$= -10 + 0 + 14$$

$$s_8 = 4$$

Step 2

Jobs are sequenced according to decreasing order of slope index numbers

$$s_3 \geq s_2 \geq s_6 \geq s_8 \geq s_1 \geq s_7 \geq s_4 \geq s_5$$

$$10 \geq 4 \geq 4 \geq 4 \geq -4 \geq -6 \geq -10 \geq -10$$

Step 3

Output optimal sequence is

$$\{3, 2, 6, 8, 1, 7, 4, 5\}$$

end the process

Thus total elapsed time can be calculated by using the following time in – time out table.

Job i	M/c 1		M/c 2		M/c 3	
	Time		Time		Time	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
3	0	1	1	3	3	9
2	1	3	3	9	9	13
6	3	6	9	16	16	21
8	6	11	16	17	21	28
1	11	16	17	19	28	31
7	16	23	23	25	31	35
4	23	30	30	35	35	37
5	30	36	36	42	42	43

Table 1.1

Therefore the total processing time =43 Units

Total idle time for M/c 1=43-36=7 (Units)

Total idle time for M/c 2=1+4+5+1+ (43-42) =12 (Units)

Total idle time for M/c 3=3+3+5=11 (Units)

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Proposed Techniques For Effective Query Processing Results In E - Learning Applications Using Data Mining Algorithms

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Abstract: *In the E-learning application environment, in order to achieve a effective query processing results techniques are required. This type of effective query processing result techniques are implementing at the time of E-learning applications developing, the respective applications of query processing results will be very effective. This paper gives the idea and comprehensive study of various well suited algorithms in data mining for effective query processing results in E-learning applications. These algorithms also define, what are all the applications may be possible to implementing in E-learning environment. Some of the examples applications are online courses-learning, applications of online training, teaching style and learning models etc. The implementation results will be showing clearly in future. This paper also presented some of the proposed methods are well compared to other previous methods considering the fact and attributes taken for analysis.*

Keywords: *Learning Management System (LMS), Neural relevance-aware query modeling (NRM)*

1. INTRODUCTION:

The following areas are expected by people to implementing the e-learning concepts with effective query processing results. We learn only here the data mining techniques, for implementing the logic of developing queries in E-learning applications. Some of them are online training, tested delivery methods, online tests and quiz ,unique tests instant grading, online training and learning management systems, micro-learning, attendance report, multiple-choice tests, educational laboratories, Automatic Quantitative Evaluation, quality evaluation Mobile e-learning, Programming course ,Virtual Reality ,didactic approach video in e-Learning , Personalization e-Learning Customer service training, Sales training, online Customer training safety training by e-learning, IT training by e-Learning New product customer training Healthcare training.

In this paper, we propose the use of data mining methods to promote face to face interaction between members for distance learning communities. This concepts derived on one application, it assists a user to start a discussion with another user by finding common interests and other matching characteristics between the users. This paper gives the suggestion and ideas for developing an application in some of the E-learning areas by data mining algorithm and also learn, what are all the algorithm are well suited to implementing the e-learning applications for effective query processing results These experimental results will be implementing in practically through queries and also produce the effective results in future.

2. BACKGROUND STUDY:

Traditionally, query processing does not handle personalization of user requirements. In the e-commerce environment, in order to achieve a fast response time of a query it requires personalization in the relation. We introduce the concept of personalization at the query processing level. We discuss a cost model for each of the query processing strategies and use a data mining technique such as classification in selecting the most effective query processing strategy for personalization. We introduce the current query processing strategies. We conclude with a data mining technique as an alternative in selecting a query processing strategy.

3. DATA MINING TECHNIQUES:

(A) Proposed techniques for developing an on line Courses applications with effective query processing results :

[ai] DBLearn system:

The dblearn system developed by learning information and stores the different data bases. This method used to search the topics through databases by query. The designing of database can depends on SQL commands. The concept can be very modern and also eliminates the difficult the traditional approach. There designing can be divided into four categories. The first division focuses the style of learning for different kind of students. The second division maintains the student data to analyze the next knowledge the student should learn or review. Next, the SQL query automated grader was used to manage the submit of the student's query.. Finally, the SQL query question generator module that can obtain SQL query questions continuously is presented. For using these concepts, the students will have a learning better and have effective results.

[aii] Learning Management System (LMS):

Learning Management system is used to develop a E-Learning application with different open sources software, This system focus to observe the gauge level of readiness and and acceptance of the application of online learning model used Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) based on implementing Usefulness, Attitude, Behavior and Intention to Use etc, Final outcome displayed most lecturers and students agreed that the online model developed was easy to use based on tendency`

[aiii] Neural relevance-aware query modeling (NRM):

Spoken document retrieval (SDK) is an important application in E-learning application for focusing effective retrieval indexing, searching the component using query and document. However, similar to information retrieval (IR), a fundamental challenge facing SDR is that a query is usually too short to convey a user's information need, such that a retrieval system cannot always achieve prospective with the existing retrieval methods. The time consuming is one of the drawback around the SDK retrieval. Our proposed system, Neural relevance-aware query modeling (NRM), is designed not only retrieval query language model, also get the best time-consuming process. Also the system proposed the several broadly usage retrieval methods comparing the SDR system which suggests the highest priority of our methods.

[aiv] Ontologies:

Ontologies is the best classification techniques and also more support to connectivity the database. Final outputs are automatic generation of queries based on ontologies. We choose a basic combination of ontologies, some simple heuristics and classic term; resp. document similarity measure to deliver the required functionality; it is well suited to e-learning application query processing results. It is user friendly approach and also browser-suited results.

[av] Fuzzy aggregation algorithm:

Web mining and Web Content mining is the part of the data mining. Web mining maintains the data repositories in large web and also generates the proper results based upon the inputs. Web content mining helps to make the decision making process. The issues allied with web content mining is the critical decision-making process. In our previous method that First top five words are may to retrieval of information; consequently due to the redundancy fact clustering accuracy was to bare lower level. In the proposed techniques the words are clustered according to condition, depends on the usage Fuzzy category based Aggregation Algorithm. People download the contents are retrieved based on query weighting techniques. The outputs are effectively to implement the more words or sentences and produce accuracy or optimal results.

(B) Proposed techniques for developing an Personalized E-learning application with effective query processing results :

[bi] Advantages of Personalized E-learning Model:

The traditional learning model are undergoes to shift away from a new system, (ie) emerging into a personalized learning model, where learning techniques are developed toward the students interest. The advantage of personalized eLearning model was to recognize the general criteria of students and satisfy the interest as well as objectives of based on knowledge. The tools are very easy to understand by the student and interaction very much easier for both theoretical and practical approaches. Moreover, we recognize individual learning styles in terms of speed learning styles and also less to avoid the teacher teaching students mechanism. This model gives the ideas to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of education by recognizing the different ranks in student performances. These models satisfy the student's problem and also improve the student's interest for ongoing problem. Through the model we recognize the student prediction and expectation the needs and also perform the student assessment for grading system. The personalized e-learning data can be convert in to useful information and to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of education by recognizing patterns in student performance using data mining techniques. Web mining techniques support the elearning environment such as gives the ideas to the e-Learners based on their navigation activities performances and profiles. These concepts can be help to support the personalized course contents and also distributed to different e-Learners. The course teacher develop the different contents in different models and those contents are uploaded to web site and they can recognize the various e-learner's navigation pattern and the site can be modified in an acceptable manner with useful information. Through Web mining for e learning environment, it also possible to mine the user usage model and helps to improve the users personalized services. These techniques can be used to identify the different learner style and also improve the learning methods are effective. Data mining technology can be effectively applied in an e-learning environment, because to discover hidden patterns strategies from their learners and Web data, describe a personalized recommender system that uses web mining techniques for recommending a student which further links to visit within an adaptable e-learning system. Moreover, we can able to meet the personalized needs of learners in e-learning, and introduce the new intelligent algorithm for collaborative filtering technologies.

[bii] Query Processing in personalized E-learning :

Due to the large data set personalized e-learning, the optimization of queries is important in database management systems because to finding optimal solutions and quick answering has led to the development. The rough sets and genetic algorithm supports to provide the fast and efficient results. Rough sets are used to classify and

summarize the datasets, whereas genetic algorithms are used for answering association related queries and feedback for adaptive classification. SQL Commands can be used to summarize the tables that are built using rough sets and analytical model of attributes are used to speed up select queries. Mining associations, building concept hierarchies and reinforcement are achieved through genetic algorithms.

[biii] Query Search in Personalized E-learning:

The decision making process for query search is an important role in personalized elearning. Skyline query processing technique provides multi-criteria decision making, for user preference queries. we deliver continuous skyline queries over dynamic data set. Since the dynamic data set constantly changes as time passes, continuous skyline queries processing over dynamic data set becomes ever more complicated compared with static data set. To implement a multiple layer grids scheme for efficiently processing continuous skyline queries over skewed data set. Since the multiple layer grids are divided dynamically, it is feasible even for the highly skewed data set. This scheme divides the work space into multiple layer grids and creates the skyline influence regions of each layer grid based on the existing data set. The continuous skyline queries are handled only when the dynamic data points update within the skyline influence regions of each layer grid

[biv] Video in Personalized E-learning:

We can able to broadcast live lecture videos with qualitative & quantitative manner in personalized e-learning environment using fuzzy logic technique. Nevertheless, producing a system of outstanding quality in multidisciplinary delivery on overall performance. Through fuzzy logic technique, we can able to broadcast video on the web by user-friendly, it does not require any serious technical skills to use it. This framework that takes into account the diverse aspects of architecture for synchronous video personalized e-learning system.

[bv] Personalized E-learning Engine :

Our idea to propose a new personalized E -learning engine, it allows to captures the users 'preferences in the form of concepts by mining their Ontologies data. Due to the Importance of location information in web search, PEL classifies these concepts into content concept and location concepts. The user preferences are organized in an ontology-based, multi-facet user profile, which are used to adapt a personalized ranking function for rank adaptation of future search results. We propose a framework for personalized-learning based on aggregate usage profiles and domain ontology. We have distinguished two stages in the whole process, one o offline tasks that includes data preparation ontology creation and usage mining and on of online tasks that concerns the production of recommendations. We also provide an online predication mechanism for deciding whether personalizing a query is beneficial.

4. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK:

This paper gives the idea and comprehensive study of various well suited algorithms in data mining for effective query processing results in E-learning applications. These algorithms also define, what are all the applications may be possible to implementing in E-learning environment such as online courses and personalized e-learning. In future, we choose any one of the applications in online courses or personalized e-learning and also implement the techniques of algorithm in above procedure. The above concepts, features and implementation will have developed in practical manner through query, it will be producing as effective query processing results. Our idea in future research work as for developing the personalized e-learning engine and produce the better results.

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Locality Of Sensitive Hashing Management For Parallel And Distributed Search Engine Record

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***Abstract:** Nowadays, massive amounts of data are increasingly collected by a wide variety of organizations. These data need to be integrated and matched in order to facilitate data analyses. Record linkage, also known as entity resolution or data matching, is the process of identifying records that refer to the same real-world entity from disparate data sets. Since these records usually lack any common unique identifiers, and the corresponding field values contain variations, errors, misspellings, and typos, the problem of record linkage is becoming increasingly important. When data is deemed as private, then specialized techniques are employed that perform Privacy-Preserving Record Linkage (PPRL) in a secure manner, by respecting the privacy of the individuals who are represented by those records. Several blocking approaches have been developed with the aim to scale the record linkage process to large data sets without sacrificing quality. Recently leveraged the power of Locality-Sensitive Hashing (LSH) for performing in-memory record linkage and PPRL, where a nice balance between the levels of recall and the number of unnecessary comparisons was attained. LSH is a well-established method for identifying similar values and, more importantly, it provides theoretical guarantees of accuracy in the generated result set. The primary challenge in building a local network is equipping each device to continuously maintain the information required to properly route traffic. Such networks may operate by themselves or may be connected to the larger Internet. They may contain one or multiple and different transceivers between nodes. This results in a highly dynamic, autonomous topology. Parallel and distributed of client and server model kind of Wireless ad hoc network that usually has a routable networking environment on top of a Link Layer ad hoc network. A Mobile Ad Hoc Network is a wireless mobile nodes forming a low- power temporary network without the aid of any established centralized administration or infrastructure. A data packet is forwarded to other nodes within the network through an efficient and reliable route established by routing protocols.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The route failure report to the other domination nodes. In the initial phase, the domination nodes are determined from the adjacency matrix. For that each node determines its neighbor node by sending the link signal to a packet. After determining the neighbors, the neighboring list is sent to the adjacent nodes and each node prepares the adjacency matrix. From this matrix, of Greedy approach it is easy to find out the cluster head and finally domination is set.

LSHDB, the first parallel and distributed engine for record linkage and similarity search. LSHDB materializes an abstraction layer to hide the mechanics of the Locality-Sensitive Hashing (a popular method for detecting similar items in high dimensions) which is used as the underlying similarity search engine. LSHDB creates the appropriate data structures from the input data and persists these structures on disk using a noSQL engine. It inherently supports the parallel processing of distributed queries, is highly extensible, and is easy to use. We will demonstrate LSHDB both as the underlying system for detecting similar records in the context of Record Linkage (and of Privacy-Preserving Record Linkage) tasks, as well as a search engine for identifying string values that are similar to submitted queries

These data need to be integrated and matched in order to facilitate data analyses. Record linkage, also known as entity resolution or data matching, is the process of identifying records that refer to the same real-world entity from disparate data sets. Since these records usually lack any common unique identifiers, and the corresponding field values contain variations, errors, misspellings, and typos, the problem of record linkage is becoming increasingly important. When data is deemed as private, then specialized techniques are employed that perform Privacy-Preserving Record Linkage (PPRL) in a secure manner, by respecting the privacy of the individuals who are represented by those records. Due to the enormous volumes of records, typically stored in modern databases, record linkage consists of two steps: In the first step, which is called blocking, potentially matching pairs are grouped into the same block. The blocking step should scale to large data sets, so that a large fraction of the matching pairs can be identified, regardless of the size of these data sets. In the second step, known as matching, the pairs that have been blocked together are matched.

Matching is implemented using either a distance function, which compares the respective field values of a record pair against specified distance thresholds, or using more advanced rules.

2. RELATED WORKS

In this paper, we present LSHDB, the first parallel and distributed engine for record linkage and similarity search. LSHDB materializes an abstraction layer to hide the mechanics of the Locality-Sensitive Hashing (a popular method for detecting similar items in high dimensions) which is used as the underlying similarity search engine. LSHDB creates the appropriate data structures from the input data and persists these structures on disk using a noSQL engine. It inherently supports the parallel processing of distributed queries, is highly extensible, and is easy to use. We will demonstrate LSHDB both as the underlying system for detecting similar records in the context of Record Linkage (and of Privacy-Preserving Record Linkage) tasks, as well as a search engine for identifying string values that are similar to submitted queries[1]. Similarity-oriented services serve as a foundation in a wide range of data analytic applications such as machine learning, target advertising, and real-time decisions. Both industry and academia strive for efficient and scalable similarity discovery and querying techniques to handle massive, complex data records in the real world. In addition to performance, data security and privacy become an indispensable criterion in the quality of service due to progressively increased data breaches. To address this serious concern, in this paper, we propose and implement “EncSIM”, an encrypted and scalable similarity search service. The architecture of EncSIM enables parallel query processing over distributed, encrypted data records[2]. To reduce client overhead, EncSIM resorts to a variant of the state of the art similarity search algorithm, called all-pairs locality-sensitive hashing (LSH). We describe a novel encrypted index construction for EncSIM based on searchable encryption to guarantee the security of service while preserving performance benefits of all-pairs LSH. Moreover, EncSIM supports data record addition with a strong security notion.

3. PROBLEM STUDY

LSHDB is the first record linkage and similarity search system in which parallel execution of queries across distributed data stores is inherently crafted to achieve fast response times. The main features of our system are:

Parallel processing: LSHDB executes each submitted query in parallel, by invoking a pool of threads, to efficiently scan large volumes of data. **Support of distributed queries:** A query can be forwarded to multiple instances of LSHDB to support data stores that have been horizontally partitioned into multiple compute nodes.

Easy extensibility: Support of any noSQL data store and/or any LSH technique can be provided by extending/implementing the respective abstract classes/interfaces.

Ease of use: Queries can be submitted against a data store using literally only four lines of code. **Support of both the online query-driven mode and the offline batch processing for record linkage:** LSHDB allows the resolution of the submitted queries in real time, as well as in the traditional offline setting.

Support of PPRL: In the case of PPRL, each participating party, termed also as a data custodian, may send its records, which have been previously masked, to a Trusted Third Party (TTP) [10]. The TTP configures and uses LSHDB for performing the linkage task and sends the results back to the data custodians.

Similarity sliding: The user can specify the desired level of similarity between the query and the returned values by using the similarity sliding feature.

Polymorphism of the response: The result set of a query can be returned either in terms of Java objects, or in JSON format for interoperability purposes.

Support of storing both structured and semi-structured data: The records of a data store may contain different attributes, although each such record describes instances of the same class.

4. PROPOSED DESIGN

The route is established to the destination through the domination nodes only. The nodes in the domination set are able to connect all the nodes in the network very quickly. So it is easy to get the destination within a time. When the route failure occurs then the corresponding domination node identifies the problem and rectifies it locally. It can reach the destination through other nodes if possible. The route failure report to the other domination nodes. In the initial phase, the domination nodes are determined from the adjacency matrix. For that each node determines its neighbor node by sending the link signal to a packet. After determining the neighbors, the neighboring list is sent to the adjacent nodes and each node prepares the adjacency matrix. From this matrix, of Greedy approach it is easy to find out the cluster head and finally domination is set.

- The large-sized networks with certain structures that can scale up with the number of unknown flows and consider possible measurement noise in a convex optimization framework.
- We provide a systematic mechanism to decompose the network inference problem on a partial routing topology to sub problems, each inferring a subset of unknown flow rate distributions. In addition, we provide a partial inference mechanism than can infer a subset.
- We develop the capability to optimize the network performance by using the inference results. First, we

measure the average rates on selected links and obtain the distributions of flow rates. Then, unlike classical network optimization solutions on static networks

A. Establish of the Index File

The paper use open source full-text retrieval development kit Lucene to realize the establishment of the index and query. With the increase of index file to a certain extent, search efficiency appears bottleneck. Through local large file and analysis word segmentation by Lucene, and eventually set up inverted index file by Map Reduce.

B. Map Reduce Data Analysis

Through the Reduce function processing data set contains a lot of duplicate records, such as "hello f1:1","hello,f2:2","hello f3:4". These three records represent user query three times, records include keywords corresponding file name and the number of keywords appearing in the file.

C. Distributed File System

Hadoop is open source distributed computing framework of Apache software foundation, which realizes parallel programming model and distributed file system, provides the underlying storage support for distributed computing .It has been applied in many large enterprises. HDFS uses Master/Slave framework providing storages for distributed environment, which is managed by one node (Name Node) and N data section (Data Node).

D. Search Engine Record

This requires modeling the cost of the different operations involved in processing very large streams of user queries both at macroscopic (cluster of processors) and microscopic (multicore processors) levels. Web search engines are composed of three main elements: the crawler recovers documents from the Web, the indexer indexes the documents collected by the crawler, and the searcher solves user queries by using the generated index and other components required to achieve efficient performance. The relationship among the three elements. In this article, we focus on how to simulate the searcher to evaluate the performance of alternative algorithmic designs for its components. In the searcher, users submit queries composed of keywords, and, in return, they receive a list of pointers to Web documents ordered in accordance with a relevance metric function on the query keywords. We refer to the searcher as the search engine.

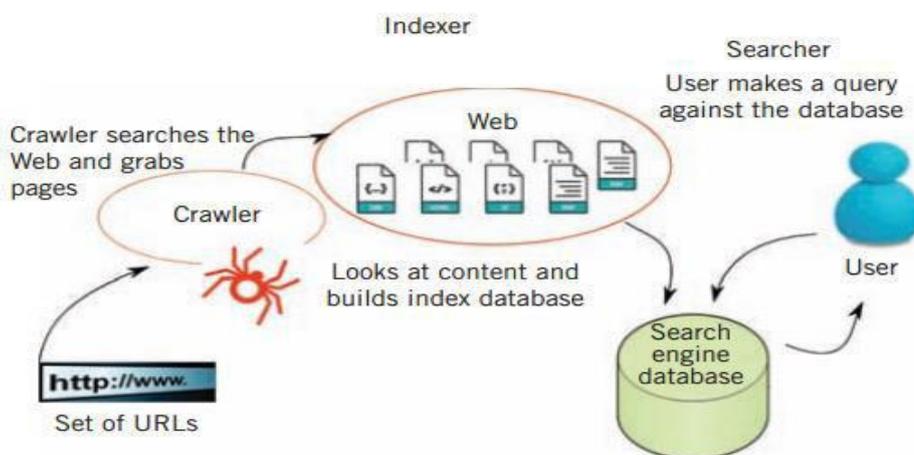


Fig4.1 Web search engine overview.

The indexer indexes the documents collected by the crawler; and the searcher solves user queries by using the generated index and other components required to achieve efficient performance.

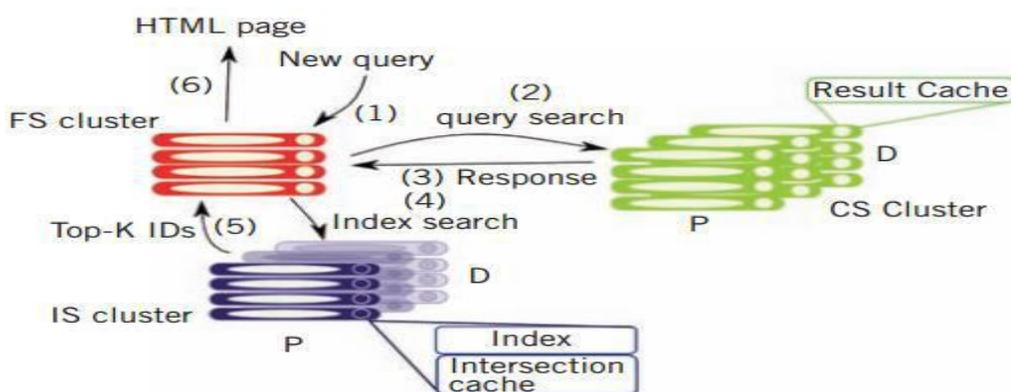


Fig 4.2 Query processing

Query processing. Each query is received by the front-service (FS), which redirects it to the caching-service (CS). The CS then checks whether the same query has already been solved and if its results (document IDs) are stored in the service. The CS can answer the FS with either a cache hit or a cache failure. In the latter, the FS sends the query to the index-service (IS), which proceeds to compute the top-K results of the query and sends them back to the FS and CS. The IS uses a document index data structure and additional special-purpose caches to speed up query processing. Query processing. Each query is received by the front-service (FS), which redirects it to the caching-service (CS).

5. CONCLUSION

LSHDB is the first parallel and distributed data engine that leverages the power of LSH-based blocking to detect similar records and values. It can be easily extended to support both any LSH technique and any noSQL engine. At the core of LSHDB lies the key/value primitive, which allows for fast easy horizontal scaling in the presence of voluminous data.

Improved LSH algorithm can significantly shorten time for every query point 0.034 seconds, about 10 times faster than other methods. At the same time when compared with LSH based on hamming distance and euclidean distance, our improved method have a higher accuracy rate and recall rate than other two methods.

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**Achieving High Quality Shadowless Images by Shadow Free Region
Enhancement Algorithm**

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Abstract: Achieving high quality shadow less images by shadow free region enhancement algorithm represents the methodology to remove shadow for the given image. The result of the proposed method to remove non uniform shadows. A non-uniform shadow cast on a flat surface, exhibiting little texture. A high – quality shadow free result is obtained using our proposed method. The effects of shadow on different combinations of colors are represented. The shadow pixels that belong to a corresponding color are isolated and removed. In this work preprocessing of image is done by filtering the image using contra harmonic filter where pepper noise is removed. Then, average color values of red, green, blue (primary) components in image are obtained which are considered dark pixels as of shadow regions. Then hypothesis test is used to detect the shadow and shadows are detected by comparing average R, G and B values with original R, G and B values of image. After shadows are detected then shadow removal is done by using energy function. The shadow free region enhancement algorithm is used for our proposed method. The output image should produce the high quality shadow less images.

1. INTRODUCTION

A shadow is an area where direct light from a light source cannot reach due to obstruction by an object. There are many studies concerning shadow removal, and the existing approaches cannot perfectly restore the original background patterns after removing the shadows [1]. The patterns of shadow rely on size of objects and the angles of lighting source. This may lead to problems in scene understanding, object segmentation, tracking and recognition.

Shadow removal methods for a single image can be classified into two categories: methods operating in the gradient domain and methods operating in the image intensity domain. Shadow removal based on the gradient domain assumes a certain type of light source and special properties of camera sensors.

While making a big leap in automatically removing shadows from a single image, this approach suffers from an inherent problem of the gradient-based shadow removal algorithms, which is related to the global integration step. The integration usually results in artifacts such as changes in color balance and global smoothness of the reconstructed image. Although impressive results are presented, the nullification of shadow edge gradients causes textural information loss in penumbra regions that must be restored artificially.

Removal of shadows cast on curved surfaces with wide penumbra regions is also strongly affected by nullification of shadow edges. Another approach to shadow removal from a single image is based on the intensity domain. The method is based on color and variance adjustment of shadow pixels in RGB space, assuming a single flat texture shadow surface. Intensity-based method for shadow removal which is capable of handling shadows with wide penumbra cast on textured and curved surfaces. To overcome above problems in our proposed method.

In this thesis examination of the ability of the proposed method to remove non-uniform shadows which contain umbra and penumbra regions from the image is done. A non-uniform shadow cast on a flat surface, exhibiting little texture.

The masking step is used to detect and extract the shadow regions, finally the proposed method achieving high quality shadow free image through the enhancement algorithm. A high-quality shadow free result is obtained using our proposed method shadow free region enhancement algorithm.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In this research describes Removal of shadows from a single image is a challenging problem. Producing a high-quality shadow-free image which is indistinguishable from a reproduction of a true shadow-free scene is even more difficult. In images shadows are typically affected by several phenomenons such as lighting conditions, type and behavior of shadowed surfaces etc. Additionally, shadow regions may undergo post acquisition image processing transformations, e.g., contrast enhancement, which may introduce noticeable artifacts in the shadow-free images [1]. This paper concentrates on the problem of shadow extraction from a single image of an intricate natural scene. No simplifying assumption on the camera and the light source other than the Lambertian assumption is used. Our method is distinctive because it is capable of translate effective likelihood and prior functions for our Bayesian optimization [2]. A novel approach to shadow detection is presented in this paper. This method is to identify and to classify shadows in digital images, in use of invariant color models. This process is divided into two levels: First, shadow candidate regions are extracted by using the invariant color features, shadow candidate pixels are classified as self-shadow points or as cast shadow points. The use of invariant color features allows a low complexity of the classification stage [6].

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE DISSERTATION

The main objective of the thesis is to examining the ability of the proposed method to remove non-uniform shadows from a single image. It contains a non-uniform shadow cast on a flat surface, exhibiting little texture. A high-quality shadow-free result is obtained using our proposed method.

4. METHODOLOGY

The input image is called query image that images are stored in the database. Those images are the input of the next module. Input and output of the modules are only images.



Fig: 1. Input image

The above fig.1 is the query image of the shadow removal process.

A.Preprocessing

The preprocessing is one of the modules for the shadow removal process. The query image is the input of the preprocessing module. In this module we are going to remove the salt and pepper noise from the image through the usage of contra harmonic filter.

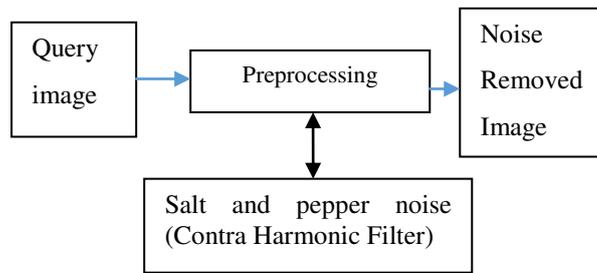


Fig. 2. Block Diagram of Preprocessing Model.

The block diagram of the preprocessing module is represents the process of the preprocessing step in fig 2. The query image is the input image of this module. The preprocessing step is used to remove the salt and pepper noise from the given image. The salt and pepper noise removed through the usage of Contra Harmonic Filter. The result of this module is noise removed image.

Salt and pepper noise

Salt and pepper noise is a form of noise typically seen on images. It represents randomly occurring white and black pixels.

Contra harmonic filter

The contra harmonic filter is the most popular nonlinear filter for removing impulse noise, because of its good denoising power and computational efficiency. It is a nonlinear digital filtering technique, often used to remove noise.



Fig.3. Preprocessing image

The above fig 3 is the result of the preprocessing module. The salt and pepper noise removed through the usage of contra harmonic filter.

B. Shadow Masking

The shadow masking is the next module of the shadow removal process as shown in the fig 4. The output of the preprocessing image is the input of the masking image. The RGB color model is used to detect the dark shadow region.

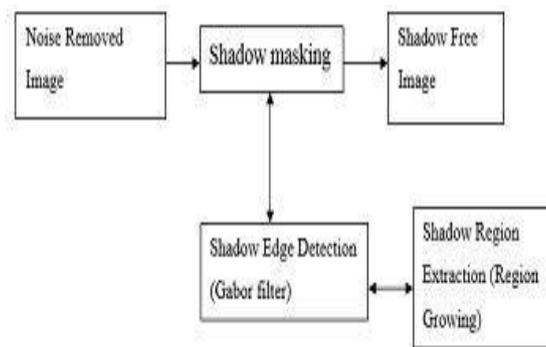


Figure. 4. Shadow Masking Module

The masking step is converting the color images to gray scale images using RGB color models. In this module perform two segments one is shadow edge detection and other one is shadow region extraction.

Shadow Edge Detection

The shadow edges only detected through the usage of Gabor Filtering technique. The Gabor filtering technique is used for the accurate edge detection without noise and features loss. The output of this process is a gray scale image.

Shadow Region Extraction

The next step of this process is shadow region extraction. The shadow Regions are extracted from the given image through the usage of Region Growing method. The region extraction is mainly used for differentiate the shadow region and shadow free region because the shadow regions only removed from the given image.

In this step the image can be used hypothesis testing. The result of the given input image is a shadow free gray scale image. The RGB color conversion technique used to convert the color image to gray scale image.



Fig.5. Masked image

In fig.5 the result of the masking process is producing the above output image. In this step have two segments edge detection and region growing. The RGB color conversion is used to convert the color image to gray scale image.

C. Removal of Shadow

The next step of the process is removing the shadows to the given image through Shadow Free Region Enhancement Algorithm (SFEA) in fig 6. The input of this process is a shadow free image.

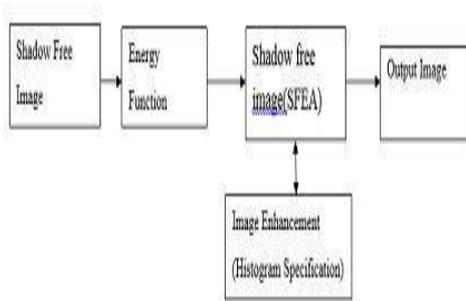


Figure 6. Shadow Removal Model.

D. Energy Function

The energy function is processed after the shadow region extraction. There are two different methods to produce light for the shadow region. In the first method, it is assumed that the required light is a constant multiple of white light.

In the second method, it is assumed that the required light is a constant, not necessarily a multiple of white light. However, both the above methods emphasized the third assumption i.e. the illumination is close of being constant inside the shadow regions.

E. Image Enhancement

The image enhancement step is used to enhancing the shadow free image. The enhancing step is based on the histogram specification techniques. The enhancement algorithm is used to equalize the color balance and feature of the given input image. The output of the shadow free image is the input of this step.

Histogram Equalization

Histogram based techniques is one of the important digital image processing techniques which can be used for image enhancement. One of the advantages of histogram based techniques is simplicity of implementation of the algorithm. Also it should be mentioned that histogram based techniques is much less expensive comparing to the other methods.

Histogram based techniques for image enhancement is mostly based on equalizing the histogram of the image and increasing the dynamic range corresponding to the image. Histogram Equalization (HE) method has two main disadvantages which affect efficiency of this method.



Fig.7. Shadow removed image

In fig.7 the final result of the shadow removal process is obtained. The histogram equalization is used for enhancing the shadow free output image.

5. RESULT

The result of the proposed method to remove non uniform shadows. A non uniform shadow cast on a flat surface, exhibiting little texture. A high – quality shadow free result is obtained using our proposed method. The effects of shadow on different combinations of colors are represented.

The shadow pixels that belong to a corresponding color are isolated and removed. In this work first preprocessing of image is done by filtering the image using contra harmonic filter where pepper noise is removed. Then, average color values of red, green, blue (primary) components in image are obtained which are considered dark pixels as of shadow regions.

Then hypothesis test is used to detect the shadow and shadows are detected by comparing average R, G and B values with original R, G and B values of image. After shadows are detected then shadow removal is done by using energy function.

6. CONCLUSION

In this proposed work preprocessing of image is done by filtering the image using contra harmonic filter where pepper noise is removed. Then, average color values of red, green, blue (primary) components in image are obtained which are considered dark pixels as of shadow regions. Then hypothesis test is used to detect the shadow and shadows are detected by comparing average R, G and B values with original R, G and B values of image. After shadows are detected then shadow removal is done by using energy function. Finally this shadow removal process is achieved high quality shadow less image.

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Vellore, Thirunavalur, Tamil Nadu, India.

An Efficient Tracking System For Women Safety Using Iot

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***Abstract:** An electronic device for women is already existing women security solution such as a bulky belts and infamous mobile application. This paper proposing a new novel a wearable device for women safety which will help to ensure the safety of women .the heart rate sensor is used to detecting the heartbeat of the user and suddenly change in motion of user.GPS attached in microcontroller which will help to trace the location of the device and GSM attached in microcontroller which is used to send the alert message to contacts stored in device. Using IOT technology it's also added for continuously monitors and reporting the changes in sensor value and position of the device can also be trace continuously.*

***Key Word:** GSM, GPS, microcontroller, heart rate sensors, monitor*

1. INTRODUCTION:

An electronic device for women that is completely comfortable and easy to use as compared with already existing women security solutions such as a separate garment, bulky belts and infamous mobile apps that are just very abstract and obsolete.

The Smart band integrated with Smart phone has an added advantage so as to reduce the cost of the device and also in reduced size. This also enables in reduced power use and that the watch can be installed with which comes in handy for several days on a single shot of charge.

An electronic device, which is either embedded with, or wearable, is used to track the heart rate of women. A monitor or sensor is used to alert the connected device with a message when the heartbeat increases.

2. NOVEL METHOD:

Today, in the current global scenario, Women were facing lot of challenges. We can hear the news of women harassments than their achievements. There are many existing apps and devices for women security via smart Phones. Though the smart phones have increased rapidly, it is not possible to have the phone all the time in our hand to make a call or click on it, so introduced a new technique via smart watches. When a women or child wearing watch is exposed to sexual or vulnerable attack, the sensor present in it detects the heart beat rate of a person which will be high at the moment by the secretion of epinephrine hormone from hap axis and gets activated, this will not only provide a alarm sound to the attention of nearby people, it will automatically make an call to our registered contact and also through GPS/GSM it will detect the nearby police station and make an ring there so it will be helpful for police to arrive soon at the spot by tracking the GPS, such a system will lead to safer and better environment.

3. STRUCTURE OF THE DEVICE:

In this device, heart beat sensor will continuously send their values to microcontroller .GPS attach to microcontroller will track the position of the device.GMS attach to microcontroller will send message to contacts stored in SIM.GSM will urgently send alert message based by the level of the heart rate.

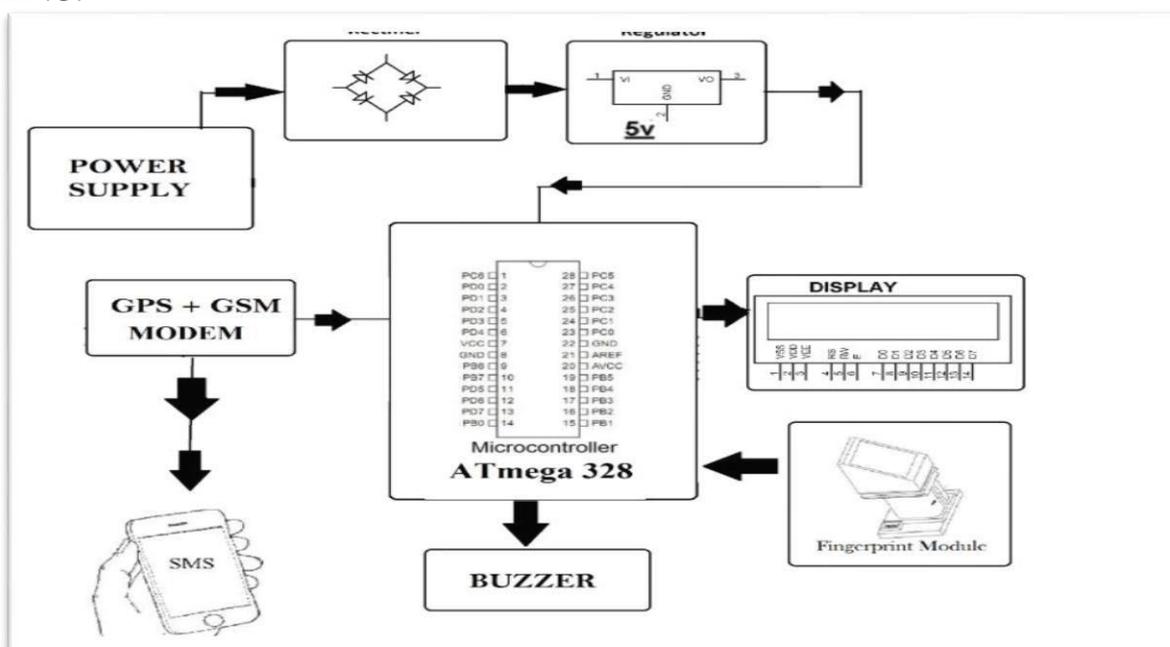
The receiver is used for checking the values of sensors.Device can be used to process and display values of sensors, and position of device. Device, which is being used for display should be connected toInternet.

4. COMPONENTS:

- Node Controller: Controller offers a complete and self-contained Wi-Fi networking solution; it can be used to host the application or to offload Wi-Fi networking functions from another application processor. When hosts the application, it boots up directly from an external flash. In has integrated cache to improve the performance of the system in such applications.

- Temperature sensor: First parameter is body temperature. Temperature sensor gives body temperature of human body. We have given threshold value of 38 degree Celsius, whenever sensor crosses its threshold temperature then device will inform to specific person that body temperature reaches maximum.
- Heart sensor: Second parameter of this project is heart rate sensor. Heart rate sensor gives present heart beat rate of human body. We have given threshold of 90 beat per minute whenever its cross its threshold then device will do its operation like sending SMS making calls etc.
- Motion sensor: Third parameter is motion sensor. To detect the motion of any object we are using ultra sonic sensor. It gives the information about object present near the women with threshold of 2 meters. If any one comes near the girl under 2 meters range then the device will do its operation
- GPS (Global Positioning System): GPS is used to determine the location of object that has GPS receiver. GPS sensor gives the two value first is latitude and second is longitude. By taking these two values we can determine the location of any object.
- Buzzer: Buzzer act as alarm if motion crosses threshold value; immediately buzzer will get on.
- Application: Use the Application platform is used to send data to the cloud from any Internet-enabled device. One can then configure actions and alerts based on your real-time data and unlock the value of your data through visual too

5. WORKING:



- Device is a wearable model; Heart rate sensors on device will start taking readings. These readings are continuously sent to microcontroller.
- The microcontroller will compare this reading with the input value given to it. These input values can vary from person to person.
- After comparing these values, microcontroller will send the alert message through the GSM and GPS is used in device to continuously track the location of the device.
- The software or application has access to GPS and Messaging services which is pre-programmed in such a way that whenever it receives emergency signal, it can send help request along with the location co-ordinates to the relatives and the parents.
- From this device we can take the immediate action on the situation.
- Using IOT technology we can continuously monitor changes in sensor value and position of device can also be track continuously.
- At the receiver side device like mobile phone can be used to see the sensor values and position. The device at receiver should be connected to internet in order to receive data from transmitter.

6. CONCLUSION:

This type of an idea being the first of its kind will play a crucial role towards ensuring Women Safety in the fastest way possible automatically. The design will deal with critical issues faced by women in the recent past and will help solve them through technologically sound gadgets. With further research and innovation, it can be also implemented in different areas of security and surveillance. The system can perform the real time monitoring of desired area and detect the violence with a good accuracy.

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Combining Internet of Things and Cloud Computing using Wireless Sensor Networks

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Abstract: Many technological revolutions including the transition from the analog world into its digital counterpart and from centralized wired solutions to distributed and pervasive wireless systems. In particular, the advent of low-cost and low-power transceivers, together with the development of compact-size and open standard stacks, have made possible Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs), largely adopted for both home/office and industrial monitoring applications. The nowadays ambitious goal is to sample, collect and analyze every piece of information in order to improve production efficiency and ensure optimal resource consumption. The “Internet of Things” (IoT), i.e. the capability of connecting every possible device to the World Wide Web, is the practical answer to this request. The very large amount of information that is consequently generated could be profitably handled using “cloud” services, i.e. flexible and powerful hardware/software frameworks capable to deliver computing as a service. The aim of this work is to resume pros and cons of well-accepted WSN technologies, suggesting their possible extension towards already available cloud services.

Keywords: Wireless sensor networks, real-time communication, low power consumption, Internet of Things, Cloud Computing.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the recent past, the availability of low-cost processors/microcontrollers allowed the advent of the so called “smart sensors”, i.e. a device not only capable of transducing a physical quantity of interest, but also able to perform some post-processing on raw data in order to extract useful information. Consequently, it was possible to overcome some intrinsic limitations of the sensing element (e.g. non linearity) and to provide the measurement readout in a digital format (e.g. improving noise immunity), ready to be used by controllers, operators and so on. The next, obvious, step was the adoption of a (digital) communication interface, thus allowing to share a single communication media by several different devices and kind of information. Measurement solutions evolved from a centralized approach, where many analog connected sensors were linked with a central acquisition and processing system, toward a distributed approach, where the network “smartness” is spread across the network as a whole. In the latter, not only measurement readouts but also ancillary data, as diagnostic, can be remotely accessed. However, despite cabling reduction due to digital transmission by means of a bus, the actual frontier is the complete removal of wires, minimizing installations costs and troubleshooting. In fact, the availability of low-cost, low-power radio interfaces allow the replacement of traditional wired devices with wireless ones, without a sensible degradation in the obtainable performance. The actual main restriction is the tradeoff between latency and lifetime, dictated by the limited amount of on-board power source (often implemented by small dimensions batteries), due to the need of a truly autonomous device.

2. AN OVERVIEW OF WIRELESS SENSORS & WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS

A wireless sensor network can be roughly defined as the ensemble of spatially distributed, autonomous sensors that cooperate to monitor physical or environmental quantities of interest (e.g. as temperature, sound, vibration, pressure, pollutants, etc.) [1]. Originally motivated by military applications, such as battlefield surveillance, WSNs are now widely diffused in many civilian application scenarios, including home and building automation, health monitoring, environment and habitat monitoring, traffic control, and many others. Even a traditionally conservative world, as the industrial automation one, has been influenced by WSNs [2]. In particular, two standard communication protocols (i.e. WirelessHART, released by the HCF consortium, and ISA100.11a, released by the ISA

association) have been proposed in the last few years, purposely designed for process monitoring and control[3].

Each node in a wireless sensor network is usually equipped with a sensor (transducing the physical quantity of interest into an electric signal), a small microcontroller (providing for analog to digital conversion and computational and storage capability), a radio transceiver device (providing for wireless communications capability), and a local energy source/storage element(usually in the form of an electrochemical battery) [1]. An optional power harvester or scavenger can be also present, whose aim is to convert the energy from an external source (e.g. solar, thermal, wind, and kinetic energy, salinity gradients) into electrical energy flanking/recharging the traditional power storage element. A simplified block diagram is sketched in Fig. 1.

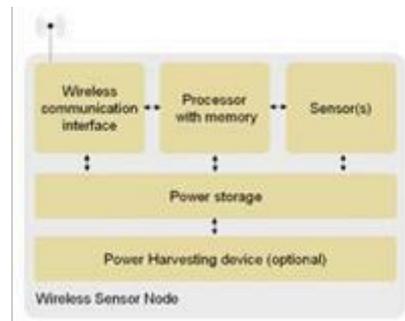


Fig.1.Block diagram of a typical WSN node.

The development of these wireless sensor networks requires technologies from three very different research areas, i.e. technologies related to the development of the sensor, of the communication device, and of computing device (not limited to the hardware, but also including software and algorithms). Combined and separate advancements in each of these areas have driven research in this field.

Depending on the actual implementation, the dimension of a sensor node can vary from shoebox down to a grain of dust. Similarly, the cost of a sensor device may vary, mainly depending on the complexity of the embedded sensor and computational/storage requirements. Vice versa, size and cost constraints on sensor nodes dictated by the considered application, result in corresponding constraints on resources such as energy, computational power and bandwidth and storage capability [4]. In fact, if such smart sensor devices are small and inexpensive, they can be produced and deployed in large numbers, somehow “oversampling” the phenomenon of interest and improving overall performance exploiting cooperative capabilities. Formally speaking, such a large number of such wireless sensor nodes possibly interacting one with each other constitute a sensor network. Very different sensors can be adopted, such as pressure, vibration, optical, thermal, acoustic, sensors etc. capable to simultaneously monitor environmental conditions at different locations; locally extracted information can be consequently forwarder to a peculiar sink node for further processing.

In addition, smart device sensing capabilities are improving. For example, a smartphone includes sensors as accelerometers and GPS (Global Positioning System) and can communicate this information for further aggregation and processing using native wireless interfaces. Thanks to these devices, a human can communicate his feelings, his needs, also acting as a sensor (e.g. signaling failure in street lighting).

For sake of completeness, a summary of most important terms which are used widely in sensor network is provided in the following:

- Sensor: a transducer that converts a physical phenomenon such as heat, light, sound or motion into electrical or other signal that may be further processed by other devices.
- Sensor node: the basic unit constituting a sensor network; it embeds a processor, a memory, a wireless interface and a local autonomous power supply.
- Network Topology: a graph, where nodes are sensor nodes and edges are communication links.
- Routing: the process of forwarding data of interest along a network path from the source node to its final destination.
- Resource: this term is used to address the sensors, the communication links, the computational capabilities, the data storage and the energy amount of a node.

3. CLOUD COMPUTING

Many formal definitions have been proposed in both the academia and the industry for describing the concept of “cloud computing”. A well-known and widely-accepted is the one provided by the NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) [2], stating that “Cloud computing is a model for enabling convenient, on demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned andreleased with minimal management effort or service provider interaction”

[5]. Differently said, cloud computing is a term used to describe both a platform (including the underlying infrastructure) and a type of application.

In a cloud computing platform, instead of having local servers for collecting and managing information coming from applications, remotely located servers (implemented by means of virtual or physical machines) are dynamically provisioned and configured, according to the actual needs. As an example, if we consider a wind or solar farm, the weather-related information collected by a WSN (e.g. exploiting light, wind sensors etc.) can be processed together with grid-related information (e.g. obtained from smart inverters) to improve plant efficiency and better satisfy the power demand. Cloud computing also describes those applications that can be remotely accessed through the Internet. Such cloud applications exploits large data centers and powerful servers similarly to Web applications and Web services.

3.1. Cloud computing features:

In the following the most important features of cloud computing are briefly described for sake of completeness:

- Service on demand: clients requests are satisfied automatically without the intervention of a human operator.
- Elasticity of demand: available resources are used by the clients according to their own needs for a flexible period of time (i.e. there is not a formal agreement on such a time period).
- Abstraction: Actual resources (hardware and/or software) are hidden to clients. Customers of the service exploits resources offered by the provider without knowing the locations from where processed data will arrive or where will be stored.
- Service measurement: the provider exploits tools for measuring the actual usage (in terms of properly defined metrics) of offered services.
- Resource pooling: Available services, constituting a pool of services, are assigned dynamically according to clients’ requests.
- Network access: The client application can run over various platforms by means of a (possibly ciphered) Internet access exploiting devices as mobile phones, tablets, laptops and so on.

3.2. Cloud computing services:

According to its implementation, the cloud can provide different services levels hierarchically organized according to the following nomenclature (see Fig.2):

- IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service): This model provides basic storage and computing capabilities as standardized services over the network. Consequently the user (on the client side) does not need to buy its own hardware (e.g. servers, storage systems, networking devices, etc.) The user would typically execute its own applications exploiting the workload offered by the infrastructure. As an example, consider services offered by Amazon EC2.
- PaaS (Platform as a Service): This model provides application software and/or development environment as a service; in addition, other higher level software applications can be executed exploiting the same service. Consequently, the user (on the client side) has the freedom to create his own applications that are executed by the infrastructure of the provider. As an example, consider the Google’s App Engine or Windows Azure.
- SaaS (Software as a Service): This model provides services to clients according to their requests. A single instance of the service is executed on the cloud and can be used by multiple end users. There is no need for investment on the client side for hardware or software licenses. As an example, consider Google Apps Microsoft Office 365as a typical SaaS provider.

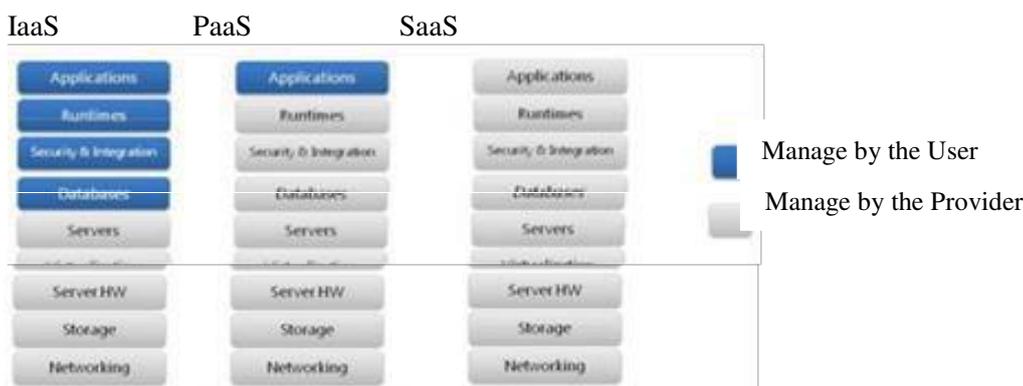


Fig.2.Different organization of cloud services: IaaS, PaaS and SaaS

3.3. Cloud Computing Models:

According to the way in which the cloud infrastructure is operated, different cloud computing models can be defined. Some well accepted and widely adopted definitions are:

- **Private Cloud:** In this case, the cloud infrastructure is completely managed by an organization. The goal for an organization in setting up a private cloud is to maximize the efficiency in the use of resources available in house. Advantages offered are in terms of increased security and lowered cost in transferring data.
- **Public Cloud:** a public cloud is one based on the standard cloud computing model, in which a service provider makes resources (applications, storage,...), available to the general public over the Internet. Public cloud services may be free or offered on a pay-per-usage model. The main benefits of using a public cloud service are the lower cost in setting up the system because hardware, application and bandwidth costs are handled/managed by the provider; the improved scalability and the improved efficiency, since you pay only for what you actually use.
- **Hybrid Cloud:** A hybrid cloud is an integrated cloud service utilizing both private and public clouds to perform distinct functions within the same organization. All cloud computing services should offer certain efficiencies to differing degrees but public cloud services are likely to be more cost efficient and scalable than private clouds.
- **Community Cloud:** a community cloud is a multi-tenant infrastructure that is shared among several organizations from a specific group with common computing issues. The organizing principle for the community cloud will be different, but the members of the community generally share similar security, privacy, performance and compliance requirements.

4. WSNs& CLOUD COMPUTING

Once highlighted features and advantages of both WSNs and cloud computing, it is quite evident that these two paradigms can be mixed together to allow for easily sharing and analyzing real-time sensor data on-the-fly [6]. In addition, this mixture also allows for providing sensor data or sensor event as a service over the Internet, so that sensor data can be easily analyzed not only locally, but also from everywhere around the world. For these reasons, the terms “Sensing as a Service” and “Sensor Event as a Service” have been coined. The former describes the process of making the sensor data available to the clients across the cloud infrastructure; the latter, conversely, is related to events of interests provided by the cloud infrastructure.

Merging of these two technologies can be useful exploited for a large number of different applications, including:

- **Transport Monitoring,** e.g. for handling of systems for traffic control, automatic recognition of plates, toll-way management, emergency vehicle notification, dynamic traffic light management etc. [7]. Sensors data collected by the cloud platform would allow to build a global traffic snapshot dynamically updated by user themselves. These data can be used in a large number of applications, as vehicle classification, collision avoidance systems, automatic toll gates and so on.
- **Military Use;** wireless sensor networks were originally designed for military applications (e.g. the smart dust concept) [8]. Private Cloud computing, as previously described, can be an answer to top level security requirements of these applications, requirements that cannot be easily provided using normal Internet connectivity [9].
- **Weather Forecasting;** data collected by environmental sensors represent an example of the so called “big data” issue, that cannot be easily maintained using the traditional database approaches [10], but could be profitably solved by low-cost large computational power of the cloud..
- **Health Care;** sensor networks are nowadays widely adopted in health care applications, not only limited to in hospital scenarios. In particular, there is an increasing interest in developing personal and portable devices for people’s health continuous monitoring and consequently life quality improvement. For example, athletes can take advantage of such systems to get real-time warnings for a safe and more effective training; vital parameters of dismissed patients can be constantly and remotely monitored; and, more in general, all people can receive personalized advices to maintain a healthy lifestyle.

5. AN EXAMPLE OF CLOUD SENSING FOR LIFESTYLE MONITORING

As stated in the previous section, health care is the application scenario authors consider for profitably applying cloud computing. Individual bio-signals continuous monitoring is a reality thanks to the increasing availability of non-invasive, low-cost wearable sensors [11]. However, the consequent collection of a very large amount of data from different and distributed sources needs a proper structure to manage the storing and analysis, suggesting the adoption of the cloud computing paradigm. Wearable sensors are usually organized into simple

wireless networks due to cost limitations, thus cannot be directly connected to the Internet and for this reason gateways are needed. The massive introduction of smartphones in everyday life, flanked by the many native communication options (e.g. Bluetooth, Wifi, NFC.) suggests the utilization of this kind of devices to implement gateways toward the Internet in an easy way. In addition, what authors also proposed is to adopt smart devices also for acquiring different bio-data from a great amount of people exploiting already embedded sensors, and relying on the inherent distributed architectures for subsequent data processing. In this way, a wide range of statistical analysis can be easily conducted on a great amount of data from a large and heterogeneous population.

In particular, this section evaluates the use of the Sensibility Testbed framework, based on the Seattle project, to develop a cloud-based system for analyzing information acquired by smartphones' and tablets' accelerometers and GPS devices, obtaining useful data for studying the population lifestyle [12],[13],[14].

5.1. The Seattle project and the Sensibility Testbed:

According to its developers, the “Seattle is a platform for networking and distributed systems research, offering a large deployment of computers spread across the world, whose resources can be used exploiting the Seattle Clearinghouse website”. The Seattle framework has been recently made compatible with mobile devices, including Android, iOS, and other mobile operating systems. The Sensibility Testbed has been defined a post-desktop version of the Seattle cloud computing platform, thanks to the capability of nowadays available smartdevices it can do the same computation as regular PC-based application, and with embedded sensing capabilities. The system thus moves from the concept of cloud computing to the cloud sensing paradigm.

The Sensibility Testbed follows the Seattle Project approach, including three different stages in project handling, each one corresponding to a peculiar “player”. The first player, called the Planner, customizes the execution environment, setting up the installer and allocating the available resources. Then the second one runs the installer on the target device we want to share resources, as set out by the planner; for this reason the corresponding player is called the Donor. At last, the Researcher exploits the resources exposed by the Planner on the Donor' systems for running experiments. In Fig.3 the Seattle system is shown.

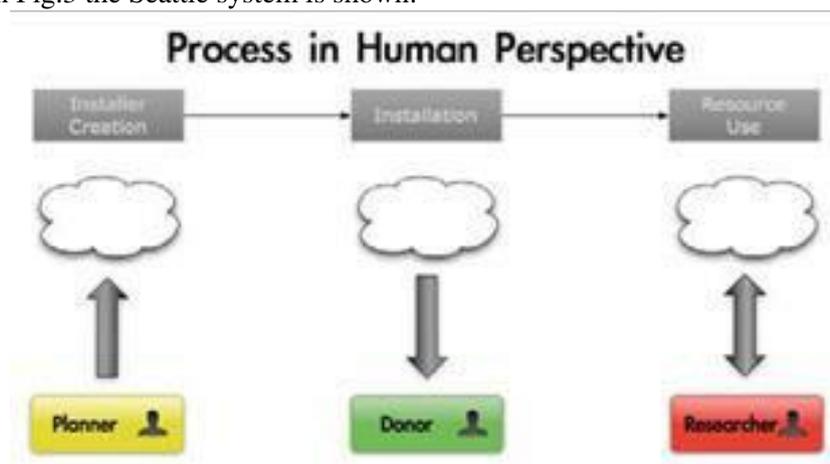


Fig.3.The Seattle architecture

The aim of the Sensibility Testbed is to provide a unified programmable interface to sensors embedded in the smart devices, so that the Researcher can easily and uniformly access the sensors on the device through the client side software. Currently, implemented sensor modules and the available contextual information are classified into three categories: device specific (i.e. parameters as the battery power level, the CPU and memory utilization), location related (i.e. parameters as the geographical position, the altitude, and the speed if available), and network related (mobile network type and operator, neighborhood Wi-Fi access points and Bluetooth devices in the nearby). All these information are natively provided by most of commercially available smartphones and tablets.

A scheme of the proposed architecture is shown in Fig.4; users' smartphone (resembling data sources) makes data accessible through the cloud, represented by the Seattle Clearinghouse server; a “Researcher terminal”, e.g. owned by a doctor, can access the cloud in order to retrieve patient data of interest and execute further data processing. The logged data can be acquired through the cloud using the “sensibility testbed” software running on the Researcher terminal. In addition, the user's smart device also has the capability to communicate data directly to this “Researcher terminal”, implementing server functionalities directly on the smartphone (if a public IP is available). However, a preliminary connection with the Seattle Clearinghouse server is still needed to affiliate the smart device to a “test group”, constituted by all the monitored smartdevices. Furthermore, the “Sensibility testbed” also allows Python software to be developed and downloaded/executed into the user smartphone. All these operations are implemented by means of an XML-RPC library added to the Android platform.

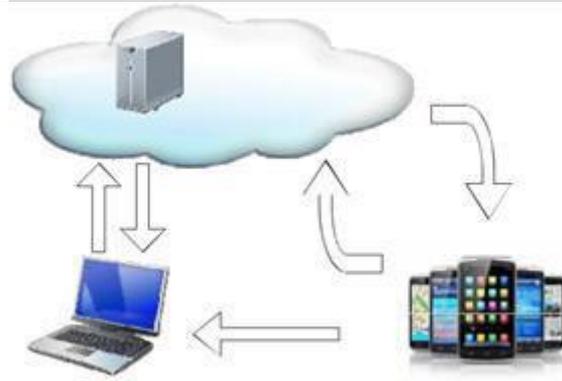


Fig.4.The proposed Cloud-based architecture

The logging application on the smart device accesses the smartphone sensors through a Sandbox, thus limiting potential damages by faulty software, as shown in Fig.5. The flexibility of the proposed system consists in the possibility of changing the sensor to be acquired by simply and remotely loading new software into the user smartphone. In particular, the potentialities of the Sensibility Testbed can be exploited to collect a large amount of data related the movements of the subjects under test and to realize various statistical analysis on the population physical activity. Many works available in literature propose algorithms to classify the user movements from the accelerometer data [15]; moreover, the use of GPS can help to better determine the type of activity the subject under test is performing, such as indoor or outdoor actions, walking or cycling and so on.

Some preliminary experiments with the proposed solution have been already carried out. One of the smartphones of the “test group” has been solidly fastened to a PC-controlled shaker, using a setup similar to the one described in[16].The acquisition of the accelerometer data has been sent to the remote user terminal through the cloud-based system; results of two different basic (static) tests on the “Researcher terminal” are shown in Fig.6 and Fig.7. The simple experiment confirm that it is possible to remotely gather a (great) amount of sensor data, e.g. coming from embedded accelerometers, and to have data available in the cloud. It is worth noting that this is obtained without having any knowledge about the device, except its address within the “test group”. The system is capable to collect about two samples per second; unfortunately, the jitter is relevant (on the order of ten milliseconds), but a timestamp is also automatically provided, so that readouts can be correctly ordered and further processing is still possible.

6. CONCLUSION

The IoT, i.e. the capability to interconnect every possible device, opens new scenarios in WSNs. Cloud computing services and the availability of powerful and inexpensive smart devices allow to optimize information management, sharing measurement results and improving quality of services.

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Power saving energy efficient routing protocol (ee-bwa-aomdv) in manet

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Abstract: Mobile Ad-hoc networks have opened a new measurement in wireless networks. It allows mobile to exchange a message in deficiency of centralized support. the deficiency doesn't always to follow any fixed stable communication due to high mobility of mobile nodes and multi-path transmissions. MANET protocols have to look elevated issues due to dynamically modifying the topologies small transmission energy and asymmetric links. To address these issues of message routing protocol , in this research work proposed a dynamic networks with consumed energy efficient bandwidth aware link based and node based routing protocol. I n this research works to develop secure routing protocol in multi path QOS oriented.

Keywords: Normalized routing overhead, packet loss ratio, AOMDV, MMRE-AOMDV, EE-BWA-AOMDV.

1. INTRODUCTION:

A mobile Ad-hoc networks(MANET) are key enabling service to support emerging networking paradigms such as vehicular networks, internet ,disruption tolerant and opportunistic networks, intra-body networks and water networks. MANETs are special type of networks where the node are exchanged packet data without depending on pre planned infrastructure such as base station or access points. Depending on the situation, every node that makes up the network play one of the following three rules: a source, a destination or as a router to relay packets fro other nodes. Another important feature is that the nodes can be mobile. These networks can be setup on demand, anywhere and at a time. In the past MANETs have primarily found application for military operations or during disaster management if the existing infrastructure is no longer operational. The quality of service (QoS) mechanism is used to find the quality route of any Ad-hoc routing protocol.

2. RELATED WORK:

2.1 Routing:

Wireless multi-hop networks do not require any wired infrastructure for their operation. Intermediate nodes must therefore participate in the route discovery and packet forwarding to other nodes. in the routing process there are three steps required: route discovery, route maintenance and traffic forwarding. the route discovery step finds one or multiple routes between each source and destination pair. Route maintenance finds alternative routes if and when path break due to link or node failures. Finally ,traffic forwarding forwards the packets to one or multiple next hops discovered by the route discovery step. Routing protocols in wireless networks can be classified in to two types based on route discovered and maintained. they are pro-active and Re-active routing protocols.

2.2 single path routing:

For a single path routing protocol discovers one path for each destination according to a given routing metrics. The routing metrics represent the optimization goal of the routing algorithm: such as maximum bandwidth, minimum network delay, hop count, path cost etc.[1].An example of single path routing protocol is AODV.

When a source wants to establish route to a destination pair which it does not already have a route. So, the source node generates the Route request packet RREQ and broadcast the RREQ packets towards the destination node. When a node receiving the RREQ packets then send the route reply RREP packets if it is either the destination or equal to the one identified by the sequence number contained in the RREQ. once the source node receive the RREP ,it can start to send data packets to the destination.

2.3 Multipath routing:

The multi path routing protocol provide multiple disjoint links and paths. it can be used for load-balancing the traffic and increasing the total throughput. as nodes maintain multiple paths for each destination, the robustness of the network is also increased.[3].when load balancing the traffic, the forwarding component aims to fully utilize the capacity of the links to avoid bottle neck nodes/links. This is done by splitting traffic along two or more link disjoint paths leading towards the destination. hen using multi path routing for increased robustness ,the strategy is often to both forward all packets to one neighbor and keep the other paths in case the first one fails or send duplicate packets to

all its neighbors[4]. A packet scheduler in the nodes then forwards traffic over the multiple paths according to the chosen strategy, such as load balancing or for increased robustness.

3. ISSUES AND DIFFICULTIES:

There are many benefits for using multi hop technology such as rapid deployment with lower cost back-haul, extend coverage due to multi hop forwarding in hard to wire areas, enhanced throughput due to shorter hops and extended battery life due to lower power transmission[2].

MWNS suffer from some drawbacks including:

Performance: MWNS do not match the performance of a wired network.

Routing complexity: These networks need the path management which creates extra delay due to multi hop relaying.

Increased channel contention: When a packet follows a multi hop path to an access point (AP), it uses the wireless channel of the AP two or more times.

Security threats: it has been argued that deployment of such multi hop mechanisms does not add any security problems that current single hop environments do not already have [3].

4. OVERVIEW OF ROUTING PROTOCOLS

In this section we give a description of AOMDV, BWA-AOMDV, EE-BWA-AOMDV routing protocols. are also discussed along with the Energy Model.

4.1. Ad-hoc on-Demand Multipath Distance Vector Routing Protocol (AOMDV)

The AOMDV [5, 6] uses the basic concept of AODV route construction process. It creates the multiple loop free, link-disjoint paths and eliminates frequent link failures, route breaks in network.

Two rules will be followed during route discovery process:

- i) To establish and maintain multiple loop-free paths at each node
- ii) Find link-disjoint paths

The link failure may occur node failure, congestion in traffic packet collision and etc. When a source needs to send information to the destination, it initiates a route discovery process. It sends Route Request packet(RREQ) to destination through network. The RREQ packets identified by unique sequence number hence the duplicate packets can be discarded. When an intermediate node receiving non-duplicate RREQ packets, it records the previous hop and check valid fresh route entry to the destination in routing table. The node sends back RREP to the source, if not it rebroadcast the RREQ. A node updates its routing information and propagates the RREP upon receiving further RREPs only if a RREP contains either a larger destination sequence number or a shorter route found. In AOMDV each RREQ, respectively RREP arriving at a node potentially defines an alternate path to the source or destination.

4.2. Proposed Routing Protocol: EE-BWA-AOMDV

Novel Energy Efficient multipath routing protocol is extended by modifying the route update rules of MMRE-AOMDV using **route priority algorithm** which uses two metrics such as residual energy and hop count in order to have more energy efficient shortest routes for data transmission. This scheme deals with conserving power by employing power control mechanism for data transmission. It reduces energy consumption, routing overhead and average end-to-end delay. It also improves packet delivery ratio and throughput.

Several changes made in the route discovery phase of AOMDV to find the minimal nodal residual energy of each route between any source and destination pair.

when an intermediate node receives RREQ if the sequence number of just received packet is greater than this node, it updates its residual energy with the \min_re_energy of RREQ of this node if it is less than \min_re_energy of RREQ of this node in order to keep the value of \min_re_energy lowest among all the nodes in this route. When an intermediate node receives RREQ if the sequence number of just received packet is equal to this node and the \min_re_energy of j is greater than E_{TH} it updates its residual energy with the \min_re_energy of RREQ of this node based on Algorithm 5 in order to keep the value of \min_re_energy lowest among all the nodes in this route as well as the value of hop count highest among all the nodes in this route. If the \min_re_energy greater than or equal to E_{TM} and advertised hop count of i is less than H_{TS} then it updates its residual energy with the \min_re_energy of this node based on algorithm. The setup of reverse routes at the destination node EE-BWA-AOMDV routing protocol is just like in AOMDV routing protocol

The band width of route is The RREQ and RREP packets consist of existing information of available bandwidth of forwarding in it. The source is able to identify the bandwidth of the multipath during the discovery process by using maximum minimum approach. The path with the greatest available bandwidth as its primary path for transfer data. The source node will change its path from current primary path to alternative path if the available bandwidth is higher than the predefined to wait for its primary path break.

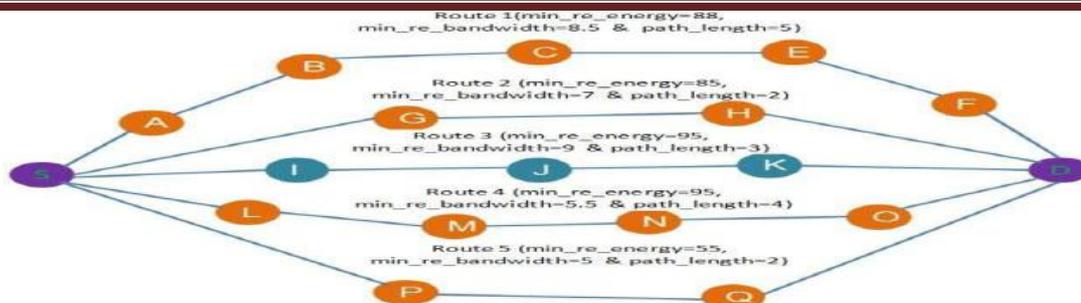


Fig.1 Route selection process of EE-BWA-AOMDV

For example, in figure 1 the node S generate the routing packets and sent towards the destination node D through intermediate nodes. The source node S has five multiple routes to destination D the routes are S-A-B-C-E-F-D, S-G-H-D, S-I-J-K-D, S-L-M-N-O-D, and S-P-Q-D between them. The minimum hop count with shortest route 3 will be selected for data transmission based on **Algorithm**.

4.3. Result and Discussion:

The performance analysis of Energy consumed Bandwidth aware AOMDV (EE-BWA-AOMDV) and AOMDV routing protocols are evaluated by using NS 2.34 illustrate in the simulation parameters respectively.

Table 1. Simulation Parameters

Parameters	Values
Simulator	NS 2.34
Number Of Nodes	100
Simulation time	100 seconds
Pause Time	5, 10, 15, 20, 25 (m/s)
Network load	4 packets/sec
Packet size	512 byte
Antenna Model	Omni
Speed	5, 10, 15,20,25 m/s
Initial Energy	100 Joules

Max. Speed (in m/s)	AOMDV	MMRE-AOMDV	NEE-AOMDV	BWA-AOMDV	EE-BWA-AOMDV
5	54.403	54.465	52.893	50.83	7.75505
10	58.513	61.146	58.484	56.254	16.99415
15	62.134	61.864	60.828	58.812	24.928
20	70.877	68.97	66.153	64.053	28.5965
25	67.638	73.026	69.621	67.521	42.7645

Table 2. Packet Loss Ratio of AOMDV, MMRE-AOMDV, NEE-AOMDV,BWA-AOMDV and EE-BWA-AOMDV.

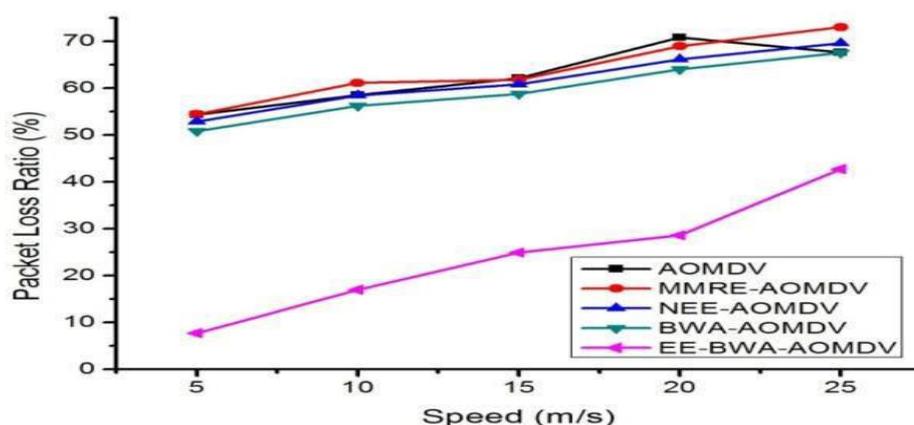


Fig 2. Packet Loss Ratio

From table 2 and Fig 2 , It is found that there is a huge reduction in Packet Loss Ratio (%) of EE-BWA-AOMDV routing protocol much better than BWA-AOMDV, NEE-AOMDV, MMRE-AOMDV and AOMDV with varying speed (in ms)

Table 3 Average End-to-End Delay of AOMDV, MMRE-AOMDV, NEE-AOMDV, BWA-AOMDV and EE-BWA-AOMDV.

Max. Speed (in m/s)	AOMDV	MMRE-AOMDV	NEE-AOMDV	BWA-AOMDV	EE-BWA-AOMDV
5	1.828	2.119	1.79	2.872	2.4412
10	1.758	4.913	1.793	3.425	2.9112
15	1.647	1.733	1.648	3.134	2.6639
20	2.117	2.44	1.908	4.018	3.4153
25	2.18	2.039	1.916	4.752	4.0392

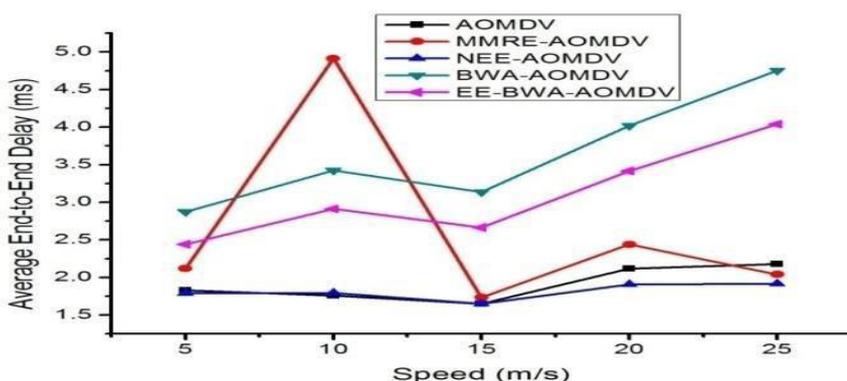


Fig 3: Average End-to-End Delay

From table 3 and Fig 3 , it is also found that there is a huge reduction in Average End-to-End delay (in ms) of EE-BWA-AOMDV routing protocol better than BWA-AOMDV and MMRE-AOMDV with varying speed (in ms)

Table 4 Throughput of AOMDV, MMRE-AOMDV, NEE-AOMDV, BWA-AOMDV and EE-BWA-AOMDV.

Max. Speed (in m/s)	AOMDV	MMRE-AOMDV	NEE-AOMDV	BWA-AOMDV	EE-BWA-AOMDV
5	47.581	44.341	47.127	52.127	57.3397
10	44.914	41.494	43.744	48.744	53.6184
15	55.3	53.902	58.253	63.253	69.5783
20	39.398	40.062	44.068	49.068	53.9748
25	42.413	35.741	39.549	44.549	49.0039

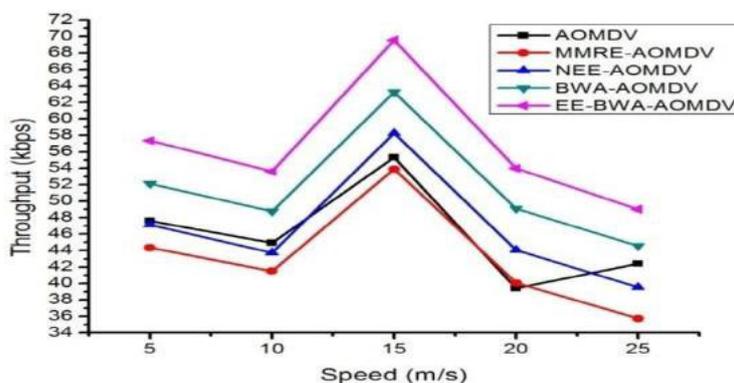


Fig 4 Throughput

From Table 4 and Fig 4 The EE-BWA-AOMDV routing protocol increases the throughput (in kbps) better than BWA-AOMDV, NEE-AOMDV, MMRE-AOMDV and AOMDV with varying speed (in ms)

Table 5. Normalized Routing Overhead of AOMDV, MMRE-AOMDV, NEE-AOMDV BWA-AOMDV and EE-BWA-AOMDV.

Max. Speed (in m/s)	AOMDV	MMRE-AOMDV	NEE-AOMDV	BWA-AOMDV	EE-BWA-AOMDV
5	11.276	11.867	11.048	3.17	2.6945
10	12.402	13.016	12.133	3.846	3.2691
15	11.733	11.73	10.897	4.647	3.94995
20	17.91	16.999	15.129	5.056	4.2976
25	17.943	21.081	18.937	7.281	6.18885

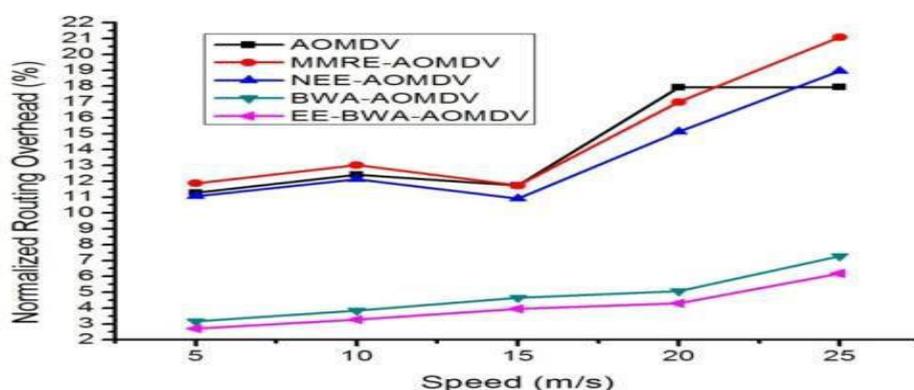


Fig 5. Normalized Routing Overhead

From Table 5. and Fig 5. The EE-BWA-AOMDV routing protocol reduces Normalized Routing Overhead (%) better than BWA-AOMDV, NEE-AOMDV, MMRE-AOMDV and AOMDV with varying speed (in ms).

5. CONCLUSION.

In the research work ns 2.34 simulations have shown that four positively is required for a particular ad-ho routing protocol when the mobility enhances. it is nevertheless essential to have a several kind of response from the routing protocol like proactive and reactive when relationship go up and down or for neighbor discovery. The goal of this research is designed, implemented and evaluated a wireless network using dynamic. The energy efficient bandwidth routing protocol consists of two important methods (i)secure link state topology and path selection.(ii)a hop-by-hop based routing .in future we take effort to design a distributed link scheduler that consider multi hop packet transmission in multiple transmit receive wireless mesh network.

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A Unified Approach Using Secured Cryptographic Schema By High Performance Over Mathematical Series For Stream Cipher Using Structural Symmetric Key

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Abstract - The invention of computers has been a turning point in the human history. The subsequent invention of internet has made some astonishing variances in the day to day human life. These inventions have made the human beings to make their needs and works very simple. The computer has the ability to store large amount of data in its memory than the human brain. Emerging computer and communications technologies are radically altering the ways in which we communicate and exchange information. Along with the speed, efficiency, and cost-saving benefits of the "digital revolution" come new challenges to the security and privacy of communications and information traversing the global communications infrastructure. Since the computers store plenty of data, security is mainly needed to protect the information while transferring a message. Using Internet there are several chances for the nosy people to interface and capture the message, other than the sender and receiver. The only way to secure our message is to send the message in a different format, where the sender and receiver can only understand the original message. Cryptography is the study of mathematical techniques related to aspects of information security such as confidentiality, data integrity, entity authentication, and data origin authentication. data encryption is a technique where the original message is encrypted in a different code and nobody can know the original information, unless it is decrypted. This paper deals about a new Data encryption and decryption technique - "STREAM CIPHER" to encrypt and decrypt a message.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Through the use of cryptography, communication and information stored and transmitted by computers can be protected against interception to a very high degree. Until recently, there was little non-governmental demand for encryption capabilities. Modern encryption technology -- a mathematical process involving the use of formulas was traditionally deployed most widely to protect the confidentiality of military and diplomatic communications. With the advent of the computer revolution, and recent innovations in the science of encryption, a new market for cryptographic products has developed. Electronic

Communications are now widely used in the civilian sector and have become an integral component of the global economy. Computers store and exchange an ever-increasing amount of highly personal information, including medical and financial data. In this electronic environment, the need for privacy-enhancing technologies is apparent. Communications applications such as electronic mail and electronic fund transfers require secure means of encryption and authentication -- features that can only be provided if cryptographic know-how is widely available and unencumbered by government regulation. Hackers have uncovered the dark side of cryptography-that device developed to defeat Trojan horses, viruses, password theft, and other cyber-crime. It's called crypto virology, the art of turning the very methods designed to protect your data into a means of subverting it. In this fascinating, disturbing volume, experts who first identified crypto virology show you exactly what you're up against and how to fight back. They will take you inside the brilliant and devious mind of a hacker-as much an addict as the vacant-eyed denizen of the crack house-so you can feel the rush and recognize your opponent's power. Then, they will arm you for the counterattack.

History of cryptography:

Before the modern era, cryptography was concerned solely with message confidentiality (i.e., encryption)—conversion of messages from a comprehensible form into an incomprehensible one and back again at the other end, rendering it unreadable by interceptors or eavesdroppers without secret knowledge (namely the key needed for decryption of that message). Encryption was used to (attempt to) ensure secrecy in communications, such as those of spies, military leaders, and diplomats. In recent decades, the field has expanded beyond confidentiality concerns to

include techniques for message integrity checking, sender/receiver identity authentication, digital signatures, and interactive proofs and secure computation, among others.

Classic cryptography:

Reconstructed ancient Greek scytale (rhymes with "Italy"), an early cipher device. The earliest forms of secret writing required little more than local pen and paper analogs, as most people could not read. More literacy, or literate opponents, required actual cryptography. The main classical cipher types are transposition ciphers, which rearrange the order of letters in a message (e.g., 'hello world' becomes 'ehlol owrdl' in a trivially simple rearrangement scheme), and substitution ciphers, which systematically replace letters or groups of letters with other letters or groups of letters (e.g., 'fly at once' becomes 'gmz bu podf' by replacing each letter with the one following it in the Latin alphabet). Simple versions of either have never offered much confidentiality from enterprising opponents. An early substitution cipher was the Caesar cipher, in which each letter in the plaintext was replaced by a letter some fixed number of positions further down the alphabet. Suetonius reports that Julius Caesar used it with a shift of three to communicate with his generals. Atbash is an example of an early Hebrew cipher. The earliest known use of cryptography is some carved cipher text on stone in Egypt (ca 1900 BCE), but this may have been done for the amusement of literate observers rather than as a way of concealing information. Cryptography is recommended in the Kama Sutra (ca 400 BCE) as a way for lovers to communicate without inconvenient discovery.[10] The Greeks of Classical times are said to have known of ciphers (e.g., the scytale transposition cipher claimed to have been used by the Spartan military).[11] Steganography (i.e., hiding even the existence of a message so as to keep it confidential) was also first developed in ancient times. An early example, from Herodotus, concealed a message—a tattoo on a slave's shaved head—under the regrown hair.[7] Another Greek method was developed by Polybius (now called the "Polybius Square").[12] More modern examples of Steganography include the use of invisible ink, microdots, and digital watermarks to conceal information. Cipher texts produced by a classical cipher (and some modern ciphers) always reveal statistical information about the plaintext, which can often be used to break them. After the discovery of frequency analysis perhaps by the Arab mathematician and polymath, Al-Kindi (also known as Alkindus), in the 9th century, nearly all such ciphers became more or less readily breakable by any informed attacker. Such classical ciphers still enjoy popularity today, though mostly as puzzles (see cryptogram). Al-Kindi wrote a book on cryptography entitled *Risalah fi Istikhraj al-Mu'amma* (Manuscript for the Deciphering Cryptographic Messages), in which described the first cryptanalysis techniques.

Symmetric-key cryptography:

Symmetric-key cryptography refers to encryption methods in which both the sender and receiver share the same key (or, less commonly, in which their keys are different, but related in an easily computable way). This was the only kind of encryption publicly known until June 1976.[18]. One round (out of 8.5) of the patented IDEA cipher, used in some versions of PGP for high-speed encryption of, for instance, e-mail Symmetric key ciphers are implemented as either block ciphers or stream ciphers. A block cipher enciphers input in blocks of plaintext as opposed to individual characters, the input form used by a stream cipher. The Data Encryption Standard (DES) and the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) are block cipher designs which have been designated cryptography standards by the US government (though DES's designation was finally withdrawn after the AES was adopted).[20] Despite its deprecation as an official standard, DES (especially its still-approved and much more secure triple-DES variant) remains quite popular; it is used across a wide range of applications, from ATM encryption[21] to e-mail privacy[22] and secure remote access.[23] Many other block ciphers have been designed and released, with considerable variation in quality. Many have been thoroughly broken, such as FEAL.[4][24]

Stream ciphers, in contrast to the 'block' type, create an arbitrarily long stream of key material, which is combined with the plaintext bit-by-bit or character-by-character, somewhat like the one-time pad. In a stream cipher, the output stream is created based on a hidden internal state which changes as the cipher operates. That internal state is initially set up using the secret key material. RC4 is a widely used stream cipher; see Category: Stream ciphers.[4] Block ciphers can be used as stream ciphers; see Block cipher modes of operation.

Crypt Analysis:

The goal of cryptanalysis is to find some weakness or insecurity in a cryptographic scheme, thus permitting its subversion or evasion. It is a common misconception that every encryption method can be broken. In connection with his WWII work at Bell Labs, Claude Shannon proved that the one-time pad cipher is unbreakable, provided the key material is truly random, never reused, kept secret from all possible attackers, and of equal or greater length than the message.[31] Most ciphers, apart from the one-time pad, can be broken with enough computational effort by brute force attack, but the amount of effort needed may be exponentially dependent on the key size, as compared to the effort needed to make use of the cipher. In such cases, effective security could be achieved if it is proven that the effort required (i.e., "work factor", in Shannon's terms) is beyond the ability of any adversary. This means it must be shown that no efficient method (as opposed to the time-consuming brute force method) can be found to break the

cipher. Since no such proof has been found to date, the one-time-pad remains the only theoretically unbreakable cipher. There are a wide variety of cryptanalytic attacks, and they can be classified in any of several ways. A common distinction turns on what an attacker knows and what capabilities are available. In a cipher text-only attack, the cryptanalyst has access only to the cipher text (good modern cryptosystems are usually effectively immune to cipher text-only attacks). In a known-plaintext attack, the cryptanalyst has access to a cipher text and its corresponding plaintext (or to many such pairs). In a chosen-plaintext attack, the cryptanalyst may choose a plaintext and learn its corresponding cipher text (perhaps many times); an example is gardening, used by the British during WWII. Finally, in a chosen-cipher text attack, the cryptanalyst may be able to choose cipher texts and learn their corresponding plaintexts.[4] Also important, often overwhelmingly so, are mistakes (generally in the design or use of one of the protocols involved; see Cryptanalysis of the Enigma for some historical examples of this). Poznań monument (center) to Polish cryptologists whose breaking of Germany's Enigma machine ciphers, beginning in 1932, altered the course of World War II.

Cryptanalysis of symmetric-key ciphers typically involves looking for attacks against the block ciphers or stream ciphers that are more efficient than any attack that could be against a perfect cipher. For example, a simple brute force attack against DES requires one known plaintext and 255 decryptions, trying approximately half of the possible keys, to reach a point at which chances are better than even the key sought will have been found. But this may not be enough assurance; a linear cryptanalysis attack against DES requires 243 known plaintexts and approximately 243 DES operations.[32] This is a considerable improvement on brute force attacks.

Public-key algorithms are based on the computational difficulty of various problems. The most famous of these is integer factorization (e.g., the RSA algorithm is based on a problem related to integer factoring), but the discrete logarithm problem is also important. Much public-key cryptanalysis concerns numerical algorithms for solving these computational problems, or some of them, efficiently (i.e., in a practical time). For instance, the best known algorithms for solving the elliptic curve-based version of discrete logarithm are much more time-consuming than the best known algorithms for factoring, at least for problems of more or less equivalent size. Thus, other things being equal, to achieve an equivalent strength of attack resistance, factoring-based encryption techniques must use larger keys than elliptic curve techniques. For this reason, public-key cryptosystems based on elliptic curves have become popular since their invention in the mid- 1990s

In early days, computer networks had been used only by the research scholars in various universities for sending e-mail, and by the employees of an organization for device sharing. Hence, there was no much attention towards security, on those days. But now-a-days, millions and millions of people throughout the world depend on the computer networks for shopping, communication, banking, transaction, and several other aspects. So, network security has become a very essential issue to protect the data. Security is mainly concerned with avoiding the nosy people to interfere in other recipients messages. Most of the security problems are caused by malicious people trying to get benefit or harm someone. The following example shows some of the nosy people activities using networks.

Nosy People	Activity
Terrorist	To steal Government secrets.
Businessman	To know other company's plan
Student	To secretly know other's mail.
Accountant	To steal money from a company
Spy	To know an enemy's military strength

Network security is essential to stop these nosy human beings in doing these evil activities. Even if perfect security is maintained, we can't prevent these intruders in interfering in one's communication. The only way to save our information is to encrypt the message. "STREAM CIPHER" is a new technique to encrypt a data where the intruder finds very difficult to decrypt the original information. Cryptography is the practice and study of hiding information. In modern times, cryptography is considered to be a branch of both mathematics and computer science, and is affiliated closely with information theory, computer security, and engineering. Cryptography is used in applications present in technologically advanced societies; examples include the security of ATM cards, computer passwords, and electronic commerce, which all depend on cryptography. This project is entitled "Designing & development of Embedded Decrypted" involves designing a simple prototype of embedded decrypted. In addition, it was chosen because it involves the use of controller which will act as interface between base station (transmitter) and destination. The design and implementation should prove challenging due to the size requirements of the design.

3. PROBLEM STATEMENTS:

- To design an embedded system which will decrypt the data received
- Displays the same on display.

Solution developed:

The design consists of microcontroller to accept & process the data and reproduce the same in original form.

The microcontroller actually consists of decryption algorithm which will accept the encrypted data and extract the data from it and displayed on display.

Cryptographic Techniques:

New Crypto Techniques:

Goal: Investigate existing, extended, new and AN enabled cryptographic techniques needed for the unique Active Network security challenges for:

- security associations
- authorizations

Cryptography is the science of secret writing. A cipher is a secret method of writing; where by plaintext (clear text) is transformed into a cipher text. The process of transforming plaintext into cipher text is called encipherment or encryption. The reverse process of transforming cipher text into plaintext is called decipherment or decryption. Encryption and decryption are controlled by cryptographic keys.

Basic concepts of Data Encryption:

The encryption function contains two inputs.

Plain text.

A key.

The key contains a finite number of bits expressed in decimal, hexa decimal, or alphanumeric character strings.

Encryption & Decryption process:

M = Plain text message

C = Cipher text

K = Key

E = Encryption function

D = Decryption function

Then,

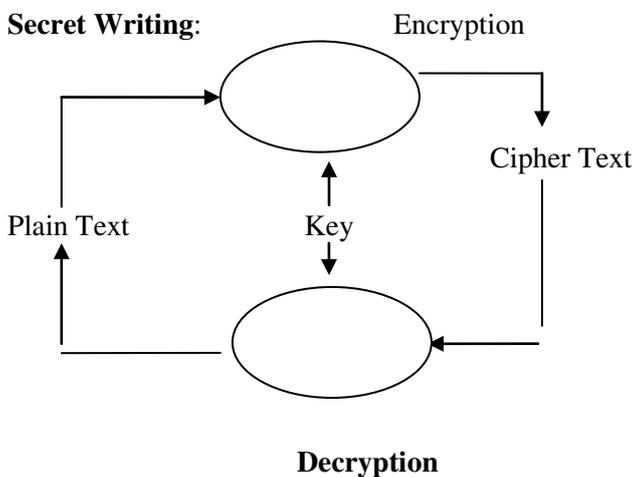
$C = K_E(M)$ for encryption

and

$M = K_D(C)$

$= K_D[K_E(M)]$ for decryption.

Secret Writing:



Attacks against Ciphers:

Cryptanalysis is the science and study of methods of breaking ciphers. A cipher is breakable if it is possible to determine the plaintext or key from the cipher text, or to determine the key from plaintext-cipher text pairs.

Attacks

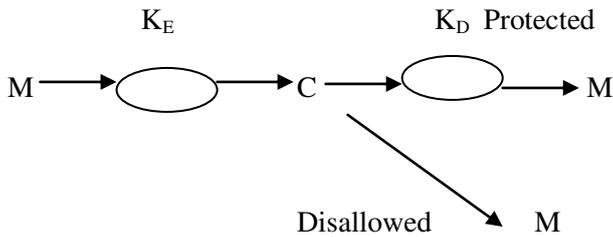
- Cipher text-only attack
- Known-plaintext attack
- Chosen-plaintext attack

Secure Cipher:

A cipher is unconditionally secure if no matter how much cipher text is intercepted, there is not enough information in the cipher text to determine the plaintext uniquely computationally secure. A cipher is computationally infeasible to break.

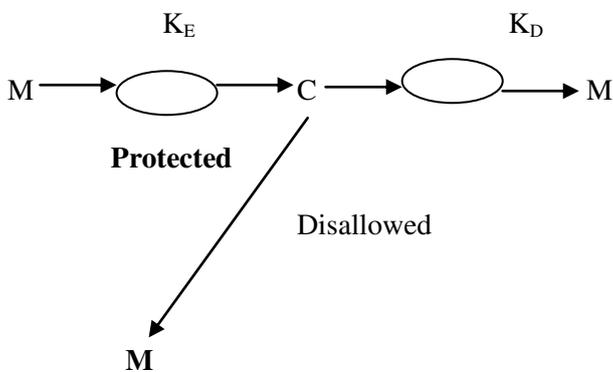
Secrecy Requirements:

It should be computationally infeasible to systematically determine the deciphering transformation K_D from intercepted c , even if corresponding m is known. It should be computationally infeasible to systematically determine m from intercepted c .



Authenticity requirements:

It should be computationally infeasible to systematically determine the enciphering transformation given c , even if corresponding m is known. It should be computationally infeasible to systematically find c' such that $Dk(c')$ is a valid Plaintext in M .



Using Symmetric -Key Cryptosystem to Transfer Messages Secretly:

When a person A wishes to send a message to a person B, the receiver’s enciphering key K_E is used to generate the cipher text $K_E(m)$. Since the key K_E is freely available, anyone can then encipher a message destined for B. However, only the receivers B with access to the decipher key K_D can regenerate the original text by performing the inverse transform $K_D(C)$.

Sample Encryptions Techniques:

*** Transposition Cipher:**

Transposition ciphers are based on the rearrangement of each character in the plaintext message to produce a cipher text. These techniques reverse the entire message.

Example:

Consider the plain text message.

PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

Then encrypted message is

EGAUGNAL GNIMMAGORP

This is a simple technique and one can easily find the message while reading in reverse.

Shift Cipher:

The process of shifting the characters according to the numerical values defined by the sender and receiver in a communication process.

Example: The numerical values for the 26 alphabets from A to Z is 0 to 25 respectively. An original text is taken into consideration and let it be **JAMES**. The numerical values for each letter are as follows. J=9, A=0, M=12, E=4 and S=18 respectively. Now a common number is 7 is chosen for encryption. Hence the Encryption process is $J=9+7=16$

A=0+7=7
M=12+7=19
E=4+7=11
S=18+7=25

Finally the encrypted text is **QHLTZ**.

*** Caesar cipher:**

This technique comes under the concept of substitution ciphers. Actually this is a shifted alphabet. Hence the letters are shifted to the right by k positions, modulo the sizes of the alphabet.

$$\text{i.e } F(a) = (a + k) \bmod n$$

where $n = 26$, the letters of the alphabet.

K is the key here. Julius Caesar used this technique with $k = 3$ to send messages to his commanders.

Example:

Plain text:

ATTACK FROM EAST

Cipher text:

DWWDFN IURP HDVW

This technique is very difficult to be decrypted, but it may be possible for an intruder if he tries continuously. In the similar way there are several Cipher techniques like Multiplication Cipher, Affine Cipher, Block Cipher, Stream Cipher, Substitution Cipher, etc for the encryption and the decryption process. But all these techniques can be easily traces if an intruder continuously tries at different levels. Hence a technique has to be developed, where only the sender and receiver should know the original message. In this aspect “**STREAM CIPHER**” may be an effective encryption technique.

STREAM CIPHER:

This technique is a very difficult one even for the receiver to decrypt the message. In this technique, the letters of the alphabet are shifted to the right by P positions, modulo the size of the alphabet. Hence the key is P . P can be a Fibonacci sequence, a prime numbers sequence or a factorial number series. We all know about the **Fibonacci series**.

0 1 1 2 3 5

Prime numbers series is

1 2 3 5 7 ...

The representation of **STREAM CIPHER** is

$$F(x) = (x+P) \bmod a$$

Where $a = 26$, the Standard English alphabet.

x is the position in the alphabet.

P may be either a Fibonacci, factorial or a prime numbers series.

When the sender sends the message with P as a Fibonacci sequence, then the receiver has to decrypt the message using the Fibonacci sequence. This is same for a prime number series. There are several number series such as sine, cosine, multiples of numbers, etc. The sender can use any one of these techniques for the key P .

Example: 1.

Consider the plain text message

PASSWORD IS LINCY

Here the key taken is the Prime number series.

Hence the encrypted message will be

QCVXDAFV BP OLYRP

The **Number Cipher** Function is:

$$F(x) = (x + P) \bmod a$$

$x = P \rightarrow$ the first letter of plain text.

$$F(P) = (P+P) \bmod 26 \\ = (p + 1) \bmod 26.$$

Since the first prime number is 1, and the corresponding cipher letter for P is Q .

Similarly,

$$F(A) = (A + 2) \bmod 26$$

Since the second prime is 2, and the corresponding cipher letter is C and so on.

Example 2:

Now the key word 'P' will be a Fibonacci series, then

Plain text: SECURITY

Encryption function:

$$F(x) = (x + P) \bmod a$$

The Fibonacci series is

0 1 1 2 3 5 8...

$$\begin{aligned} F(S) &= (S+0) \bmod 26, \\ &= (S) \bmod 26 \\ &= S. \end{aligned}$$

Since the first Fibonacci value is zero, the alphabet is not replaced and the corresponding Cipher text is S.

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} F(E) &= (E+1) \bmod 26 \\ &= F \end{aligned}$$

The alphabet is replaced by 1 position in the alphabet of the particular Cipher text. By continuing the same process the following encrypted message is obtained as follows

SFDWUNBL

4. CONCLUSION AND SCOPE FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT:

Stream Cipher is in fact an efficient encryption and decryption process to provide more and apposite security for a message. The intruder or a hacker may find lots of difficulties to find the original message even if he intrudes into the communication process. Apart from Fibonacci, prime and factorial number series the sender can use any other number series like sine, cosine, tan etc to decode and encode the information in a communication channel.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

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Study an Efficient and Effective Resource Utilizer Using Distributed Cache For Cloud Environment

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Abstract: *Big data means large amount data sets that may be study computationally to depiction patterns, trend and relations, especially relating to human behaviour and connections. The cloud and its open-source implementation are the defacto software system for big-data applications. To produce a large amount of intermediate data, and this abundant information is thrown away after the processing finish. Cache framework is proposed for big-data applications, which is called Dache. In Dache, tasks submit their intermediate results to the cache manager.*

Cache manager for potential matched processing results, which could accelerate before initiate its execution or even completely saves the execution. A novel cache description scheme and a cache request and reply protocols are designed. The proposed significantly improves the completion time of MapssReduce jobs and saves a significant chunk of CPU execution time.

Keywords: *Dache, cooperative caching, distributed caching, distributed greedy.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

CACHING IN CLOUD

Cloud networks have received considerable attention due to the potential applications in battlefield, disaster recovery, and outdoor assemblies. Installing an infrastructure is not possible in ad hoc networks because the infrastructure is too expensive or too vulnerable. Due to lack of infrastructure support, each node in the network acts as a router, forwarding data packets for other nodes. Most of the researches in ad hoc networks focus on the development of dynamic routing protocols that can efficiently find routes between two communicating nodes. Routing is an important issue in ad hoc networks, other issues such as information (data) access is also very important. Goal of using ad hoc networks is to provide information access to nodes.

Thus one can see that if mobile nodes are able to work as request-forwarding routers, bandwidth and power can be saved, and delay can be reduced. Multiple nodes will be shared and co ordinate with each other to improve the Web performance in wired networks. These protocols can be classified as message-based, directory-based, or router-based. The Internet cache protocol (ICP), introduced by Wessels and Claffy which has been standardized and is widely used. Message-based protocol, ICP supports communication between caching proxies using a query response dialog.

Directory-based protocols such as cache digests and summary cache array. However, in an ad hoc network, the network topology changes frequently. Therefore, existing techniques designed for wired networks are not directly applied to ad hoc networks.

COOPERATIVE CACHING

Ad hoc networks specially support data access in cooperative caching, the three schemes: Cache Path, Cache Data and Hybrid Cache. In Cache Data, intermediate nodes cache the data to serve future requests instead of fetching data from the data center. In Cache Path, used to redirect future requests to the nearby node which has the data instead of the faraway data center. To further improve the performance, the hybrid approach (Hybrid Cache), which can further improve the performance by taking advantage of Cache Data and Cache Path while avoiding their weaknesses. Using proposed scheme the performance will be gradually increased in terms of query delay and message difficulty when compared to other caching schemes.

The problem of optimal placement of caches to reduce overall cost of accessing data is motivated by the following two defining characteristics of ad hoc networks. Firstly, the ad hoc networks are multihop networks without a central base station. Thus, remote access of information typically occurs via multi-hop routing, which can greatly

benefit from caching to reduce access latency. Secondly, the network is generally resource constrained in terms of channel bandwidth or battery power in the nodes. Caching helps in reducing communication, which results in savings in bandwidth as well as battery energy. The problem of cacheplacement is particularly challenging when each network node has limited memory to cache data items.

DISTRIBUTED CACHING

Distributed cooperative caching represents the amount of rebate per object request earned by the selfish and the no selfish nodes when is set to 0.9. Initially, when only few nodes deviate from the optimal policy, they are able to supply enough unique objects to the no selfish nodes so that the earned rebate is higher. By increasing the number of selfish nodes, the rebate per request for each selfish node reduces for two reasons:

- 1) Number of requests from no selfish nodes becomes less
- 2) Rebate must be shared among more number of selfish nodes.

When the number of selfish nodes reaches a critical value, the rebate for selfish and no selfish nodes become equal. In fact, when a node chooses a selfish policy while there are critical selfish nodes in the network, its rebate become less than that of the no selfish nodes. Distributed cooperative caching leads to an important claim, namely, having more than critical selfish nodes in a cloud does not gain the selfish nodes.

2.PROPLEM DEFINITION EXISTING SYSTEMS

Traditional static networks are not directly applicable for the Cloud and its resources. A problem with Distributed cooperative caching approach is that storing large number of popular objects in large number of intermediate nodes does not scale well. Relying only on the nodes in an object's path is not most efficient.

A notable limitation of existing approach is that it relies on a centralized mobile support center to discover nodes with common mobility pattern and similar data access patterns. (Not distributed) Most of the existing work on collaborative caching, there is a focus on maximizing the cache hit rate of objects, without considering its effects on the overall cost which depends heavily on the content service and pricing models.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed model shows that for a given rebate-to-download-cost ratio, there exists an object placement policy which is somewhere in between those two extremes, and can minimize the content provider's cost by striking a balance between the greediness and full cooperation. Distributed cooperative caching is referred to as optimal object placement policy here. The proposed cooperative caching algorithms gradually reducing the network-large content and cost.

The potential for earning peer-to-peer rebate may promote selfish behavior in some users. A selfish user is one that deviates from the network-wide optimal policy in order to earn more rebates. Any deviation from the optimal policy is expected to incur higher network-wide provisioning cost. In Distributed cooperative caching work, we analyze the impacts of such selfish behavior on object provisioning cost and the earned rebate within the context of a big data cloud. It is shown that beyond a threshold self-seeking node population, the amount of per-node return for the selfish users is lower than that for the no selfish users. In other words, when the selfish node population is beyond a critical point, selfish behavior ceases to produce more benefit from a rebate standpoint.

First, based on a practical service and pricing case, a stochastic model for the content provider's cost computation is developed. Second, a cooperative caching strategy, Split Cache, is proposed, numerically analyzed, and theoretically proven to provide optimal object placement for networks with homogenous content demands. To reduce the provisioning cost in heterogeneous networks consisting of nodes with different content request rates and patterns. Fourth, the impacts of user selfishness on object provisioning cost and earned rebate is analyzed. Finally, numerical results for both strategies are validated using simulation and compared with a series of traditional caching policies.

The first one involves stationary split partitions. Meaning, after a partition is formed, it is maintained for sufficiently long so that the cooperative object caches can be formed and reach steady states. A second type explores as to what happens when the stationary assumption is relaxed. To investigate Distributed cooperative caching effect, caching is applied by forming human interaction traces obtained from a set of real job requesting nodes. After an object request is originated by a mobile device, it first searches its local cache. If the local search fails, it searches the object within its partition using limited broadcast message. If the search in partition also fails, the object is downloaded from the CP's server using the CSP's 3G/4G cellular network.

The modeled objects such as electronic books, music, etc., which are time non-varying, and therefore cache consistency is not a critical issue. Also the proposed model supports objects with varying size. It is noted that all objects are popularity-tagged by the CP's server.

The popularity-tag of an object indicates its global popularity; it also indicates the probability that an arbitrary request in the network is generated for Distributed cooperative caching specific object.

3. IMPLEMENTATION

DISTRIBUTED GREEDY ALGORITHM

A localized distributed implementation of CGA called as the designed distributed implementation as DGA (Distributed Greedy Algorithm). The advantage of DGA is that it adapts to dynamic traffic conditions, and can be easily implemented in an operational (possibly, mobile) network with low communication overheads. While cannot prove any bound on the quality of the solution produced by DGA, it is shown through extensive simulations that the performance in terms of the quality of the solution delivered of the DGA is very close to that of the CGA. The DGA is formed of two important components – nearest-cache tables and localized caching policy.

NEAREST-CACHE TABLES

For each network node, we maintain the nearest node (including itself) that has a copy of the data item D_j for each data item D_j in the network. More specifically, each node i in the network maintain a nearest cache table, where an entry in the nearest-cache table is of the form. The above information is in addition to any information (such as routing tables) maintained by the underlying routing protocol. The nearest-cache tables at network nodes in the network are maintained as follows in response to cache placement changes.

CLOUD CONTENT SERVER MODEL

Content providers who provide a high level of ease of use and presentation to their clients. Availability can be measured as the fractions of client requests that are successfully served the content providers also require good performance. For instance, clients downloading http content should experience small download times and clients watching media should receive high quality streams with high bandwidth and few freezes. Since turning off servers to save energy reduces the live server capacity used for serving the incoming request load, it is important that any energy saving technique minimizes the impact of the decreased capacity on availability and performance Studies have shown that frequently turning an electronic device on and off can impact its overall lifetime and reliability.

Consequently, CDN operators are often concerned about the wear and tear caused by excessive on-off server transitions that could potentially decrease the lifetime of the servers. Additionally, when a server is turned off, its state has to be migrated or replicated to a different live server. Mechanisms for replicating content footprint and migrating long-standing TCP connections exist in the CDNs today as well as in other types of Internet scale services. However, a little amount of client visible performance degradation due to server transitions is inevitable. Distributed cooperative caching provides the opportunity to save energy by “rebalancing” (i.e., redirecting) the request traffic onto fewer servers and turning the remaining servers off. Turning off too many servers to maximize energy reduction can decrease the available live capacity of the CDN. Since it takes time to turn on a server and bring it back into service, an unexpected spike in the load can lead to dropped requests and SLA violations.

Turning servers on and off radically decrease your performance. Our goal is to design energy-aware techniques for CDNs that incorporate all three objectives and to understand how much energy reduction is realistically achievable in a CDN. Since CDNs are yet to be aggressively optimized for energy usage today, our work hopes to guide the future architectural evolution that must inevitably incorporate energy as a primary design objective.

OBJECT JOB REQUEST GENERATION MODULE

In Distributed cooperative caching module servers are set up and ready for request the contents are all initiated. The clients are then connected to the network by registration. Next requests are sent to the Servers by the client in Distributed cooperative caching module. Any request may be a work to be done by a server before the session is over. We have set up 4 dedicated servers for our purpose which is described below.

Video Server: Distributed cooperative caching content server serves video content. It has a stack of classified videos based on categories under different heads which are served upon request.

Image Server: Distributed cooperative caching content server does image processing operations apart from storing the user’s original and after processed images in the server. It is devoted to image operations like identify the edge detection, contrary, turn over, distort etc.

Web Server: Here webpages are served both static and dynamic upon user’s requests. A registration procedure may be provided for the same.

Object Server: Distributed cooperative caching database server provides storage criteria with an application for providing interactive decision making and calculation and providing charts based on the data provided.

To Distributed cooperative caching aim, we focus on the dynamics of queue length variations based on the content. By formalizing the above considerations, we eventually arrive at the following formulation, as far as cooperation activities are concerned, i.e., by focusing on the impact that exchanges among nodes have on their respective queue lengths.

ADDITION OF A CACHE

When a node i caches a data item D_j , it broadcasts an AddCache message to all of its neighbors. The AddCache message contains the tuple $(i; D_j)$ signifying the ID of the originating node and the ID of the newly cached data item. The above process maintains correctness of nearest-cache entries in a static network with bounded communication delays because of the following fact. In anyone node in whose nearest-cache table entry needs to change in response to adding up of a cache at node i is definite to have a path.

DELETION OF A CACHE

To efficiently maintain the nearest-cache tables in response to deletion of a cache, we maintain a cache list CL_j for each data item D_j at its server S_j . The cache list CL_j contains the set of nodes (including S_j) that have cached D_j . To keep the cachelist CL_j up to date, the server S_j is informed whenever the data time D_j is cached at r removed from a node.

Then, the node i broadcasts a DeleteCache message with the information $(i; D_j; CL_j)$ to all of its neighbors. Nearest-caching tables can be used in conjunction with any underlying routing protocol to reach the nearest cache node, as long as the distances to other nodes are maintained by the routing protocol (or available otherwise). Routing tables will be maintained by routing protocol.

The combination of nearest-cache table and cache replacement policy are combined to produce our Distributed Greedy Algorithm (DGA) for cache placement problem. In addition, the server uses the cache list to periodically update the caches in response to changes to the data at the server. The departure of DGA from CGA is primarily in its inability to gather information about all traffic (access frequencies). The result produced the in approximate local benefit values in inaccuracies and staleness of the nearest-cache table entries.

In DGA all nodes will be distributed which is difference to the sequential manner in which caches selected by CGA. However, DGA is able to cope with dynamically changing access frequencies and cache placements. Nearest cache table update the trigger node replacement

OBJECT PLACEMENT IN CACHE REDUCE

A stochastic model for the content provider's cost computation is developed. Second, a cooperative caching strategy, Split Cache, is proposed, numerically analyzed, and theoretically proven to provide optimal object placement for networks with homogenous content demands. Benefit-based strategy to minimize the provisioning cost in heterogeneous networks consisting of nodes with different content request rates and patterns. Fourth, the impacts of user selfishness on object provisioning cost and earned rebate is analyzed. Finally, numerical results for both strategies are validated using simulation and compared with a series of traditional caching policies.

After an object request is originated by a mobile device, it first searches its local cache. If the local search fails, it searches the object within partition using limited broadcast message. If the search in partition also fails, the object is downloaded from the CP's server using the CSP's 3G/4G cellular network. So the data is modeled as objects such as electronic books, music, etc., which are time non-varying, and therefore cache consistency is not a critical issue. We first assume that all objects have the same size and each node is able to store up to "C" different objects in its cache. Distributed cooperative caching assumption to support objects with varying size. It is also assumed that all objects are popularity-tagged by the CP's server. It also indicates the probability that an arbitrary request in the network is generated for Distributed cooperative caching specific object.

A digitally signed rebate framework needs to be supported so that the rebate recipient ECs can electronically validate and redeem the rebate with the CP. Also, a digital usage right mechanism is needed so that an EC which is caching an object (e.g., an e-book) should not necessarily be able to open/read it unless it has explicitly bought the object from the CP. Next it is assumed that the presence of these two mechanisms on which the proposed caching mechanism is built.

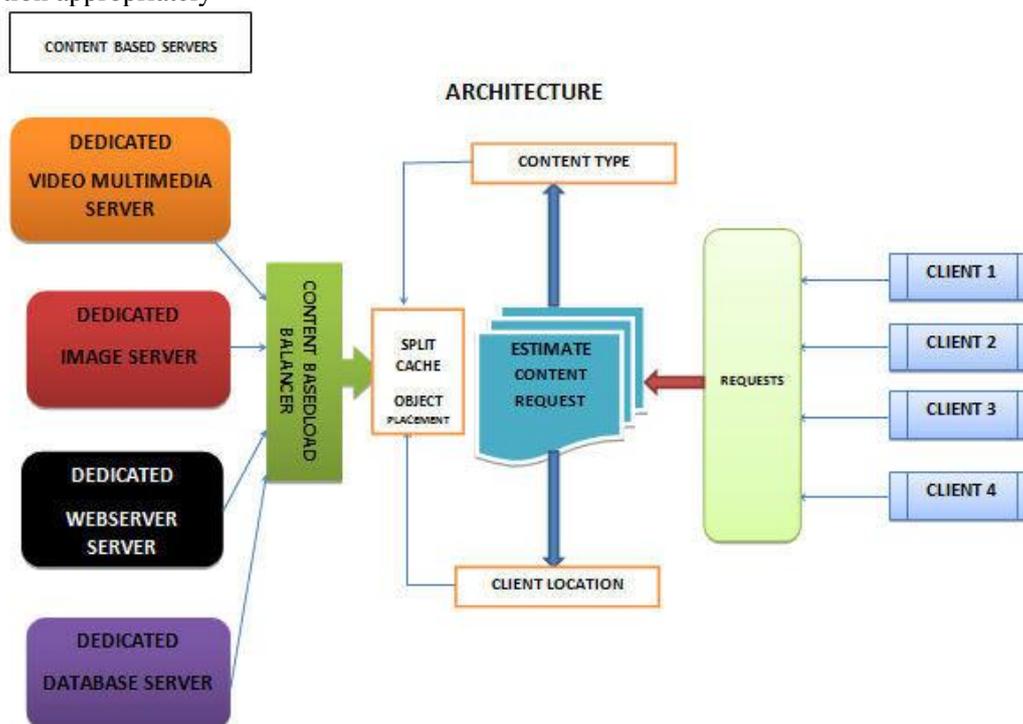
ALGORITHM DESCRIPTION

The designed centralized algorithm is essentially a greedy approach, and we refer to it as CGA (Centralized Greedy Algorithm). CGA starts with all network nodes having all empty memory pages, and then, iteratively caches data items into memory pages maximizing the benefit in a greedy manner at each step. Thus, at each step, the algorithm picks a data item D_j to cache into an empty memory page r of a network node such that the benefit of caching D_j at r is the maximum among all possible choices of D_j and r at that step. The algorithm terminates when all memory pages have been cached with data items.

CGA works by iteratively selecting a variable A_{ijk} that gives the highest "benefit" at that stage. The benefit of adding a variable A_{ijk} into an already selected set of variables \mathcal{J} is the reduction in the total access cost if the data item D_j is cached into the empty k th memory page of the network node i . To handle non-uniform size data items, CGA continues to select data items in the order of their benefit per unit size until each node's memory is exceeded by the last data item cached the end of the above process, the CGA picks the better of the following two feasible solutions:

- (i) Each node caches only its last data item,
- (ii) Each node caches all the selected data items except the last.

For (i) to be feasible, we assume that size of the largest data item in the system is less than the memory capacity of any node. It can be shown that above process yields a solution whose benefit is at least 1/4 of the optimal benefit. The techniques used can also be easily generalized to incorporate set-up costs of placing a cache at a node, by extending the benefit function appropriately



4. RESULTLS AND DISCUSSION

SPLIT CACHE REPLACEMENT - MAP

To understand the optimal object placement under homogeneous object request model we propose the following Split Cache policy in which the available cache space in each device is divided into a duplicate segment (fraction) and a unique segment. In the first segment, nodes can store the most popular objects without worrying about the object duplication and in the second segment only unique objects are allowed to be stored.

With the Split Cache replacement policy, soon after an object is downloaded from the CP's server, it is categorized as a unique object as there is only one copy of Distributed cooperative caching object in the network. Also, when a node downloads an object from another SWNET node, that object is categorized as a duplicated object as there are now at least two copies of that object in the network. For storing a new unique object, the least popular object in the whole cache is selected as a candidate and it is replaced with the new object if it is less popular than the new incoming object. For a duplicated object, however, the evictee candidate is selected only from the first duplicate segment of the cache. In other words, a unique object is never evicted in order to accommodate a duplicated object. The Split Cache object replacement mechanism realizes the optimal strategy established. With Distributed cooperative caching mechanism, at steady state all devices caches maintain the same object set in their duplicate areas, but distinct objects in their unique areas.

DYNAMIC OBJECT PROVISIONING

With the Distributed Benefit-based caching strategy presented in Distribute cooperative caching section, when there is not enough space in the cache for accommodating a new object, the existing object with the minimum benefit is identified and replaced with the new object only if the new object shows more total benefit. The benefit of a newly downloaded object is calculated based on its source. When a new object "j" is downloaded by node i directly from the CP's server using the CSP's 3G/4G connection (i.e., no other copy of the object is present in the SWNET partition), the copy is labeled as primary.

When the object is downloaded from another node in the SWNET partition (i.e., at least one more copy of the object already exists in the partition), the copy is labeled as secondary and its benefit is equal to D_{ij} . The new object is cached if its benefit is higher than that of any existing cached object. In addition to the benefit-based object replacement logic as presented above, provisioning cost minimization requires that a primary object within an SWNET partition should be cached in the node that is most likely to generate requests for that object. In other words, a primary object j in the partition must be stored.

Note that in certain rare situations the object status modification process fails to satisfy the above constraint. For example, consider a situation in which only one node in the network generates requests and other nodes make no requests. In Distributed cooperative caching case, due to storage limitations, the active node can only store a limited

number of objects. The object status modification process does not help the active node to offload some objects to the other nodes in the network. Offloading objects to other caches needs extra protocol syntax and requires additional complexity and overhead in the algorithm and it's beyond the scope of our current work. Object status modification process also fails to work perfectly in highly mobile situations. For example, two nodes may consider an object as primary copy while they are in the same SWNET partition. Distributed cooperative caching may result in storing additional number of copies of some objects. Due to these inconsistencies Distributed Benefit heuristics does not guarantee a cost-optimal object placement.

5. CONCLUSION

The objective of Distributed cooperative caching work was to develop a cooperative caching strategy for provisioning cost minimization in Social Wireless Networks. The key contribution is to demonstrate that the best cooperative caching for provisioning cost reduction in networks with homogeneous content demands requires an optimal split between object duplication and uniqueness. Such a split replacement policy was proposed and evaluated. Furthermore, the experimentally used simulation and analytically evaluated the algorithm's performance in the presence of user selfishness. It was shown that selfishness can increase user rebate only when the number of selfish nodes in a Cloud is less than a critical number. It was shown that with heterogeneous requests, a benefit based heuristics strategy provides better performance compared to split cache which is proposed mainly for homogeneous and heterogeneous demand.

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Vellore, Thirunavalur, Tamil Nadu, India.

**AVOIDANCE NETWORK CODING NEIGHBOR DISCOVERY
ALGORITHM FOR COGNITIVE RADIO NETWORKS**

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Abstract: *In this article, we address the neighbor problem discovery in cognitive radio networks. Work of cognitive radio signal particularly difficult wireless environment. In that environment, in addition to the strict requirements imposed by opportunistic coexistence with authorized users, cognitive radios may have to deal with other competitors (malicious or selfish) cognitive radios that aim to gain access to the majority spectrum resources available regardless of equity or other Behavior labels Taking advantage of its very flexible radio devices, are able to imitate the behavior of authorized users or simply to block a given channel with high power. Here these simultaneous users (jammers) can interrupt or delay the neighbor discovery process initiated by a normal cognitive radio network that is interested in using some of the spectrum available for your own data communications. To solve this problem, we propose a Fraudulent Network Coding Neighbor Discovery Algorithm (FNCNDA) that ensures complete discovery of neighbors for a cognitive radio network a distributed and asynchronous form. We compare the proposed project algorithm with basic schemes that represent existing solutions and validate its viability in a cognitive radio network.*

Keywords : *Fraudulent Network Coding, Cognitive Radio Network.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Cognitive radio signals (CR) [1] are promising technology are likely to be deployed in the near future to alleviate the problem of spectrum scarcity faced by the traditional wireless connection systems [2], [3]. They are equipped with very flexible RF front-ends that can dynamically change their transmission parameters to optimize the use of the available spectrum sources in geographical area and time in particular.

This increase in the ability of CRs to adapt themselves makes them Perfect Candidates for Opportunistic Access to the Spectrum in those bands that are intended for licensed users (primary radios, PR) in the long run. While these PRs are to have access to the licensed radio spectrum resources at anytime and anywhere, within the contractual constraints imposed by the spectrum the governing bodies must be very cautious access to these resources.

This means that CRs need to scan and identifying unused spectrum resources in licensed bands and most importantly, they must ensure that they do not interfere PR, who work in their legal spectrum resources. It is known that this scenario is very challenging while deploying a cognitive radio network (CRN), which will be combined with one or more PRs in the area [4]. However, when considering the natural evolution of cognitive radio networks to more sophisticated systems, challenges and the problems they have to meet are increasing dramatically [5], [6]. | More in particular, the essential ability of CRs to base their decisions about their "opinion" about the environment and learn from them experience makes their work sensitive to different malicious attacks. External or internal modification of your the adoption of the wireless environment can lead to an insufficient optimal level (or even denial) of a licensed spectrum.

This can happen when several CRs have access to it resources with a limited spectrum and each of them to To meet the bandwidth requirements for data communication, you can act illegally obtain exclusive access to available resources.it is possible to use techniques such as primary user emulation attacks [7] accepted by these users to achieve their goal. There is also can be cases in which malicious users are simply interested interrupt other CRN operations by interfering with them communications. Transmit interference signals to a a bandwidth is the most effective demolition technique message that has been or will be detected in this band [8].In this article, we focus on the first step that CRN has to take to work, that is, the neighbor discovery phase. Each CR scans the available spectrum separately resources and maintain a list of available channels for communications. It also collects additional information for the proper use of the spectrum, as employment channel, main user ID, CRS self-service which can imitate the behavior of licensed users [7], etc. CR has this information, everyone can wake up and start send distribution detection and control

packages information received to your neighbors. We use the network coding [9] to distribute these control packages in cash and a reliable way that makes it possible to make significant profits in terms of deferred distribution and stability with respect to existing schemes.

The combination of network coding with occasional channel breaks makes it possible to get it an efficient neighborhood detection algorithm that allows Implementation of CRN in challenging wireless environments in a completely distributed and asynchronously. Therefore and designed the protocol adapts very well to next-generation wireless networks paradigm, where cognitive devices need to adapt to the best it is possible for the wireless environment. The document is organized as follows.

In Section II to present the related work on neighboring detection algorithms for cognitive radio networks., In Section III we describe network model, discussing the structure and capabilities of as well as CR and CR normal. Section IV presents the proposed system architecture and detailed description of its main components, concluding with a representative example of algorithm implementation. In Section V we present some results of the performance evaluation of the protocol with respect to the starting circuits that represent the behavior of the existing adjacent detection protocols. The document ends in Section VI, discussing the benefits derived from our algorithm and possible future work.

2. RELATED WORK

To implement CRN, the nodes must detect and exchange as the neighborhood and the availability of the radio frequency spectrum with your neighbors The neighboring detection process begins when a knot wakes up and begins to emit and it ends when he receives answers from all his neighbors they are within the transmission range. Traditional ad hoc networks this process is easy to execute because all the nodes are tuned the same channel that allows quick exchange all the necessary information with all the neighbors [10] - [14]. Unfortunately in cognitive radio networks, the neighbor the screening process becomes more challenging because CR work in a set of multiple channels that can range from node and end node, depending on its proximity to PR. Let's do it this problem has several suggestions in the literature that are based on determinists [15] - [17] or random algorithms [18]. In particular, in [15], [16] the authors offer a neighbor algorithms to detect synchronous time networks, which make sure the neighbor discovery in $O(MN)$ and $O(Mn \log(N))$ respectively, where M is the maximum number of the channels, n the number of nodes and the N dimension of the the labeled space where the nodes receive their identification numbers. Plus the solution is presented in [17] where the algorithm is not it requires that the units be globally synchronized among them.

In this proposal, the time required to choose a leader, who then find that all neighbors are $O(NM^2)$ We notice that these solutions, based on deterministic algorithms, they are very susceptible to mute attacks because it is very easy interrupt the discovery of the neighbors after meeting the acquaintances channel jump channel, followed by CR, which is a simple round-robin in these proposed solutions. Further, the fact that the latency of the adjacent discovery depends on the dimension the space label N makes these solutions not suitable for networks with a small number of nodes and a high N .

A different approach is proposed [18]. Here the authors Assume that the nodes are synchronized globally over time (eg, nodes) equipped with GPS modules). They have a different frequency Bounce patterns of individual hop jump models without finishing the discovery of a neighbor guarantee. We observe that the best strategy to follow when CRN suffers interference attacks and accidentally sneaks all channels In Section IV, this approach is random The bounce scheme will be represented by the SLF scheme, where we assume that the CRs know the number of nodes, n to determine when to complete the adjacent detection process. As for the adjacent discovery in the presence of settlers, there is is a study in the case of traditional wireless networks [14], [19], [20] while for multichannel cognitive radio networks, so the authors know, there's the proposed solutions for this problem so far. Therefore, is the first solution to the neighbor problem of opening in CRN, which account for the availability of games. Proposed, proposed, proposed The algorithm has the following advantages: 1) it is completely distributed, 2) does not need global time synchronization between nodes, 3) provides fast and concurrent detection of neighbors for all high probability nodes, 4) the efficiency of the distribution it does not depend on the size of the space on the N label, but rather of the real number of n networks in the network and 5) if very strong interference attacks.

3. NETWORK MODEL

In this section we present the model of the network that will be to be used in the rest of this article. The electromagnet the spectrum is authorized for the main users of P , which you can access it at any time and frequency. This spectrum the strip is divided into M orthogonal channels that do not overlap $C^{\circ} \text{Tot} = \{1, \dots, M\}$, which are available for primary and CR Communications

A. Normal cognitive radio model

CR can access any of the licensed channels $c \in C$ sum every time they can make sure they do not interfere with any of them Public relations activity To achieve this, they can feel spectrum available with techniques to be mentioned briefly in Section IV-B. CRs receive a unique identifier $m \in \{1, \dots, M\}$, and are equipped with a transceiver. Therefore, they can transmit or receive on a channel anytime. Later, we adopted a time classification system where

they do CR it does not require a global synchronization of time between them. They it only requires having a similar watch brand to be able to synchronize the boundaries of the slots [21].

B. Cognitive radio labeling model

Air nodes can start different types of blocking attacks [5], [6]. Its purpose is to deny access to channels during the longest period of time, possible delay or completely violating the adjacent detection process initiated by CRN. To simplify, we divide our opponents into two categories: Static silencers continuously emit radio signals at the same time frequency for a long period of time. More representative an example of this is the launch of the Primary User Emulation (PUE) attack of selfish CR who want to keep the spectrum for them own communications. By mimic the signal characteristics of RPs these CR confuse normal CRs to block it the spectrum is occupied by legitimate public relations.

It is important for normal CRs to gather as much information as possible to detect such disturbances and respond in turn [7]. In this category also fall most of the attacks described in the context of single-channel wireless networks [8]. Reactive tags stuck a channel at any time thereafter Random sketch frequency scheme, trying to break normality CR communications in the available spectrum C Sip In this they fall into malicious CRs [22] that exploit their software certain radios to transmit signals of high power spectral density in the random channel $c \in C$, violating any continuous transmission. While its signal properties make reactive markers Easy to detect, any channel hop channel which is very difficult to manage with. This is because normal CRs cannot retrieve information based on previous observations of his silent activity. Therefore, they cannot accept intelligent anti-jamming techniques to avoid attacks.

Let $j \in J$ $p \in J$ they are a static transmitter that transmits channel c and $j \in J$ $r \in J$ R a reactive image transporter on a random rebound sequence with a comparable rebound rate to slot the duration. For simplicity, we assume that all silencers have the same the communication range R_j and that all the CRs that are happening be in this range, set the blocking frequency in ain a slot, you will receive packets that cannot be recovered, that is, all packets who are interfering with the imitator will be considered lost.

4. ARCHITECTURE SYSTEM

In this section we present the architecture of the system suggests silencing the fraudulent network encryption of a neighbor's discovery algorithm. First we give a general description; we focus on it the main components and then give an example of the algorithm performance in simple CRN.

A. General description:

CR, who wants to make the next discovery, wakes up passive mode and start the spectrum exploration phase. They change all channels to C^{tot} everything, collecting information about the activity of PRs, static blockers and other information which can be useful when configuring the network.

When CR decides to launch the next discovery, it enters active mode, random channel synchronization and programming your transmission control package. CR transmits to a a space if you feel that the channel is free; otherwise, it eliminates transmission.

This first package triggers the transition phase. During this phase, the CRs are divided into two groups, these in Active Mode and Passive Mode. CR in passive mode changes to active when you get a control package Generic neighbor CR randomly active on the free channels and timeline for the transmission of linear combinations of the management packages that they have received and stored in their buffers so far. Every time a CR receives a control package performs the elimination of the decoding matrix. Yes the matrix has a full range CR can decode the packets in its buffer, therefore, you can activate a waiting period during which it continues delivering packages to help neighboring CRs that may not be They have been able to decode their packages yet. In this way the algorithm ensures that nodes can decode all control packages they are stored in their buffers with a high probability [23].

Depending on how CR uses the wait value push during the completion phase, we apply two different Algorithm versions, namely, asynchronous and synchronous. In the first case, CRs use the expected waiting period a period of distribution of packages to neighbors who have received only partial information so far. In the second case, CR you are synchronizing with the same wait value that this allows the end of the adjacent discovery process at the same time for the all CR .

B. Spectrum exploration phase:

Suppose that initially all CRs in the network are in passive mode. After a CR has activated, it remains in the exploration phase until it decides or is required to make a near discovery from a nearby node. During this phase, the CR analyzes all the available C_{tot} channels, following a random jump pattern, independently detecting the existence of the RP activity and possible emulators of primary users (more static blockers) 1. This can be implemented using spectrum detection techniques, such as energy detection, detection of cycle-stationary characteristics or the detection of combined filters [24]. The problem of detecting PUE attackers can be tackled with techniques such as [25]. At the end of In this phase, each node I in the CRN has created a list of free channels $C_{\text{ifree}} = C_{\text{tot}} \setminus (\cup_{j \in J} S_j) = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{K_I}\}$ that I can use for communications. This list will be included in the control package along with other information, such as which channels are used by legitimate RPs, PUE attackers, etc.

C. Transition phase :

This phase begins when a generic CR I begins the close discovery by sending its control pack randomly on a channel

$C \in C_i^{f\ rec}$. Each time the CR transmits or receives control packets, they enter the active mode. The channel skip pattern used by the algorithm is a random sequence with a seed that is calculated in real time. In this way, the reactive blockers can not interrupt the CR communications even if they have access to the internal memory of a CR in which the predefined generation seeds are stored. We observe that, during the transition phase, there is a dynamic difference between the RCs. A part of the CRs is in passive mode in which they still detect the available channels and the rest is in active mode that spreads the control packets. This phase is very delicate, since it is the moment when the reactive blocks are likely to be activated to counteract the process of discovery of the neighbors started by the active CRs. This is due to the fact that the nodes in passive mode may consider their detection data confusing, since they detect the activity caused by reactive blockers in terms of short pulses, therefore, they probably include these channels as not free for communication. However, taking into account the different characteristics of the static and reactive blockers, a node can still be able to distinguish them, creating a categorization of occupation of the more selective channel.

The transition phase ends when the CRs are all in active mode. For the estimation of T_{out} and N , the CRs continue to update their local variables based on the information they receive together with the encoded packets. In this way, before the termination phase, the CRs will have a value of T_{out} equal to the time required to spread the duration of the transition phase to all CRs.

D. Packet Transmission Schemes

Let $n \leq N$ be the number of CRs that will go participates in the adjacent process of detection where N is the size of the label space for assigning identification numbers to CR. I allow $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ mean total CR and x_i control package, which it generated at the end of the spectrum observation phase. We have this in every slot $s \in \{1, \dots, S\}$ transmission the scheme can be modeled as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{1,1} & \dots & g_{1,n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ g_{n,1} & \dots & g_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = G \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \tag{1}$$

where G is the transfer matrix of the system in slot S and Y_i is the control packet that can be transmitted during slot S of CR I . As discussed above, we will consider the following Transmission Strategies:

- Selection of random messages (RMS): each CR transmits a randomly selected packet of what has been received so far. In our model, this is represented by any random permutation matrix $G = P$, which is a square matrix with all zeros and 1 value per row in any column.
- SLF: each CR only transmits its own control package. In this case, G is the identification matrix I_h .
- Network coding (GF (2q)): each CR transmits a random linear combination of the received packets, including yours. The matrix contains random coefficients for the Galois field GF (2q). The package format is shown in Figure 1.

E. Completion phase :

For all the transmission schemes, we have that the distribution ends when all the CR receive all the packages generated in the CRN. For the algorithmic execution of the RMS and SLF schemes, we assume that the CRs know in advance the N number of the CRs to finish the adjacent detection process.

In the case of our protocol, this is not necessary since the termination condition is based on the value co-evaluated N during the transition phase and the range of the decoding matrix. Therefore, CRs can terminate the discovery of a neighbor only if they have a full range, that is. can decode all received packets As mentioned above, we have implemented two versions of the algorithm that have different termination conditions. When using an asynchronous algorithm, CRs consider that the detection process ends after they can decode all the packets in their buffers. However, they continue to transmit additional T_{out} packets to help other CRs that still can not decode their packets. The same happens with the synchronous case, with the only difference that T_{out} is shared among all the nodes, including the packet header, and its value is dictated by the last CR that has been able to decode all received packets.

F. Description for example

Brief description of the drawing fig. 2 shows implementation of the asynchronous version of the protocol in a simple network that consists of 10 CRs that must coexist

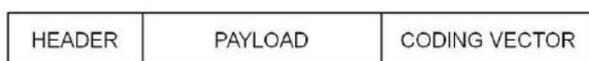


Fig. 1. The control packet format used by the neighbor discovery algorithm.

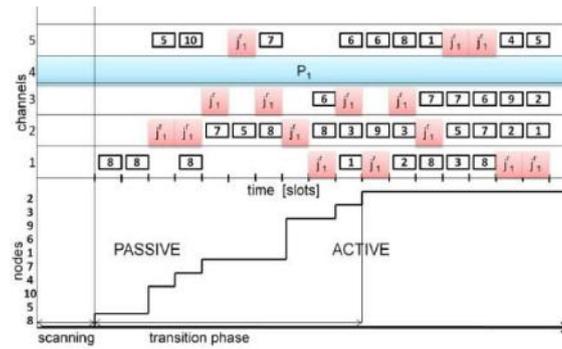


Fig. 2. Example of the neighbor discovery algorithm execution for a CRN with 10 CRs, a reactive jammer J_1^R , and a primary user P_1 operating in the area of interest. with a PR and an active reactive jammer in the area. With reference to Figure 2, at the beginning all CRs are in passive mode scanning available channels to detect the presence of RP or static blocking devices in the area. When the observation phase is completed, the nodes have a channel list $Cifre = \{1, 2, 3, 5\}$ for $I \in \{1, \dots, 10\}$. Note that, in general, the list of available channels may be different for each node. In a time interval $S = 1$, node 8 is activated and activated by sending its control packet to channel 8. The packet transmission of node 8 wakes up to J_1^R , which is felt in a channel 8 to 1. Therefore, J_1^R initiates random blocking of all channels with a duration of fluctuation equal to the length of the slot. In interval 2, the transmission of node 8 successfully reaches nodes 5 and 10, which then enter the active state. In slot 3 there is a node 5 transmitted to channel 5. The control packet generated by node 5 contains a linear combination of its control packet and received in the previous slot of node 8. After this procedure in slot 10, all the nodes are active and disseminated information between them, jumping randomly in different channels and avoiding the transmission of the control pack every time they fall into the jam. The neighboring detection process ends when all the nodes in the CRN can decode the information stored in their buffers so far, the decoding matrix has a full range.

5. EVALUATION OF IMPLEMENTATION

In this section, we evaluate and compare the proposed proximity detection algorithm (synchronous and asynchronous) with respect to the predetermined schemes, SLF and RMS mentioned above. We simulate CRNs with a different number of CRs that participate in the adjacent detection process that shares a set of $M = 30$ channels with primary users, static and reactive labels. The nodes are all in the transmission range and the set of available channels seen by the CRs is the same.

Therefore, once the CRs of the sensor phase jump over a similar set of available channels. This is due to the fact that the PR is assumed to have a transmission range that is higher than that of the CRs. In addition, the spectrum is subject to frequent attacks by jet game machines, which, upon detecting the activity of the CR channel, randomly block the available channels to interrupt the neighborhood detection process. We assume that the reactive blocking devices, once activated, do not detect the environment before transmitting their blocking impulse, which means that at a certain frequency in a slot there can be more than one blocking *block*.

A. The impact of coding on distribution latency:

We describe the impact of coding on the effectiveness of propagation delay. This is shown in Figure 3, where we graph the number of slots needed for all the nodes in the network to find their neighborhood, that is, delay of distribution, against different schemes to reveal neighbors. As we can see, the use of network coding provides faster delivery of control packets, allowing the next discovery to be completed in less time. Achievable improvement with SLF

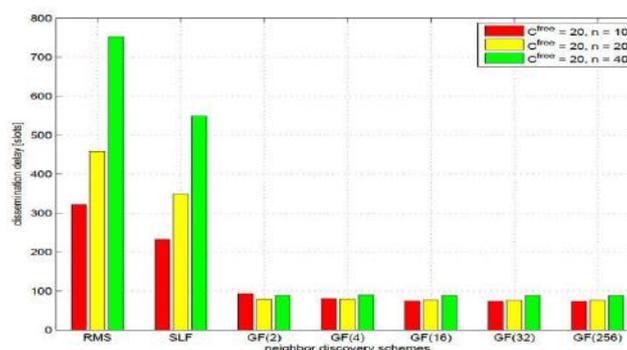


Fig. 3. Comparison between RMS, SLF and the asynchronous version of the JENNA protocol for different numbers of nodes, N . ranges from 3 to 6 times in these settings. As far as the coding performance is concerned, we note that the coding of the Galois field of higher size does not bring significant benefits in terms of the propagation delay, except in

the case of a small number of CRs where bundle diversity is highly needed. For example, for $N = 10$, the gain obtained using GF (256) instead of GF (2) is about 20%. The lack of extra gains from higher coding sizes results from the fact that the random bounce pattern that CRs follow is already able to provide much of the necessary variety for the fast-tracking process of a neighbor.

B. The impact of free channels and the number of CRs :

In Fig. 4 and 5 show the propagation delay as a function of the number of free channels and the number of CRs in the network, respectively. In particular, in Figure 4 it can be noted how the delay in distribution increases for all schemes as the number of free channels increases. This is because a wide range of free channels are more likely to assign a node to a channel where there are no other management packet nodes. Keep in mind that while for RMS and SLF schemes increasing C_f free leads to a longer propagation delay, in the case of network coding there is a local minimum that provides the lowest propagation delay for a N . Therefore, given the number of nodes N , there is an optimal number of channels that can access the nodes to increase the rate at which their buffers increase, resulting in minimal propagation delay.

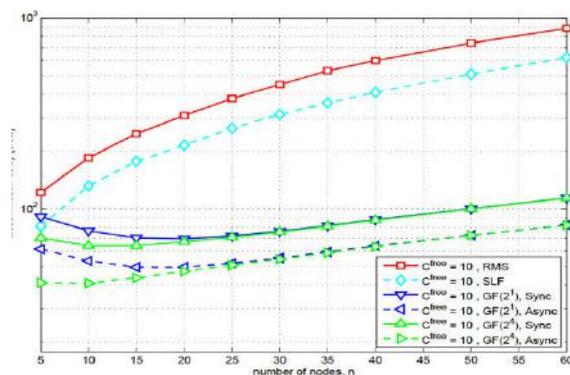


Fig. 5. Dissemination latency versus number of nodes, N .

In Figure 5, we can see the same behavior in terms of the propagation delay in terms of the number of nodes involved in the adjacent detection process. However, we note that network coding is particularly robust in terms of delaying the spread of different CRs across the network, which provides comparable performance over a wide range of nodes, which is not true in the case of RMS and SLF that suffer particularly in these scenarios when the neighbor the detection has to be done on a large number of nodes. This is because with a large number of nodes in the network, the number of nodes per channel increases and, therefore, the packets are propagated to more nodes in each node. This, in turn, when network coding is used, increases the diversity in the packet mix, which leads to a faster distribution of management packets.

We also note that, in any case, the synchronous version of the neighbor detection algorithm takes longer to stop. This is because the nodes not only have to decode the packets, but also synchronize with the same value push.

C. The impact of reactive interference attacks:

In conclusion, we show the efficiency of the algorithm with respect to the number of reactive disturbances that enter randomly available channels by frequency and time. In all cases, the propagation of the network code is faster with respect to RMS and SLF, with gains of 6 and 4 times, respectively. As expected, the synchronous version requires additional time to guarantee simultaneous completion for all nodes.

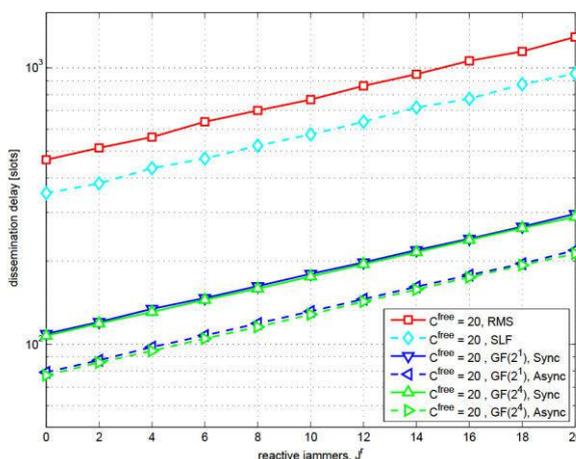


Fig. 6. Dissemination latency versus number of simultaneous reactive jammers J^R for $N = 20$

6. CONCLUSIONS

This article presents a new neighbor detection algorithm that uses network coding to quickly and reliably distribute the control packet for the successful detection of other nodes in the area. We compare it with the basic schemes that present the most updated solutions, and we give results to the simulation to show the benefits of our approach.

Future work focuses on smarter channel loading, real-time implementation and the development of a neighbor detection algorithm that seeks to jointly locate neighbors and form clusters for ad-hoc cognitive radio traffic.

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Preventing Denial of Sleep Attack in Wireless Sensor Network

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Abstract: *Wireless sensor networks are used to monitor environments in broad range of interesting applications. Sensors are used to monitor sensitive areas; therefore security and energy efficiency are essential factors in WSN. Sensor nodes have limited processing power and wireless connectivity makes the networks more in danger. All sensor nodes are get power from batteries which cannot be re-energized and placed in inaccessible environments. So maintaining the energy efficiency of sensor node is more important to prolong the lifetime of network. To maintain the energy efficiency each sensor node periodically place active mode and sleep mode. Active mode can communicate with other nodes in network and sleep mode puts the sensor to sleep. Sleep time of the nodes are varied by designing MAC protocols. Denial of sleep attack, some time attackers can manipulate the MAC protocol by changing the sleep time of node so life time of the node reduced. This paper focused on denial of sleep attack and proposes a framework to authenticate and prevent the nodes from denial of sleep attack in the sensor network.*

Keywords: *Denial of sleep, energy efficiency, synchronization, attackers, Wireless sensor network.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Wireless sensor networks are built by sensor nodes which have restricted resources like storage, batteries, and communication capabilities. Large numbers of sensor nodes are used to construct sensor network to cover an extensive geographical area. These restricted resources leads sensor networks are more susceptible that attackers can exploit in order to access the network and manipulate it. Designing a sensor network is challenging task to achieve the security and energy efficiency. Denial of sleep attacks can target MAC protocol to control the transceiver. This protocol controls the nodes when it's active and sleep mode. Developing a good MAC protocol is important because it decides the node when to listen and when to sleep. Various protocols are used to reduce the energy consumption of sensor nodes by keeping the node in sleep mode.

The denial of sleep attack is one type of denial of service attack that aims sensor node for quick battery drainage. Recharging the battery is not easy in this network. The most energy consumption attack in WSN is denial of sleep attack in which attacker consumes the sensor nodes energy by making it nodes wake even in its sleep time. So sensor nodes energy is consumed and sensor nodes die. Energy is wasted due to collision, overheating, control packet overhead and over emitting. An attacker may use jamming attack to consume the energy and battery of the sensor. Denial of sleep attack is a smart attack the keeps the sensor nodes radio ON that drain the battery in only few days. We need to prevent the sensor node from denial of sleep attack by scheduled sleep time and authentication to change sleep mode. Authenticate nodes only can change the sleep time of the nodes and synchronization messages coming from authenticated nodes are accepted.

2. RELATED WORK

There are many researches in WSN security and energy issues because of its limited resources and deployed in remote area like military applications. Many researchers proposed many work related in denial of sleep attack and energy consumptions.

Swapna Naik et al[2] proposed a architecture, The Base station stores and access information of all sensor nodes include cluster heads and their all nodes. The node sending the sleep synchronization messages is establishing and receiving node acts as verifier. Both node sender and receiver shared the key for authentication. It use Zero knowledge protocol (ZKP) for authentication using a number of verification rounds, guessing the random numbers is less possible. So, private key remains private.

Goudar et al.[5] proposed a system for detection and prevention of hello flood and denial of sleep attack. The proposed method consists of three main steps, includes a) Network Organization – creates tcl script, number of nodes decided and fixed also source and destination are decided by the user. b) Identifying malicious node – once the ids are generated and assigned then identification of malicious node is performed. ON and OFF mode are used to flood check status. Its used to identify the malicious node by within the time period, Selective authentication – it carries detail of attacker who tries the denial of sleep attack in the node. Some acts as firewall to identify the attackers.

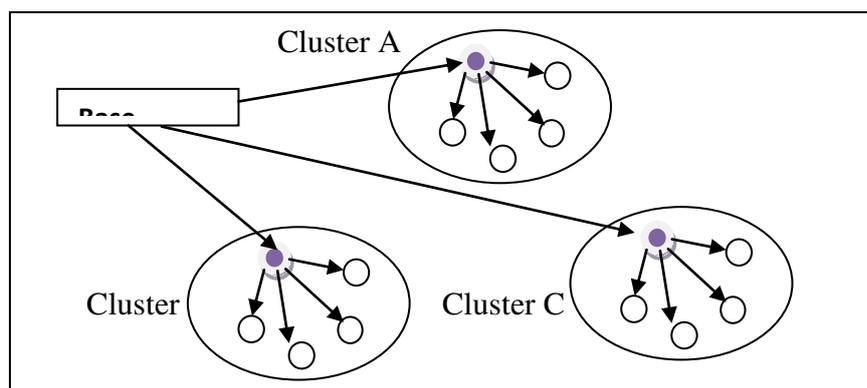
Kalyani Vaidya et al[3] proposed a system to identify denial of sleep attack for preventing continuous depletion of energy of the proposed destination in a particular network structure. The detection process will include generation of public key at authority node and utilization of hash signature for detection of the same at the destination node using secret key at destination node. This mechanism will involve attachment of a hashed signature with the data transmitted will be distributed using an Authentication Node. Analysis Module will facilitate the generation of analysis of transmission time of the above executions and get an overall view of the performance of the network on the basis of transmission time.

Tapalina Bhattasali et al[4] proposed sleep deprivation attack detection, the heterogeneous sensor network is partitioned into clusters which are again partitioned into sectors to conserve energy and avoid redundant exchange of messages among the sensor nodes. This helps in prolonging the battery life of the individual sensor node, so as to reduce the rate of energy consumption and increase network lifetime. Detection model can be loaded at each node, but if the nodes are designated as sector monitor, only anomaly detector module is activated. Nodes designated as cluster-in-charge have the rights to activate decision maker module in addition of anomaly detector module. Sensed data generated by LNs are transmitted to the access point through the sink gateway.

Dr. D. S. R. Murthy, B. Madhuravani, G. Sumalatha [1] survey Key establishment protocols in various flavors. This Paper discusses the following key exchange methods Key Exchange with Symmetric Cryptography, Key Exchange with Public-Key Cryptography, Key Exchange Authentication Protocol and Shamir's Three-Pass Protocol which enables 2 parties to communicate securely (over 3 message exchanges) with each other without the need for any advance exchange of either secret keys or public keys .The comprehensive study on different asymmetric authentication protocols with detailing of benefits and problems with asymmetric key distribution algorithms is the beneficial to the user. This paper does not reach any conclusion regarding the best method. All algorithms have their pros and cons. So based on our application we need to choose the suitable authentication and key exchange method.

3. PROPOSED MODEL

Wireless Sensor Network divided into clusters. Each cluster head monitor and takes control all other nodes in the cluster. Cluster head is selected by based on nodes battery power. Each node has fixed time for sleep mode. All cluster head monitored by Base Station. Cluster head decides the sleep mode and active mode of each node in the cluster. Also cluster head send synchronization message with private key for authentication to other nodes in the cluster. Synchronization message includes request to send and clear to send. Each sleep time is calculated and controlled by cluster head. Whenever a node receives sync message from other node, it check its mode, if its sleep mode, receiver node simply deny the request. Cluster head check its authentication and find whether its malicious or not.



Cluster head communicates with other node with Sync message and Private Key(P). Sync message includes Request to send. After completion of communication with each other, cluster head send next active mode time to the sensor nodes. If any malicious node tries to interact with node it checks its private key for authentication. Denial of sleep attack includes replaying attack like repeatedly ask request to send without time gap leads battery drainage. If each node has fixed time for sleep mode, replaying attack can be controlled. In this model Base station stores and access all information from other sensor nodes in the network which includes cluster head. Cluster head communicate with other sensor nodes collect information and send information to the base station. Cluster head plays a vital role to avoid sleep attack by fixed slot time for sleep to each node. Between fixed slot of time other nodes in the network

can't access the sensor node. Each time sensor nodes authenticate other nodes by verifying Sync message with private key.

4. SIMULATION WORK

The Network simulator has been used for the obtaining the results. The Figure 2 shows the simplified view of the network simulator 2(NS2). NS-2 takes as an input a TCL file (in which the implemented scenario is present). C++ and Object-oriented Tool Command Language (OTcl) are the two key languages that are being considered by NS2.

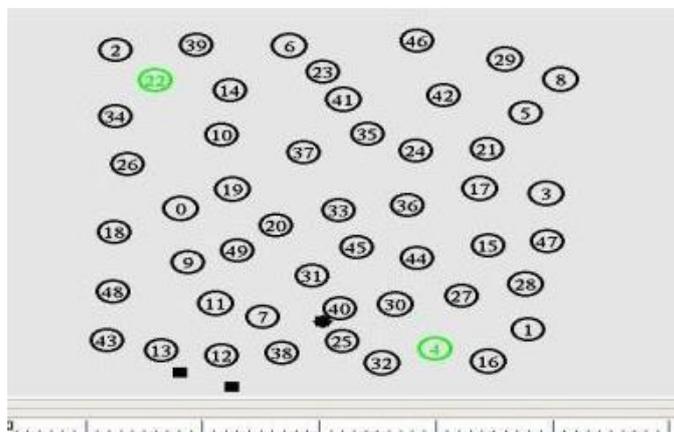


Fig 2: Sensor nodes with packets

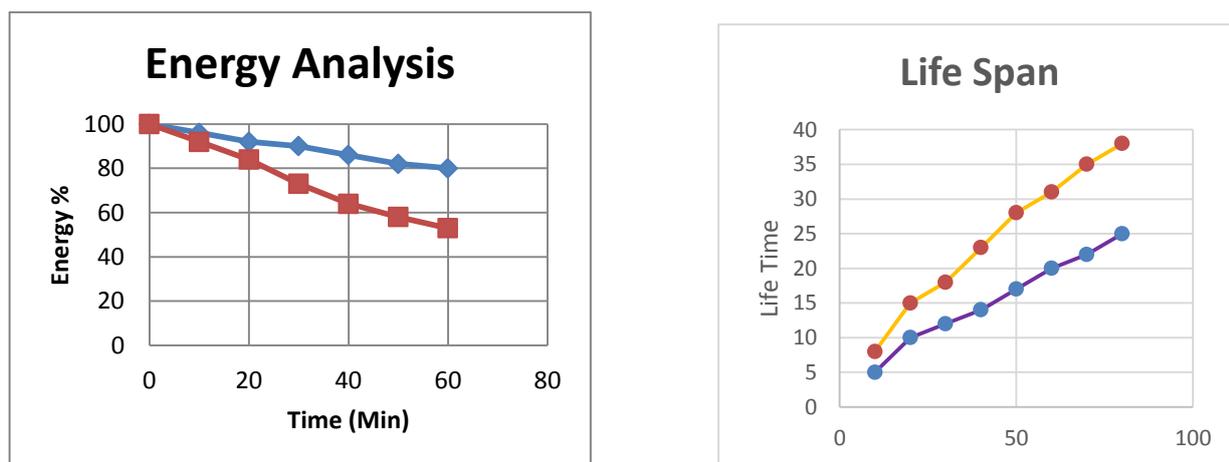


Fig 3: Energy analysis and Life span of node with and without attack.

Proposed model is not burden to sensor nodes in the network and alert all nodes about denial of sleep attack. Fig 3 shows that energy analysis and life span of sensor nodes with proposed model and without proposed model. Proposed model achieved good level of security from denial of sleep attack. Objective of proposed model is preventing denial of sleep attack from malicious node. Cluster Head predefined each nodes sleep and active mode, it leads each node in the sensor network communicates with cluster head only in fixed time. Base station controls all cluster head with proper communication and authentication.

5. CONCLUSION

In this paper, our proposed model avoids denial of sleep attack from malicious node by Sync message and authentication of receiver node. Each node has fixed slot of sleep time for a period time for the purpose of consumption of energy. Cluster head fix each sensor sleep and active mode time based on their requisition. If any malicious node tries to send denial of sleep attack cluster head periodically watch sensor node energy consumption with proper authentication. Each sensor node communicates with cluster head based on their Sync message and private key. If any violation from Sync message with private key or try to enter into sleep mode, sensor node denies

the communication. This method has been simulated in NS-2. This result showed that good level of improvement in energy consumption and life span of sensor node.

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Handling Speech Sensation on Machine

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Abstract: *Speech is the general way of communication for humans. This may be changed from one language to another language in frequency. Talk sensing has been one of the wonderful research area in computerized world. In a Talk sensing method that uses the input as spoken word, articulate or sentences in to the machine. The machine may be a computer or any other machineries. The machine consists of software to decrypt the human voice and to send out another action. This work goes to taking the speech and to perform some action based on the speech is termed as Talk sensing or speech recognition, Voice recognition and speech processing. The software designed to perform such task is referred to as Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR). First the ASR software understand the speech of voice and then encrypt the speech to text and then enable the function. In the same manner of way, we have to follow and offer procedure by applying this speech sensation technology is a much better way to handle the device through the voice from anywhere and in anytime.*

Keyword: *speech sensation, Automatic Speech Recognition, decrypt Voice,Speech Processing, Voice Recognition, ASR Software*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Definition of Speech sensing:

Speech sensing or Speech recognition is the ability of a machine or program to identify words and phrases in spoken language and convert them to a machine-readable format. Rudimentary speech recognition software has a limited vocabulary of words and phrases, and it may only identify these if they are spoken very clearly. More sophisticated software has the ability to accept natural speech.

The human interact with others using speech. This speech is used to communicate with others and this process has been a wonderful mind blowing areas of the signal processing. In computerized world, lot of new technologies have been developed day by day. The idea of human machine deal leads to the development of research on Speech Recognition or speech sensation methods. Speech recognition or speech sensation technology has made it possible for computer able to understand human voice commands and understand human languages. The main objective of speech sensation field is to develop techniques and systems for understanding the speech input to machine. Speech is the basic means of interact between humans. The main advantages of this speech recognition used to Handicapped people specially blind people use her voice to communicate with machines and also this technique used to automatic call processing in telephone networks, and query based information systems that provide updated travel information, stock price quotations, weather reports, Data entry, voice dictation, access to information: travel, banking, Commands, Automobile portal, speech transcription, supermarket, railway reservations etc

The first ASR device was proposed in 1952 and understand single digits spoken by a user. The ASR programs have been applied in various sessions to perform this Speech Recognition task. Speech Recognition has been most basically used in following areas:

- Healthcare Centre
- Military Organizations
- Telecommunication
- Robotics and so on.

In order to establish communication between the humans and the machine, the technology ‘Speech sensation’ is important. Many researchers’ prepare more eager on this area from various fields.

Some examples where this speech recognition (sensation) might encounter are:

- Automated Phone Systems
- Google Voice
- Apple Siri (Apple Phone).

2. TYPES OF SPEECH SENSATION:

- Supervised Speech Recognition
- Unsupervised Speech Recognition
- Isolated Speech Recognition
- Continuous Speech Recognition
- Natural Language

Supervised Speech:

The software understand only the already trained voice of the speaker

Unsupervised Speech:

The systems take and understand all voices.

Isolated type:

The system understands the voice only by recognizing single separate word.

Continuous type:

The system understands the words continuously at normal speed.

Natural Language:

It recognizes the voice and reply for the queries.

The Supervised Speech and Unsupervised Speech come under Speaker Identification. The other categories such as Isolated, Continuous and Natural language are lies under Speech Recognition.

Speech sensation is the ability of a machine or program to receive the input through voice including words and phrases and then convert them to a machine-readable format. A device that can operate commonly used to operate a device, perform commands on the devices without using a keyboard, mouse or by press any buttons. The machine that hold software called Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) which have and understand the voice and then convert the speech to text to trigger some performance.

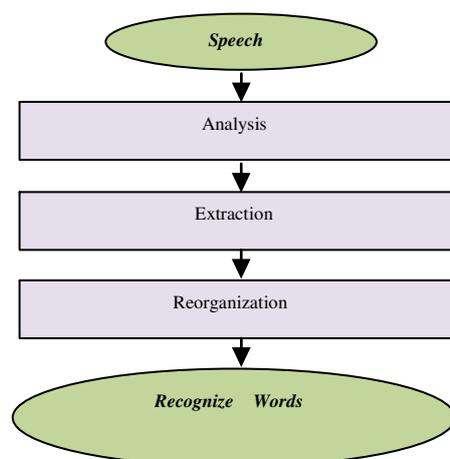


Figure 1: Process Involved in Speech Recognition

In the structure, fig.1, we give up speech as input, and this input first identify by analyzing it with proper intervals. After analyzing the input, we have to extract the words and then understand it according to the device to accept it.

Pros and Cons in Speech Recognition Technology

There are many pros while using this Speech Recognition Technology which is given below. The Speech Recognition technology is:

- More user friendly.
- Increases productivity.
- Easy to use and readily available.

Now frequently installed in computers and other mobile devices, allowing for easy access. Also, this technology consists of some cons such as:

- Inability to capture words due to variations of pronunciation.
- Lack of support for most languages other than English.
- Inability to sort through background noise.
- Sometimes may lead to inaccuracies.

Considering all those properties, we have to develop and propose a methodology related with this Speech Recognition technology to handle the devices or equipment from anywhere and in anytime. (i.e.,) that is no matter whether the devices are far or near from the person. A detailed study on automatic speech recognition is carried out and presented in this paper that covers the architecture, methodologies, algorithm and applications

3. RELATED WORK:

- Suman et al, presented the basic idea of speech recognition, proposed types of speech recognition, and issues in speech recognition, different useful approaches for feature extraction of the speech signal with its advantage and disadvantage and various pattern matching approaches for recognizing the speech of the different speaker. Many researchers interested in this area that supports speaker independent operations and continuous speech in different language.
- Karpagavalli et al, studied on automatic speech recognition by developed an architecture to support the communication between human and machines. Performance of speech recognition applications deteriorated in the presence of reverberation and even low levels of ambient noise. Robustness to noise, reverberation and characteristics of the transducer is still an unsolved problem that made the research in the area of speech recognition still very active.
- Preeti et al, presented a study of basic approaches to speech recognition and the results showed better accuracy. The paper also presented what research has been done around for dealing with the problem of ASR. The design of speech recognition system require careful attentions to the challenges or issue such as various types of speech classes, speech representation, feature extraction techniques, database and performance evaluation.
- Santosh et al, gave an overview of major technological perspective and appreciation of the fundamental progress of speech recognition and also gave overview technique developed in each stage of speech recognition. The paper helped in choosing the technique along with their relative merits and demerits. It also included with the decision on feature direction for developing technique in human computer interface system using Marathi Language.
- Ramakrishnan et al, described the development of an efficient speech recognition system using different techniques such as Mel Frequency Cepstrum Coefficients (MFCC), Vector Quantization (VQ) and Hidden Markov Model (HMM). It explained how speaker recognition followed by speech recognition is used to recognize the speech faster, efficiently and accurately.
- Anusuya et al, presented a brief survey on Automatic Speech Recognition, to afford a brief view on speech. They summarized and compared some of the well-known methods used in various stages of speech recognition system and identified research topic and applications which are at the forefront of this exciting and challenging field.
- Zhiyuan Li et al, discussed about the wide range deployment of disconnected delay-tolerant social Internet of Things (SIoT). They considered the preference similarity which is not determined in the existing search mechanisms and are designed in Cartesian Coordinates without sufficient consideration of real-world network deployment environments. They proposed a novel resource discovery mechanism in a 3-D Cartesian coordinate system with the aim of enhancing the search efficiency over the SIoT.
- ShwetaDoda et al, presented detailed review of Speech Recognition. Most scholars had undergone their research on this speech recognition technology. Some of them have been proposed approaches to recognize isolated words. They summarized some well-known methods such as Dynamic Time Warp and Hidden Markov Model approaches for isolated speech recognition.
- Gheorge et al, presented a short survey of automatic speech recognition systems underlining the current achievements and capabilities of current day solutions as well as their inherent limitations and shortcomings. They proposed an improved paradigm and algorithm for building an automatic speech recognition system that actively adapts its recognition system that actively adapts its recognition model in an unsupervised fashion by listening to continuous human speech.

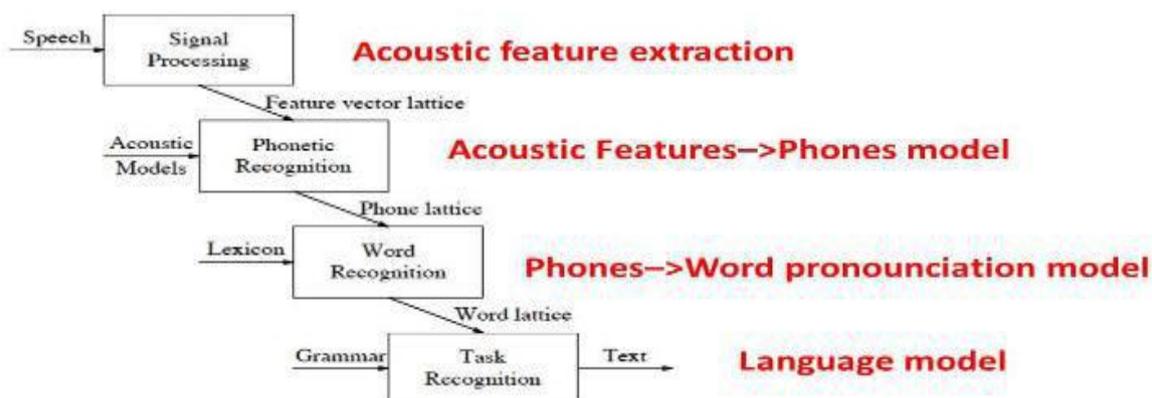
Rohit et al, described a large vocabulary speech recognition system that is accurate, has low latency and yet has a small enough memory and computational footprint to run faster than real-time on a Nexus 5 Android smartphone. They employed a quantized long short-term memory (LSTM) acoustic model trained with connectionist temporal classification (CTC) to directly predict phoneme targets, and further reduce its memory footprint using a SVDbased compression scheme.

Mukesh et al, presented the design of the low cost voice recognition based home automation system for the physically challenged people suffering from quadriplegia or paraplegia (who cannot move their limbs but can speak and listen) to control the various home appliances and can actuate the bed elevation just by the voice commands according to their need and comfort. The proposed system consisted of a voice recognition module, Arduinouno microcontroller, relay circuit to and an adjustable bed. The voice recognition module needs to be trained first before it can be used to recognize commands. Upon successful recognition of voice command the Arduino drives the corresponding load with the help of the relay circuit. The adjustable bed elevation can be set to the three different modes as per the user comfort and need. The accuracy of voice recognition module is also measured in different conditions.

In this paper, the concepts appeared in related papers were consolidated and improve with more special features and propose a new method.

4. BASIC ARCHITECTURE OF SPEECH:

Speech Recognition System Architecture



This diagram represent the basic architecture of speech recognition system. This technique eliminate the use of keyboard, mouse or by pressing any buttons. Here the machine used to process the software called ASR means Automatic Speech Recognition, which understand and recognize(sensing) the voice and then modified the speech to text to activate some action

5. METHODOLOGY:

Proposed Method

The speech is used to express our thoughts, between human and machines, there exists a new technology called “Speech Recognition”. Speech sensation is the most efficient technology and it help us to operate the device through our voice command. The speech sensation area is to elaborate methodology for have the speech input by device.

Speech recognition technology is now execute in many applications that trigger human machine interface. Speech recognition technology was most commonly used in telephone networks to automate and enhance the operator services to satisfy the customer. When the device process the speech input, there must give high importance to maintain the accuracy and to reduce the chance of error.

The proposed method is to evolve a methodology by execute the speech recognition technology in order to access the devices from anywhere using the mobile devices. In our methodology, we apply this speech recognition technique to process the devices which we used in our daily life. We can connect and communicate with the devices in an intelligent fashion via the mobile devices. The device includes the electronic equipment’s, vehicles and other

items embedded with the software. Through our proposed methodology, we can able to monitor and control the objects remotely across anywhere. We also provide proper security features to avoid the loss of data or any other interruption.

We have to access the devices through our mobile phone or by the system through our voice command. The device can accept this command and process it by connecting the devices with the interface. This interface can be either a Bluetooth application or a cloud-based environment. This interface can accept the voice command from the human and then transfer the command to the appropriate device. That is, the device is now connected in a Handshake based environment. Each device consists of an individual application which helps the device to receive and process the command from the humans. The interface can be chosen based on the location of the devices and the person giving the command to access the devices. If the device is near to the person, then we have to use the Bluetooth to access the device.

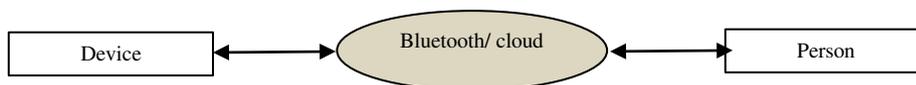


Figure 2: Human-Device Interface

First we have to connect our devices with the cloud-based environment with appropriate information. When the user needs to access the devices, we have to the following steps:

- First Receive the voice message
- Identified the speech
- Recognized the device using the input
- Search for the machine using Bluetooth
- If the device, not find through Bluetooth, then we have to connect with the cloud.
- The cloud search for the machine and then assign the instruction to the machine.

The Bluetooth identifiers can be used to process the Bluetooth itself.

If the Bluetooth identifies the device, then the process can be carried out by the Bluetooth itself. In this case, there arises a question, how the cloud can identify the device appropriate to the user. The solution is when the person connects the devices with the cloud; the cloud gathers all the necessary information about the devices and the person along with the APP to access the device. The information includes device ID, User ID, Mobile Number, Location and so on. Thus, when the cloud receives the input from the user, it identifies the user through their mobile number and transfer the command to the appropriate device of the user.

For example, the person says “CAR DOOR OPEN”, the software understand the command and recognize that the user needs to open the door of the car. It then find out for the car. If the device identified nearby, then the car door will open automatically. If the device not found nearby, then the instruction transfers to the cloud. The cloud search for the ‘Car App’ and then find out for the relevant car using the Id to process the command. Thus the device act according to the user command. Also, the cloud identifies the relevant.

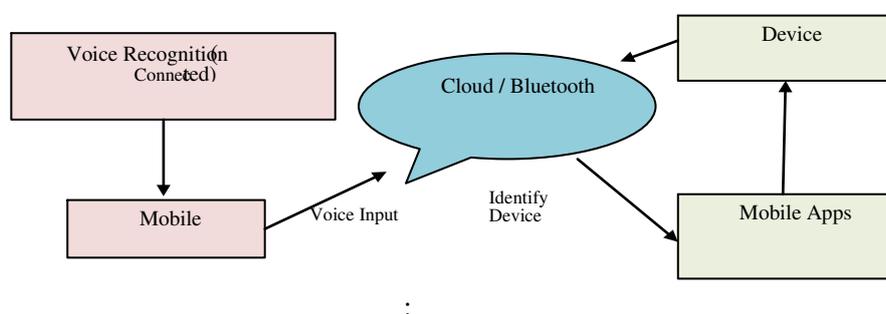
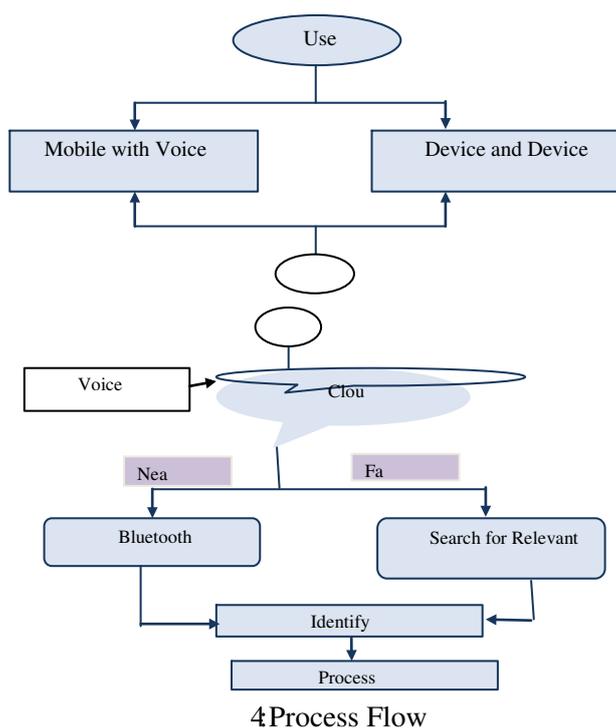


Figure3: architecture diagram

The architecture diagram (Fig.3) clearly explains the process of accessing the device through voice input. The mobile device is applied with the voice recognition software. All the devices are linked with the cloud with suitable apps to handle the devices. When the cloud receives the input, it then searches for the device and then transfers the command to the relevant app. appropriate apps to handle the devices. When the cloud receives the input, it then

searches for the device and then transfers the instruction to the related app. The app processes the instruction and then execute the work.



Thus our proposed methodology accepts the voice input and processes it to handle the devices successfully. The proposed method consists of an algorithm to describe the flow of the process.

Proposed Algorithm is:

Algorithm 1: Machine Handling on Speech Algorithm

Require: Voice Input

Ensure: Cloud-Based Devices with Voice sensation Software Begin

Initialization: Register Device and Device App with the Cloud

If person needs to operate device then

Send command as Voice Input

Transfer voice input to the cloud

Cloud accepts the input and Search for the machine location

If the device location is near then

Turn On the Bluetooth

Process the instruction

Else

Search for Relevant App

Process the instruction

End If

End If

End.

6. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP:

The experimental results validate the function of proposed methodology. The purpose of our proposed methodology is to recognize the voice input and using that input, we have to operate the devices. We have to compare our methodology with the methodology proposed in the paper [11] and the results are to be tabulated. In paper [11], they show the test results of the trails performed on the voice recognition module to determine the accuracy in silent condition and noisy condition. In each condition five trials are made. Out of these five trials, only three were

correctly recognized and thus the accuracy of the result is 60%. Whereas, in our paper, we have to improve this result by 80% by improving our methodology using cloud-based environment and by connecting the devices through Bluetooth.

Table 1: Comparison Result

S. No.	Voice Commands	Experiment Trials					Total Responses	
		1	2	3	4	5	Proposed System	Existing System
1	On	1	1	1	1	1	5	4
2	Off	1	1	1	1	1	5	3
3	Control	1	0	0	1	1	3	2
4	Rest	1	1	1	1	0	4	3
5	Up	1	1	1	0	1	4	3

7. CONCLUSION:

Speech is the basic tool for communicating our thoughts, in these speech recognition has now become a popular and suitable technologies in order to enhance human machine conversation. In our research work also have some limitation on this technique.in this paper we execute this speech sensation technology to handle the machine from our mobile phones from anywhere. In future, our techniques has upgrade with much advanced way that it can recognize and product the user who provide instruction to operate the device. Only the authenticate person only operate the machine using voice instructions.

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Developing On Data Security in Internet Of Things

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Abstract: *The data generated from the Internet of Things moreover has a great impact on data protection. Therefore, data protection is potentially still more critical than predictable data. The challenges to bring huge data storage also impact data security particularly when dealing with sensor data, as most backing applications don't handle billions of files as well. Humans are fast being outnumbered by Internet-connected devices that are continuously collecting and transmitting data is used to term as the Internet of Things. The explosion in machine-generated data is to store and secure data for ever. These machines or things achieve a range of tasks or comparatively simple functions like capturing images and uploading them to social sharing sites. To capture and transmitting more complicated sensor data and transfer real-time information on an organization's server. The collision on storage at first seems literally obvious and there is extra data to store, the less obvious part is that machine-generated data comes in two different types, creating two completely different challenges. First, there is large-file data, such as images and videos capture from smart phones and other devices. This data type is naturally accessed sequentially by CC (Cloud Certificate). The second data type is extremely small, for example, log-file data capture from sensors. These sensors, though small in size, can create billions of files that have to be accessed randomly. These two major challenges are handled by this the proposed method which uses random key generation techniques with IOT. The data storage in cloud become more secured with parallel encryption and random key generation techniques.*

Keywords: *Internet of Things, Cloud Certificate,*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Internet of Things is becoming very important topic in technology business, policy, and engineering circles and has become headline news in each of the specialty press and media. This technology is embodied during a wide spectrum of networked merchandise, systems, security and sensors that make the most of advancements in computing power, natural philosophy miniaturization, and network interconnections to supply new capabilities not antecedently potential. Associate degree abundance of conferences, reports, and news articles discuss the possible impact of the "IOT revolution" from new market opportunities and business models to considerations concerning security, privacy, and technical ability. IOT web society community navigate the dialogue close to the web of things in lightweight of the competitor predictions concern is guaranteed. It provides a high level review of the fundamentals of IOT and a few of the key problems and queries that this technology raises from the attitude tend to be the internet of things.

2. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

The number of connected devices increases and their usage becomes an important part of everyday life. Security, Privacy and Personal safety issues were need of the hour. Security issues are already seen to inhibit the uptake of cloud services, particularly by public bodies with responsibility for sensitive information, reminiscent of attention services. Because the variety of sources/sinks will increase, managing and securing these suitably becomes a challenge. Privacy is also an important challenge to keep the personal information which is collected must be safely guarded and secured source of information need to be properly handled.

2. processing

2.1. Motivation

Focus on security concerns for IOT from the views of cloud tenants, end-users and cloud suppliers, within the context of wide-scale IOT proliferation, operating across the vary of IOT technologies.

2.2. Security and safty

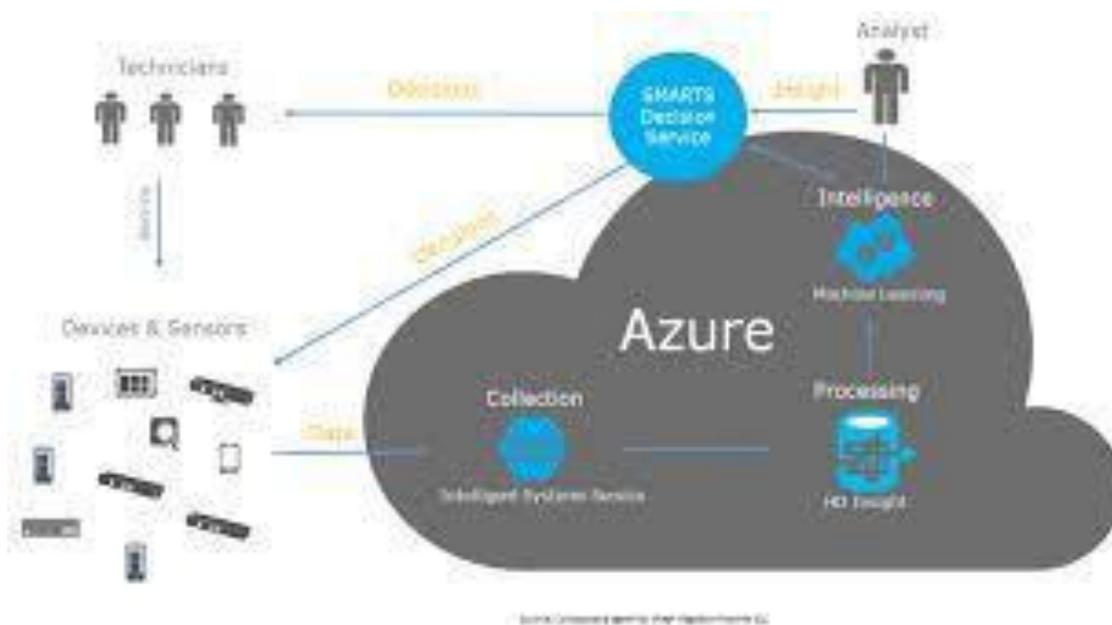
A cooperative approach to security are required to develop an effective and applicable solutions to IOT security challenges that are similar temperament to the dimensions and complexness of the problems. While security concerns aren't new within the context of knowledge technology, the attributes of the many IOT implementations gift new and distinctive security challenges. Addressing these challenges and guaranteeing security in IOT merchandise and services should be a elementary priority. User have to be compelled to trust that IOT devices and connect knowledge services are secure from vulnerabilities, particularly as this technology become an additional pervasive and integrated into our daily lives. Poorly secured IOT devices and services will

function potential entry points for cyber attack and expose user knowledge to thieving by exploit knowledge streams inadequately protected.

3. PROCESSING IDEA

This research will provide new techniques to ensure security in Cloud Computing data. The objectives of proposed work are formulated as below:

1. The security issues for IoT Cloud, as long as cloud services act as 'glue' that may integrate and mediate 'things', yet as offer processing, storage and management for individual 'things'.
2. In this context analyze this state of cloud service offerings for IoT and think about their security provision from the views of cloud tenants, end-users and cloud suppliers that specialize in the interaction between them.
3. To determine a variety of security considerations specific to IoT's use of cloud services: we 2009 First International Conference on Advances in Future Internet have a tendency to gift twenty key security issues for IoT-Cloud.



4. CONCLUSION

Data security in cloud computing is already seen as inhibiting the adoption of public cloud services for variety and organizations. Cloud services are designed with protection (isolation) because the dominant concern, with so much less thought given to sharing. A promising approach to providing each information protection and sharing is to enhance principal centered access management technologies with people who specialize in the properties of the information. Providing controlled information sharing is often supported by public cloud services will the broader IOT vision be realized.

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Goods and Services Tax in India : A Positive Reform for Indirect Tax System

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Abstract: *The Good and services tax (GST) is the biggest and substantial indirect tax reform since 1947. The main idea of GST is to replace existing taxes like value-added tax, excise duty, service tax and sales tax. It will be levied on manufacture sale and consumption of goods and services. GST is expected to address the cascading effect of the existing tax structure and result in uniting the country economically. The paper highlights the background, objectives of the proposed GST and the impact of GST in the present tax scenario in India. The paper further explores various benefits and opportunities of GST. Finally, the paper examines and draws out a conclusion.*

Key words: *Value Added Tax, Central Value Added Tax, GST, Input Credit*

1. INTRODUCTION:

The word „tax” is derived from Latin word “taxes are “which means to estimate. A tax is an enforced contribution, exacted pursuant to legislative authority. Indian Taxation System comprise of Direct and Indirect Tax. Goods and Services Tax (GST) is one of the most discussed Indirect Taxation reforms. It is a comprehensive tax regime levied on manufacture, sales and consumption of goods and services. It is expected to bring about 2% incremental GDP growth of the country. So, GST is the need of the hour.

Section 1 of the article introduces the GST, its objectives and Present Indirect Tax structure as well as its major reforms. Section 2 of the article examines the impact of GST on the economy and studies the effect of GST on certain sectors. Section 3 of the article discusses various benefits and opportunities of GST. Section 4 laid down the key suggestions and conclusion of the article.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Empowered Committee of Finance Ministers (2009), Introduced their First Discussion Paper on Goods and Services Tax in India which analyzed the structure and loopholes if any in GST.

Vasanthagopal (2011), in the article GST in India: A Big Leap in the Indirect Taxation System discussed the impact of GST on various sectors of the economy. The article further stated that GST is a big leap and a new impetus to India’s economic change.

Seventy Third Report of Standing Committee on Finance (2012-2013), The Constitution (One Hundred Fifteenth Amendment) Bill, 2011

Bird (2012) summarizes in the article The GST/HST: Creating an integrated Sales Tax in a Federal Country the impact of GST will be on Canada.

Garg (2014), In the article named Basic Concepts and Features of Good and Services Tax in India analyzed the impact and GST on Indian Tax scenario and concluded that it will strengthen out free market economy.

Kumar (2014), Studied in the article Goods and Services Tax in India: A Way Forward background, silent features and concluded with the positive impact of GST on present complex tax structure and development of common national market.

Indirect Taxes Committee of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) (2015), Submitted a PPT naming Goods and Service Tax (GST) which stated in brief details of the GST and its positive impact on economy and various stakeholders.

The Institute of Companies Secretaries of India (ICSI) (2015), Published a Reference on Goods and Service Tax to provide the information on the concept of GST in details.

Parkhi did an exploratory research in an article Goods and Service Tax in India: the changing face of economy and stated that implementation of GST is a changing face of India and the government is well equipped for that which is a symptom of fast paced economy.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:-

The paper uses an exploratory research technique based on past literature from respective journals, reports, newspapers and magazines covering wide collection of academic literature on Goods and Service Tax. According to the objectives of the study, the research design is of descriptive in nature. Available secondary data was extensively used for the study. The objectives of the paper are:

1. To study about Goods and Service Tax and its impact on the economy.
2. To examine benefits and opportunities of Goods and Service tax.

3. GOODS AND SERVICE TAX:

India is one of the 123 countries across the world that is following the VAT mode. White Paper with basic design for VAT was released on January 17, 2005 by the Finance Minister P.Chidambaram. VAT was introduced both at centre and state level. It was implemented in Haryana in 2003 and later on 1st April 2005 it was introduced in remaining states as an Indirect Tax in the Indian taxation system. VAT replaced central excise duty at the national level and the sales tax system at the state level. Thus, it improved the indirect taxation system of the country.

Goods and Service tax bill officially known as the constitution (one hundred and twenty second amendment) bill, 2014 proposes a national value added tax to be implemented in India from June 2016. The GST implementation in India is „Dual“ in nature, i.e. it would consist of two components: one levied by Centre (CGST) and another levied by States and Union Territories (SGST). However, base of tax levy would be identical.

Initially the idea was that there would be a national level Goods and Services tax. But as the release of first discussion by the empowered committee of the state Finance Ministers on 10.11.2009, it has been made certain that there would be a “Dual GST” in the country. Centre and state both governments are entitled to charge taxes on the goods and services. Almost 150 countries have introduced GST in some form. While countries such as Singapore and New Zealand tax virtually everything at a single rate, Indonesia has five positive rates, a zero rate and over 30 categories of exemptions. In China, GST applies only to goods and the provision of repairs, replacement and processing services. GST rates of some countries are given below.

TABLE: 1:1
Rate of GST (Some Countries)

Country	Rate of GST
Australia	10%
Australia	9.6%
Canada	5%
Germany	19%
Japan	5%
Singapore	7%
Sweden	25%
New Zealand	15%

Source: Reference on Goods and Services Tax, ICSI

World over in almost 150 countries there is GST or VAT, which means tax on goods and services. Under the GST scheme, no distinction is made between goods and services for levying of tax. This means that goods and services attract the same rate of tax. GST is a multi-tier tax where ultimate burden of tax fall on the consumer of goods/services. It is called as value added tax because at every stage, tax is being paid on the value addition. Under the GST scheme, a person who was liable to pay tax on output, whether for provision of service or sale of goods, is entitled to get input tax credit (ITC) on the tax paid on its inputs.

Since VAT was beneficial for the taxation system but with certain shortcomings which are expected to be overcome by the Goods and Service Tax. Thus, it would definitely a positive reform for the Indirect tax system in India.

4. OBJECTIVES OF GOODS AND SERVICE TAX:

GST is proposed to fulfill the following objectives:

- GST would help to eliminate the cascading effects of production and distribution cost of goods and services. This would help to increase GDP and then to economic condition of the country. GST would eliminate the multiplicity of indirect taxation and streamline all the indirect taxes which would be beneficial for manufacture and ultimate consumer.
- GST would be able to cover all the shortcomings of existing VAT system and hopefully serve the economy health.
- Incidence of tax falls on domestic consumption

- The efficiency and equity of system is optimized
- There should be no export of taxes across taxing jurisdiction
- The Indian market should be integrated into single common market
- It enhances the cause of co-operative federalism.

Present Indirect Tax structure in India is very complicated and complex in nature. It consists of cascading effects of tax. These add to cost of goods and services through “tax on tax” which the final consumer have to bear.

There are manifolds in indirect taxation structure. It is bifurcated in five parts as depicted in Table 1;2 below

TABLE.1:2
Five Major types of Indirect Taxes in the country

Excise Duty	Service Tax	Sales Tax/VAT/CST	Custom Duty	Party Tax/Entertainment Tax
Entry no.84 List I, Schedule VII	Residuary entry no. 97, List I, Schedule VII	Entry no. 54 of List II (VAT) and 92 A of list 1(CST)	Entry no.83, Unit I, Schedule VII	Entry no. 52 & 62 List II, Schedule VII
Taxable event is manufacture	Taxable event is provision of service	Taxable event is sales.	Taxable event is import & export	Taxable event is entertainment and entry of Goods.

Source: Reference on Goods and Services Tax, ICSI

The major reforms being undertaken in Indian Taxation System in reference to Indirect Taxation System is presented in table 3 below:

TABLE.1:3
Reforms in Indirect Taxation System

Year	Reforms
1974	Report of LK Jha Committee suggested VAT should be introduced
1986	Introduction of a restricted VAT called MODVAT
1991	Report by the Chelliah Committee recommended either VAT or GST which was accepted by Government
1994	Introduction of Service Tax @ 5%
1999	Formation of Empowered Committee on State VAT
2000	Implementation of uniform floor rate of tax for VAT at the rate 1%, 4% and 12.5%. and Abolition of tax related incentives granted by States
2003	VAT implemented in Haryana in April 2003
2004	Significant progress towards CENVAT, MODVAT was abolished and credit account was merged with service tax and excise to provide for cross utilization.
2005-06	VAT implemented in 26 more states
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ First GST released By Mr. P. Shome in January ➤ Finance Minister announces for GST in budget Speech and CST phase out starts in April 2007. Then, Joint Working Group formed and submitted report
2008	EC finalizes the view on GST structure in April 2008
2009	First discussion paper on GST was released and commission submitted report proposing GST to be implemented from 1.4.2010
2010	Department of Revenue commented on GST discussion paper and Finance Minister suggested probable GST rate.
2011	Team was set up to lay down road map for GST and 115th Constitutional Amendment Bill for GST was laid down in Parliament
2012	Negative list regime for service tax was implemented
2013	Parliamentary Standing Committee submitted its report on the Bill
2014	115th Amendment Bill lapsed and was reintroduced in 122nd Constitutional Amendment Bill

4. IMPACT OF GOODS AND SERVICE TAX:-

GST has a positive impact on the economy and on various sectors which are as follows:

Fast moving consumer goods sector:-

With the implementation of Goods and Service Tax, FMCG sector would really change. FMCG sector consist 50% Food and Beverage sector and 30% is Household and Personal care. FMCG sector is the major taxation contributor both direct and indirect in the economy. The multiplicity of the taxation influences the company's decision on manufacturing location and distribution of Goods. FMCG companies set their manufacturing units and warehouses where they can avail tax benefits. To transfer the stock from the warehouses among the states they have to pay taxes. So, GST would surely impact on FMCG sector as taxes affect the cost to the company.

Food Industry:-

Since food constitutes a large portion of the consumer expense of lower income households, any tax on food would be regressive in nature. Therefore, extending GST to food processing sector will also cause difficulty in view of the fact that production and distribution of food is largely unorganized in India. On global front, most of the countries tax food at a lower rate keeping in view the considerations of fairness and equity. Even in countries such as Canada, UK and Australia where food constitute a relatively small portion of the consumer basket, food is taxed at zero rates. While in some countries, food is taxed at a standard rate which is as low as 3% in Singapore and Japan at the inception of the GST. Even in international jurisdictions, no distinction is drawn on the degree of processing of food. Hence, the benefit of lower or zero tax rates should also be extended to all food items in India regardless to degree of processing.

Information Technology enabled services:-

The proposed GST rate under the IT industry is not yet decided. While the discussed combined rate of GST for the product is 27%. According to proposed GST if the software is transferred through electronic form it would be regarded as service (intellectual property).and if it is transferred through media or any other tangible property then it should be treated as goods. Implementation of GST will help in uniform simplified and single point taxation and thereby reduced price.

Infrastructure sector:

The Indian infrastructure sector largely comprises power, road, port, railways and mining. And the indirect tax levy is different and unique for each of them, and this is complex in nature. Although this sector enjoys different exemptions and concessions as it is important on national front. With the implication of GST the multiplicity of taxes will be removed and it would increase the tax base with continuation of exemptions and concessions for national interest and growth.

Impact on small enterprises:-

In the small scale enterprises there are three categories:-

- Those below threshold need not to register for the GST.
- Those between the threshold and composition turnovers will have the option to pay a turnover based tax or opt to join the GST regime.
- Those above threshold limit will need to be within framework of GST.

In respect of the central GST the situation is slightly complex.GST is expected to encourage compliance and which is also expected to widen tax base adding up to 2% to GDP. Manufacturers, traders will have to pay less tax with the implication of GST.

5. BENEFITS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF GST:

The Goods and Services Tax have many benefits and will create various opportunities on various stakeholders like business, industry, government and consumers which are being discussed in below:

Benefits on various Stakeholders

For Business and Industry:

- Easy Compliance o Removal of Cascading
- Improved Competitiveness

For Centre and State Governments:

- Simple and easy to administer
- Better controls on leakage o Consolidation of Tax base
- Higher Revenue Efficiency

For the consumer:

- Single and Transparent tax proportionate to the value of goods and services
- Reduction of Prices

Benefits from IGST:

- Maintenance of uninterrupted Input Tax Credit (ITC) chain on inter-State Transactions.
- No upfront payment of tax or substantial blockage of funds for the inter-state seller or buyer.
- No refund claim in exporting State, as Input Tax Credit (ITC). It is used up while paying the tax.
- Self monitoring model
- Level of computerization is limited to inter-State dealers. Central and State Government will be able to computerize their process expeditiously.
- As all inter-State dealers will be e-registered and correspondence with them will be by e-mail, thus compliance will improve substantially.
- Model can take “Business to Business” as well as “Business to Consumer” transactions into account.
Apart from the above the other benefits available for the assess are:
 - ✓ Reduction in multiplicity of taxes
 - ✓ More efficient neutralization of taxes especially for exports
 - ✓ Development of common national market
 - ✓ Simple tax regime, fewer rates and exemptions as well as conceptual clarity.

6. FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS:

GST has the following implications:

- ✓ GST will widen the tax base, improve tax compliance and will remove unhealthy competition among states. It will redistribute the burden of taxation equitably among manufacturing and services.
- ✓ It ensures uniformity of tax system across the states. It will integrate the tax base and allow seamless flow of Input Tax Credit (ITC) resulting in reduced cost of goods and services. It will improve disclosure of economic transactions.
- ✓ It will mitigate cascading and double taxation thus enables better compliance. It will also lead to transparency in tax system resulting in difficulty of tax evasion.

THE SUGGESTIONS WHICH ARE BEING DRAWN OUT FROM THE STUDY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- ✓ Tax payer education or public awareness campaign need to be provisioned by Central Government. Public Workshops, training and various seminars on GST must be conducted in all states by their respective State Governments.
- ✓ States must analyze and deduce their revenue neutral rates, revenue implications as well as compensation packages.
- ✓ Government should construct a proper monitoring system for monitoring the dummy registrations and refunds problems.

7. CONCLUSION:

It can be concluded from the above discussion that GST will provide relief to producers and consumers by providing wide and comprehensive coverage of input tax credit set-off, service tax set off and subsuming the several taxes. Efficient formulation of GST will lead to resource and revenue gain for both Centre and States majorly through widening of tax base and improvement in tax compliance. It can be further concluded that GST have a positive impact on various sectors and industry. Although implementation of GST requires concentrated efforts of all stake holders namely, Central and State Government, trade and industry. Thus, necessary steps should be taken.

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Training Needs Competencies For Kuriniji Education Trust

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Abstract: *Employees are said to be the most valuable asset in an trust. Therefore, employees talent need to continuously develop and nurture in achieving the highest performance of the trust. The key to finding and developing the talent is by training whereby training is a planned effort of the trust to facilitate employee knowledge and skills that are critical for successful job performance. Thus, any training intervention must be preceded with the process of training needs analysis (TNA). This prerequisite steps is considered important in providing trust with valuable information to help them in designing and implementing strategic training programs, that will lead to trustal sustainability. The manner to which TNA process is approached are also important in determining the accuracy of its result. This study is to understand how far an trust is adopting the recommended practices in TNA process. The data was collected using a set of questionnaire. The questionnaires were distributed to kuriniji education trust resulting 40.10% of return rate. The findings showed that trust do recognize the importance of proper training needs in helping to design an effective annual training plan. There is no difference among the trusts on the way TNA is conducted. The study result also offers practical understanding to human resource and training practitioners on how trusts implement their TNA. Besides that, this study provides knowledge on how TNA should be conducted and the variables that affect its effectiveness. Further, the study result can be used by other trust to improve their current TNA process to design impactful training program for the trust sustainability.*

Keywords: *Training Need Analysis (TNA), sustainability, training, manufacturing, Penang*

1. INTRODUCTION :

Competencies for Training and Development Professionals to support your growth

Self-assessment Assess your current skill and knowledge against the Competencies.

Assess the outputs you produce against the Quality Criteria.

Courses Participate in specific college, university or other programs that are mapped to these

Competencies. Guided observation Watch skilled practitioners in action, using the Competencies as a checklist of criteria for successful performance.

Review the products of other people's work, using the Competencies as a checklist of Criteria for successful performance.

Guided practice Have a colleague observe or review your work and provide feedback, using the Competencies as a checklist of criteria for successful performance.

Demonstration of mastery

Have a competent practitioner assess your performance against the Competencies.

Competent assessment of performance needs ensures:

- The facts support any assumptions
- You address the right problem(s) and cause(s)
- You don't jump to training as a solution
- You identify the best solution or blend of solutions
- You determine how to evaluate results.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE:

To study the effectiveness of the Training and Development program in Ashok Leyland Ltd, Chennai.

SECONDARY OBJECTIVE:

- To study about the various methods and techniques of training and development implemented in the organization.

- To study whether the training and development program is effective and it matches to the employees skills.
- To find out the views, opinions and suggestions of the trainee regarding the contents, trainers and training facilities in the company.
- To suggest the remedial measures wherever possible.

3. NEED OF THE STUDY :

- To know about Training methodologies in the company.
- To improve the quality of current training process in Ashok Leyland.
- To avoid wastage, repairs of machinery.
- To improve employee skills and knowledge.
- To utilize the maximum resources.

4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

- The study helps to know the ‘Effectiveness of Training’ to employees.
- The Study extended to how much do the training has an effect towards performance of employee in their job. The Study makes to improve their present scenario to fight with the competitive environment.

5. REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

Initiative

Recognizes situations that warrant initiative and moves forward without hesitation; reasonably resolves issues, problems, or situations.

Performance Statement Examples

- Identifies what needs to be done and takes action before being asked or required.
- Takes independent action to change the direction of events or to achieve positive results.
- Does more than is normally required in a situation.
- Seeks out others to learn perspectives and takes action based on input.

Interpersonal Skills

Gets along and interacts positively with co-workers and others; understands and relates to others.

Performance Statement Examples

- Understands the interests and concerns of others.
- Listens attentively to people’s ideas and concerns.
- Finds non-threatening ways to approach others on sensitive issues.
- Anticipates how others will react to a situation.
- Notices and interprets what others are feeling, based on their choice of words, tone of voice, expressions, and other nonverbal behavior.

Interviewing Others

Asks questions in ways that enhance the clarity, quality, and reliability of information.

Performance Statement Examples

- Plans the interview process in advance, identifying the key information to collect.
- Puts the interviewee at ease, and ensures he or she understands the process and its purpose. Develops trust to obtain honest responses.
- Asks direct, focused, and logically ordered questions that comply with all legal or policy requirements. Tactfully broaches sensitive subjects.
- Spots when initial answers are insufficient. Asks clarifying questions that get to the heart of issues or that supply needed information. Sees when to doubt or verify information.
- After the interview, reviews, clarifies, and documents notes and impressions while the information is still fresh in memory. Notes key points that are most relevant to the issue.

Leadership

Competency examples with performance statements

Promotes organizational mission and goals, and shows the way to achieve them.

Performance Statement Examples

- Creates a positive work environment where all staff are motivated to do their best.

- Conveys confidence in a group's ability to prevail over challenges to reach its goals.
- Links mission, vision, values, goals, and strategies to everyday work.
- Sees the potential in others and takes opportunities to apply and develop that potential.
- Takes calculated risks or tries a fresh approach to improve performance or reach a challenging goal.
- Sets clear, meaningful, challenging, and attainable group goals and expectations that are aligned with those of the organization.
- Suggests and asks for others' ideas to improve quality, efficiency, and effectiveness.

Listening

Understands and learns from what others say.

Performance Statement Examples

- Gives the speaker undivided attention and appears interested in the message (e.g., maintains eye contact, nods).
- Attends to verbal and non-verbal cues that create a deeper understanding of the message.
- Allows others to speak without unnecessarily interrupting them.
- Asks clarifying questions that elicit clearer or more detailed information.
- Confirms understanding by paraphrasing or summarizing what others have said.

Training Needs Analysis Model

One of the earliest and most classical works to influence TNA and the field of training and development was written by McGhee and Thayer (1961) and Goldstein (1998). McGhee and Thayer (1961) introduced the tripartite level of the TNA model and this model has been a great influence to other subsequent models of TNA. The three levels are: 1. Organizational Analysis; 2. Operational Analysis; and 3. Individual Analysis.

Organizational Analysis

Organizational analysis involve a process of determining at where within the organization training emphases could and should be placed (Ling et al 2014; McGhee and Thayer, 1961). In addition, Noe et al (2009) explained that organization analysis involved the consideration of organization strategic direction; such as analyzing the organization mission, vision and values and then determining relevant training needs to support those statements.

Operational Analysis

According to McGhee and Thayer (1961) operation analysis involve the process of determining the contents of training should be in for an employee to perform a task or job in an effective and efficient way (Ferreira et al 2015). While, Daniel (2003) referred operation analysis as job or task analysis. Hence, Noe et al (2009) explained task analysis is a process of identifying the job knowledge, skills and attitude that need to be emphasized in training.

Individual Analysis

Individual analysis also known as person analysis. Noe et al (2008) explained that person analysis helps identify who needs training based on performance deficiencies that result from lack of knowledge, skills or attitude (Martin, 2014). In addition, Leat and Lovell (1997) strongly stated that person analysis process should not only consider current training needs, but also should identify training and development strategies that will help the individual to achieve expected performance standards that are important to the organizational goals. For instance, Daniels (2003) believed that employees working in team required different training needs as compared to individual working alone.

Key Variables factors in TNA Process

There are five main variables that had been given most priority in ensuring TNA effectiveness. The five variables are: 1. Approach in Managing Training Function; 2. Methods of Data Gathering; 3. Level of Analysis in TNA Process; 4. Strategic Alignment with Organizational Strategy; and 5. Involvement of Stakeholder.

Approach in Managing Training Function

According to Elbadri (2001), most training theorist and practitioners agreed that systematic training processed has four steps or phases; assessment or analysis, design and development, delivery or implementation and evaluation. Thus, McClelland (1993) explained that organization that adopting all four phases in managing their training function has and advantage to revise and monitor the outcome from each phase.

6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :

Need for the study-

Training is a practical and vital necessity because it enables employee to develop and sight within the organization and increase the market value earning power and the job security.

Training moreover highlights the moral of the employee for it helps in reducing dissatisfaction

Sampling procedures-

The data collection from the respondents through the convince sampling, which belongs to the non probability sampling.

Sample size-

A sample size of 50 employees was selected for this study from the 400 employees, which include male and female respondents. Every employee in this organization was involved in this stud.

Primary Data

Primary data was collected through questionnaire and the direct personal interviews.

Secondary Data

Relevant secondary data were also collected from the books, magazines and journals.

TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

Statistical Tools Applied

The statistical tools applied by the researches for the analysis of the data are,

- Percentage Method.
- Chi-Square Test.
- Weighted average Method.

Percentage Method

This method is used widely in marketing comprehension between 2 more series of data. Percentages are used to compare the relatives terms, the distribution of 2 more series of data and are presently by the way of pie diagrams in order to have better understanding.

The formula is

$$\% \text{ of respondents} = (\text{No. of respondents} / \text{Total respondents}) * 100.$$

STATISTICAL TOOL

Chi-Square test

Observed Frequency						
Experience	Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Poor	Very Power	Total
< 10 years	2	4	1	0	0	7
11-20 yrs	8	11	4	0	0	23
21-30 yrs	4	6	2	0	0	12
> 30 yrs	3	4	1	0	0	8
Total	17	25	8	0	0	50

Expected Frequency		
2.38	35	1.12
7.82	11.48	3.68
4.08	6	1.92
2.72	4	1.28

$$\text{Chi-square} = (o-e) / e$$

$$\text{Calculated value} = 0.29$$

$$\text{Degrees of Freedom} = (r-1) (c-1)$$

$$= (4-1) (5-1)$$

$$= (3) (4)$$

$$= 12$$

$$\text{Tabulated Value} = 21.026.$$

The above tables sowing that the respondent opinion on the satisfactory of the effectiveness of training it is considered than the most the employees are agree with the training effectiveness of the organization.

Table – Analysis of Training Effectiveness.

S. No	Ranking Training effectiveness	No of respondents	% of respondents
1	Very Good	8	16
2	Good	24	48
3	Satisfactory	18	36
4	Poor	0	0
5	Very Poor	0	0
	Total	50	100

Findings:

The survey says that 44% of the respondent is belongs to the age group of 40-50 yrs 26% of the respondents from 30-40 yrs.

The study reveals that, 56% of the respondents are from the male and 44% of the respondents are from female category.

From the study 65% of the majority respondents are come under Rs. 10000-20000 income level category.

Suggestions:

Training should be provided to all employees but newly appointed employees are mostly concentrated in training program.

The Company has adopted many training procedures but most of them feel practical is very effective procedure.

Training should given to the employees in order to improve the business and corporate dealings.

7. CONCLUSION:

This research substantiated the fact that out of six, five organization contextual variable has a relationship with TNA factors. Even though it is not really an in-depth study, it is significant enough to agree upon that the recommendations made by TNA researchers are followed by organization in this study. The right adoption of TNA process will increase on its effectiveness without wasting time, energy and money in order to achieve the desired performance. Johnson (1993) clearly pointed out that performance improvement is achieved through skilled, knowledgeable and committed workers who want to make their organization successful. Training is becoming increasingly important to success. The organization's investment in its people is the most important investment it makes. Exact needs to meet the goal must be ascertained in terms of each level of organization in order to provide training that contributes to the organization business results. Identifying training needs is not easy; it requires a good understanding of the business and of future developments of the organizations. Most of the studies on TNA are researched in Western countries. Limited empirical evidence can be obtained in Malaysia, particularly from manufacturing industry. Finally, this study present a modest contribution to empirical research in the area of training and development.

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IMPLICATIONS OF NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES IN INDIAN BANKS

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Abstract: *The inadequacies of conventional management accounting (MA) information point out a need for management to locate correct measuring gear for budding non-financial performance (NFP) in the exceedingly aggressive financial services, as well as in the manufacturing industry. Thus, the conduct of MA in measuring the performances of budding NFP has been in receipt of augmented emphasis in the increasingly important service industries. Bearing in mind the shortcoming of the conventional MA information system, predominantly the measurement of novel emerging NFPs, this empirical research is an effort in the direction of investigating the role of MA in non-financial as well as financial performance measurement (PM) in chosen banks and financial institutions (BFIs) in India. The study demonstrates that the function of MA in non-financial PM is not important. However, management is paying more notice to its measurement. This study identifies three different aspects of NFP: profit-driven NFP; NFP for long-term spirited advantage; and independent NFP (those not linked with the profitability of an organization).*

Keyword(s): *Service industries; Performance measurement; Management accounting; Banking;*

1. INTRODUCTION:

The shortcomings of conventional management accounting (MA) information, and the need for further study of its practical role in both manufacturing and services, have been talked and researched by many well-known scholars (Scapens, 1990; Kaplan, 1984 among others). A call for multi-dimensional performance measurement (PM) has been established as a result of several studies by contemporary MA scholars (Kaplan and Norton, 1992, 1996; Fitzgerald *et al.*, 1991; Nanni *et al.*, 1990; Govindarajan and Shank, 1992; Otley, 1999).

In recent years, non-financial PM has received substantial consideration from MA scholars, and there have been quite a few studies with the intention to deal with NFP measures. Prominent among these studies have been those of Scapens (1997), Simons (1990), Hoque and James (2000), Abernethy and Lillis (1995), Ittner *et al.* (1997), Armitage and Atkinson (1990), Ezzamel (1992), and Turney (1991). A lot of of these researchers talked about the subject of performance measures in manufacturing industries, but a small number of studies have been dedicated to service industries. Distinguished exceptions include Smith (1998), Fitzgerald *et al.* (1991), Ballantine *et al.* (1998), Brignall (1997), Evans *et al.* (1997), and Silvestro *et al.* (1992).

Fitzgerald *et al.* (1991) have argued that PM is an input issue in ensuring the winning completion of a company's strategies and techniques in chase of its goals, and in ensuring the achievement of a business organization in both the short term and the long term. In the short term, financial performance measures unwaveringly connected to profitability (such as return on investment and earnings per share). However, in terms of long-term profitability, the intangibles that guide to profit over time assume better importance – counting such non-financial factors as customer approval quality, and so on. In lots of cases, such factors might be measured “non-financial” in the short term, but are taken to be “financial” in the longer term. From the normative point of view, it might be said that they are “non-financial”, but if so-called “non-financial” performance factors are scrutinized absolutely over a dissimilar time horizon, by way of few exceptions they are seen to be important in overall long-term profitability. Kaplan and Norton (1996) recognized this realism by giving an example:

One organization now considers its scorecard measures to contact the collision of each possible investment. A relative weighting is recognized for the measures, giving important stress to financial measures, such as return-on-capital and profitability, but also to the drivers of future financial performance, such as quality, service, and customer retention.

Kaplan and Norton (1996) exposed an entire succession of linkage in overall financial performance. For example, employee morale increases customer satisfaction and this, in turn, leads to elevated return on capital because such employees produce pleased and loyal customers, and having such customers, in turn, drives financial

performance. In this case, the elements in the service profit chain can thus be articulated. To appreciate the position of MA in measuring NFP, it is essential to recognize and classify NFP according to the wider objectives, strategies, and techniques of a business organization. Management must believe performance measurement in terms of long-term competitive advantages (LTCA) and not necessarily in terms of the short-term profitability of the organization.

2. OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY

Performance measurement is in receipt of a higher emphasis in service organizations as well as in manufacturing organizations. Though a great deal has been written about the requirement for correct performance measures, and there have been quite a few studies dealing with NFP measures, reasonably little is known about the role of MA in the measurement of NFP in practice. Against that background, this paper investigated the role of MA in measuring NFP in the competitive Indian financial market. In this study of how MA systems are used to measure performance in the financial sector, answers to the following questions were investigated:

- What methods or systems of MA are used to calculate financial and non-financial performances in banks and financial institutions (BFIs)?
- Whether BFIs are in fact measuring non-financial factors and indicators, and if so, to what level is this being done?
- Which factors of NFP are being measured, and which methods or apparatus of MA are useful in measuring them?
- What are the difficulties being practiced by management, what are the causes of these difficulties, and how they might be conquered using the existing MA performance measures?

This study involved the collection of data from primary and secondary (annual reports, booklets, and special publications on related issues) sources and literature survey. Data was collected by semi-structured interviews with chief executive officers (CEOs) of four BFIs. The questions covered an introduction to the institution, MA practices in the institutions, and performance measures – both financial and non-financial.

The present study was able to make a meaningful comparison of the role of MA in different types of financial institutions. The purpose of the study was not to contrast like with like, but to study the role of MA in non-financial PM in dissimilar types of financial institutions. Even though the study attempts to draw some comprehensive conclusions, the authors are aware that generalizing from only four BFIs must be treated with care. For practical reasons it was not likely to expand the study population. The secondary sources of information were useful for comparing the objectives of CEOs with actual MA practice.

3. MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING IN PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT IN BFIS:

Based on the analysis of the data collected, this part discusses performance measurement in banks and financial institutions.

Bank A

Bank A is the largest commercial bank, and has branches throughout. Its crest management emphasizes the measurement of performance as being “very important”, and financial performance of every section in the bank is often measured. The methods and models that are taken to measure performance are activity-based cost management (ABCM), benchmarking, and performance pyramid. Bank management reports no difficulties with measuring performance by means of the present methods, apart from deference with risk-adjustment matters. The call for correct risk-analysis and customer and product profitability is very important for the chief executive. Customer and product profitability are also vital factors in which management feels a need to develop its present practice of PM. The views of Bank A on the subject of PM are presented in Table 1.

Although the CEO accorded only “some” significance to NFP, the bank does measure NFP regularly. In doing so, Bank A uses the same models and methods for measuring NFP as it does for measuring financial performance. The management of bank A is well content with the present methods, and would like to carry on the present practice in future, assuming no considerable change in the bank’s internal and external circumstances.

The executives of A recognize the worth and importance of MA systems in PM, but measurement of NFP is moderately less emphasized than that of financial performance. This is reflected in the planning of MA systems and the measurement process itself. Declining production costs, control of profit centers, and financial planning are all significant in the view of top management, and are relatively more important than certain non-financial aspects (such as environmental issues). The CEO pays a lot of concentration to the measurement of a variety of risks and to the profitability of customers and products, and less attention to the measurement of non-financial indicators. Nevertheless, several important aspects of NFP are measured – including customer satisfaction, quality, on-time service, promise to customers, and so on. Of these, on-time delivery of services and commitment to customers may be considered a part of the attempt to make sure customer satisfaction.

It should be noted that the bank is by means of a full range of technological advances – such as the Internet and telephone banking – to please its customers. Though, in terms of a measurement process, there are no distinct objectives in NFP. If an organization pays less attention to NFP, it is also likely to be less concerned as to whether NFP is being correctly measured or not.

It is also obvious in this bank that non-financial indicators of performances are compared with organizations whose market place is not comparable. The bank hardly ever benchmarks its performance alongside comparable banks in neighboring countries – that is, against banks that are comparatively more efficient. It is to be illustrated that there is no exacting study available on the comparative efficiency or inefficiency of NFP in various countries. Comparative judgments cannot therefore be made.

The top management is satisfied with its present practice of non-financial PM. However, if the practice of NFP is better scrutinized, then whether the NFP is precisely measured or not would become significant to management. Because the management of this bank places its stress on financial PM, non-financial indicators are first and foremost seen in terms of their effect on financial PM. ABCM is thus used for precise product costing and service pricing, and this is well thought-out to be a tool to ensure the pleasure of customers. According to management, accurate service costs, and, more prominently, the proper allocation of 58 per cent of indirect costs to different services, help to attach accurate service prices, and this ensures customer satisfaction. In short, accurate pricing is seen as a significant task in satisfying customers. That said, it must be noted that 97 per cent of A's products are standard.

Performance pyramid is not a substance of special worry for the organization, and modest attention has been paid to the matter. Top management makes decisions and the strategy is accordingly implemented at dissimilar operational levels.

The business procedure has already been re-engineered, and ABCM and life cycle are used to measure performance (as well as for other aspects, such as costing). Though, in view of the chaos in the banking sector, management feels a need to utilize life-cycle theory – which seems to be a useful and timely approach as long as economic conditions remain uncertain, total quality management (TQM) is progressively being implemented, and management feels that TQM is also likely to be supportive in measuring both financial and NFP accurately. However, since non-financial PM is not receiving a high priority from management, it is likely that TQM will be used to drive the financial performance.

In this case, the CEOs are not so much worried about whether the cost-accounting system is modern or not. Rather, they are paying more attention in seeing that MA systems help to reduce service costs. They are also keen to make correct decisions in civilizing the allocation mechanism of indirect costs.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of this report, there is no significant problem in this bank with accumulating data on costs, and the cost-accounting system do fit with the actuality of the business.

Bank

B

Bank B is a financing house under the sunshade of a large commercial bank. Its growth rate in the past five years has been about 10 per cent per annum, with a 15 per cent average rate of return. The management of Bank B does not accord much importance to measuring performance. Indeed, Bank B measures performance only in terms of the activities of the sales and promotion departments. In spite of this apparent unresponsiveness to general performance measurement, it is interesting to note that management does utilize balanced scorecard (BSC).

The CEO expects that target-costing and BSC, taken together, can resolve their problems in this regard. It is obvious that the organization does not have a clear conception of how this might be achieved, but the firm believes that the two methods can be merged to make a practical tool for accurate measurement of performance. The role of PM in Bank B is presented in Table 2.

The top management of Bank B believes strongly in the importance of non-financial PM in the organization, but they practice it only “sometimes”. The targeted aspects of non-financial PM are customer pleasure, quality, quick response, and one-time service. These are measured using the idea of process-type theory and benchmarking. In this look management is “somewhat” content with the accuracy of present NFP measures, and they are bearing in mind the development of a completely new model of NFP measures. According to an executive, none of the obtainable models of performance measures is suitable for measuring NFP in the organization. This executive believes that the traditional approach of sending a questionnaire to customers does not give a realistic picture of customer anticipation. He notes that since Bank B works under the patronage of a large bank, it receives direct support (and sometimes also pressure) to measure overall activity properly. Bank B has few products and a limited number of customers, and management therefore focuses its efforts on assisting these customers as they are “the future” of this organization. Concerning the ability to reduce service costs to make the organization more competitive, he is rather doubtful. He is concerned about the need to do “more” to decrease service costs.

Top management says that when they feel the need to measure customer satisfaction they do so by using questionnaires, after which customer satisfaction is benchmarked against some other financial institutions. However, benchmarking does not have an effective role because of the narrowly defined range. Moreover, since Bank B's products are few and distinctive, their service-process type of theory is also not effective – because, as Fitzgerald *et al.* (1991) have noted, process-type theory emphasizes the individuality of a service shop.

The role of benchmarking in Bank B can also be questioned on like grounds. It is hard to find a comparable kind of organization and management does not evaluate its efforts with similar organizations outside its country nor does it give much concern to doing so.

Bank B has re-engineered its business process, but this has not helped in establishing non-financial PM in the organization. Total costing (TC) is used for costing purposes, and is even helpful for financial performance measures, but is apparently not deemed to be useful in measuring NFP. A top manager is of the opinion that the methods used to measure financial performance are hard to put into practice in this organization. It is observed that, in practice, when management considers activity-based costing (ABC) and TC, they rather think of making them helpful for financial performance measures and not the measurement of NFP. They do not even regard that there is any need to measure NFP in the organization.

A CEO advises that BSC be practiced in Bank B. However, internal performance (such as employee performance) is not measured. Bank B measures the financial performance of only two departments – sales and production. Therefore, it can be said that Bank B incompletely practices so-called BSC.

Management is not satisfied with the present method and model, and feels a need to expand a completely new model of non-financial PM. One executive advocates incorporating target costing (TC) and BSC together to produce a better method of PM. Here it can be said that management is more worried about decreasing service costs. However, if Bank B could implement BSC, and incorporate it with strategic objectives, then it would perhaps be enough.

Bank C

Bank C is one of the largest co-operative banks, with an average growth rate in the past five years of about 1 per cent. The top management of Bank C does not attach much significance to measuring performance, although management does measure the performance of every section of the organization. Their major concern is now to make the organization profitable in the chaos of the banking sector in Finland. The methods and models that are used to measure performance in the organization are benchmarking and customer survey. When asked whether there was any problem in measuring performance in the organization, management referred to “some problem”. However, management believes that by using some other model the problem can be solved. In this regard, the CEO told of his efforts to use balanced scorecard. Table 3 summarizes the vision of Bank C.

Although top management puts upper emphasis on measuring NFP, they actually measure it “very seldom”. Though the satisfaction of its customers and members is important, but the measurement of this aspect is not always necessary because of the organization’s close ties with its members and customers. The other aspects of NFP that are measured “seldom” are quality and commitment. Management feels that it is not a matter for management to do work for social security which is deemed to be outside the affairs of their customers and members.

The methods that are used to measure NFP are similar to those for measuring financial performance – that is, benchmarking and customer survey. According to a senior manager, the organization is not very satisfied with the present method of measuring NFP. Management seldom measures NFP such as customer satisfaction, quality, and commitment to clients, even when non-financial PM is more important than FPM. Customers are protected and usual, because they are not only ordinary customers but stakeholders as well. This is why management feels that the satisfaction and well-being of customers is more important than financial matters. But they do not feel a requirement to be concerned about the well-being of non-members, because it is not their duty to look after the business of outsiders. However, because their members are members of the wider society looking after the affairs of the bank’s members is considered social work. Only in a special need or if some particular issue arises, does the management wish to see, by questionnaire, whether their customers are satisfied.

Management is not content with the methods currently being practiced and is therefore thinking of a modification of benchmarking and customer survey, which they believe would be a better way to measure NFP. It is known that benchmarking should be a comparison with the best-practicing organization if the benefits of benchmarking are to be achieved (Govindarajan and Shank, 1992). However, it was observed that managements in different cooperative banks compare their performance with each other. In practice, they do not compare different financial and non-financial performance measures among other financial institutions (such as commercial or savings banks), and thus the competence and competitive position is under question.

Management does feel the need for one more model to be developed. Management’s opinion of ABC and BSC is not very positive because they believe that ABC is good for cost accounting purpose and not for measuring general business performance. According to management, however, it is not possible to achieve everything at the same time as Kaplan and Norton (1996) prescribed. The CEO believes that benchmarking is less useful for measuring NFP. As a result, customer survey is the only method that management prefers to practice.

A chief executive advised that he does not have any idea about TC, performance pyramid, and the integrated PM model, but other accounting-related people, and he himself, do keep abreast of knowledge in ABC, BSC, business process re-engineering (BPR), life cycle, and TQM. It is to be noted that the bank has re-engineered its business process many times, and that TQM and life cycle are being considered for financial matters. A few units of the bank have freedom to choose suitable measurement practice for their own betterment and efficiency. They consequently do not wish to advocate and interfere in each other’s business and are quite self-governing and efficient. It is to be noted

that Bank C does not have any particular kind of cost accounting system(s) (CAS). The CEO acknowledges the present system as being “very problematic” in fitting with the reality. The reasons given for not implementing other systems were the reluctance of personnel to change to new systems and the costs of accumulating data. The key behavior and activity drivers were not a problem to find, it is because of the dimension of a self-governing unit and the line of products that Bank C produced.

Though, management does feel the need to modify and improve the present practice of PM, it does not consider the ABC system to be a useful method to measure NFP because it is “very problematic” to implement and from time to time creates misinterpretation and displeasure among personnel. Since the want for FPM is not great, BSC can correctly be used. However, as mentioned earlier, management thinks that “it is not possible to attain the whole thing at the same time”.

Bank D

Bank D is a cooperative bank, and its operating function is quite alike to that of a commercial bank. Its top management gives far above the ground precedence to measuring financial performance, and this is measured in every section of the organization. CEO said that he does not have much idea about the integrated PM model, but that he had been informed through an additional source that bank management is using an integrated PM model to measure financial performance. However, benchmarking practice does exist in the organization. Some troubles are reported with the present PM and top management feels the need for an alternative model of performance measures. Table 4 indicates the perception of Bank D.

Top management of Bank D measure NFP regularly and it is “very important” to them. Many aspects like customer satisfaction and excellence of services are a higher priority. Obligation to customers and on-time service are also significant factors to top management. Being a co-operative bank, social well-being receives a high priority from management, and the welfare of stakeholders is especially important to top management. The management used to measure NFP by using an integrated PM model (mixture of business strategy and performance measures in diverse levels of the organization) and benchmark NFP with similar organizations. They are somewhat satisfied with the accuracy of this present non-financial PM method. According to the CEO, they want to expand a better method of measuring NFP, whether it ought to be quantified or not was not visibly answered. The significant aspects of NFP that are measured frequently are customer satisfaction, quality and on-time service, commitment to customers, and social well-being. Though an integrated PM model is used, there has not so far been any methodical arrangement made to measure NFP. Management does not feel the importance of such a plan, because the numbers of customers (who are stakeholders as well) are known and their prospect and demands are known. In this case it is to be noted that the strength of management to measure NFP without any plan, is underlying in the use of the same techniques all the time. For example, the customer survey, which was formulated a few years back, is used regularly without any considerable change to it each year. Such surveys can be used without any plan because there are no new initiatives taken each year.

The CEO, who is accountable for accounting matters, is recognizable with TQM, BPR, and so on, but he is not paying attention in implementing them in the organization. The CEO says he is not involved in TC but some third person in the organization reported that it is used. Likewise, the integrated PM model is unfamiliar to the CEO, but another top manager reported that it is used in measuring both financial and NFP. The use of an integrated PM model is meant to integrate the strategic objectives into the operation, and therefore, from a normative point of view, but the model is not adept the same way as Nanni *et al.* (1990) suggested. It should chiefly be pointed out that many of Bank D’s units are independent and in many cases they are entitled to decide the cost and MA systems for their own betterment and competence.

4. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS:

MA systems have had a function in measuring performances in diverse banks, but their function in measuring NFP is not as much of significance. The financial PM is a regular and a vital practice but in many BFIs, non-financial PM is less significant and not proficient on a regular basis. From the normative point of view, there is need for precise measurement of different performances and contemporary management accounting scholars are promoting a number of MA methods and techniques to measure performance. Though, in practice, MA performance measurement is dominated by traditional MA techniques, as Bromwich and Bhimani (1989) have noted.

We observed that benchmarking is the most extensively used PM technique in banks. Two of the four BFIs measured both financial and NFP by benchmarking against other similar kinds of organizations. The idea of benchmarking with top practice organization is not found, but management is somewhat aware of judging their organization’s performance at least with like kind of organisations’ performance that is not best but better than others. BFIs are rather concerned about their domestic market. Therefore, they do not see the need for benchmarking their performance against non-Indian banks.

Customer satisfaction is the most significant feature of non-financial PM in the BFIs studied. Many of them find that customer approval has a direct impact on improving financial performance, and they are therefore very much conscious about it. The second most vital aspect is quality service in BFIs. Three banks consider quality aspects to be

vital, but in one bank quality service is considered as part of the customer satisfaction agenda. Obligation to clients and stakeholders and on-time service is the third most important aspect of non-financial PM in BFIs. In this case, two other banks believe in on-time service and commitment as part of customer satisfaction efforts. Cooperative banks try to maintain commitment with clients and, therefore, they rather consider commitment as an independent aspect rather than part of customer satisfaction.

According to the objectives and strategy of the business, the nature of NFP differs. This can also modify with different micro and macro environments. Under substantial scrutiny, the NFP and its measurement is to guarantee profit for competitive advantages. Most of the NFP measures that are emphasized and measured by management in BFIs are for profit, and we can call them “profit-driven NFP measures”. However, efforts are being made by the management of some BFIs to ensure profit in the longer term. These gains can be characterized as “long-term competitive advantages (LTCA)”. However, a few activities and performances of BFIs, which are not linked to improving profitability (such as work for society, environmental consciousness, and so on), can be called “independent” NFP. The remainder of the efforts is aimed at making profit in the longer term and the achievement of competitive advantage in future markets.

Table 1 Performance measurement in Bank A

Description	Financial PM	Non-financial PM
Importance	Very important	Somewhat
Application of MA systems	Every section	Regularly
Model/method	ABCM, benchmarking, performance pyramid	ABCM, benchmarking, performance pyramid
Problem/contentment	No problem	Well contented
Opinion/suggestion for improvement	Implement raw-rock model	Present systems and methods are OK

Table 2 Measuring performance in Bank B

Description	Financial PM	Non-financial PM
Importance	Somewhat important	Very important
Application	Sales and production sections	Very seldom
Model/method	BSC	Process-type theory, benchmarking
Problem/contentment with	Somewhat problematic	Somewhat contented
Opinion/suggestion for improvement	Target costing and BSC should be incorporated	Need to develop a completely new model

Table 3 Measuring performance in C

Description	Financial PM	Non-financial PM
Importance	Somewhat important	Very important
Application	Every section	Seldom
Model/method	Benchmarking; customer survey (CS)	Customer survey (CS)
Problem/contentment with	Somewhat problematic	Somewhat contented
Opinion/suggestion for improvement	Use some other model	Method to be modified based on benchmarking and CS

Table 4 Measuring performance in Bank D

Description	Financial PM	Non-financial PM
Planning process with MA systems	Process easy, but plans unsuccessful	No plan at all

Usefulness/importance of existing MA systems (benchmarking, integrated PM model)	Somewhat useful and important	Somewhat useful/very important
Fulfillment of the objectives set of using/implementing MA systems	Somehow fulfilled	Fully fulfilled
Difficulties with using MA systems	No difficulty	No difficulty

Appendix

Table 5 Role of MA in PM in Indian banks

Facts/issues	Performance measurement	
	Non-financial PM	Financial PM
Importance of measuring performance		
Very important	3	2
Somehow important	1	2
Not at all	-	-
Practice of measuring performance		
Regular/every section	2	3
Sometimes/partly	-	1
Seldom/in-importance	2	-
Importance/usefulness of MAS in PM		
Very useful	-	-
somehow	3	4
No effect	1	-
Fulfillment of the objective to use MAS in PM		
Fully fulfilled	2	2
somehow	-	1
Not at all	1	-
No comments	1	1
Methods/techniques used in PM		
ABCM	1	1
Benchmarking	3	3
Performance pyramid (PM)	1	1
Process type theory	1	-
Questionnaire/customer survey	1	-
Integrated performance MM (IPM)	1	-
Observation of customers	-	-
Life cycle theory	-	-
Balanced scorecard (BSC)	-	1
Income expenditure ratio/cost budget	-	-
Contentment with the accuracy of MAS/ problems with MAS in PM		
Well contented/no problem	2	1
Somehow (SH)/SH problematic	2	-
Not at all/very problematic	-	-

Opinion/suggestion on improving PM		
Present method (ABCM, benchmarking, performance pyramid) OK	1	-
Need modification/new methods	3	4

Table 6 Summary of MA systems in Indian banks and other financial institutions

	Bank A (commercial bank)	Bank B (investment bank)	Bank C (co-operative bank)	Bank D (co-operative bank)
Description	(commercial bank)	(investment bank)	(co-operative bank)	(co-operative bank)
Number of employees	12000	102	700	1700
Average growth rate in last five years (%)	Information is not delivered	8	2	4
Importance of measuring performance	Very important	Somewhat important	Somewhat important	Very important
Practices of PM in the organization	Every section	Partly (sales and production)	Every section	Every section
Models/methods to measure performance in the organization	ABCM, benchmarking, performance pyramid	Balanced scorecard	Benchmarking, customer survey	Benchmarking, integrated PM model
Problems with PM	Not at all	Somehow problematic	Somehow problematic	Somehow problematic
Ways to overcome the problems with PM	Implement “raw-rock” model	TC and BSC should be incorporated	Use other model	Alternative models be found
Importance of measuring NFP	Somehow	Very important	Very important	Very important
Practice of measuring NFP	Regularly measured	Very seldom	Seldom	Regularly
Targeted aspects of NFP in organization	Customer satisfaction, quality, commitment, on-time service, etc.	Customer satisfaction, quality, quick response, on-time service	Customer satisfaction, quality, commitment	Customer satisfaction, quality, commitment, social well-being, on-time service
Models/methods to measure NFP	ABCM, benchmarking, performance pyramid	Process type theory and benchmarking	Customer survey	Benchmarking, integrated PM model
Contentment with the accuracy of measuring NFP	Well contented	Somehow contented	Somehow contented	Well contented
Opinion/suggestion on improving non-financial PM method	Present methods are OK to practice	Need to develop a complete new method/model	Model to be modified, based on customer survey and benchmarking	New model should be developed (preferably with software)

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Impact of Cultural Issues on Globalisation

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***Abstract:** Global business environment has been fast changing all over the world. The socio-cultural fabric is an important determinant that should be analysed while formulating business strategies. Nations are distinguishable from each other by language, religion, traditions ethnic or racial identity. Culture is Complex, multidimensional subject and in order to understand its basic nature, Multinational Corporation's consider some of its critical elements. Studies have shown cultural differences in attitudes toward truth telling, life prolonging technology and decision making styles.*

***Key Words:** MNC, racial, Cross-culture, multidimensional, Globalization*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Culture is a set of common and accepted norms shared by society. Today Multinationals and Corporate sectors face potential stumbling blocks towards Globalization. In International business accepted norms and professional from one country to country vary from other country. Recognising and understanding how cultural affects international business is important survival factor for industrial sectors. This study focuses five main cultural factors highly influencing the international business.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To identify the cultural issues in global business
- To study how the cultural variables influence the business.
-

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Every organisation has its distinct culture. Strategists should ideally have good understand of organization's culture to develop meaningful strategies. According to **Barney (1986)** Organization that give due consideration to culture are able to increase their efficiency and competitive positions.

Companies which do not completely understand the culture of target regions cannot succeed. culture often devise marketing strategies which do not affect consumer attraction and fair right from the start. Example: Using an owl in an development in India where it is thought to be bad luck symbol and animals wearing prescription and sun glasses in advertisement designed for Thailand market where animals are thought to be lower forms of life. (**Win Translation 2014**)

Effective management of diversity is based on recognition of commonalities and awareness of differences. (**McMahon, 2010**) managing cultural diversity involves identifying the best practices. A best practice is a technique, method, process, activity, incentive, or reward that is believed to be more effective at delivering a particular outcome than any other technique, method, process, etc. When applied to a particular condition or circumstance (**Wikipedia, 2010**) **Jayne and Dipboye (2004)** suggest "conducting a thorough needs assessment" so that the diversity initiatives are "tailored to the situation".

4. METHODOLOGY:

This study is based on secondary data. Data is collected through different sources like online journals, magazine and websites. The descriptive study has been done based on the data collection from different sources

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The internet may shrink the world, Social networks may have helped us to connect with people from different cultural backgrounds, but we don't understand culture as much as we think we do, argues in inter-cultural expert. Being aware of cultural differences can go long way towards managing the expectations of interacting business nations.

Cultural issues are invisible; something that won't occur in a balance sheet, but it will have an impact on business relationship. For instance, American usually don't explain what needs to be done because we think explaining too much is insulting to other person. Indians however are very polite and don't ask questions because they don't want to come across in incompetent of make others thing they didn't explain things properly as is a cultural problem.

6. IMPACT OF CULTURAL ISSUES:

This study focuses some cultural factors such as Communication, Work Place Etiquette, Organisational Hierarchy, Negotiating Attitude, Personal Skill and other factors can help multinationals to avoid conflicts and misunderstanding with colleagues, client and consumers from abroad and excel globalised business environment.

6.1. Communication

In many Multinational Corporations English is the de facto language of business. It is essential to the success of any business venture, but it is particularly critical when there is a real risk of your message getting lost in translation while navigating cross cultural communication can be challenged approaching cultural differences with sensitive openness and curiosity can help to put everyone at ease.

6.2. Workplace Etiquette

Differences in etiquette come different in attitude particularly towards things like workplace confrontation, rules and regulation and assumed working hours. While some may consider long working hours a sign of commitment and achievement, others may consider these extra hours a demonstrate of a lack of efficiency of the reprioritization of essential family of personal time.

6.3. Organizational Hierarchy

Organisational Hierarchy and attitude towards management roles can also vary widely between culture. Hierarchy helps to define roles and responsibilities across the organisation. This means that those in senior management position command respect and expect a certain level of formality and deference from junior team members.

Understanding cultural differences and overcoming language barriers are some of the considerations of the people should have when dealing with business with people of various cultures. International business deals not only cross borders, they also cross borders cultures profoundly influences how people think, communicate and behave. It also affects the kinds of transaction made and the way they negotiate them. Differences in culture between executives offer business deals are lost countries the parties involved did not take time to learn about each other culture prior to interacting.

6.4. Negotiating attitude

Because of differences in culture, personality or both, business persons appear to approach deal making with one of two basic attitudes, that a negotiation is either a process in which can gain or both a struggle in win of necessary one side wins and other sides losses. Win -win negotiation deal making as a collaboration problem and problem solving process win lose negotiation view it as confrontational.

6.5. Personal Style

Culture strongly influences the personal style of negotiator. Negotiation in foreign culture must respect appropriate formalities. As a general rule, it is always safer to adopt a formal posture and move to an informal stance ,if the situation warrants it than to assume an informal style too quickly.

6.6. Other factors

- Sensitivity to time
- Emotionalism
- Form of agreement
- Building an agreement
- Team spirit
- Risk Taking

7. REMEDIES TO CULTURAL ISSUES:

In today's working world, we are all part of a global network, when looking to internationally or when industries got offices in multiple locations, it is crucial to avoid cultural bias when exploring, whether someone meets the requirement of a role and matches the value of the nations.

- Apply culturally fair assessment instruments.
- Considers how test are translated.
- Use local norms groups
- Ensure assessors are to be culturally aware
- Train managers towards factual and interpretive knowledge.

8. CONCLUSION:

This study considers the impact of culture on international business through various angles. As an organization moves into a region with different culture it faces many hurdles, such as different language, norms beliefs tastes and preferences etc. If the organization does not align itself with prevailing culture then it cannot fully reap benefits of expansion. The importance of cultural understanding with regards to marketing strategy was analyzed and it was found that culturally incompatible marketing can backfire and damage and organizations reputation in many ways. Based on literature reviewed and the analysis made, it can be safely assumed that strategists why do not understand other culture have a high probability of failure in case of operating in other cultures. Understanding different cultures of nations will retain the competitive advantages of global business.

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Working Performance of the Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) in Western Ghats District of Tamil Nadu- An Empirical Evidence

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Abstract: *The term Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs), though not formally defined, refers to primary cooperative banks located in urban and semi-urban areas. These banks, till 1996, were allowed to lend money only for non-agricultural purposes. This distinction does not hold today. These banks were traditionally centred around communities, localities work place groups. They essentially lent to small borrowers and businesses. Today, their scope of operations has widened considerably.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

The origins of the urban cooperative banking movement in India can be traced to the close of nineteenth century when, inspired by the success of the experiments related to the cooperative movement in Britain and the cooperative credit movement in Germany such societies were set up in India. Cooperative societies are based on the principles of cooperation, - mutual help, democratic decision making and open membership. Cooperatives represented a new and alternative approach to organization as against proprietary firms, partnership firms and joint stock companies which represent the dominant form of commercial organization.

The need for Urban Co-operative Banking arises from the fact that Joint stock Banks are not interested in providing credit to the urban middle class. This is because it is not advantageous for joint stock banks in developing the business of small loans on account of high cost of advancing and receiving them. Further joint stock banks are not likely to have under ordinary circumstances, full and intimate knowledge of the standing and resources of persons of moderate means; they will not advance loans on personal securities. In such circumstances, the man with limited means in urban area may approach money lender. The establishment of urban co-operative Bank is the most suitable alternative to these customers.

2. Origin of the Selected UCBs in Western Ghats Districts :

Evolution of urban cooperative banking movement in India can be traced through different phases. The enactment of Cooperative Credit Societies Act, 1904, gave the real impetus to the movement as the first urban cooperative credit society was registered in Canjeevaram town in the then Madras province in October 1904.

The Maclagan Committee's recommendations (1914), have much to contribute in evolving the urban cooperative credit movement and such banks have started developing in all the states of the nation. Presently there are 130 UCBs in 32 districts of Tamilnadu state. The urban cooperative banks under study were Coimbatore, Mettupalayam, Pollachi, Umumalpet, Tiruppur and Valparai urban cooperative banks.

Coimbatore is the third largest city in Tamilnadu, with a population of more than 15 Lakhs. With more than 25,000 small, medium and large industries, the city's primary industries are engineering and textiles. The district also houses the country's largest amount of hosiery and poultry industries.

Mettupalayam is a talk headquarters of Coimbatore district. It is located in the foot hills of Nilgiri hills. As per 2001 India census, Mettupalayam had a population of 66,313.

Pollachi is a leading commercial center and is situated 40 km south of Coimbatore. Next to Coimbatore it is the leading town of the district. According to the 2001 census, Pollachitown had a population of 5, 44,194.

Udumalpet is also an industrial town, since a number of textile, paper and variety of industries have been established here and in the agricultural field too. This Municipal town has a population of about 60,000.

Tiruppur is the Seventh largest city in Tamil Nadu. It is an obscure town in Coimbatore district has been placed in the knitwear map of global apart from catering to the whole India. The population in the Tiruppur Urban agglomeration according to 2011 Census is 962,982.

Valparai is a hill area with tea and coffee plantations on the Anamalai mountain range. As per the census 2001, the population of the town is 94,142.

The date of registration and commencement of the business of the selected banks are given below

S.No	Name of the Bank	Date of Registration	Date of Commencement	No. of Branch
1	Coimbatore City Urban Cooperative Banks (CUCB)	15.12.1920	08.01.1921	7
2	Mettupalayam Urban Cooperative Banks (MUCB)	24.01.1923	24.01.1923	4
3	Pollachi Urban Cooperative Bank (PUCB)	09.01.1922	21.11.1922	2
4	Udumalpet Urban Cooperative Bank (UUCB)	28.11.1922	20.06.1923	3
5	Tiruppur Urban Cooperative Bank (TUCB)	08.12.1914	08.12.1915	2
6	Valparai Urban Cooperative Banks (VUCB)	29.10.1948	06.05.1949	2

Five of the six selected banks CUCB, PUCB, MUCB, UUCB and TUCB had earlier emergence that is prior to 1930. Whereas the Valparai Urban Cooperative Bank (VUCB) was organized only on 1949.

3. The Issues and primary objective of the study :

It is evident that the Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs), have traditionally been an important channel of financial inclusion for the middle and low income sections in the semi-urban and urban areas. Notwithstanding the important role played by cooperatives in financial inclusion, their financial viability and soundness remain some of the key areas of concern. Expectedly, enhancing the financial health of these institutions would further strengthen their efforts towards financial inclusion.

On the background of this situation, there are 129 Urban Cooperative Banks in Tamilnadu. Coimbatore is the second largest district in the state of Tamilnadu and 6 Urban Cooperative banks function in the Coimbatore district. These banks are also saddled with the problem of higher level NPA, which hinder the development of the Banks in technical aspect. On the other hand a study on the general working performance of the UCBs in Coimbatore district is highly essential. In order to know the actual position of the UCBs by assessing its performance is the main issue and primary objective of the study.

4. Methodology and Analytical Framework:

This study is an Empirical Research and Survey method and institutional schedule were adopted. A multi-stage sampling procedure was adopted for the study. Tamil Nadu state has 5 Cooperative Audit Regions viz., Chennai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai and Thirunelveli. Coimbatore is one of the biggest audit zones which cover Urban Cooperative Banks in five districts; Coimbatore, The Nigeria, Erode, Namakkal and Krishnagiri. Moreover Coimbatore district is the second largest district in the state of Tamilnadu and had higher banking transactions more urban coverage and early origin. Hence Coimbatore District was selected for the study. This District was bifurcated into Coimbatore and Tiruppur District in 2008(i.e. at end of this study period).But this study is confined to the earlier Coimbatore District covering Tiruppur also. All the 6 urban cooperative Banks in Coimbatore District were selected for the study. Secondary data was also collected by properly constructed institutional schedule. The present study had covered a decadal period i.e., from 2000-01 to 2010-11.

The collected data were scrutinized, edited, transcribed before the actual commencement of the tabulation procedure. Statistical analysis such as percentage, Compound Growth rate, Growth Index, Simple correlation, standard deviation, and trend analysis were used to analyze and interpret the data.

5. Findings of the working Performance of Selected UCBs in Western Ghats District of Tamil Nadu

The study, 'Working Performance of the Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) in Western Ghats District of Tamil Nadu- An Empirical Evidence' is an empirical research. The study was conducted in Tamil Nadu state. Among 5 Cooperative Audit Regions in Tamil Nadu, the Coimbatore Audit region covered five districts and among them Coimbatore district was selected. A decadal period was covered by this study (2000-01 to 2010-11). Based on the analysis of the working performance of the respective UCBs in the Coimbatore district is presented bellows as major findings of the study in different audit headings.

Membership Position

It was found that growth in membership position of selected UCBs was not significant; about one percent increase during the study period. Except CUCB, the memberships of the banks were on decreasing trend. Growth rate in the membership of the selected UCBs had fluctuating nature and there was no uniformity among the banks. TUCB had been maintaining high membership position during the study period.

Share Capital Position

The total share capital position of the Banks show a decreasing trend during the study period. Comparatively the Tiruppur UCB had more share capital and Valparai UCB had very less. The quantum of share capital had

increased for two banks i.e., CUCB and TUCB during the decadal period which mainly contributed for the overall increases in the district.

Reserve Fund

Reserve Fund invariably in all the selected banks (except VUCB) were on increasing trend and the total RF of all the 6 banks put together had almost doubled during the decadal period. Among the banks, MUCB had high growth rate followed by UUCB.

Deposits

Deposits mobilization of 4 banks was at satisfactory level. The PUCB and TUCB met decreasing trend during the study period compared with other banks, CUCB had high growth. In Toto, the growth in the deposits of the selected banks is insignificant i.e only 6 percent (however with decreasing trend values).

Decadal Average Proportion of various Deposits to total deposits

On an average, the fixed deposits, current deposits and savings deposits constituted 80.17 percent, 2.91 percent and 16.92 percent of the total deposits respectively. It was evident that fixed deposits had constitution a major portion of total deposits of the selected urban Cooperative banks.

Borrowings

The borrowings of the selected banks were Rs.297 lakhs in 2000-01 which had increased to Rs.838 lakhs in 2010-11 i.e. an increase by 182 percent. It is proud to be noted that PUCB had no borrowings at all during the study period. Likewise TUCB also did not borrow during the initial 4 years of the study period. But there after its borrowings showed highly increasing trend. VUCB'S borrowings during the last two years of the study were abnormal. Besides it is interesting to note that UUCB had put effort in reducing their level of borrowings. The CUCB had very low level of borrowings.

Working Capital

The working capital of all the banks put together had showed a fluctuating trend. However it had increased by 17 percent during the study period. The working capital of the CUCB, MUCB, VUCB and UUCB had recorded improvements during the decadal period whereas it decreased for the other two banks Viz., PUCB and TUCB. Of the banks, the Coimbatore UCB had the highest working capital level (Rs.12071 Lakhs) and the Valparai UCB had very low working capital (Rs.879 Lakhs).

Investments

The total investment the selected banks showed an increasing trend. The amount was Rs.26.30 lakhs in 2001-01 which had increased to Rs.7461 lakhs in 2010-11 (increase by 184 percent). The investments made by CUCB, MUCB, PUCB and UUCB had recorded a continuous increase whereas the position with the Valparai UCB is disheartening: about 90 percent decline during the study period is noticed. Comparatively the CCUB had high investments (Average per year was Rs.2811 crores).

Sector-wise Investments Position

More than 75 percent of the investments of the banks were in Government Securities. Investments in shares of other Cooperatives constituted only 6 percent.

Loan Operations

Loans and advances issued by the selected banks had been increasing year after year; the total loan issued was Rs.16339 lakhs in 2001-01 which had increased to Rs.35292 lakhs in 2010-11, (an increase by 116 percent). Comparatively the CCUB had given more loans (yearly average Rs.8955 lakhs). On the contrary, the loans issued by the Valparai UCB were very less and with much of yearly variations.

Purpose-wise Lending for Various Purposes

70 percent of the loans issued by the banks were of Jewel loans. Housing loans rank second (16.65 percent). PUCB, UUCB and TUCB had comparatively given more of housing loans. More weaker section loans were given by Udumalpet and pollachi UCBS and to that extent their Jewel loans got reduced.

Total Loans Outstanding

The total yearly loans outstanding showed a fluctuating trend. However it had increased by 11 percent during the study period. The loans outstanding were very high with the Coimbatore UCB and very low with the Valparai UCB (average of Rs.487 lakhs). The loan outstanding of all the UCBS in Coimbatore district stood at Rs.208 crores in 2010-11. Rank of the banks with regard to loans outstanding was CUCB, TUCB, MUCB, PUCB, UUCB and VUCB.

Total Assets of the Banks

Among the 6 banks, the CUCB possessed more assets. The total assests of all the selected banks had increased from Rs.31737 lakhs in 2000-01 to Rs.42519 lakhs in 2010-11 (i.e. an increase by 34 percent). The Valparai UCB had very low level of assets i.e. The decadal average of Rs.899 lakhs.

Establishment and contingency

The establishment and contingency expenses of the selected banks showed an increasing trend the trend value stood at Rs.453 which had increased to 1429 in 2010-11. However yearly fluctuation was noticed with CUCB, UUCB and VCUB.

Business Result

5 of the six selected banks were running on profit. The one, Valparai UCB incurred loss during the alternative years and attained stability from 2009-10. However the bank was under cumulative loss. The average yearly profit of Coimbatore UCB was comparatively high followed by TUCB and PUCB. The yearly average profit of the UCBs in Coimbatore District was Rs.213.4 lakhs.

Performance of the Banks Assessed by the Audit Wing

The Mettupalayam UCB was rank first with more of 'A' class awarded and the TUCB had started maintaining 'A' classification in recent years. It is disheartening to note that the VUCB was mostly under 'C' classification thereby proving its poor performance.

6. Concluding Remarks :

The urban cooperative banks under study were Coimbatore, Mettupalayam, Pollachi, Umumalpet, Tiruppur and Valparai urban cooperative banks. Five of the six selected banks CUCB, PUCB, MUCB, UUCB and TUCB had earlier emergence that is prior to 1930. Whereas the Valparai Urban Cooperative Bank (VUCB) was organized only on 1949. Growth rate in the membership of the selected UCBs had fluctuating nature and there was no uniformity among the banks. The total share capital position of the Banks show a decreasing trend during the study period. The growth in the deposits of the selected banks is insignificant i.e only 6 percent however with decreasing trend values. The borrowings of the selected banks were Rs.297 lakhs in 2000-01 which had increased to Rs.838 lakhs in 2010-11 i.e an increase by 182 percent. It is proud to be noted that PUCB had no borrowings at all during the study period. Invariably in each bank, a high proportion to the total working capital was from deposits but the UUCB had only 60.4 percent of the working capital as deposits. More than 75 percent of the investments of the banks were is Government Securities. It is disheartening to note that the VUCB was mostly under 'C' classification proving its poor performance.

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Money Demonetization – An Overview

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***Abstract:** Now a days there is much important in economic reformation and regulating the money supply to protect the value of currency among the world money market. The Reserve Bank of India is responsible for retaining and regulate the of money value. However, the government and ministry of finance also have the responsibility to formulate policies in currency monetization and demonetization. In India, it has been almost one and half years since the government of India demonetized 500 and 1000 rupees currency notes. It was an important decision which had highly influenced the life style of all sections of the society. Now everyone need to know if it was a masterstroke by the government or a setback to nations. Therefore, the article has attempted to give an insight about the demonetization in India.*

***Key Words:** Demonetization, Money, Currency ban, Annas, Rupiya, Jan Dhan Yojana, GDP.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

In olden days, any medium has not been used to exchange of goods and services. The exchange of goods and services took place only based on 'one good being exchanged for another' i.e. barter system. But now each and every business or non-business transactions are taking place in terms of the money. An Asset that is generally acceptable as a medium of exchange. Individual goods and Services, and other physical assets are 'priced' in terms of money and are exchanged using money as a common denominator. The use of money as a means of payment enables an economy to produce more output because it facilitates Specialisation in Production and reduces the time spent by sellers and buyers in arranging exchanges. Other important functions of money are its use a store of value or purchasing power (money is used as an agreed measure of future receipts and payment in contracts) and as a unit of account (money is used to measure and record the value of goods or services, e.g. Gross National Product).

2. MONEY SUPPLY:

In economics, the money supply or money stock is the total amount of monetary assets available in an economy at a specific time. There are several ways to define "money," but standard measures usually include currency in circulation and demand deposits (depositors' easily accessed assets on the books of financial institutions). Money supply data are recorded and published, usually by the government or the central bank of the country. Public and private sector analysts have long monitored changes in money supply because of its possible effects on the price level, inflation, the exchange rate and the business cycle. In India, the issue of currency and supply of money is done by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the necessary policy with regard to money is framed by the government of India through the RBI.

3. ORIGIN OF CURRENCY IN INDIA:

The rupee derives its name from the rupiya, a silver coin first issued by Sultan Sher Shah Suri in the 16th century at a value of 40 pieces of copper per rupee. Paper rupees began to be issued in 1770. During the British rule in India, the currency was adopted as silver standard system that based on the Rupee and was used in 1825. Although India was a colony of Britain, it never adopted the Pound Sterling. In 1866, financial establishments collapsed and control of paper money was shifted to the British government, with the presidency banks being dismantled a year later. Meanwhile the Victoria Portrait series of notes was issued in honour of Queen Victoria, and remained in use for approximately 50 years. After gaining its independence in 1947 and becoming a republic in 1950, India's modern Rupee (INR) was changed back to the design of the signature coin. The Indian Rupee was adopted as the country's sole currency, and the use

of other domestic coinage was removed from circulation. India adopted a decimalization system in 1957. The rupee was divided into 16 annas both during and after British rule. The rupee was pegged first to the British pound in 1898 and then to the U.S. dollar in 1966. The rupee is made up of 100 paise and is often presented with the symbol Rs. The Indian government decided to find a new symbol for its currency and in July of 2010, adopted the "rs" (₹) on coins and banknotes.

4. BREAKING DOWN 'INDIAN RUPEE – INR:

In India, the Reserve Bank of India is issuing currency notes. The Indian Rupees are issued as coins in denominations of ₹1, ₹2, ₹5 and ₹10. Paper rupees are issued in denominations of ₹1, ₹2, ₹5, ₹10, ₹20, ₹50, ₹100, ₹200, ₹500 and ₹2,000. ₹1 denominations are in the Lion Capital Series, while denominations of ₹5, ₹10, ₹20, ₹100 are of the Mahatma Gandhi series, and denominations ₹50, ₹200, ₹500, and ₹2,000 are of the New Mahatma Gandhi series. On the reverse side of paper rupees, denominations are printed in 15 languages, while denominations are printed in Hindi and English on the front side. In 2016, the Indian Government announced the demonetization of all ₹500 and ₹1,000 banknotes of the Mahatma Gandhi Series, claiming it would hamstring the underground economy, making the use of illegal and counterfeit cash in funding illegal activity and terrorism much more difficult.

5. WHAT IS DEMONETIZATION:

Demonetization is that activity and discontinuity of the Government, which replace and circulate the particular currency with the new money for some purpose. The act to cease a currency unit or put an official stop on its status as a legal tender is known as demonetization. Demonetization is the process that involves a change of national currency where old currency is replaced with new currency. Demonetization is the act of stripping currency of its status as legal tender. It occurs whenever there is a change of national currency. The current form or forms of money is pulled from circulation and retired, often to be replaced with new notes or coins. Sometimes, a country completely replaces the old currency with new currency. The opposite of demonetization is remonetisation, in which a form of payment is restored as legal tender.

There are multiple reasons why nations demonetize their local units of currency

- To combat inflation
- To combat corruption and crime (counterfeiting, tax evasion)
- To discourage a cash-dependent economy
- To facilitate trade

5. DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA – AN OVERVIEW:

Demonetization took place twice before in India. First in 1946 when 500, 1000 and 10,000 Notes were declared illegal tender. Second time, in the year 1978, under Janata Dal (Morarji Desai's Leadership). However both the times Demonetization wasn't a success. In 2014 the INC decided to Phase out ₹500 Notes printed before 2005 and asked the people to get it exchanged till a specific date. However this wasn't Demonetization in the true sense.

The First Currency Ban

In 1946, the currency note of Rs 1,000 and Rs 10,000 were removed from circulation. The ban really did not have much impact, as the currency of such higher denomination was not accessible to the common people. However, both the notes were reintroduced in 1954 with an additional introduction of Rs 5,000 currency's 500 and Rs 1000 notes were introduced in 1934 and after four years in 1938, Rs 10,000 notes were introduced.

The Second Currency Ban

That came in 1978; the then Prime Minister of India Morarji Desai announced the currency ban taking Rs 1000, Rs 5000 and Rs 10,000 out of circulation. The sole aim of the ban was to curb black money generation in the country. The note ban by Morarji Desai also aimed to drive away black money out of circulation in the economy. Hence, The High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetization) Act was implemented.

- Narendra Modi announced the currency ban in an address that was broadcasted across all news channels. Similarly, Desai announced the ban over the radio after which the banks were closed the following day.
- Both the affairs were kept confidential.

6. DEMONETIZATION – 2016:

In 2016, the Indian government decided to demonetize the 500- and 1000- rupee notes, the two biggest denominations in its currency system; these notes accounted for 86% of the country's circulating cash. With little warning, India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced to the citizenry on 08th November that those notes were worthless, effective immediately – and they had until the end of the year to deposit or exchange them for newly introduced 2000, 500 rupee and later 200 and 50 rupee bills. Chaos ensued in the cash-dependent economy (some 78% of all Indian customer transactions are in cash), as long, snaking lines formed outside ATMs and Banks, which had to shut down for a day.

The new rupee notes have different specifications, including size and thickness, requiring re-calibration of ATMs. Only 60% of the country's 2, 00,000 ATMs were operational. Even those dispensing bills of lower denominations faced shortages. The government's restriction on daily withdrawal amounts added to the misery, though a waiver on transaction fees did help a bit. Small businesses and households struggled to find cash and reports of daily wage workers not receiving their dues surfaced. The rupee fell sharply against the dollar. The government's goal (and rationale for the abrupt announcement) was to combat India's thriving underground economy on several fronts: eradicate counterfeit currency, fight tax evasion (only 1% of the population pays taxes), eliminate black money got for money laundering and terrorist-financing activities, and to promote a cashless economy. Individuals and entities with huge sums of black money got from parallel cash systems were forced to take their large-denomination notes to a bank, which was by law required to acquire tax information on them. If the owner could not provide proof of making any tax payments on the cash, a penalty of 200% of the owed amount was imposed.

7. ALTERNATIVE FUNDS:

Soon after the announcement, people rushed to buy gold, a demand that drove prices up, in some cases even to a 60% premium, prompting the tax authorities to conduct surveys, according to the Business Standard newspaper. The government emphasized that the need to furnish PAN (Indian Permanent Account Number) card details on purchases for accountability purposes, and many jewellery shops that were flouting the norms came under crackdowns. Simultaneously, rumours of a gold ban started to float, which led to agencies ramping up the volume of gold imports – to around 100 metric tons during November, the highest since 2015, as reported by Reuters. Many Indians switched to alternative payment avenues – a big deal in a country of 1.2 billion with only 25.9 million credit cards and 697 million ATM cards as of July 2016. The biggest gainers were mobile wallet companies that offer ease of transactions through a large network of partners. Alibaba (NYSE:BABA)-backed Paytm saw a sevenfold increase in overall traffic and a 10-fold jump in money added to Paytm accounts. It also saw the number of transactions double to five million a day. App downloads for Paytm increased by 300%. Paytm rival MobiKwik also saw its app downloads quadruple and a 20-fold increase in money added to the wallets, MobiKwik Founder & CEO Bipin Preet Singh, told CNBC-TV18 on November 13. Prepaid cash cards were another option that customers found useful, and that meant good news for companies like ItzCash. Other alternatives include mobile payments systems linked to e-commerce businesses like Ola Money, FreeCharge, and Flipkart Wallet. Ola Money, the payment portal for popular transportation app Ola Cabs, reported a 1500% jump in money added to the accounts in less than four hours. Interest in Bit coin also spiked: Sandeep Geonka, co-founder of Zebpay, told Investopedia that his bit coin exchange was now adding about 50,000 new users per month. "We are seeing an increased demand for bit coin and India clearly has shortage of supply, making the demand and lack of liquidity push up prices of bit coin as compared to global exchanges," said Coin secure CEO Mohit Kalra. The virtual currency was trading at INR 55,735 in India in November (about \$836), compared INR 47,725 (about \$712) (Coin desk) elsewhere.

8. PRESENT RUMORS:

Coming back to 2016, there is also a buzz that smaller denomination currency notes like Rs 50 and Rs 100 will also be replaced by incorporating new features and design. And that reminds us of an incident dating back to early 70s, when there were rumours of withdrawing Rs 100 note from circulation, and immediately hoards of people were seen rushing to banks to exchange their Rs 10 and Rs 20 currencies. Demonetization is not new to the world as well as India. It doesn't matter how many times it has happened before but the real truth is that it was most needed now. Black and fake currency formed nearly 75% of the currency in the market before the demonetization move. So it was extremely necessary to phase out this black money otherwise our economy would have been in danger!

9. IMPACT OF DEMONITIZATION IN INDIA:

Over 3 trillion rupees, or over \$44 billion in old currency, was deposited with Indian banks in just the first week after the demonetization. There was concern that the uncertainty and short-term liquidity squeeze would take some momentum off the Indian economy, the fastest-growing in the world; in particular, sectors like real estate, notorious as a harbor for cash dealings and black money, were expected to take a hit, with "luxury property prices dipping by as much as 25-30%," said Ashwinder Raj Singh, CEO of Residential Services, JLL India. But experts believed any slowdown would only be short-lived once the systems adjusted to the new normal, especially if the

government heeded calls to lower interest rates by groups like the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI). Credit rating agency India Ratings & Research maintained its GDP growth forecast for India at 7.8% for FY17, albeit with a downwar

10. THE IMPACTS ON THE ECONOMY CAN BE SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS:

- Stocks of black money fell as some forks entered the tax network. The government **expects formalization** to reduce the flow of unrecorded revenues.
- Digital transactions among new users increased significantly; existing user transactions increased in line with the historical trend. The government expects some return to cash, while supply normalizes, but the digital revolution will continue.
- Income taxes increased due to increased disclosures. Payments to local agencies and increased because the demonetized notes remained legal tender for tax payments, settlement of arrears. The government expects indirect and corporate taxes to decline, as growth slows. In the long run, taxes should increase as formalization expands and compliance improves.
- Price declines as wealth declined, while shortages prevented transactions. The government expects prices to fall further as the investment of undeclared income becomes more difficult. Tax component is also expected to increase if GST is imposed on real estate.
- Growth slowed as demonetization reduced demand, supply and increased uncertainty. The government says this could be beneficial in the long run if formalization increases and corruption falls.

11. BENEFITS OF DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA:

- Income taxes rates may come down.
- Loans will become cheaper.
- Housing will become affordable

On top of all this, early estimates indicate that Indian banks ended up receiving 97 percent of the prohibited bills by the December 30 deadline last year, far more than the government estimated would be returned. In other words, it seems that a key objective of Modi - to make a financial blow to people who use money for illegal purposes - simply did not bear fruit. Undoubtedly, even with low growth projections, India will remain one of the world's fastest growing economies, growing at more than twice the rate of global growth. Some institutions are betting on India to approve key reforms and follow-up actions that would pave the way for long-term benefits as the demonetization impact diminishes.

12. ADVANTAGES OF DEMONETIZATION:

- Eradicate the use of fake currency.
- Curb black money.
- Reduce criminal activities.
- Paying of tax honestly and avoidance by encouraging higher tax payments.
- Encouraging digital payment.
- Jan Dhan Yojna.
- Easy to search income tax.
- Make cashless society.

13. DISADVANTAGES OF DEMONETIZATION:

- Inconvenience to the public.
- The sudden announcement has made the situation chaotic.
- Disruption of business activities.
- Decrease in sales, particularly cash based sales.
- Labour / wage payment issues.
- Problem situation for small-scale business operations that deal in cash.

14. REMEDIAL MEASURES TO CONTROL PROBLEM OF DEMONETIZATION:

- The Government has taken the first step to controlling the problem of people
- Creates bank account under Jan Dhan Yojn
- They asked people to deposit all the money in their Jan Dhan accounts.
- They have created this method to solve the problem of people and also the primary purpose is that the future transaction should be used by banking methods only.

- They had done this for making India cashless and it should apply to everyone
- The second step of the Government was that of tax declaration of the income by everyone and had given October 30, 2016 as deadline for this purpose
- In the modern India, the new currencies change the whole system of the cash. People attain some advantages and disadvantages from this system. This change totally makes a different direction for the people.

15. CONCLUSION:

Economists are busy in listing out many more merits and de-merits of this policy. The Government is saying that there are only advantages of demonetization policy and this will be seen in long term. Former Prime Minister Minoan Singh who is a noted economist, former RBI Governor and former Finance Minister of the Country, dubs the demonetization move as an “Organised loot and legalised plunder”. However, if we compare the merits versus de-merits, it will be sage to conclude that the former out weights the later. Even though there are suffering and agony among the masses right at the moment, but the forecast is that its benefits will be seen in the long run. The government of India giving much explanation for demonetization and it promises to the people that the number of tax payer and mobilization of tax revenue will be increased. Still there behind political support for many capitalists and money lenders to tax evasion. The government has to take remedial measures to control over the unnecessary accumulation of money with one people. The Government is taking all the necessary steps and actions to meet the currency demand and soon the trial and tribulations of the people will be over with the smooth flow of the new currency. A well planned demonetization system can prove beneficial for any economy. However, in case of mishandled support, this may also cause problems. Hence, a public support must be sought for the overall success of this policy.

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Organizational Effectiveness and Job Satisfaction of Teachers in Higher Learning Institutions

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Abstract: An organizational Effectiveness (OE) is determined by the satisfaction level of the stakeholders. The most important stakeholder of Higher Learning Institutions (HLIs) is teachers. Competent employees are the greatest asset of the successful organization. This study aims at testing the most prominent casual factors such as cohesion and management system with regards to their influence on the satisfaction levels. It also explores the impact of satisfaction on organisational effectiveness. For the purpose of the study primary data is collected from One Hundred and thirty teachers at Pondicherry University in Pondicherry region through structured questionnaire. T-test, Analysis of Variances (ANOVA) and Structural Equation Model (SEM) techniques were used. The finding of the study shows that the higher level of satisfaction increases the effectiveness of the HLIs'.

Keywords: Organisational Effectiveness, Higher Learning Institutions (HLIs), Teachers.

1. INTRODUCTION

India being next largest populated country in the world after China has a major role to play for the development of the global economy. The development of human resource has become the popular technique followed by many countries to achieve economic growth. According to John Dewey, "Education is a form of learning in which knowledge, skills and habits of a group of people are transferred from one generation to the next through teaching". In present era of globalization Employees are valuable asset of every organization, and their satisfaction is of prime importance for the organization. Higher education system has different interests, goals, priorities, values, needs, and motivational instincts as compare to other business organizations. Highly qualified and well motivated faculty members are like brain and blood for any academic institute. They can develop the students both personally and professionally for imparting the effectiveness of the organization, teachers are considered to be the most important and precious assets. They are the essential element for the development of an elegant society. Job satisfaction becomes an important aspect for the faculties, without satisfaction in their job, the teaching process and other roles played by them would not be effective. Basically the satisfaction is depends on many factors in the institution like cohesion, Information and communication , Leadership and Management system, Availability of resources, Reward system etc, Once get full satisfaction they perform their duties very well, the effectiveness of the institution will be increasing.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

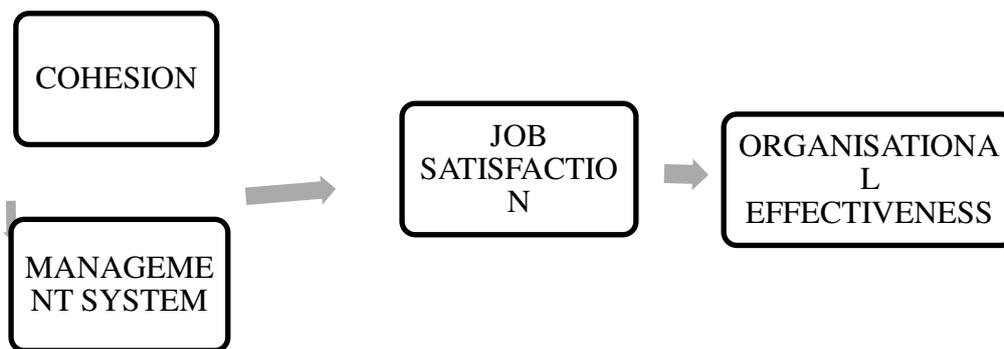
Many researchers conducted studies to know the effectiveness of the HLIs' based on various aspects of job satisfaction. Anam Siddique et.al. (2011), in their paper, they developed a conceptual framework, explains the impact of academic leadership on motivation of faculty members and the impact on OE. And also they identify the important academic leadership styles that can help in satisfying the faculties by providing various rewards. Cameron (1978) has contributed more in higher education system. He has given nine effectiveness dimensions, i.e. students educational satisfaction, their academic, personal & professional development, faculties' job satisfaction, professional development of teachers, resources acquisition, system clarity and organisational health. Abd. Rahim Romle (2006) examines the relationship between management practices on job satisfaction among middle level management at public universities. He says that the management practice do not have an impact to employees' satisfaction. Gender does have significant difference on management practices and job satisfaction. And he also found that the age and tenure of the faculties does not affect the job satisfaction and management practices in the universities. McNeal (2003) says that the faculties productivity have relationship with satisfaction. Sometimes dissatisfaction affects the quality of their job and that will lead to decrease the reputation of the institution. James S. Pounder (2001) explores the relationship between transformational/transactional leadership and university organisational Effectiveness. He founds

that the combination of both transformational and transactional leadership characteristics needed for increase the effectiveness of the universities.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

- To analyse the relationship between demographic factors of the teachers and Job satisfaction factors and Organisational effectiveness variables.
- To analyse the relationship between the Job Satisfaction related factors.
- To know the impact of Job satisfaction on Organisational Effectiveness of HLI's'.

Schematic Diagram of the Theoretical Framework



HYPOTHESES TO BE TESTED

- H₀¹: There is no significant difference exist in Gender in the case of Organizational Effectiveness variables.
 H₀²: There is no significant difference exist in Age in the case of Organizational Effectiveness variables.
 H₀³: Increased Cohesion in the institution will have a positive impact on Job Satisfaction.
 H₀⁴: Management system in the institution has a significant impact on Job Satisfaction.
 H₀⁵: Higher the level of Job Satisfaction, higher the Organisational Effectiveness.

4. ANALYSIS & INTEPRETATION:

In this study the sample considered of the 130 Teaching Faculties working in Pondicherry University of Puducherry region. The questionnaire was designed on the basis of available literature. It was based on 5 point Likert scale. Data was analyzed with the help of SPSS 22 version (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) and AMOS 22.

Reliability:

For checking the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach’s Alpha was calculated. The reliability value was found to be 0.898 (see table 1). As the reliability value is more than 0.7. It is considered good. Thus the reliability of the questionnaire was found to be high.

Table 1: Reliability Statistics

Cronbach’s Alpha	No. of Items
0.898	13

Source: Computed results based on survey data.

Factor Analysis:

Factor analysis using principal component, varimax rotation is applied on the raw scores of 13 items of teachers’ satisfaction and OE to find out the factors that contribute towards teachers’ satisfaction level and organizational effectiveness. The KMO and Bartlett’s test were significant.

Table 2: KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.834
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	899.112
	Df	78
	Sig.	.000

Source: Computed results based on survey data.

Profile of the Respondent:

This study has a total of 130 respondents. There are altogether 70 males (53.8%) and 60 females (46.2%) responded to the questionnaire. Table 3 shows that 53 respondents (40.8%) were belong to the age group of 36-40, 23(17.7%) respondents were aging 31-35, 31 respondents were 41-50 years and then 15% of the respondents were older than 50 years. Most of the respondents were Doctorates in their field of study. Majority of the selected respondents are Associate Professors. In terms of working experience, 97 respondents (75%) have served less than or equal to 10 years, 20% and 5% of the respondents were followed by 11-20 years and 20-30 years.

Table 3: Demographic Profile of the Respondents

PARTICULARS		FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
GENDER	Male	70	53.8
	Female	60	46.2
AGE	25-30	8	6.2
	31-35	23	17.7
	36-40	53	40.8
	41-45	13	10.0
	46-50	18	13.8
	>50	15	11.5
	ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION	Professor	8
Asso. Prof.		107	9.2
Asst. Prof		12	82.3
Reader		3	2.3
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	PG	6	4.6
	M.Phil	22	16.9
	P.Hd	102	78.5
YRS OF EXPERIENCE	1-10	97	75
	11-20	25	20
	21-30	8	5
	>30	-	-

Source: Computed results based on survey data.

H_0^1 : There is no significant difference exist in Gender in the case of Organizational Effectiveness variables.

T-test analysis is conducted to examine the differences between gender and OE factors. The result of T-test is exhibited in table 4.

Table 4.T-Test between Gender and OE variables.

Particulars		N	Mean	S.D	t	df	Sig. value
Cohesion	Male	70	4.07	0.690	2.171	128	0.032
	Female	60	4.032	0.580			
Mgt. System	Male	70	3.85	0.852	1.089	128	0.278
	Female	60	3.99	0.667			
Job Satisfaction	Male	70	4.04	0.854	1.015	126	0.312
	Female	60	4.19	0.808			
Overall Effectiveness	Male	70	4.06	0.995	0.421	121	0.675
	Female	60	4.00	0.672			

Source: Computed results based on survey data. Grouping variable-Gender. *Significant at 5%.

Levene’s test for equality of variances tests the hypothesis that the two population variances are equal. Here the F value for the factors Cohesion (3.410) and job satisfaction (12.59) and the corresponding level of significance is large (i.e.) p-value is less than 0.05. Thus the assumption of homogeneity of variance has not been violated and the equal variances assumed t-test statistic can be used for evaluating the null hypothesis. If the significant level of levene statistic is less the p-value (0.05) for the factors like management system and Organisational Effectiveness, the assumption that the population variances are the equal variance not assumed, t-test static is used.

From the above table the analysis indicates that the p-values for the three factors are 0.278, 0.312, 0.675 are more than 0.05 so the null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, there is no significant difference exists among the male and female faculties in the case of Organisational Effectiveness variables. Both of them felt same except in the cohesion aspect.

H_0^2 : There is no significant difference exist in Age in the case of Organizational Effectiveness variables.

Table 5. Result of ANOVA Test on Faculties Age and OE variables.

AGE		Sum of Squares	Mean	F	P
Cohesion	Between Group	2.399	0.480	1.938	0.044
	Within group	52.295	0.422		
	Total	54.695			
Management system	Between Group	3.333	0.667	1.823	0.052
	Within group	73.631	0.594		
	Total	76.964			
Job Satisfaction	Between Group	10.102	2.020	3.150	0.010
	Within group	79.530	0.641		
	Total	89.633			
Overall Effectiveness	Between Group	8.580	1.716	2.460	0.037
	Within group	86.498	0.698		
	Total	95.078			

Source: Computed results based on survey data. Grouping variable-Gender. *Significant at 5%.

The result from the analysis indicates that the age of the faculties has a significant effect on all the organization effectiveness variables. The significant values are less than 0.05. Hence the age of the faculties plays an important role in affecting the satisfaction and effectiveness of the institution.

Structural Equation Model:

A SEM technique was used to test the model. AMOS22 was used for this purpose. The observed variables used to predict the latent variables in SEM were obtained by processing the data in the instrument. Results of SEM analysis indicate that the model fit for the data. Therefore to determine the level of fit in the model, this study applied evaluation indicators such as Chi-square value (CMIN/DF), goodness of fit index (GFI), adjusted goodness of fit index (AGFI), Comparative fit index (CFI), root mean square residual (RMR) and root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA). The standard values for model fit as per the literatures are exhibits in the table below.

Table 6: Overall Model Goodness-of-fit indication

Goodness-of-fit measurement	Ideal Targets	Results of Testing	Model meets fit criteria
Chi-Square CMIN	The smaller the better	199.956	Yes
CMIN/DF	<3	3.071	Yes
GFI	>0.9	0.95	Yes
AGFI	>0.9	0.90	Yes
RMR	<0.08	0.07	Yes
RMSEA	<0.08	0.08	Yes
CFI	>0.9	0.91	Yes

Source: Computed results based on survey data.

Table 6 shows the indicators of the overall appropriateness of the model, where the GFI value is 0.95 and the AGFI value is 0.90. Rules of thumb and inferences indicated that the greater than 0.9 GFI value in this model means that the overall goodness of fit in this research was appropriate. The RMR value was 0.07, the RMSEA value was 0.08 where the smaller the value the better the overall research model. Moreover the degree of freedom of Chi-square distribution was 3.071, which was acceptable level. Hence these values indicating that the research model was a reasonable theoretical model. In other words, the questionnaire survey reasonably explained the casual relationship among the research variables. Most of the goodness of fit indicators in this study indicating that the data obtained in this study supported the theoretical model.

Table 7: Path analysis in Structural Equation Model

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Hypotheses relationship</i>	<i>Unstandardised Co-efficient</i>	<i>P value</i>	<i>Tested Hypotheses</i>	<i>Hypothesis result</i>
Cohesion → Job Satisfaction	Positive	0.61	<0.001**	H ₀ ³	Supported
Management system → Job Satisfaction	Positive	0.54	<0.001**	H ₀ ⁴	Supported
JobSatisfaction → Overall Effectiveness	Positive	0.70	<0.001**	H ₀ ⁵	Supported

Source: Computed results based on survey data. **significant at 1% level.

Path analysis is used to test the hypotheses H₀³, H₀⁴ and H₀⁵. In Table 7 the first row shows that the hypothesized pathway value for cohesion in the institution and job satisfaction of the faculties, each standard deviation increase in cohesion in the institution or department will lead to 0.61 standard deviation is expected in job satisfaction of the faculties, the P-value is less than 0.001, indicating the significant level. It shows that cohesion had significant positive effect on job satisfaction. Hence, H₀¹ was supported. The hypothesized pathway value for management system and job satisfaction, each standard deviation increase in management practice will lead to 0.54 standard deviation is expected in satisfaction of the faculties, the P-value is less than 0.001, indicating the significant level. It shows that Management practice had significant positive effect on Job satisfaction. Hence, H₀² was supported. The hypothesized pathway value for satisfaction and effectiveness of the institution, each standard deviation increase in level of satisfaction will lead to 0.70 standard deviation is expected in effectiveness of the institution, the P-value is less than 0.001, indicating the significant level. It shows that the higher level of satisfaction does increase the higher level of effectiveness of the institution. Hence, H₀³ was supported.

5. CONCLUSION:

The study explains the link among the organizational effectiveness variables. It tells the importance of management system and cohesion and job satisfaction in Higher learning Institutions. Because of faculties satisfaction is one indicator of effectiveness, so if the faculty member are well satisfied then the university will be more effective. Cameron who has established the concept of Organisational Effectiveness in Higher Education has given nine effectiveness dimensions. In that two have discussed in this paper, not only satisfaction of faculty member is the challenging issue, but also there are many other factors may affect Organisational Effectiveness and have to study in detail. And this study made an attempt in one single central university staff. Further researchers recommended taking few more HLIs' as the sample. Another limitation of the study is the questionnaire consists of only few questions due to time feasibility of the respondents.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

- The sample size is limited to 130 respondents only.
- The respondent contacted belongs to Pondicherry University only.

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Role of Emotional Intelligence in Improving Students Academic Achievement

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Abstract: *This study examines the role and impact of Emotional Intelligence on Students' Academic Achievement. 340 Arts and Science Colleges Students in Puducherry have responded to a set of questionnaires consisting measures of Emotional Intelligence and Academic Achievement of Students (CGPA). Reliability, Correlation and Regression techniques are used to check the impact of the variables. The result reveals there is a positive relational impact between Emotional Intelligence and Academic Achievement of Students, which indicates that students who possess Emotional Intelligence, have good Academic Records, which helps in improving the quality of Higher Education.*

Keywords: *Emotional Intelligence (EI), Academic Achievement (CGPA), Intelligence Quotient(IQ), Students.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Education is a multiple learning lifetime process of gaining knowledge from all means. There is a growing emphasis in tertiary education for the enhancement of professional skills as part of their education. Students educational achievement demands more attention to attain their goals. In educational perspective, motivation has a multi-dimensional structure which is correlated with learning and academic motivation (Mohammad, 2006). The Students are expected to play a crucial role in evaluating whether educational institutions and students are up to the task of improving educational outcomes. This strategy would be a powerful incentive for institutions to focus on how well they are educating young adults and supporting the students' success rather than simply focusing on how many students they can get in their classrooms (Clayton, 2009).

For academic success the student requires dedication, sacrifices, self-discipline, motivation and cordial relationship with lecturers (Imonikebe, 2009). They need good mental health to be able to succeed in their academic pursuit. As academic demands more new social interactions, students become uncertain of their abilities to meet these demands (Dwyer & Cummings, 2001). Difficulties in handling the ensuing stressor often lead to decreased academic performance, increased psychological, distress, and negative attitudes toward learning (Dwyer & Cummings, 2001; Salami, 2006). All these invariably give, challenges to the much sought quality in education.

The present education system is mainly based on the Intelligence Quotient (I.Q) aspects and gives least importance to Emotional intelligence (EI) aspects. Quality and standard of education depends on the continuous review and updating of the curriculum of the students in the school, college and universities periodically. A best education system is not only improves the I.Q of students but also equally the E.Q(Emotional quotient)i.e. EI of students, (Manimaran,2013). The ability to express and control our own emotions is important, but so is our ability to understand, interpret, and respond to the emotions of others. Imagine a world where you couldn't understand when a friend was feeling sad or when a co-worker was angry. Psychologists refer to this ability as emotional intelligence, and some experts even suggest that it can be more important than IQ. A high emotional intelligence helps maintain a state of harmonies and quiet in oneself and finally be more self-confident in dealing with the challenges of living and learning in educational institutions.

High emotional intelligence can contribute a lot to a student in the learning process (Goleman, 1996; Elias, Ubrico, Reese et al., 1992, Svetlana, 2007)

2. EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

EI refers to the ability to perceive, control and evaluate emotions. Some researchers suggest that EI can be learned and strengthened, while others claim it, as an inborn characteristic. Since 1990, Peter Salovey and John D. Mayer are considered as the leading researchers on EI. In their influential article "Emotional Intelligence," they

defined EI as, "the subset of social intelligence that involves the ability to monitor one's own and others' feelings and emotions, to discriminate among them and to use this information to guide one's thinking and actions."

3. EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT :

Nabeel T. and Nazir M. (2003), mentions EI is the capacity for recognizing our own feelings and those of others, for motivating ourselves, and for managing emotions well in us and in our relationship, many researchers have proved that EI has strong influence on the quality of education, work and mental health.

Bhadouria Preeti (2013) explores that, Academic achievement is the outcome of education –the extent to which a student, teacher and institution has achieved their educational goals. It refers to the extent to which learners acquire the knowledge, skills and proficiencies that the instructor seeks to teach or assign. There are many research evidences which proves (Petrides K.V., Frederickson N. and Furnham A. (2015,)) that when it comes to long-term success and success in varied life situations, being high in EI is more important than being high in academic abilities. Teaching emotional and social skills is very important; it can affect academic achievement positively not only during the year they are taught, but during the years that follow as well. Teaching these skills has a long-term effect on achievement. In short emotionally intelligent student would have better academic achievement or through EI there is a possibility of improvement of academic achievement.

4. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Indians are always emotionally attached in all situations, especially students in schools, colleges and universities lack emotional balance in and outside the classroom. Student's interaction with the Teachers, Friends and others creates anxiety in their emotions. To overcome this, one should give importance to Psychological values which would help them to overcome these difficulties (Alya Mishra, 2017).

Research in, brain-based learning, suggests that emotional health is fundamental to effective learning process. Basically, a student who learns how to learn is much more apt to succeed. EI has been proved as a better predictor of future success than traditional methods like the GPA, IQ, and standardized test scores. Hence, the concept of EI has inspired research and curriculum development in schools, colleges and universities nationwide. Researchers have concluded that people who manage their own feelings well and deal effectively with others are more likely to live content lives.

Since EI is a master aptitude, a capacity that profoundly affects all other abilities, either facilitating or interfering, the need is felt to investigate the EI and its impact on academic achievement (CGPA) among students which helps in improving the quality of education.

5. METHODOLOGY:

Primary data was collected from Arts and Science College Students in Puducherry, to analyse the Impact of Emotional Intelligence on Academic Performance of Tertiary Level Students in Puducherry.

Justified Random Sampling method was used for the study. Questionnaires were distributed among 511 Students out of which only 340 have responded in time. So the sample size for the study is 340.

- i) Emotional Intelligence is measured with The **Wong and Law Emotional Intelligence Scale (WLEIS)** by Wong et al. AND
- ii) Academic Achievement (CGPA) is measured by a Self- Reported Question from the Students in the Questionnaire

5.1 Statistical tools used for analysis:

- Reliability analysis
- Correlation
- Regression

6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To investigate the Impact of Emotional Intelligence on Academic Achievement (CGPA) of Students in Puducherry.

7. HYPOTHESIS:

H_0^1 : There is no significant relationship between Emotional Intelligence Factors and Academic Achievement of Students.

H_0^2 : There is no significant impact of Emotional Intelligence Factors on Academic Achievement of Students.

8. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

8.1 Reliability test

Cronbach's alpha is a measure of internal consistency, that is, how closely related a set of items are as a group. It is considered to be a measure of scale reliability.

Table 1: Result of Reliability test

Variables	No. of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
Emotional Intelligence(EI)	16	0.749

The alpha coefficient for the above items is > **0.70** suggesting that the items have relatively high internal consistency.

H₀¹: There is no significant relationship between Emotional Intelligence Factors and Academic Achievement of Students.

8.2. Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis measures the relationship between two items. When comparing the correlation between two items, one item is called the "dependent" item and the other the "independent" item. The goal is to see if a change in the independent item will result in a change in the dependent item.

Table 2. Result of Correlation

Particulars	Self Emotion	Others' Emotion	Use of Emotion	Regulation of Emotion	CGPA
Self Emotion Pearson Correlation Sig(2tailed) N	1	-	-	-	-
Others' Emotion Pearson Correlation Sig(2tailed) N	0.466 0.000 340	1	-	-	-
Use of Emotion Pearson Correlation Sig(2tailed) N	0.590 0.000 340	0.44 0.000 340	1	-	-
Regulation of Emotion Pearson Correlation Sig(2tailed) N	0.681 0.000 340	0.360 0.000 340	0.701 0.000 340	1	-
CGPA Pearson Correlation Sig(2tailed) N	0.701 0.000 340	0.580 0.000 340	0.731 0.000 340	0.610 0.000 340	1

Source: Computed result based on survey data. **significant @1%

Table 2, shows, the relationship between Emotional Intelligence factors and CGPA. The above table interprets the significance (p) values are less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is rejected. The correlation between Self Emotion and CGPA is 0.701, Others emotion and CGPA is 0.580, Use of Emotion and CGPA is 0.731, Regulation of Emotion and CGPA is 0.610, it means there is a good relationship between them. So we can conclude that the Emotional Intelligence factors influence the student's Academic Achievement (CGPA).

H₀²: There is no significant impact of Emotional Intelligence Factors on Academic Achievement of Students.

8.3. Regression Analysis:

The purpose of multiple regressions is to learn more about the relationship between one dependent variable and more than one independent variable. For analyzing the impact of Emotional Intelligence factors on Academic Achievement of Students, Multiple regression method is used.

Table 3: Result of Multiple Regression

Factors	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	3.304	.000		.000	1.000
Self Emotion	.143	.000	.235	1.893	.000
Others' Emotion	.258	.000	.243	1.824	.000
Use of Emotion	.169	.000	.265	2.081	.000
Regulation of Emotion	.198	.000	.275	2.226	.000
R					0.828
R ²					0.895
Adjusted R ²					0.795
F					(7.820) 0.000
Durbin Watson					2.01

Source: Computed result based on survey data. **significant @1%

Higher beta value signifies stronger correlation with the dependent variable. In the above table Regulation of Emotions aspect have the highest beta (0.275) followed by Use of Emotion (0.265), Others' Emotion (0.243) and Self- Emotion (0.235). The value of R² dependability of variable was checked. The value of R² (0.895) shows that 89.5 % of Emotional Intelligence factors influence the Academic Achievement (CGPA) of Students. As the significant value of Durbin – Watson is to be around 2; the value of 2.01 indicates a positive impact. A linear regression analysis indicates the fact that Emotional Intelligence of Students helps in enhancing the CGPA of the Students, P= 0.03 i.e. below 0.05. So therefore the Null Hypothesis is rejected. Further, the result reveals that there is a positive impact of Emotional Intelligence on Academic Achievement of Students.

9. FINDINGS:

The Objective of the study is to investigate the Impact of Emotional Intelligence on Academic Achievement (CGPA) of Students in Puducherry. Correlation was used to analyze the relationship between EI factors and CGPA of the Students, while investigating it is identified that there is a Significant Relationship between the EI Variables. Use of Emotion is more significant and has good relationship with the CGPA of the Students, when compared with other factors like Others' emotion, Self Emotion and Regulation of Emotion. While finding out the Impact values of the factors, Regulation of Emotion influences more in Students Academic Achievement when compared to other factors.

10. CONCLUSION:

This paper proposes that much of what constitutes the quality of an institution of higher education is the quality of the students attending the institution. This quality however, is conceptualized to extend beyond that of academic ability of the students.

The Objective of the Study is to analyze the Relational Impact of Emotional Intelligence on Academic Achievement (CGPA) of Students in Puducherry, which helps in assessing the status of quality of the education. Regression was used to find whether there exists any relational impact between Emotional Intelligence and Academic Achievement, results reveals that Emotional intelligence factors influences the Academic Achievement of the Students. So Therefore if the Students try to focus on their Emotional Intelligence it would help them to excel in their Academics and can become tomorrow's Leaders.

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**A Study on Savings and Investment Behavior of school Teachers at
Cuddalore District**

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***Abstract :** Teachers are the pillars of the society and the quality of education depends on their knowledge and skills. The study also focuses on the other aspects like relationship between savings and investments. One of the main factors which strongly influence the efficiency of teacher is his quality of life. The quality of one's life is closely related to the level consumption, savings and investment. The attitude of teachers toward consumption, saving and investment would reflect their economic behavior, which would influence quality of life and in turn influence their profession and the education system. In this context the present research study titled "An analysis of behavior of teaching community towards saving & investment" is undertaken. This research paper is focused on saving & investment patterns of primary, high school, Cuddalore District.*

***Keywords:** Education, Teachers and saving investment behavior*

1. INTRODUCTION :

Savings shapes the important part of the economy of any nation. With the savings, in various options available to the people, the money acts as the driver for growth of the country. Indian financial prospect too presents a plethora of avenues to the investors. Though certainly not the best or deepest of markets in the world, it has reasonable options for an average individual to invest his savings. Investors needs to invest and earn return on their idle resources and generate a specified sum of money for a specific goal in life and make a provision for an uncertain future. One of the important motives why one needs to invest wisely is to meet the cost of inflation. This

Causes money to drop value because it will not buy the same amount of a good or service in the future as it does now or did in the past. The faster one starts investing the better. By investing early the investor allow the investments for more time to grow, whereby the concept of compounding increases the income, by accumulating the principal and the interest or dividend earned on it, year after year. The three golden rules for all investors are: a) Invest early b) Invest regularly c) Invest for long term and not for short term.

Real Estate

One can also invest in real estate. This investment offers attractive return. But the price Fluctuation in bad times very high. And one needs lakhs of rupees to get started in this market.

Fixed Deposits

One can opt to invest in fixed deposits. The investments into fixed deposits offer normal Returns and low risks. The investments into fixed deposits are available in forms of bank fixed Deposits, post office fixed deposits, and company fixed deposits.

Insurance

Insurance have become one of the most important investment avenues in India. Unit Linked Insurance Plans are very popular in India besides the traditional endowment policies.

Equity

Equity is an investment avenue which is able to offer the highest possible returns but is very risky as there are huge probabilities of investors even losing some part of the invested capital too.

Mutual Funds

A mutual fund is a collection of stocks and bonds. When you buy a mutual fund, you are pooling your money with a number of other investors, which enables you to pay a professional manager to select specific securities for you. The primary advantage of a mutual fund is that you can invest your money without the time or the experience that are often needed to choose a sound investment.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

Ananthapadmanabha Achar (2012) studied on “Saving and Investment Behavior of Teachers -An empirical study”. In the ultimate analysis individual characteristics of teachers such as age, gender, marital status, and lifestyle determined the savings and investment behavior of teaching community in the study region. In a more or less similar manner, their family characteristics such as monthly family income, stage of family life cycle, and upbringing status emerged as determinants of their savings and investment behavior.

Sangeeta Arora and Kanika Marwaha (2012) in their article “Investment Patterns of Individual Stock Investors: An Empirical Analysis of Punjab”, *Asia-Pacific Journal of Management Research and Innovation*, attempted to analyze investment pattern of individual stock investors of Punjab.

Mathivannan and Selvakumar (2011) studied on “Saving and investment pattern of school teachers – A study with reference to Sivakasi Taluk, Tamil Nadu”. The study concludes that today, the teaching community has started realizing the importance of money and money’s

worth. They are initiated to prepare a budget for the proposed expenses and compare it with the actual expenses met by them, so that they are not influenced by other tempting and fashionable expenses.

Krishnamoorthi (2009) in his research paper, “Changing Pattern of Indian Households: Savings in Financial Assets”, published in *RVS Journal of Management*, concluded that irrespective of the developments in the capital market and economic conditions, investors like to invest regularly and this investment behavior is highly related to educational background.

Kumar, Banu and Nayagam (2008) studied the financial product preferences of Tiruchirapalli investors to rank their product preferences among investment choices, that is, post office savings, bank deposits, gold, real estate, equity investments and mutual funds. The preferences of the respondents were known according to their attributes like safety of principal, liquidity, stability of income, capital growth, tax benefits, inflation resistance, deposits, gold, real estate, equity investments and mutual funds.

Sunil Gupta (2008) the investment pattern among different groups in Shambale had revealed a clear picture. The study showed that the more investors in the city favor to deposit their surplus in banks, post offices, fixed deposits, saving accounts and different UTI schemes, etc. The approach of the investors towards the securities in general was bleak, though service and professional class is going in for investment in shares, debentures and in different mutual fund schemes.

Karthikeyan (2001) has conducted research on Small Investors’ Perception on Post Office Saving Schemes and found that there was significant difference among the four age groups, in the level of awareness for Kisan Vikas Patra, National Savings Schemes, and Deposit Scheme for Retired Employees and the overall score confirmed that the level of awareness among investors in the old age group was higher than in those of the young age group. They have more for savings.

Saving Behavior „Savings“ means the act of refraining from spending one’s income on consumption. The part of the income, which is unspent, is called savings. From the economist’s perspective people allocate disposable income between consumption and savings and at various levels of income, there will be corresponding level of consumption and savings. According to classical definition, saving is „income minus consumption“ and is residual in character. Savings can also be defined as stock, wherein savings stands for change in wealth over a period of time. In this sense it is regarded as the sacrifice in the present consumption for the future (NCAER, 1960).

3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Saving is very important activity for anyone as it secures the future from the uncertainties. So, Savings are very much required to meet the financial requirements. There is a lot of scope for Savings and investment because of the existence of number of small industrialists, schools, and Colleges in Cuddalore district and the money circulation is high. This study is being conducted to analyze the savings and investments behavior of school teachers of Cuddalore.

4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

This study covers the school teachers working in private and government schools at Cuddalore district on their savings and investment behavior. The previous literature reviews shows that few researches are available on savings

and investment habits of school teachers but, there are no studies have been done to identify the savings and investment behavior in Cuddalore district. In this regard, the present paper would benefit.

THE SAMPLE SIZE AND COLLECTION PROCESS

The study is based on a convenience sample of 100 working women professionals in the city of cuddalore. 100 self-administered questionnaires were administered on the participants and they were briefed about the purpose of the study, and given enough time to fill out the questionnaire.

DATA COLLECTION

The study was conducted by the means of personal interview with respondents and the information given by they were directly entered in the questionnaire.

Primary Data

Questionnaire method

Secondary Data

Existing reports

Books

Journals and magazines

Websites

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

There are only a few studies covering the issue of investor awareness, perceptions and behaviour. The issues investigated in the present study include preference of investment avenues and investment pattern is the most preferred objectives of investors towards the investment avenues.

6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To analyze the savings and investment pattern of school teachers.
- To find the preferable investment avenue of the school teachers
- To analyses the risk tolerance level of the School employees.

Data analysis of income wise investors:

Relationship between Annual income and preferred investment

S.No	Annual amount	Post office	Bank deposit	Real Estate	Insurance	Mutual fund	Total
1	10,000	3	7	3	4	6	23
2	10,000 to 20,000	4	9	1	5	2	21
3	20,000 to 30,000	4	8	3	7	5	27
4	30,000 to 40,000	3	16	2	5	3	29
	Total						100

Primary data: Above table shows the majority of the people Preferred Banking deposit only best Saving Scheme.

7. FINDINGS:

- Majority of the respondents said risk coverage and children education as the major objective of their savings and investments.
- Good number of respondents prefers monthly investment over quarterly or yearly.
- Majority of the respondents prefer to invest in bank deposit followed by the post office schemes.
- It shows majority of the respondents are risk averse as risk coverage is their prime
- Investment objective.
- Majority of the respondents having an annual income of Rs. 30,000-40,000.
- Majority of the respondents save regularly(monthly)
- There is a significant relationship between savings and annual income.

8. CONCLUSION:

The study is mainly conducted to identify the savings and investment methods adopted by the School teacher's .The study show various factors which factors influence the investment

Decision of the school teachers. So, it needs to be created at the school level. The study also focused on Relationship between savings and annual income, annual income and preferred investment and Expected return on investment. It should be noted that this research study was carried out in one district covering one community focusing

on one dimension of the dynamics of the saving and investment in order to facilitate an in-depth analysis of the phenomenon. Accordingly, the study was confined to different categories of teachers working in various educational institutions in Cuddalore District of Tamil Nadu State with a special emphasis on their attitude and behavior towards consumption, savings and investments. Hence it is a micro study, the findings, discussions and conclusions cannot be generalized so as to make them applicable to all sections of the society in all States in India due to differing social-economic and cultural circumstances.

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Farmers' Perception and Awareness towards Crop Insurance in Villupuram District

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Abstract: Agriculture is synonymous with risk and uncertainty all over the world because agriculture is subject to vagaries of nature. Agriculture contributes to 24 per cent of the GDP and any change has a multiplier effect on the economy as a whole. Crop insurance in India was started Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme. The scheme provides comprehensive risk insurance against yield losses viz.: Natural Fire and Lightning, Storm, Hailstorm, Cyclone, Typhoon, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado, Flood, Inundation and Landslide, Drought, Dry spells, Pests/Diseases etc. The objectives of the study are the level of awareness and perception of the farmers about crop insurance in Villupuram District. For this purpose of the study 240 sample farmers were selected through convenient sampling techniques in villupuram District. It is found that out of 240 respondents, only one-third of sample farmers have crop insured and two third respondents don't have crop insured, 40 percent of farmers are low level aware 37.5 percent of farmers are not aware about the crop insurance scheme and also found that majority of farmers' gets sources of information about crop insurance scheme through bank and finance institutions because the farmer availed credit facility, the primary inconvenience and discomfort in crop insurance was 'High Premium rate' followed by 'Loss assessment/valuation, less awareness and Low Sum assured.

1. INTRODUCTION :

Agriculture is synonymous with risk and uncertainty all over the world because agriculture is subject to vagaries of nature. Agriculture contributes to 24 per cent of the GDP and any change has a multiplier effect on the economy as a whole. Economic growth and agricultural growth are inextricably linked to each other. Agricultural production implies an expected outcome or yield. Variability in outcomes from expected those which are expected poses risks (Harwood et al 1999). Generally farmers produce various commodities and often make decisions under the conditions of risky environment. The consequences of the decisions made by the farmers are not known with certainty and the result may be better or worse than the expected. Variability in prices and yields are the major types of risks in agricultural production. This may be due to several factors like rainfall, temperature, diseases, pests and the like. Sometimes, fire, wind, theft and other casualties are also leads to variability in yield and production. Risk management in agriculture are informal mechanism like avoidance of highly risky crops, diversification across crops and across income sources to formal mechanisms like agriculture insurance, minimum support price system and future's markets. Crop insurance in India was started with the introduction of the All-Risk Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) that covered the major crops in 1985 and later substituted and replaced by the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme that came into effect from 1999. The scheme provides comprehensive risk insurance against yield losses viz.: Natural Fire and Lightning, Storm, Hailstorm, Cyclone, Typhoon, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado, Flood, Inundation and Landslide, Drought, Dry spells, Pests/Diseases etc.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The following objectives are framed for the present study

- To measures level of awareness of farmer about crop insurance in Villupuram District.
- To analysis the farmer perception towards crop insurance in Villupuram District.

3. METHODOLOGY:

Villages from villupuram district were selected for the study because this district has the maximum area of cultivation in various crops. For this purpose, 240 sample farmers were selected on the basis of convenient sampling method.

Results and Discussion

The results of the survey have been discussed in farmers’ awareness and perceptions towards crop insurance.

Table-1: Size of Land Holder among Sample Respondents

Size categories (Hectares)	No Respondents	Percentage
0.01 – 2	102	42.5
2.01-4	72	30.0
4.01-6	46	19.2
>6	20	8.3
Total	240	100.00

Sizes of the land holdings are very important behavior change of cultivation and risk management. The above Table -1- reveals that Out of 240 samples, 42.5 percent of sample respondents have below 2 hectares, 30 percent of sample respondents have between 2 -4 hectares, 19.2 percent of sample respondents have between 4-6 hectares, and 8.3 percent of sample respondents have above 6 hectares.

Table-2: Awareness about any Risk Measures Implemented By Govt/Bank/ Organization

Size Categories (Hectares)	No Respondents					
	Aware	Not Aware	Total	Insured	Not Insured	Total
0.01-2	52	48	102	34	68	102
2.01-4	40	32	72	24	48	72
4.01-6	28	18	46	14	32	46
>6	12	8	20	8	12	20
Total	132	108	240	80	160	240

Table 10 indicates that awareness among the farmers about crop insurance and risk management measures implemented by the government was high at about 136 respondents out of 240 respondents. Awareness has been more in farmers among land holding below two hectares. It is also noted that out of 240 respondents, only one –third of sample respondents have crop insured and two third respondents don’t have crop insured.

Table-3:Level of Awareness about Crop Insurance Products/Schemes

Level of awareness	No Respondents	Percentage
High	24	10.0
Medium	30	12.5
Low	96	40.0
Not aware	90	37.5
Total	240	100

The results are presented in Table 3 the farmers’ awareness about crop insurance schemes or products implemented by the government and financial institutions. The above Table 3 reveals that 40 percent of respondents are low level aware. Followed by 12.5 percent of respondents are medium levels aware, 10.0 percent of respondents are high levels aware and 37.5 percent of respondents are not aware about the crop insurance scheme.

Table-4: Source of Information about Insurance Products

Sources	No Respondents	Percentage
News paper	20	13.3
Banks	64	42.7
Fellow farmers	24	16.0
Radio	20	13.3
TV	22	14.7
Total	150	100.00

Table 4 infers that out of 75 respondents who aware crop insurance, 42.7 per cent of the respondents are aware about crop insurance scheme through bank and credit institutions, 16.0 per cent of the respondents are aware by Fellow farmers, 13.3 per cent of the respondents are aware through Newspaper and Radio, 14.7 per cent of the

respondents are get awareness from television. It is concluded that majority of respondents' gets sources of information about crop insurance scheme through bank and finance institutions because the farmer availed credit facility.

Table-5: Farm Risks and Associated Loss among Sample Farms

Types of risk	No Respondents	Percentage
Drought	110	45.8
Flood	32	13.4
Cyclone	38	15.8
Pests	60	25.0
Total	240	100.0

Above table -5 This is evident in the results of the present study also as reported by 45.8 per cent of the farmers about the incidence of drought and by 13.4 per cent of the farmers about the incidence of flood, About 25.0 per cent of the farmers (30 farmers) reported the occurrence of pests risk every year or every alternate year at least at the yield loss and 15.8 per cent of the farmer affect loss by cyclone.

Table -6: Satisfaction of Respondents towards Agricultural Insurance

Responses	No Respondents	Percentage
Satisfied	78	32.5
Not satisfied	162	67.5
	240	100

The responses of the farmers on satisfaction over the crop insurance are presented in Table 6. Less than one third of the respondents (32.5 per cent) only could express their satisfaction and 67.5 per cent of the respondents expressed dissatisfaction over prevailing crop insurance products and schemes for many reasons as many as seven in total

Table -7: Identifying Primary Inconvenience and Discomfort in Investment

Opinion			
Limited Crops covered	3.83	743.0	5
Low Sum assured	3.60	1822.0	4
High Premium rate	1.50	2340.0	1
Complexities Claim procedure	5.80	1975.0	7
Documentation procedure	4.77	2479.0	6
Low awareness	3.27	2222.0	3
Loss assessment/valuation	2.73	2979.0	2

The responses of the farmers' opinion on crop insurance are presented in Table 6. From the ordering of items based on the average rank, it is found that the primary inconvenience and discomfort in crop insurance was 'High Premium rate' followed by 'Loss assessment/valuation, less awareness and Low Sum assured. It is further found that the least inconvenience and discomfort in crop insurance is in 'Complexities Claim procedure' followed by 'Documentation procedure' and 'Limited Crops are covered'

4. CONCLUSION:

This present article concluded that, the various schemes launched from time to time in the country agriculture insurance have served very limited purpose and low awareness. The coverage in terms of area, number of farmers and value of agricultural output is very small, payment of indemnity based on area approach miss affected farmers outside the compensated area, and most of the schemes are not viable. Expanding the coverage of crop insurance would therefore increase government costs considerably. The committees set up by the government to suggest measures to reform the scheme have put forth comprehensive recommendations broadly including steps like lowering the insurance unit to village panchayat, provision for mid-season on account payment of claims, coverage to perennial crops, covers for pre-sowing and postharvest losses, more appealing guaranteed yields, transition to actuarial regime

with varying levels of premium subsidy, etc. A restructuring of the yield insurance scheme on these lines is likely to improve its prospects and meet the reasonable aspirations of the farmers.

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ENERGY LEVEL AND STRESS LEVEL OF LECTURERS IN PRIVATE COLLEGES IN CUDDALORE DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU

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Abstract: *Stress is a condition in which the body or mind could not handle the excessive work load or conflict and which it could not perform normal activities. This isn't as straightforward as it sounds. While it's easy to identify major stressors such as changing jobs, moving, or a going through a divorce, pinpointing the sources of chronic stress can be more complicated. It's all too easy to overlook how your own thoughts, feelings, and behaviors contribute to your everyday stress levels. Sure, you may know that you're constantly worried about work deadlines, but maybe it's your procrastination, rather than the actual job demands, that is causing the stress.*

The aim of the study was to measure the stress level and energy level of lecturers. The purpose of the study was to provide input to the efficient work load allocation with focus on sustainability.

Keywords: *Stress Level, Energy Level, Work load*

1. INTRODUCTION:

The basic premises on which an employee could perform would be stress level. Human resource management considers it as prime factor. Human Resource Management is the function within an organization that focuses on recruitment of, management of, and providing direction for the people who work in the organization. Human Resource Management can also be performed by line managers. Human Resource Management is the organizational function that deals with issues related to people such as compensation, hiring, performance management, organization development, safety, wellness, benefits, employee motivation, communication, administration, and training. Human Resource Management is also a strategic and comprehensive approach to managing people and the workplace culture and environment. Effective HRM enables employees to contribute effectively and productively to the overall company direction and the accomplishment of the organization's goals and objectives.

Stress is a condition in which the body or mind could not handle the excessive work load or conflict and which it could not perform normal activities the modern business arena has impacted huge expectations on performance of the companies and those companies load their employees with distance targets and the employees find it difficult to accomplish. The aim of the study was to measure the stress level and energy level of employees to improve the performance. The purpose of the study was to provide input to the efficient work load allocation with focus on sustainability.

An organization needs constantly to take stock of its workforce and to assess its performance in existing jobs for three reasons: To improve organizational performance via improving the performance of individual contributors (should be an automatic process in the case of good managers, but (about annually) two key questions should be posed: what has been done to improve the performance of a person last year? and what can be done to improve his or her performance in the year to come?). To identify potential, i.e. to recognize existing talent and to use that to fill vacancies higher in the organization or to transfer individuals into jobs where better use can be made of their abilities or developing skills, To provide an equitable method of linking payment to performance where there are no numerical criteria (often this salary performance review takes place about three months later and is kept quite separate from 1. and 2. but is based on the same assessment).

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To measure the routine influences of stress
- To identify the opinion on lecturers towards stress causing factors
- To identify the opinion on lecturers towards energy causing factors

- To measure the differences in stress level in daily performance
- To measure the differences in energy level in the daily performance

3. SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

- The study was based on the critical factors on stress level and Energy level of Lecturers at various departments of the work period.
- The study had adapted standard and worldly accepted research techniques and hence could provide validated results.
- The study was able to record the daily
- The study was carried out actual work setting and the reliability would be reasonably high.

4. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

- The subjectivity prevailing across individual's like and dislikes are not considered
- The study could not create orientation on effective tools for confidence level.
- The study could not isolate the causing factors of stress.
- The impact of short term orientation by lecturers could not be eliminated.

5. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Organizations require a number of resources, strategies and techniques in order to succeed. From capital, to a business site and to employees, all of these are essential for a business to work. While these components are significant, values, particularly motivation, is also recognized as a vital business element, especially in enabling organizational transformation and enhancement. Motivation permits the business owners and employees to be resourceful, responsible and productive in performing daily business tasks, which in turn helps in uniting the business with its consumers. By means of motivating the employees, managers are able to encourage them to work towards a common goal. This business principle also helps the employees to become more productive, enabling enhancement and transformation to place. According to Creech (1995), motivation is typically defined by psychologists as a stimulation that causes the creation of aroused, sustained and directed behaviour. This behaviour in turn leads individuals to work and perform towards goal achievement. Several authors had also studied on the principal concept behind motivation. Kreitner (1995) for instance, has defined motivation as the psychological process that results to a directional and purposeful behaviour. Motivation is also defined as the tendency to behave in an appropriate manner to attain certain needs (Buford, Bedeian & Lindner, 1995). There are many specific ways on how the theories of motivation can be applied in actual work settings. Granting due promotion is one example. Benham (1993) stated that promotion is also synonymous to career success where employees are given higher responsibilities or place on higher authority levels.

6. RESEARCH DESIGN:

Type of study: Descriptive

The type of research design used for the study is descriptive design. Research design is a purposeful scheme of action proposed to be carried out in a sequence during the Process of research focusing on the confidence level of Lecturers. A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure.

Data collection Method: Survey method

The research instrument adopted was a structured 'Questionnaire'.

Primary data collection method: Administering research tool

The research tool was structured in a way that it had an ability to bring out opinion of the faculties and it was validated by the Experts and professionals and also was piloted on the faculties for corrections and refinements.

Scaling used 5 Point scale

The scaling used in this study was five point scales. The categories are fully agree, agree, neutral, disagree and fully disagree.

Sample size

A sample size is nothing more than a subset of population. Information is obtained or about a subset of population to make estimate about various characteristics of the total population. For this study, 53 were the sample size was chosen among the lecturers in various colleges in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.

Sampling method

When a small mass is selected as representative of the whole mass, it is known as sampling technique. In order to select the sample from the universe, the researcher adapted random sampling.

Statistical analysis methods used

The data collected from the respondents were analyzed using the percentage analysis.

Data Analysis:

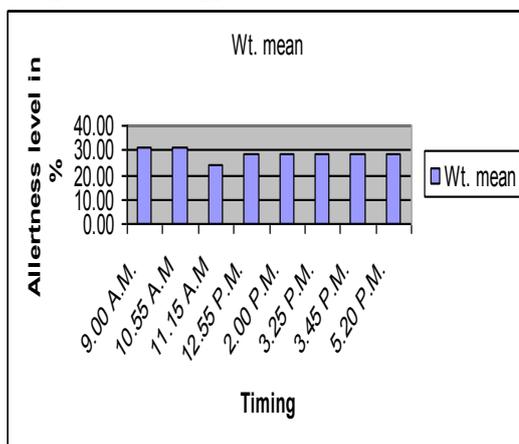
Table 1.1 Distribution of respondents based on energy level at various timing

Timing	Max	Nor	Min	Wt. Mean
9.00 A.M.	47.36	30.38	16.42	30.88
10.55 A.M	44.34	30.75	19.06	31.07
11.15 A.M	62.83	18.3	10.38	24.40
12.55 P.M.	54.91	25.85	10.75	28.18
2.00 P.M.	51.51	26.98	11.13	28.43
3.25 P.M.	50.75	27.36	10.38	28.43
3.45 P.M.	53.40	26.6	11.13	28.49
5.20 P.M.	51.51	27.74	10.38	28.81
Total	416.61	213.96	99.63	228.68
Mean	52.08	26.75	12.45	28.59

Table 1.1 indicate the following:

- The maximum energy level was observed before morning tea (say 10.55 a.m.) (31.07%)
- The minimum energy level was observed after morning tea (say 11.15 a.m.) (24.40 %)
- The average maximum energy level was 52.08%
- The average minimum energy level was 12.45 %
- The average energy level in the morning session (I) was 30.98%
- The average energy level in the morning session (II) was 26.29%
- The average energy level in the afternoon session (III) was 28.43%
- The average energy level in the afternoon session (IV) was 28.65 %.
- The overall energy level was 28.59%

Graph 1.1 Energy level



Graph 1.1. Weighted mean

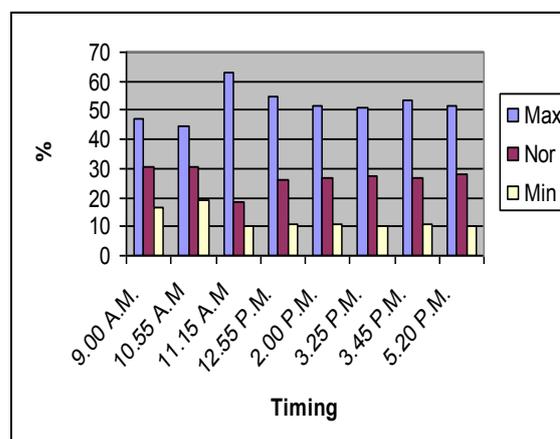


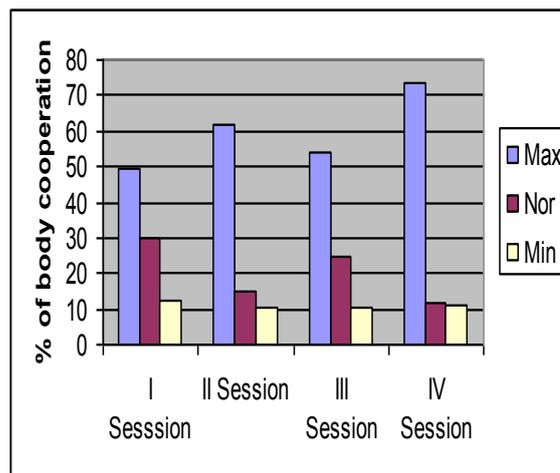
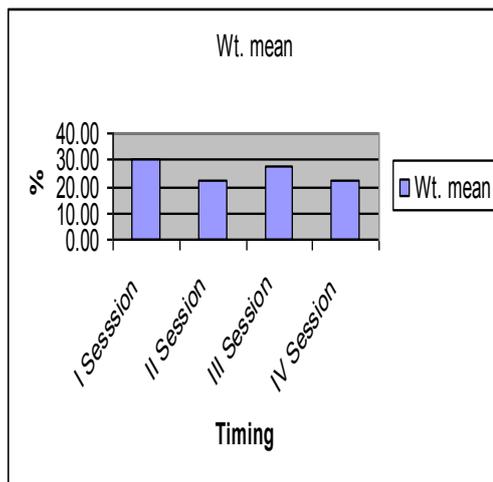
Table 1.2 Distribution of respondents based on Level of body Co-operation

Timing	Max	Nor	Min	Wt. mean
I Session	49.25	29.81	12.64	30.19
II Session	61.89	14.91	10.38	21.99
III Session	54.15	24.72	10.38	27.24
IV Session	73.40	11.89	11.13	22.02
	238.69	81.33	44.53	101.42
	59.67	20.33	11.13	25.36

Table 1.2 indicate the following

- The overall body cooperation was maximum during I session (30.19%).
- The minimum body cooperation was observed during II session (21.99%).
- The average maximum body cooperation was 59.67 %
- The average minimum body cooperation was 11.13 %
- The overall body cooperation was 25.36%

Graph 1.2 Body cooperation Graph 1.2 Body cooperation % Weighted mean



1.3 Distribution of respondents based on level of Mind Cooperation

Timing	Max	Nor	Min	Wt. Mean
I Session	51.51	29.62	11.51	30.25
II Session	68.49	13.02	10.75	21.89
III Session	57.17	23.02	10.75	26.67
IV Session	78.30	11.51	10.75	22.52
	255.47	77.17	43.76	101.32
	63.87	19.29	10.94	25.33

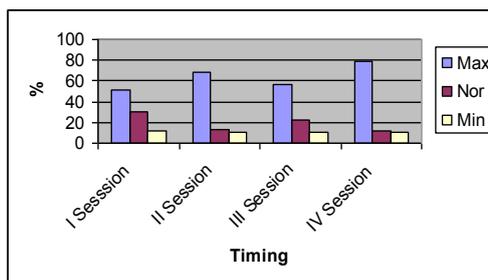
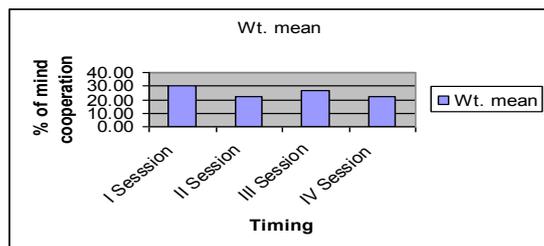
Table 1.3 indicate the following

- The overall mind cooperation was maximum during I session (30.25%).
- The minimum mind cooperation was observed during II session (21.89%).
- The average maximum mind cooperation was 63.87 %

- The average minimum mind cooperation was 10.94 %
- The overall mind cooperation was 25.33 %

Graph 1.3. Mind cooperation

Graph 1.3. Mind cooperation Weighted mean in %



Test of hypotheses

S. No	Category	Factor	MSB	MSW	F-Test
1.	Age	Activity	5.60	0.96	5.81
2.	Age	Utilize	2.45	0.63	4.00
3.	Age	Bore of work	1.04	1.43	0.73
4.	Age	Capability	2.16	0.61	3.52
5.	Age	Position	1.39	0.93	1.49
6.	Age	Compensation	0.54	0.67	0.81
7.	Work experience	Activity	0.47	1.11	0.42
8.	Work experience	Utilize	1.81	0.59	3.05
9.	Work experience	Bore of work	0.40	1.44	0.28
10.	Work experience	Capability	0.77	0.63	1.2
11.	Work experience	Position	0.39	0.95	0.41
12.	Work experience	Compensation	0.008	0.56	0.02

Table 2.1: Hypotheses test 1 age vs. opinion on activity

Aim To test the influence of age on activity.

S. No	Category	Factor	MSB	MSW	F-Test
1.	Age	Activity	5.60	0.96	5.81

Statement

Null Hypothesis H₀ Age category do not influence significantly on the understanding level of daily activities of a Lecturer.

Alternative Hypothesis H_a Age category do influence significantly on the understanding level of daily activities of a Lecturer.

Calculation

The calculated value was 5.81 and it is higher than the table value for degrees of freedom 2, 52 at significance level 0.05: 3.23. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Result

Age category do influence significantly on the understanding level of daily activities of an employee.

Table 2.2: Hypotheses test 2 ages vs. opinion on feeling of being over utilize

Aim To test the influence of age category on feeling of being over utilized.

S.No	Category	Factor	MSB	MSW	F-Test
2.	Age	Utilize	2.45	0.63	4.00

Statement

Null Hypothesis H_0 Age category do not influence significantly on the feeling of being over utilized of Lecturers.
Alternative Hypothesis H_a Age category do influence significantly on the feeling of being over utilized of Lecturers

Calculation

The calculated value was 4.00 and it is higher than the table value for Degrees of freedom 2, 52 at significance level 0.05: 3.23. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Result

Age category do influence significantly on the feeling of being over utilized of Lecturers.

Table 2.3: Hypotheses test 3 ages vs. opinion on using capabilities fully

Aim To test the influence of age category on using capabilities fully.

S.No	Category	Factor	MSB	MSW	F-Test
1	Age	Utilize	2.45	0.63	4.00

Statement

Null Hypothesis H_0 Age category do not influence significantly on using capabilities fully.
Alternative Hypothesis H_a Age category do influence significantly on using capabilities fully.

Calculation

The calculated value was 4.00 and it is higher than the table value for Degrees of freedom 2, 52 at significance level 0.05: 3.23. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Result

Age category do influence significantly on using capabilities fully.

Table 2.4: Hypotheses test 4 work experiences vs. opinion on feeling of being over utilize

Aim To test the influence of work experience on feeling of being over utilized

S.No	Category	Factor	MSB	MSW	F-Test
8.	Work Experience	Utilize	1.81	0.59	3.05

Statement

Null Hypothesis H_0 Work experience do not influence significantly on feeling of being over utilized.
Alternative Hypothesis H_a Work experience do influence significantly on feeling of being over utilized.

Calculation

The calculated value was 3.05 and it is higher than the table value for degrees of freedom 2, 52 at significance level 0.05: 3.23. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted.

Result

Work experience do not influence significantly on feeling of being over utilized.

Table 2.5: Hypotheses test 5 total work experiences vs. opinion on Satisfaction at present position

Aim To test the influence of total work experience on satisfaction at present position.

S.No	Category	Factor	MSB	MSW	F-Test
1	Tot.work.exp	Position	3.11	3.29	0.95

Statement

Null Hypothesis H_0 Total work experience do not influence significantly on satisfaction at present position.

Alternative Hypothesis H_0 Total work experience do influence significantly on satisfaction at present position.

Calculation

The calculated value was 0.95 and it is higher than the table value for degrees of freedom 2, 52 at significance level 0.05: 3.23. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted

Result

Total work experience do not influence significantly on satisfaction at present position.

Findings:

It could be concluded that the stress level was high and level of involvement and motivation were low and few issues like health related discomforts, salary, facilities and workload causes significant level of stress.

7. CONCLUSION:

High levels of stress are widespread throughout further and higher education, with staff blaming management for the worsening problem, a survey of lecturer's shows. The results showed that the main sources of work-related stress were heavily linked to demands to meet targets and deadlines, long working hours, increased workloads and frequent changes to timetables or courses, the survey revealed. Not being able to exert control over demands made on lecturers - and being given responsibility without the authority to take decisions - also scored highly, as well as a feeling of being undervalued and lacking administrative support.

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A Study On Quality Of Work Life And Social Security In New Generation Commercial Banks

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Abstract: Webster's dictionary defines conflict as a sharp disagreement or opposition of interests or ideas. Anytime people work together, conflict is a part of 'doing business'. Conflict is a normal and natural part of any workplace. When it occurs, there is a tendency for morale to be lowered, an increase in absenteeism and decreased productivity. It has been estimated that managers spend at least 25 percent of their time resolving workplace conflicts – causing lowered office performance.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Handling and resolving conflicts that arise in the workplace is one of the biggest challenges managers and employees face. Typically there are two responses to conflict: run away (avoidance) or 'battle it out'. In either case, we often feel uncomfortable or dissatisfied with the results because no resolution has been achieved. By learning to constructively resolve conflict, we can turn a potentially destructive situation into an opportunity for creativity and enhanced performance.

Conflict is a normal, and even healthy, part of relationships. After all, two people can't be expected to agree on everything at all times. Since relationship conflicts are inevitable, learning to deal with them in a healthy way is crucial. When conflict is mismanaged, it can harm the relationship. But when handled in a respectful and positive way, conflict provides an opportunity for growth, ultimately strengthening the bond between two people. By learning the skills you need for successful conflict resolution, you can keep your personal and professional relationships strong and growing.

Sources of conflict

There are many causes or reasons for conflict in any work setting. Some of the primary causes are:

- 1. Poor Communication:** different communication styles can lead to misunderstandings between employees or between employee and manager. Lack of Communication drives conflict 'underground'.
- 2. Different Values:** any workplace is made up of individuals who see the world differently. Conflict occurs when there is a lack of acceptance and understanding of these differences.
- 3. Differing Interests:** conflict occurs when individual workers 'fight' for their personal goals, ignoring organizational goals and organizational well-being.
- 4. Scarce Resources:** too often, employees feel they have to compete for available resources in order to do their job. In a resource scarce environment, this causes conflicts-- despite awareness of how scarce resources may be.
- 5. Personality Clashes:** all work environments are made up of differing personalities. Unless colleagues understand and accept each other's approach to work and problem-- solving, conflict will occur.
- 6. Poor Performance:** when one or more individuals within a work unit are not performing -- not working up to potential -- and this is not addressed, conflict is inevitable.

Healthy and unhealthy ways of managing and resolving conflict

Conflict triggers strong emotions and can lead to hurt feelings, disappointment, and discomfort. When handled in an unhealthy manner, it can cause irreparable rifts, resentments, and breakups. But when conflict is resolved in a healthy way, it increases our understanding of one another, builds trust, and strengthens our relationship bonds.

Unhealthy responses to conflict are characterized by

- An inability to recognize and respond to matters of great importance to the other person
- Explosive, angry, hurtful, and resentful reactions
- The withdrawal of love, resulting in rejection, isolation, shaming, and fear of abandonment
- The expectation of bad outcomes
- The fear and avoidance of conflict

Healthy responses to conflict are characterized by

- The capacity to recognize and respond to important matters
- A readiness to forgive and forget
- The ability to seek compromise and avoid punishing
- A belief that resolution can support the interests and needs of both parties

Four key conflict resolution skills

The ability to successfully manage and resolve conflict depends on four key skills. Together, these four skills form a fifth skill that is greater than the sum of its parts: the ability to take conflict in stride and resolve differences in ways that build trust and confidence.

Conflict resolution skill 1: Quickly relieve stress.

The capacity to remain relaxed and focused in tense situations is a vital aspect of conflict resolution. If you don't know how to stay centered and in control of yourself, you may become emotionally overwhelmed in challenging situations. The best way to rapidly and reliably relieve stress is through the senses: sight, sound, touch, taste, and smell. But each person responds differently to sensory input, so you need to find things that are soothing to you.

Conflict resolution skill 2: Recognize and manage your emotions.

Emotional awareness is the key to understanding yourself and others. If you don't know how you feel or why you feel that way, you won't be able to communicate effectively or smooth over disagreements. Although knowing your own feelings may seem simple, many people ignore or try to sedate strong emotions like anger, sadness, and fear. But your ability to handle conflict depends on being connected to these feelings. If you're afraid of strong emotions or if you insist on finding solutions that are strictly rational, your ability to face and resolve differences will be impaired.

Conflict resolution skill 3: Improve your nonverbal communication skills.

The most important information exchanged during conflicts and arguments is often communicated nonverbally. Nonverbal communication includes eye contact, facial expression, and tone of voice, posture, touch, and gestures. When you're in the middle of a conflict, paying close attention to the other person's nonverbal signals may help you figure out what the other person is really saying, respond in a way that builds trust, and get to the root of the problem. Simply nonverbal signals such as a calm tone of voice, a reassuring touch, or a concerned facial expression can go a long way toward defusing a heated exchange.

Conflict resolution skill 4: Use humor and play to deal with challenges.

You can avoid many confrontations and resolve arguments and disagreements by communicating in a playful or humorous way. Humor can help you say things that might otherwise be difficult to express without creating a flap. However, it's important that you laugh with the other person, not at them. When humor and play are used to reduce tension and anger, reframe problems, and put the situation into perspective, the conflict can actually become an opportunity for greater connection and intimacy.

Tips for Managing and Resolving Conflict

Managing and resolving conflict requires emotional maturity, self control, and empathy. It can be tricky, frustrating, and even frightening. You can ensure that the process is as positive as possible by sticking to the following conflict resolution guidelines:

- **Make the relationship your priority.** Maintaining and strengthening the relationship, rather than "winning" the argument, should always be your first priority. Be respectful of the other person and his or her viewpoint.
- **Focus on the present.** If you're holding on to old hurts and resentments, your ability to see the reality of the current situation will be impaired. Rather than looking to the past and assigning blame, focus on what you can do in the here and now to solve the problem.
- **Pick your battles.** Conflicts can be draining, so it's important to consider whether the issue is really worthy of your time and energy. Maybe you don't want to surrender a parking space if you've been circling for 15 minutes. But if there are dozens of spots, arguing over a single space isn't worth it.

• **Be willing to forgive.** Resolving conflict is impossible if you're unwilling or unable to forgive. Resolution lies in releasing the urge to punish, which can never compensate for our losses and only adds to our injury by further depleting and draining our lives.

• **Know when to let something go.** If you can't come to an agreement, agree to disagree. It takes two people to keep an argument going. If a conflict is going nowhere, you can choose to disengage and move on.

Fair fighting: Ground rules

Remain calm. Try not to overreact to difficult situations. By remaining calm it will be more likely that others will consider your viewpoint.

Express feelings in words, not actions. Telling someone directly and honestly how you feel can be a very powerful form of communication. If you start to feel so angry or upset that you feel you may lose control, take a "time out" and do something to help yourself feel steadier.

Be specific about what is bothering you. Vague complaints are hard to work on.

Deal with only one issue at a time. Don't introduce other topics until each is fully discussed. This avoids the "kitchen sink" effect where people throw in all their complaints while not allowing anything to be resolved.

No "hitting below the belt." Attacking areas of personal sensitivity creates an atmosphere of distrust, anger, and vulnerability.

Avoid accusations. Accusations will cause others to defend themselves. Instead, talk about how someone's actions made you feel.

Don't generalize. Avoid words like "never" or "always." Such generalizations are usually inaccurate and will heighten tensions.

Avoid "make believe." Exaggerating or inventing a complaint or your feelings about it will prevent the real issues from surfacing. Stick with the facts and your honest feelings.

Don't stockpile. Storing up lots of grievances and hurt feelings over time is counterproductive. It's almost impossible to deal with numerous old problems for which interpretations may differ. Try to deal with problems as they arise.

Avoid clamming up. When one person becomes silent and stops responding to the other, frustration and anger can result. Positive results can only be attained with two way communication.

Managing and Resolving Conflict by Learning How to Listen

When people are upset, the words they use rarely convey the issues and needs at the heart of the problem. When we listen for what is felt as well as said, we connect more deeply to our own needs and emotions, and to those of other people. Listening in this way also strengthens us, informs us, and makes it easier for others to hear us.

Tips for being a better listener:

- Listen to the reasons the other person gives for being upset.
- Make sure you understand what the other person is telling you—from his or her point of view.
- Repeat the other person's words, and ask if you have understood correctly.
- Ask if anything remains unspoken, giving the person time to think before answering.
- Resist the temptation to interject your own point of view until the other person has said everything he or she wants to say and feels that you have listened to and understood his or her message.

When listening to the other person's point of view, the following responses are often helpful

Encourage the other person to share his or her issues as fully as possible.

· "I want to understand what has upset you."

· "I want to know what you are really hoping for."

Clarify the real issues, rather than making assumptions. Ask questions that allow you to gain this information, and which let the other person know you are trying to understand.

· "Can you say more about that?"

· "Is that the way it usually happens?"

Restate what you have heard, so you are both able to see what has been understood so far it may be that the other person will then realize that additional information is needed.

· "It sounds like you weren't expecting that to happen."

Reflect feelings been." be as clear as possible.

· "I can imagine how upsetting that must have been"

Validate the concerns of the other person, even if a solution is elusive at this time. Expressing appreciation can be a very powerful message if it is conveyed with integrity and respect.

· "I really appreciate that we are talking about this issue."

· "I am glad we are trying to figure this out."

Conflict resolution is one of the five key skills of emotional intelligence

Skill 1: Quick Stress Relief

Skill 2: Emotional Awareness

Skill 3: Nonverbal Communication

Skill 4: Playful Communication

Skill 5: Conflict Resolution

The ability to resolve conflicts positively is and with confidence the fifth of five essential emotional intelligence skills. Together, the five skills of emotional intelligence help you build strong relationships, overcome challenges, and succeed at work and in life.

Intelligence: A free, Raising emotional online training course

To start practicing the five skills of emotional intelligence, visit EQ Central, a website from the creators of Help guide. EQ Central offers a step-by-step, self paced emotional intelligence training course filled with real world examples and hands - on exercises.

2. CONCLUSION:

Conflicts can have a significant impact in the work place and should not be ignored. It is imperative for managers, supervisors, and even coworkers to engage individuals that are causing inner-office conflicts. A few points to keep in mind are to be aware of conflict stages and then respond to them when they are noticed, put in place a process for resolving conflicts and get agreement on it, and encourage everyone to learn conflict-resolution skills. Additionally training on conflict management and mitigation are recommended for anyone that would like to decrease conflict in their place of work.

However, I have found that to be a good mediator and manger of conflict takes both practice and a desire to help employees resolve problems.

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Silas marner the influence of "pure, natural human relationships,"

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Abstract: *Silas Marner, the linen weaver of Raveloe, lives in a village on the brink of industrialization. Once he was a respected member of a narrow congregation, but the events that took place during one of his cataleptic fits led to the loss of everything that he valued. Now he lives a withdrawn half-life and is an object of suspicion to his new neighbors; he exists only for his work and his golden guineas. But when his precious money is stolen and, shortly after, seemingly and mysteriously replaced by the child Eppie, Silas is awakened to life by the redemptive power of love...*

Keywords: *pure, symbolism, mythology, natural, human relationship, marriage, society, cultural.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

A **novel** is a long narrative, normally in prose, which describes fictional characters and events, usually in the form of a sequential story. The genre has also been described as possessing "a continuous and comprehensive history of about two thousand years". This view sees the novel's origins in Classical Greece and Rome, medieval, early modern romance, and the tradition of the novella. The latter, an Italian word used to describe short stories, supplied the present generic English term in the 18th century. Ian Watt, however, in *The Rise of the Novel* (1957) suggests that the novel first came into being in the early 18th century,

The romance is a closely related long prose narrative. Walter Scott defined it as "a fictitious narrative in prose or verse; the interest of which turns upon marvelous and uncommon incidents", whereas in the novel "the events are accommodated to the ordinary train of human events and the modern state of society". However, many romances, including the historical romances of Scott, Bronte's *Wuthering Heights* and Herman Melville's *Moby-Dick*, are also frequently called novels, and Scott describes romance as a "kindred term". Romance, as defined here, should not be confused with the genre fiction love romance or romance novel. Other European languages do not distinguish between romance and novel: "a novel is *le roman, der Roman IL romanzo*."

2. ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Mary Ann Evans (22 November 1819 – 22 December 1880; alternatively "Mary Anne" or "Marian"), known by her pen name **George Eliot**, was an English novelist, poet, journalist, translator and one of the leading writers of the Victorian era. She is the author of seven novels, including *Adam Bede* (1859), *The Mill on the Floss* (1860), *Silas Marner* (1861), *Felix Holt, the Radical* (1866), *Middlemarch* (1871–72), and *Daniel Deronda* (1876), most of them set in provincial England and known for their realism and psychological insight.

She used a male pen name, she said, to ensure her works would be taken seriously. Female authors were published under their own names during Eliot's life, but she wanted to escape the stereotype of women only writing lighthearted romances. She also wished to have her fiction judged separately from her already extensive and widely known work as an editor and critic. An additional factor in her use of a pen name may have been a desire to shield her private life from public scrutiny and to prevent scandals attending her relationship with the married George Henry Lewes, with whom she lived for over 20 years.

Her 1872 work *Middlemarch* has been described by Martin Amis and Julian Barnes as the greatest novel in the English language.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW:

The Style Of This Novel Before taking to fiction-writing. George Eliot underwent a long apprenticeship in the art of letters. Her first literary attempt was translation from Strauss's German book 'Leben Jesu' (Life of Jesus). Later on her career of journalism helped her to form a terse pure and forceful style she acquired definite characteristics which are briefly noted below:-

Pure Diction: he wrote pure English. The student of 'Silas Marner' will note that there is not a single foreign phrase or idioms in the novel. Her words are forceful and pregnant; the most scholarly women writer which England has produced and so her language sometimes become a little stiff and difficult. But it is never pedantic. She has a great power of describing and subtle human emotions. With one stroke of the pen she presents a complete and accurate picture, i.e. George Eliot's description of Silas Marner's discovery of his loss.

Humour: George Eliot is noted for her quaint humor. Indeed, according to Charles Reade she ranks as a humorist only next to Shakespeare. In *Silas Marner* there is a delightful undercurrent of humor. It is noticeable in the villagers and Silas Marner's funny attempts to keep Eppie under discipline. The scene at the Rainbow, when Silas Marner reaches there and as a ghost is one of the most humorous scenes in the story. This humorous scene of the story in poetry but later on changed her mind, as poetry was not a good medium for expressing the humor of rustic life.

Pathos: George Eliot was gifted with a keen insight and a no less keen sympathy with sufferings. She therefore could describe the pathetic side of human life very beautifully and forcefully. But true pathos does not consist in drawing tears. it is true pathos. it should be restrained. And George Eliot's pathos is always restrained. The student should note how cleverly she uses the incident of the broken pitcher to lay bare the agonies of unsatisfied love and crushed heart. The description of Silas Marner's grief at the loss of his guineas is another illustration. Other instances are Silas Marner's sleeplessness on the new year's eve in the hope that his gold would come back; the death of Molly Farren; Godfrey's remarks about his childlessness.

Characterization; George Eliot possessed a keen perception of human nature. Her characters are thus always life-like and real. She was little of dialogue but analysis and describing to bring out the characters to her men and women. She is singularly and powerful in describing the conflict of emotions the quaint mixture of motives underlying human actions; the hypocrisy of the lower nature; and convenient morality of persons. For illustration we might refer to the state of Godfrey mind when Silas Marner appears at the at red house with Eppie in his arms; Dunstan's offer to sell wildfire and his theft Marner's Godfrey's reason keeping his first marriage secret from Nancy.

There Is Some Moral of This Novel A novel in which the moral is too apparent, or in which too much light is thrown on the moral side of the story is not considered artistic generally by the critics. If there is a moral, it should be hidden under the artistic side if the picture. The novelist should keep into consideration the art of the story first.

Same is the case in 'Silas Marner'. There is hardly a moral in the novel; and if there is, it is not too much emphasized. On the one hand, we feel that justice is done to the wrong-doer; while, on the other, the wrong-doer lives a happy life.

George Eliot herself designed the novel, as she says, to illustrate "the remedial influence of pure natural human relations." The wounded heart of Silas Marner is shown to be ultimately healed by his pure affection for Eppie. At one time George Eliot was inclined to write the story in poetry. She was afraid that the supposed event of the tale the moral recovery of a nature reduced by injustice and isolation to the borders of insanity, though pretty, they will not be regarded as probable by the readers; but in a poem, they will be less disposed to insist upon prosaic probabilities. This fear, however, that readers might forget its charms in a consciousness of its improbability happily proved groundless. The story never loses its charms; indeed, the reader is so absorbed by the charming tenderness of the tale that he loses all thoughts about its probability or improbability.

The novelist is little inclined to play the art of providence to the characters. Silas Marner is first embittered by the casting of lots, loses faith in god and man; but later on providence makes it up by given him the charming Eppie. Dolly Winthrop sees a difficulty about it, by saying that "Kem above ha a great deal tender heart than what I have" and so the right thing to do is to "trusted". When, after the entrance of Eppie and instance of dolly, Silas Marner regains his faith in god and man he lives a happy life. George Eliot herself at one time had lost faith in god, and had become a religious septic. She looked with contempt upon the ritual ceremonies of the church. The reiteration of her faith is a matter of the heart and has nothing to do with philosophical learning. Elemental righteousness is grander than elaborate ritualism or a thorough scripture-reading.

But it would be wrong to suppose that there is a fixed moral underlying the story and that this moral is "Trust in Providence". For, on the one hand, the story seems to suggest that compensation for injustice may be expected in this life. Dunstan Cass is treated by the providence as he must have been treated. He falls into the stone-pit. Yet, on the

other, the story also reveals how Godfrey Cass, who told lies to hide his disgrace and forsook his first wife out of mean moral cowardice, led a tolerantly successful life. But it is true if all the great authors. Poetic justice is not done to all in this world. The moral is not much emphasized.

4. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in silas marner.

5. ANALYSIS:

The major theme of *Silas Marner* is of course the influence of "pure, natural human relationships," but there are several others. Some of these are never the subject of a direct statement, but constant repetition brings them to the reader's attention, and the novel draws some sort of conclusion about them. One of these themes is the function of religion in society. Another is the use of custom and tradition. There is a more direct consideration, focused on Nancy, of the extent to which "principle" should predominate over sympathy in human relationships. This is closely connected to the question of indulgence versus discipline in human life, as exemplified by the home life of Godfrey and of Nancy. A theme may be mentioned only indirectly and yet be quite explicit in its meaning. One such in *Silas Marner* is the effect of industrialization on English society in the nineteenth century. Lantern Yard after the factory has been built is a grimy, dark place full of unhealthy people. There is a sharp contrast between the grim unfriendliness of Lantern Yard and the community spirit of Raveloe, between Silas' life (likened to that of a spinning insect) and the fresh air of the open fields.

In *Silas Marner*, Eliot combines symbolism with a historically precise setting to create a tale of love and hope. On one level, the book has a strong moral tract: the bad character, Dunstan Cass, gets his just deserts, while the pitiable character, Silas Marner, is ultimately richly rewarded, and his miserliness corrected. The novel explores the issues of redemptive love, the notion of community, the role of religion, the status of the gentry and family, and impacts of industrialization. While religion and religious devotion play a strong part in this text, Eliot concerns herself with matters of ethics and interdependence of faith and community.

The summary of this novel is set in the early years of the 19th century. Silas Marner, a weaver, is a member of a small Calvinist congregation in Lantern Yard, a slum street in an unnamed city in Northern England. He is falsely accused of stealing the congregation's funds while watching over the very ill deacon. Two clues are given against Silas: a pocket knife, and the discovery in his own house of the bag formerly containing the money. There is the strong suggestion that Silas' best friend, William Dane, has framed him, since Silas had lent his pocket knife to William shortly before the crime was committed. Silas is proclaimed guilty. The woman Silas was to marry breaks their engagement and later marries William. With his life shattered and his heart broken, Silas leaves Lantern Yard and the city.

Marner travels south to the Midlands and settles near the rural village of Raveloe, where he lives alone, choosing to have only minimal contact with the residents. He comes to adore the gold he earns and hoards from his weaving.

The gold is stolen by Dunstan ("Dunsey") Cass, a dissolute younger son of Squire Cass, the town's leading landowner. Silas sinks into a deep gloom, despite the villagers' attempts to aid him. Dunsey disappears, but little is made of this not unusual behavior, and no association is made between him and the theft.

Godfrey Cass, Dunsey's elder brother, also harbours a secret. He is married to, but estranged from, Molly Farren, an opium-addicted woman of low birth living in another town. This secret prevents Godfrey from marrying Nancy Lammeter, a young woman of high social and moral standing. On a winter's night, Molly tries to make her way to Squire Cass's New Year's Eve party with her two-year-old girl to announce that she is Godfrey's wife and ruin him. On the way, she takes opium and lies down in the snow. The child wanders away and into Silas' house. Silas follows her tracks in the snow and discovers the woman dead. When he goes to the party for help, Godfrey heads to the scene, but resolves to tell no one that Molly was his wife. Molly's death conveniently puts an end to the marriage.

Silas keeps the child and names her Eppie, after his deceased mother and sister, both named Hephzibah. Eppie changes Silas' life completely. Silas has been robbed of his material gold, but has it returned to him symbolically in the form of the golden-haired child. Godfrey Cass is now free to marry Nancy, but continues to conceal the fact of his previous marriage—and child—from her. However, he aids Marner in caring for Eppie with occasional financial gifts. More practical help and support in bringing up the child is provided by Dolly Winthrop, a kindly neighbor of Marner's. Dolly's help and advice assist Marner not only in bringing up Eppie, but also in integrating her into village society.

Sixteen years pass, and Eppie grows up to be the pride of the village. She has a strong bond with Silas, who through her has found a place in the rural society and a purpose in life. Meanwhile, Godfrey and Nancy mourn their own childless state. Eventually, the skeleton of Dunstan Cass—still clutching Silas' gold—is found at the bottom of the stone quarry near Silas' home, and the money is duly returned to Silas. Shocked by this revelation, and coming to the realization of his own conscience, Godfrey confesses to Nancy that Molly was his first wife and that Eppie is his child. They offer to raise her as a gentleman's daughter, but this would mean Eppie would have to forsake Silas. Eppie politely refuses, saying, "I can't think o' no happiness without him."

Silas revisits Lantern Yard, but his old neighborhood has been "swept away" and replaced by a large factory. No one seems to know what happened to Lantern Yard's inhabitants. However, Silas contentedly resigns himself to the fact that he now leads a happier existence among his family and friends. In the end, Eppie marries a local boy, Dolly's son Aaron. Aaron and Eppie move into Silas' new house, courtesy of Godfrey. Silas' actions through the years in caring for Eppie have provided joy for everyone, and the extended family celebrates its happiness.

6. CONCLUSION:

In Greek mythology it was believed that virtue always triumphed in the end and that evil was always punished or revenged. The Greeks believed that there was a special goddess whose business was to avenge wrongs. This goddess was called Nemesis.

The conception of Nemesis has been almost universally followed by writers of all countries. Evil may flourish in the actual world; in books it never prospers and escapes punishment. George Eliot follows the universal rule; but her method of treatment reveals at once her common-sense and her excellence as an artist.

"Mr. Macey's looking for a word from us," said Dolly; "he'll be hurt if we pass him and say nothing—and him so racked with rheumatiz."
P.148

Godfrey wronged Molly Farren. After having married her, it was unjust for him to deprive her of the status in life to which her marriage entitled her. It was still more unjust to leave Eppie at the mercy of strangers. Godfrey committed these wrongs for selfish ends. He wanted to win the hand of Nancy. He deserved punishment and he gets it. We can almost hear him groaning under his anguish when he exclaims, "I wanted pass for a childless person once, Nancy- shall pass for childless man now against my wish". God gave him a craving for his childless man now against my wish". God gave him a craving for his daughter when the daughter was beyond his reach. Again Dunstan Cass was a wrong doer. He wronged his elder brother and stole away the weaver's two guinea bags. The providence did him justice by letting him fall in the stone-pit. But knowing this world. George Eliot realized that evil is not always punished in this world. Sometimes the worst men prosper. She therefore makes a compromise. Godfrey is punished but not as adequately as he deserved. Theoretically Godfrey should not have got Nancy because he committed all his wrongs for her sake. His punishment would have been complete if he were deprived of the one person for whose sake he sinned. A lesser artist than George Eliot would have been tempted to inflict this punishment upon him. Not so George Eliot. She knew that the world is not governed by ethical theories of right and wrong. Her treatment of Godfrey gives a touch of reality to the story. Outwardly he flourishes. He has wealth, name and a good wife, like many others of his stamp. But inwardly his heart is filled with black despair. And his outward prosperity probably intensifies the inward drama of his feelings.

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Dalit Faced Their Problems in Mulk Raj Anand Coolie

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Abstract: *Mulk Raj Anand writes about the system of oppressed, suppressed, exploited and humiliated people who face their problem of social, political, economic and cultural exclusion. In Coolie, Anand discovers the tragic life of the situation class such as the poor in the society. The Protagonist character Munoo who performs jobs as a domestic servant, coolie, and rickshaw. He struggles in the life for food, shelter, identity and sympathy and finally dies of consumption. Coolie deals the characters that are marginalized by caste or class people his major novels. Dalits are like sweepers, downtrodden coolies, the debt ridden farmers, laborers, victimized oppressed through novels especially in Coolie. Munoo feels that his poverty is the root cause of all his troubles. Munoo is the central character in this novel and In Coolie, Munoo's suffering attains epic dimensions and a universal significance. The themes which Mulk Raj Anand has chosen are based on such problems as casteism and human suffering caused by a variety of factors like political, economic, social and cultural.*

Keywords: *Poverty, Untouchability, Poor, Coolie, Death and Dalit.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Mulk Raj Anand novel, *Coolie* opens with a description of the outcaste's colony. The outcastes, the lowest stratum of Indian society, suffer economic and physical deprivation. Anand does not make an abstract statement to this effect or lament the fact of this deprivation. He simply paints a picture of conditions in which these people live and the colony consists of a group of mud walled houses clustered together in two rows along a single lane. His novel *Coolie* portrays the class distinction and the novel depicts the pathetic life of a young boy called Munoo. Mulk Raj Anand presents the picture of an orphan boy Munoo who is despised by the society and rejected by his relatives and oppressed by his masters.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Munoo father died of shock because he could not pay the debt to his landlord and Munoo could not forget the way in which his father suffered and his mother worked hard every day. He is a victim of poverty, exploitation, man's greed and selfishness and the root cause of Munoo's tragedy is poverty when the novel begins Munoo was fourteen and when the novel ends he died at the age of sixteen. Munoo belongs to poor class of the society and superstitious are always marginalized by the rich and so is Munoo. The novel follows the misfortunes of hill boy Munoo feels that his caste is responsible for all his problems and Munoo feels that his poverty is the root cause of all his troubles. Most of the novels of Anand begin with the character and so does *Coolie*.

Munoo's journey starts from a small village in Kangra valley where he lives with his uncle and aunt after death of his parents. Considering Munoo as a burden, his uncle forcefully brings him to Shampur to make him work as a servant at Babu's house. In *Coolie*, Munoo's uncle also makes false promise to him and his uncle Ramnath promises, "You will be looked after here. You will get plenty to eat in this home. And the Babu said he would pay us three rupees a month. Don't forget to do your *best* for the masters. You are their servant and they are kind people" (P-14)

The poor are always dominating by the rich and so is Munoo and the novel follows the misfortunes of Munoo and feels that his caste is responsible for all his problems. Munoo feels that his poverty is the root cause of all his

troubles. Most of the novels of Anand begin with the character and so does *Coolie*. Munoo suffers due to his class, poverty and low status due to his poverty. He has to sleep in corners of kitchen and Anand describes,

Overnight Munoo had lain huddled up in a corner of the kitchen of Babu Nathoo Ram's house. He had a disturbed night, for he had been overtired and sleep does not come to the weary. And he had been given a ragged, old brown blanket which was not in spite of the big ventilator like rents in its sparse length and breadth. His tunic had become sodden with sweat. The mosquitoes had whined in his ears all night and bitten him several times. A swarm of flies had buzzed about noisily and irritated him by setting on his face continually. (P- 14)

The worst thing that Munoo suffers from is rebuking nature of Bibiji, the wife of Babu Nathoo Ram. He continually abused, warned and threatened with a copious flow of words. Whenever Munoo leaves kitchen and enters other rooms and he is warned of his position and his poverty. Dalit people are treated as,

Your place is here in the kitchen. You must not enter the sports of the Chota Babu and the children. You must get on quickly with work in the house. There is no time to lose... We have employed you not to delay the work in the house but to help to get it done. Since you are being paid a good wage more money than you ever saw in your whole life in the village, more money, in fact, than your mother or father ever saw. It would be worthwhile for you to do little work for it. (P- 23)

Munoo being poor cannot be compared with Babu who is his master as well as rich. There has always been a wide gap between the two classes the poor and the rich and the poor are always decided by the rich. Very soon he becomes conscious of this fact and he introspects about the reason of his suffering as,

"I am a Kshatriya and I am poor, and Varma, a *Brahmin* is a servant boy, a menial because he is poor. No, caste does not matter. The Babus are like sahib-logs, and all servants look alike. There must be only two kinds of people in the world, the rich and the poor. (P- 56)

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in mulk raj anand coolie

4. ANALYSIS

His poverty becomes a barrier for Munoo from involvement with the rich. Munoo suffers throughout the novel and in his village, he receives step son treatment by his uncle and aunt. Later at Babu Nathoo Ram's house in Shampur he suffers a series of pain, agony and miseries. He is constantly abused and beaten by Babu, his wife Bibiji. Munoo feels violently insulted when he relieves himself at their kitchen doorstep after not finding any suitable place.

Coolie is the tragedy of Munoo, an orphan, who moves from place to place in search of livelihood, driven by hunger till he finally meets with his doom. Munoo is made to pass through diverse situations as a domestic servant in an urban middle class family as a worker in a small pickle factory and as a *Coolie* fighting for work in the city market in Daulatpur as laborer in a cotton mill in Bombay and as rickshaw *Coolie* in Shimla. In *Coolie*, the characters are serve to top off the canvas and complete Anand's scene of Indian social life coolies in the business of Daulatpur and the wiped out and dejected tenants of Bombay and the specialists in the cotton factory and so forth. There is a despicable record of the affliction and wretchedness of Munoo in the distinctive periods of his life and the moving record of Munoo mirrors the route in which poor people are abused and his father died of shock because he could not pay the debt to his landlord. Munoo could not forget the way in which his father suffered and his mother worked hard every day. In the Grain Market there is hard competition between the starving coolie and Munoo suffers very much here. In the Vegetable Market Munoo is paid very low wage and there is stiff competition of starving coolies.

Munoo next tries the railway station but he is scared out and he runs away in terror. A kind hearted driver comes to his help and Munoo reaches Bombay and in Bombay poverty and hunger is on a very large scale. The poor workers doing,

But though his will was broken, with the gathering of strength in his body Munoo again entered the busy round of scrubbing utensils, peeling vegetables, sweeping floors, making beds, serving food and generally doing everything that the caprice of his mistress imposed on him. And, with this return to activity, his physical body exuded the continual warmth, the living vitality that reached out in a wild frenzy of movement to any and every feeling and object. He laughed, danced, shouted, leaped, somersaulted, with the irresponsible impetuosity of life itself, sweeping aside the barriers that separated him from his superiors by the utter humanness of his impulses, by the sheer wantonness of his unconscious life force.

Munoo starts working in a cotton mill where the conditions are very horrible and there are treated as the lepers, the beggars, the sick and the dying. The picture is very touching when Munoo and Hari with his family are seeking night's shelter on the crowded pavements of Bombay. All the workers cry before Jimmie Thomas, the owner of Cotton Mill as well as before the shopkeeper. Both of them cheat and exploit the poor. The poor boy is made to work hard and to pull rickshaw uphill for long hours till his energy is lost and he begin to cough and blood. At last he passes away in the arms of his friend Mohan and to conclude we can say that the novelist presents class struggle and class exploitation in this novel *Coolie*. The life history of Munoo is the history of Indian who are overworked and insulted and treated as animals till they die before time and Munoo is a universal figure one who represents the suffering and starving millions of the country. The novelist has given the title *Coolie* because he wants to show the misery of the Indian masses. As a whole the novel has rightly been called Munoo's life begins and ends with the keynote of exploitation. *Coolie* is the life story of Munoo. It tells us about the trials and tribulation of a sensitive hill boy Munoo in a world which is ridden by exploitation and suffering of the down trodden people.

Dalit faced their problems in Mulk Raj Anand *Coolie*,

In the end of the novel, Munoo finds that even upper class persons if they have no money have to slave for their living. He thinks: I am Kshatriya and i am poor, and Varma a Brahmin is a servant boy, a menial. (P- 240) Munno is open to exploitation at every turn because he is dispossessed of the earth. In his novels he deals with the theme of poverty, exploitation, hunger, industrialisation, communalism and the suffering of Indian masses. *Coolie* is a protest novel and it protests against the injustice.

5. CONCLUSION:

The major theme of *Coolie* is the economic or social exploitation of the poor people by rich people. *Munoo's migration from the hills to the city is based on economic and poor necessity. In his village there is one rich man and many poor villagers and he observes that many poor villagers come to the city but he is not sure if there are more rich people in the city or in the village. The lower classes in particular, the Coolies are fell prey to this new and even crueler social stratification that carried both the caste and class sentiments.*

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Feminism in Arundhati Roy's the God of Small Things

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Abstract: *The research paper has been attempted to explore the elements of Feminism in Arundhati Roy's novel 'The God of Small Things'. The paper seeks to study the work of Arundhati Roy, 'The God of Small Things' as a text of 'feminine writing'. She has beautifully and effectively shown the plight of women in Indian society. Arundhati has taken up the issue of feminism to fight for their identity and economic and social freedom. Her female characters in the novel The God of Small Things stands out as persons and not as role-players. Through this novel, she throws light on some important things of life like how love is always associated with sadness, how a person's childhood experiences affect his/her perspectives and whole life.*

Key Words: *Marriage, Chauvinism, Relationships, Indifferent and Patriarcha.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Arundhati Roy is one of the towering stars in the firmament of Indian fiction in English. She was born on 24 November 1961 in Meghalaya, India. Her father Rajib Roy, was a Bengali Hindu and her mother Mary Roy, was a Syrian Christian. The god of small things is her debut novel and is also a semi-autobiographical novel. She was awarded the Booker Prize for the novel *The God of Small Things* in 1997. She was the first Indian Women to win this prize. In January 2006 she was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Award. She as an Indian English writer penetrates contemporary social-political issues which is amply perceptible in number of articles, interviews and books. In the opinion of many perceptive readers of the novel, *The God of Small Things* is characterized as an extraordinary art of imagination.

The God of Small Things portrays the truthful picture of the plight of Indian women, their great suffering, cares and anxieties, their humble submission, persecution and undeserved humiliation in male dominating society. It shows the women's marathon struggle for seeking the sense of 'identity' in a totally averse and envious society. The social structure of an average Indian woman is full of ups and downs, ifs and buts. It can be very clearly seen in some of the women characters like Ammu, Mammachi, Baby kochamma, Rahel and Margaret Kochamma.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

The novel maps four generation. The novelist does not say about the women in the first generation. Aleyoooty Ammachi is Pappachi's mother. She continued to live in an oil portrait besides her husband Rev. Ipe's painting. While Ipe smiled Aleyoooty Ammachi looked more hesitant. Baby kochamma and Mammachi belong to second generation. Baby kochamma is the daughter of Reverend E. John Ipe, who is the priest of the Mar Thomas Church. He had seven children but only two of them survived. Baby is one of those survivors, and other is her brother, Benan John Ipe. Her real name is Navomy Ipe but everybody called her baby. She fell in love with a handsome, young Irish monk, Father Mulligan when she was eighteen. The young girl and the intrepid Jesuit both were quacking with unchristian passion. She entered a convent in Madras after becoming a Roman Catholic with special dispensation from the Vatican. She hoped that it would provide her opportunities to be with Father Mulligan. The love affair did not materialize. She was sent abroad for studies and two years later she returned with a diploma in ornamental gardening. She does not however forget Father Mulligan. She takes care of her body and makes a fresh entry in her dairy everyday: 'I love you I love you'. Moreover she tries to remain in contact with him who too stays in touch with her. He had begun studying Hindu scriptures to denounce them intelligently but the study eventually leads him to a change of faith. He becomes the Vaishnavas and joins an Ashram North of Rishikesh. He writes to her every Diwali and sends greeting card every New Year. Baby preserves those things. Father Mulligan dies, the death of her beloved does not turn her to a widow like living. Instead she becomes more concentrated about make up takes much interest in lotteries and enjoys watching color TV and she totally discarded gardening. And now she behaves like a teenager at the age of eighty three. After fifty years she abandoned the gardening and fell in love with dish-antennae.

Mammachi showed indifferent attitude towards Margaret Kochamma. She shows female jealousy for woman whom her son had loved and married. She never met Margaret but looked down upon her. She was unkind towards the workers of the factory paradise pickles and preservers. But she was meek with Chacko. She had a separate entrance built for Chacko's room, so that the object of his 'need' would not have to go traipsing through the house. Mammachi is not crafty as baby Kochamma but her mind is hardly less pervert than that of baby Kochamma. She subscribes to the logic and ethics of the male chauvinism in *Toto*. Her conservative turns her inhuman, nasty and brutish.

The third generation of women characters are Ammu and Chacko's alien wife Margaret Kochamma. Margaret is a minor but remarkable character. She is the wife of Chacko and mother of Sophie Mol. Like the other "Mombattis" of the book she also suffers and loses her dreams in male dominated society. After the marriage with Chacko her life becomes more frightful and more insecure than before. She has to undergo unbearable grief and sorrow. A chain of misfortunes make her life sad and gloom.

Margaret was working as a waitress in a café in London when she first met Chacko. Like Ammu, she left the house of her parents 'for no greater reason than a youthful assertion of independence' (p: 240). She had an ardent desire to be good and gentle lady with enough money. So she had to face with the real world. One day when Chacko came to café, she all of a sudden drew towards him like how Ammu drew towards Baba. Margaret and Chacko had an affair and they both married without their family consent. But this untraditional rebellious marriage as a bad luck did not prosper in a fruitful way. To crowd the effect, Margaret's parents refused to see her. Her father disliked Indians as he thought Indians as sly, dishonest people. He could not believe that his daughter marrying such a man. Moreover Margaret was also fed up with the living of Chacko and she divorced Chacko and married Joe. Though Margaret is a tragic character partly tortured by the powerful character but mostly devastated and harassed by her own fickle mind and incapable conduct.

Ammu is the central character of the novel. Her tragic story, right from the beginning to the end arouses our sense of pity and catharsis. Her tragic tale begins in her childhood. As a little girl Ammu had to endure some unbearable nightmarish experiences. She and her mother Mammachi suffered from the cruelty of her father. Pappachi used to beat Ammu and her mother Mammachi with a brass vase. Ammu was deprived of higher education because according to Pappachi college education is not useful for a girl. This shows the truthful portrayal of the women of the society who find nothing but the step motherly treatment in the male dominated- society. In an atmosphere entirely different she has to feel like captive in a Big Ayemenem house. She has to help her mother in house works and wait for marriage proposals. She has become the victim of frustration due to sudden disruption of education. She wants to fly freely in the sky.

To seek escape from she goes to Calcutta to spend summer with a distant aunt and ends marrying a Bengali Hindu there. She marries him as she does not want to go to Ayemenem. Ammu shows her strength of mind not only in marrying the man of her choice but also in divorcing him when the choice proves eventually wrong. Her husband whom she loved was alcoholic and even made her to smoke. As he neglects his duty, he is threatened with dismissal by his manager, Mr. Hollick and acquiesces in to his proposal to go away for a while and send his wife to his bungalow to be 'looked after'. Her husband put his proposal before his wife. This extreme humiliation created a sense of great hatred in the heart of Ammu. In a scuffle, she hit her husband with a heavy book and left the place with the twins- Estha and Rahel. She goes to Ayemenem and tells her father the story of the reason for her divorce but her father does not believe her. Her parents were indifferent to her and her children. She was step motherly treated in her own house. She imagined her twins "like a pair of bewildered frogs engrossed in each other's company lolloping arm in arm down a high way full of hurtling traffic"(p:43)

As a mother, Ammu loves her children. She is concerned about their innocence which makes them willingly to love people who do not love them. She not only wants to impart them bookish knowledge but also cares to teach them correct manners too. The rebel in Ammu does not permit her to remain contented with motherhood and divorcee hood. So she proceeds to reclaim her body. The other factor which stir her is the dream of the one armed man, suggests her that it is no use seeking perfection in life, the small and powerless peoples like her can satisfy themselves with the little time provides them. The preferential treatment shown towards Chacko's ex-wife and their daughter is openly displayed in front of all and sundry, throwing Ammu and her twins in complete isolation. This is too severe a blow for Ammu to bear. The arrival of Margaret Kochamma proves Ammu's sexual desires.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in Feminism In Arundhati Roy's *The God Of Small Things*.

4. ANALYSIS:

The real tragedy in life of Ammu starts when she comes in contact with Velutha, a Parayan. Ammu loves Velutha from childhood not for his exceptional talents but for his fiery spirit of protest. Velutha's return after many years makes her take a fatal decision to "love by night the man her children loved by day" (p: 77). The secret love goes for thirteen days until it is reported to Mammachi by Velutha's father and compounded by the accidental death of

Sophie Mol. When the relationship was revealed she was tricked into her bedroom and locked. Velutha is implicated in false cases of attempted rape. Kidnapping of children and murder of Sophie Mol. After Sophie's funeral Ammu goes to police station to set the case right. After four days of the funeral, Chacko assumes the role of a defender of morality and asks Ammu to pack up and leave. The punishment is unjust as it ruins three lives for the supposed offence of one. Ammu is separated from her children as Estha is returned to her father and Rahel alone was permitted to live in Ayemenem but Ammu is not allowed to visit her frequently. Desperately wanting to have a good job that enables her to bring her children with her she tries a number of job and dies alone in the Bharat lodge in Aleppy where she has gone for a job interview. After her death the church refused to bury her on several counts. So Chacko hired a van to transport the body to the electric crematorium.

Ammu is such a tragic character that even her last rite is not done properly with traditional rituals. Ammu, the tragic character tortured and abused by police, family and politics. It is not only the men folk alone responsible for her tragic plight but mostly the women characters like Mammachi and baby kochamma who may be called the real culprit to engender sufferings in Ammu's life.

The fourth generation of women characters are Rahel and Sophie Mol. Ammu's daughter Rahel too deserves our attention. The story deals with her life only to the age of thirty-one and most of the stories belong to her childhood. She was deserted by father, separated from mother, neglected by her maternal uncle, grandmother and grand aunt. The neglect has accidentally resulted in a "release of the spirit". She has grown independent, daring and capable of thinking initiative.

After finishing schooling, she gets herself admitted into a college of Architecture in Delhi. The decision is taken not out of interest in Architecture but because she wanted to stay away from Ayemenem where she is unwanted. During her stay at the school of Architecture she meets Larry McCaslin in Delhi and marries him. The decision of marriage was hers, it is not taken under ideal conditions because she knew that there is no one to arrange marriage and pay dowry for her. Her marriage was also like that of her mother and uncle is outside her community. Larry is an American research scholar. Larry is not a male chauvinistic but the marriage proves prosaic. He values her but fails to understand her. Rahel refuses to continue her relationship with him. To her marriage is not a yoke so she breaks it soon. She does not feel shame or moral weakness for the divorce. The divorce does not leave her depressed she works as a waitress in an Indian restaurant in New York. And then she serves as a night clerk in bullet—proof cabin at a gas station outside Washington.

Rahel has a great sense of responsibility for her brother Estha, who is the part of her own self to her. As soon as she received letter from Baby Kochamma that Estha has returned, she leaves her job and goes to ayemenem. Unlike her divorce mother she has no burden of children with her. But she has to look after her brother, Estha whom traumatic experiences of life have turned speechless. She because of mental and psychological tortures, has become an abnormal character; that even creates a breach in her merry and jocund marriage life; that makes her a rebel student during her school days; that makes her so mad that in a fit of sexual passion, she even goes to the extent of making an illicit or incestuous relation with her own brother Estha.

Sophie Mol is a pivotal character in the novel. Sophie's character comes through the way in which particularly Estha and Rahel perceive her. She is the half-English, half-Indian daughter of Chacko and Margaret kochamma. The twins does not particularly like her because she makes them feel inferior. Other members of the family, particularly Baby Kochamma, constantly compare them to Sophie in ways that makes her seem better. Rahel and Estha dislike her based on the preconceptions about her rather than really she is. Sophie actually wants to be friend with twins, and that she's the one who feels left out. She tries to win them over the best way she knows. She gathers up presents and gives them. She also tries to win the heart of the twins like insulting Chacko and baby kochamma. She also begs to tag along with them when they decide to run away. This decision proves to be a fatal for her. She at the immature age of nine, dies by drowning in river. At the end we see a very human, sensitive and fundamentally lonely little girl in Sophie Mol.

5. CONCLUSION:

Roy's *The God of Small Things* is feminine creation of unique nature. The novel clearly shows the untold miseries and the undeserved sufferings of women who have to bear the brunt of male domination silently and meekly. She transcends the ordinary concept of feminism. The novel examines the feminist jealousy between the woman and woman, the plight of woman in male dominated framework. Roy shows how a woman in patriarchal set up yearns for pleasure and happiness and a life far from the shackles and constraints. She is like a free bird that wants to fly freely in the open skies. But all of a sudden, her wings are cut down by the callous society and thus she is pulled down to this earth where she has to 'grovel in the lowly dust.'

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A Study of Realism, Myth, and Feminism in Chitra Banerjee Selected Novel

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Abstract: Divakaruni's characters in her novels focus on the bicultural lives of India women struggling with culture shackles out an identity of their own. In *Queen of Dreams* Rakhi, her friend Belle and other characters like Jespal, Sonny and Ra khi's parents are frustrated as they are immigrants. Rakhi who runs a homely Indian teahouse that's being swiftly drummed out of business by the new pseudo star back's across the street. So, when her mother phones one day to suggest that good news may soon be hers, Rakhi's skepticism seems well placed. Rakhi asks her mothe.

Key Words: Diaspora, Arranged Marriage, multiculturalism, hybridity, metaphor.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Diaspora is a popular term in current research as it captures various phenomena that are prevalent in the numerous discourses devoted to current transnational globalization: borders, migration, "Illegal" repatriation, exile, refugees, assimilation, multiculturalism, hybridity. Whether the term, succeeds efficiently in this capturing is still under debate, but for the purposes of analyses it remains a very constructive tool and a fitting metaphor for these discourses.

Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni (born **Chitralkha Banerjee**, July 29, 1956) is an Indian-American author, poet, and the Betty and Gene McDavid Professor of Writing at the University of Houston Creative Writing Program.

Her short story collection, *Arranged Marriage* won an American Book Award in 1995, and two of her novels (*The Mistress of Spices* and *Sister of My Heart*) as well as a short story *The Word Love* were adapted into films. *Mistress of Spices* was short-listed for the Orange. Currently, *Sister of My Heart*, *Oleander Girl*, *Palace of Illusions*, and *One Amazing Thing* have all been optioned to be made into movies or TV serials.

Divakaruni's works are largely set in India and the United States, and often focus on the experiences of South Asian immigrants. She writes for children as well as adults and has published novels in multiple genres, including realistic fiction, historical fiction, magical realism, myth and fantasy.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

QUEST FOR UNIQUENESS IN *QUEEN OF DREAMS*

Divakaruni's *Queen of Dreams* (2004) explores the two tracks of stories alternatively one was about Mrs. Gupta's dream journal and other her daughter Rakhi's. Rakhi, the protagonist of *Queen of Dreams* was a young artist and a divorced mother living in Berkeley, California. She was struggling to retain her footing with her family and with a world in alarming transition. Her mother was a dream teller, born with that ability to describe the dreams of other people. Mother says: "I dream the dreams of other people, so I can help them live their lives." (QD3) Mrs. Gupta spoke these words to her daughter when she was a young girl.

I would have preferred the stories to have come from my mother, and to have been set in India, where she grew up, a land that seemed to me to be shaded with unending mystery. But my mother told me to be she didn't know any good stories, and that India wasn't all that mysterious. It was just another place, not so different, it is essentials, from California.(QD2)

Rakhi was struggling inside; she was torn between the lure of her mother's past in India and assimilation in modern America. But then, after her mother's death, Rakhi discovers her dream journals, writings that prise open the long-closed door on her past, divine her identity and bring new color to her emotional landscape. She begins to discover, as her mother innately knew, that 'dream was a telegram from a hidden world' (QD34). Rakhi has cultural obstacles with modern 'American values'. She and her friends become renowned as 'terrorists', a label that launches

them into a nightmare they could never imagine. She finally gets an identity as painter and she leads her life in an Indian American diasporic community.

In *Queen of Dreams* Mrs. Gupta from the beginning of the story learns lessons from the elders for the interpreting dreams. In caves the lessons handed over by the elders and the conditions are terrible to finish the methodology of dreams. They have to give their desires and life only for their dreams. The protagonist has the sufferings to handle the power on the new emigrant land. Divakaruni explores the first generation feeling of loneliness, homesickness and nostalgia through Mrs. Gupta. Mrs. Gupta's character reveals the toils for economic stability among the expatriate community.

Rakhi was born in California but her nativity as Indian results in identity conflict between the two culture. Rakhi's friend Bella a second generation expatriate girl suffers between her Western culture and her family traditions. After the attack of 9/11 they struggle to regain their position as they are the origin of Indians.

Divakaruni was good observer of the American diaspora. Her sensitive descriptions of their daily lives in their chosen land and their deep longing for their distant roots make her readers to engage in reading. She makes her characters go out of their way, do heroic things and surprise themselves as well as those around them with their ability to overcome the problems and anxieties of living in a country they have considered it their own. The novel gives a pains taking journey through a treacherous terrain marked by frustrating slippages.

Caught between two worlds the expatriate negotiates a new space, caught between two cultures and after languages, the expatriates writer negotiates a new literary space. Therefore, an anxious sense of dislocation of 'home' (where's it?) and the attendant anxieties about homelessness and the impossibility of going back are perennial themes in these stories. (Abraham 51)

Rakhi, the protagonist of the novel struggles to find footing in world and tries to bring up the child alone by running an Indian restaurant. She was a daughter of an Indian immigrant couple and they want her to be an American. Rakhi's parents always protect her from knowing about India. Mrs. Gupta keeps her daughter away from the traditional culture because she thinks that there would enable Rakhi to assimilate the host culture more easily. "At home we rarely ate anything but Indian; that was the one way in which my mother kept her culture. She never made ravioli before..." (QD 7). Though Rakhi never sees herself as an immigrant, it was a part of her parent's lives and by logic, her own life also to be immigrant. Thus she feels incomplete without internationalizing their side of existence. She does not know who she actually is or where she actually belongs to.

To be an interpreter of the inner realm seemed so Indian...I hungered for all things Indian because my mother never spoke of the country she'd grown up in-just as she never spoke of her past. But if I could be a dream interpreter like her, surely I would understand her without the need for words. (QD 35)

She was born and educated in America as her home and she wants to accept in her own terms. Devoid of any knowledge about her ancestral home, she possesses only a warped sense of what is Indian. Truly she "faces a sense of alienation in the sense of 'insider', 'outsider'".(QD 32)

Belle (Balwant Karur) the second generation immigrant who was a friend of Rakhi. Dislikes her traditional culture. Her immigrant parents want her to marry a traditional boy from India. Like Rakhi, she was also born and educated in America and she adapts to this Westernization. Divakaruni makes clear through her novel the second generation immigrants adopt easily to the host culture than the first generation. The first generation faces more conflict to adapt to the alien land.

Belle feels unconvinced because she did not like her own culture and dislikes marrying a Indian traditional boy. She discusses her opinion with her friend Rakhi:

'I guess I could always go back to Turlock', Belle continues. 'Help Mom and Dad with the produce store. They'll be happy enough. They never were convinced that living in the Bay Area was good for me. They'll probably arrange my marriage to one of those upright young Indian farmers they buy their supplies from. They're always trying to get me to meet them.'(QD 27)

Belle thinks of marrying a Westerner and settle in America itself. As she was the second generation, she was modernized and refuses her parent's decision of marrying an Indian boy. Belle also has the conflict of deciding between the two cultures. Belle's parents give her extra two dollars per week to go the language class at the Gurdwara. She was often restless as though something was gnawing at her inside. The parental endeavors' to bind Bella to the Sikh way of life are blocked by Belle's tempestuous and wild behavior. Rakhi, however, accepts Belle's wildness:

The way she moves from boyfriend to boyfriend, never letting them become important. Her constant fights with her parents, good country folk bewildered by their hummingbird daughter who refuses to let them pull her back into their safe Sikh nest.(QD 16)

Divakaruni gives an in right into the drift of second generation Indians in America moving away from their tradition. This drift was manifested in Belle. She was, like other American youth, keen to carve out an independent identity of her own on the strength of her economic independence without getting into the claptrap of nostalgia with which most Indian parents bombarded their children at every conceivable opportunity. Belle and Rakhi share common experiences. In spite of her love for Belle, Rakhi fails to appreciate her Westernized ways and rejection of the idealism

of Indian womanhood. She decides to open a store of Indian food, known as Chai House, and it becomes a method to serve the Indian community living in California.

The novel portrays an Indian family trying to come to terms with life in a foreign land. Gupta's can be considered a dysfunctional family because of the strained marital relationship between Mr. Gupta and Mrs. Gupta. What binds them together was their love for their daughter Rakhi, and the faint remnant of love which once existed between them. Mr. Gupta retreats into reckless weekend drinking while Mrs. Gupta goes into her world of dreams.

Rakhi struggles after divorcing her husband Sonny. She runs a small business and painting was her hobby. She also faces challenges with her divided loyalties between India and America. The novel runs on parallel lines where on one side Divakaruni narrates the ethical, moral and psychological complexities of Rakhi's life. Mrs. Gupta leaves behind her an account of her secret life in the form of 'The Dream Journals'. The journals are in Bengali, an Indian language, which Rakhi has never learnt. But her father promises to help her by translating them. Rakhi discovers herself and out comes her discovery of who her mother actually was.

In the translation Mrs. Gupta's life turmoils are understood by her and her father. After her mother's death the relationship between them is much understood. Mr. Gupta exemplifies the trauma of being caught between two worlds. In this respect, she mirrors the psychological complexities of people who have migrated to other countries and are unable to adjust to the new lifestyle. "I've tried to live a virtuous life, but unsuccessfully, caught as I am between two worlds that define virtue in opposed ways".(QD 209)

In the meanwhile, Mrs. Gupta also helps for the other people sufferings whose dream she dreamt; She once dream about a person who is going to be killed by her family members. She calls him and warned him to be safe. Mrs. Gupta when she is new to the land of California she suffers to dream for several nights and she also suffers to joy with her family. She always spends her time to dream. Thus Rakhi feels lonely and fails to get her love and care on her.

Mrs. Gupta helps to all when they going to suffer. Once Rakhi cries to her mother, she cannot provide as she was lovable to her daughter. Mother says: "The warnings of the elders came back to me. Those you love the most, you'll help the least. You'll be defeated by the oneness of your blood." (QD 49). Divakaruni focuses corresponding stories of Rakhi and Mrs. Gupta. Mrs. Gupta stories only reveal her loneliness and her experience of dreams and reasons for her loneliness.

Rakhi resents her mother who keeps her out of the place where she wants most to enter. Rakhi is feeling rootless and nostalgic for her origin. She criticizes her mother to Belle for instilling America traditions against the glory of India: "She denied her birthright and doomed her to the bland of life of suburban America.... How can she be unnaturally self-possessed, so different from everyone else?"(QD 43-44)

She sometimes hates her mother for avoiding her past, but she likes her after her death. In one of her journals her mother mentioned Rakhi's Indian thrust to know her origin. Divakaruni reveals the second generation immigrant nostalgia through Rakhi's character. She was different from other girls in dressing even though she was born in and has lived in America. She has always wanted to dress as an Indian and read Indian books.

She was so unlike other girls her age. Her Indian classmates wore tank tops and tight-fitting jeans. They hated anything to do with their culture or their parents. My parents came back from library with a stack of books on India....She started Freud's Interpretation of Dreams but lost interest because it focused too much on western methodology.(QD 49)

In *Queen of Dreams* by the incident of 9/11 attack and the attack on the Kurma House. Rakhi, one side feeling about Jona with her ex-husband on the other hand her little business which was not runs well. She faces much problem on her life. Rakhi with her friend Belle make her Chai House better and lead life with Jona. Rakhi does not likes her daughter with her ex-husband meanwhile Jona tries to join them together. Jona says that we went out with Elaina and her father. Rakhi feels very much and asks Jona about that woman it is real or only imagination of her.

I practiced various sentences in my head as I picked Jona up from school. Did you just imagine that woman? Your dad said there wasn't anyone there expect the three of you. You've got to learn to separate make-believe from real life!(QD 62)

Rakhi has to manage the Chai House and improve her business. The business was duller than before, the regular customers are not even coming to her shop. Rakhi and Belle have done many tricks like coupons on streets and offers. Due to the grand opening of Java on the opposite side, the business becomes dull. The things in the Chai House are getting worse. The book club members are used to come on Wednesdays but not the regular ones. The week going much loss and Belle worried, the time for rent also remain only for two weeks. We must sell the things on the shop and close this business is the right thing.

Rakhi and Belle have taken the steps to close the Chai House and started new one. Once Rakhi and Belle share the feelings, Rakhi says about her love with Sonny. Divakaruni provides the character Sonny, she guides the concept that both of them are of Indian origin. "Dreaming, she wonders what it was that drew them to each other. Was it their similarity? They were both of Indian origin,...They both loved spicy food, preferably Asian." (QD 70-71). Besides Indian food, she enjoys Indian music, Indian songs and Indian mission. For her it becomes unconscious effort

to keep her sensibility alive. Her craving for old songs and the guitar of her father reflect a rare poignancy and such recollection impart an exceptional authenticity to the national affinities buried in the consciousness of immigrants.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in Quest for Uniqueness In *Queen Of Dreams*.

4. ANALYSIS:

The violence in American society on account of the bombing of the World Trade centre takes a great toll on the lives of the immigrants. The disaster ends many people's life. Rakhi's shop branded as terrorists for keeping open and thrown into nightmare where they start question their 'identity'.

Rakhi says to Belle about her desire to going to India. Once in a while she has planned to go but fails and when she has chance to learn Bengali she would spent her allowance. Divakaruni describes the second generation nostalgia on the several stages of her life through the character Rakhi. From childhood she has the eagerness to know Indian stories, her mother's past on native and become heir her longing for her origin get wide. Thus she decides to go Indian. "A couple of times when I was in college, I tried to plan a trip to India. But it never worked out. The fellowship I applied for didn't come through.....Still; I think that before I die I would like to go to India"

5. CONCLUSION:

Rakhi feels as she is without her root. The event on the World Trade centre makes many immigrants into rootless and their feeling of being American is lost. The person feels as they are in the stranger land without roots. "And people like us seeing ourselves darkly through the eyes of stranger who lost a sense of belonging." (QD 272). Thus, Rakhi suffers from multiple stresses and she is forced to construct a gender identity where she has to locate herself. Though born in America, it does not offer Rakhi the passport of being an American. By adopting American ways, she moves towards success and stability in life, although temporarily she suffers a setback due to doubts about her sense of belonging and identity.

Violence in the form of daggers, switch-blades, iron chains and iron, is unleashed upon the armless and law-abiding group of Indian Americans. All sorts of craziness in the aftermath of terrorist strike, leaves psychic scars and Rakhi painfully infers: "there's nothing out there that's worse than human beings" (QD 270). Rakhi thinks of the day when the terrorist attack

Rakhi's mother's writing and her father's stories as well as the band's music indo-American paintings provide her with alternative ways of self definition. It is therefore through these meaningful exchanges with others that she realizes that there is more than one legitimate way to be ethnic or Indian American. Divakaruni depicts a pleasant tale of self discovery which is embedded with elements of mystery, suspense and supernatural elements through Rakhi of *Queen of Dreams*. She has recognized the strength of mind and potential of twenty first century women who gains independence and autonomy leading to assertion of the self identity.

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Divine Encounter in the Poems of Sri Aurobindo Ghose and St.Teresa Of Avila

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Abstract: Comparative Literature as the name indicates it is the comparison of two or more works. It culls out the importance of the particular topic as we analysis from the perspectives of different cultures, persons, Countries, background and so on. For that matter every culture, religion or country possess their uniqueness, symbols or meaning. When we analyses it comparatively we reach the pinnacle of its essence and it helps us to draw out the essential of its theme.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Comparative Literature

“From narrow provincialism we must free ourselves; we must strive to see the works of each author as a whole, that whole as a part of man’s universal creativity, and that universal spirit in its manifestation through world literature”.

Rabindranath Tagore

Bijay Kumar Dass defines Comparative literature as “**The simple way to define Comparative literature is to say that it is to say that it is a comparison between the two literatures. Comparative literature analyses the similarities and dissimilarities and parallels between two literatures. It further studies themes, modes, conventions and use folk tales, myths in two different literatures or even more**”.

In Comparative Literature we are able to mingle the two or more cultures, religions, countries and sketch out the greater meaning that the literature possesses or indicates. In the comparison of two literatures you will be able to make a study of different cultures, religions or countries and their practices.

Psychologically human nature is same all over the world. Human expression in all literary work is also bound to have similarities and affinities. But at the same time affinities of persons are expressed in their literary work. These complexities in different literary makes comparative study complex phenomena.

In my paper I am going to analyze the spirituality of two different legends from different back grounds. They aim at reaching the supreme power or the highest power called infinitive (God) .But the measures that they take are different and the practice they undertake are according to their life style for the attainment of the supreme power.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Yogi

The Mahan Yogi Sri Aurbindo Ghost was born in Bengal. He has written number of books in Yoga .His well known and a famous epic is Savitri. He is been accoladed for its grandeur and the richness. He draws the spirituality of the human to earthward in his writings by presenting Savitri as a super human who wins over the death.. He proves that through the human effort and by constant search one can even change the fate of a person. For this fortune the person must be able to live a life of morality and perseverance in their spiritual exercises. The desire and the strong will to become a super human will help us to become divine.

A Mystic

On the other hand we have a mystic St. Teresa of Avila, native of Spain recognized by the catholic church as the Doctor of the Church. Her famous works are Way of Perfection and Interior Castle. These works are acclaimed by the people for its validity and for its sacredness. In these writings she has penned her spiritual experiences for the nuns in the monastery. Her thoughts are filled with words of wisdom, it also expresses her closeness to God and the Divine Consciousness that she possesses to reach eternity.

All her works lead us to experience the God of the universe. Her intimation with God and her participation in the suffering God is the main aspect of all her writings. In these writings we witness, she as Human becomes Divine by becoming conscious of the presence of god and her strong determination to reach God by her way of living. It is not the theory that she writes but her very life experiences. It also gives us the picture, that it is not difficult for us to attain divine or to become Divine.

The Poem of Sri Aurobindo Goose

Sri Aurobindo the great intellectual through his poems expresses that he is helpless in the presence of God then offering himself. He surrenders everything of himself to God. In the poem 'Surrender' he says he is no longer what he is but asks the divine presence to take hold of himself. Through his utter dependence on God expresses his trust in God and in his Divine power. In this poem he submits himself as an inanimate being to God. So that God can do anything with him as he wishes. He just wants to immerse in divine. He realizes that he is nothing unless he loses himself in the divine as he expresses 'Let nothing of myself be left behind'. He offers everything of himself and allows the divine to change him and reform him, whatever the requirement; he is ready to assimilate it. He surrenders himself to be dug, channeled, examined and tested. No more he wants to remain as what he is . He wants to be transformed, renewed and transcended. He is overwhelmed with the joy of becoming divine and the joy is so great and the transformation is mystic and so he states that it is ineffable to be expressed.

After the encounter of the divine, He no longer remains as what he is but now he is the instrument of God, to give God's love to all people. His body has become an engine so that it works as God orders. It does the will of God without questioning .He wants God to take control over him fully, as a result his words and thoughts may be an example of the magnificent power and love of God to all the people around. And at the end he makes a note that every human being in the world is the image of God and so the poet may find God in 'each form and soul' in this earthly inheritance.

The poet understands of the indwelling presence of God and realizing the infinite power of God he surrenders himself to the everlasting power. As he asks God to transform him unto the image and likeness of God ,we discover he searches the presence of divinity in other people also. In a way it is a call to all to become a divine.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in divine encounter in the poems of Sri Aurobindo ghose and st.teresa of avila.

4. ANALYSIS:

The poem of St.Teresa of Avila

The great mystic of Carmelite order St.Teresa of Avila expresses in her poem that it is not only the transformation or transcendence of oneself which makes you Divine. But the divine has no form on this earth but he has created you and me in his image and so she says in her simple and ordinary language that 'Christ has no body but yours'. These words stir and disturb the one who hears to it and in a way it also challenges us. Because we cannot live without the mercy of the divine at the same time when we know that the divine has 'nobody' or nobody it troubles us. We are to volunteer ourselves we are to offer ourselves to the supreme power called divine. It also expresses the humility or the simplicity of God to come to the level of the human and asking us to give a form or a shape for the divine. This poem possesses the thought provoking and excellent meaning for life. These words of St. Teresa dignifies every human and to realize the self worth and the value that each one has.

The attainment of divinity in the writings of Sri Aurobindo Ghose and St.Teresa of Avila

Divinity in its height is the main theme of these poems. The two radicals St. Teresa of Avila and the Sri Aurobindo Gosh has played a vital role in shaping the human unto divine. Through their journey within they have

exemplified to the world the mystic within each one of us. The untraded paths are not easy to reach the supreme power called God. They define and elucidate the constant effort of the mind to attain the true destination.

Our birth on this earth is not just a cycle of the nature. But it has a task to be accomplished, the goals to be reached. These enlightened writers through the vitality of their work they state that it is possible for all to reach the eternal bliss. Their writings are the fruits of their exterior and interior life of experience. These writers have sought this wisdom after the withdrawal of this worldly life and the embracing of interior life. Their encounter with their inner self and the divine above, has transformed them to bring forth the truth of oneself and the union with the divine.

5. CONCLUSION:

When we analyse the poems of these great writers from different region of the world we understand that both of them want to be transcended like the divine. In the Indian spirituality we find the role of the monks and the yogi, they play an important role. They ask god to take possession of themselves. But in western spirituality the God is presented as simple and humble and so God asks the help of human in his redemptive work.

Aurobindo was a powerful politician studied in abroad and led a life of respect and honors but he chose to live, such an austere life to experience God , and so his poem ‘Surrender ‘ requests God to come and to do God’s will in his life. He had led a life of honors and respect.

But on the other side St. Teresa of Avila is from a simple family and not much exposed to the world outside, voluntarily chooses to live a cloister life in the monastery, expresses in her poem that she is the handmaid of the Lord and comes to the realization of the poverty and the simplicity of God. She presents God as a humble and benign and his gratuitous love for all. Her poem calls us for action, whereas the poem of Aurobindo denies himself to become God.

St. Teresa doesn’t want the human being to be transcended to become divine but to become divine as they are , in the view of Aurobindo he offers everything of himself so that he will become a new human or to become divine. It means in st. Teresa of Avila’s point of view a person who is sinful also can become divine by partaking in the works of God or in his mission In the case of Aurobindo the person who is sinful has to wait for the forgiveness of God and then to be transformed into new person to reach that holiness.

In the poem ‘Christ has nobody’ The God volunteers in asking people to become like him. And in the poem “Surrender’ the human person surrenders and asks for the grace to see his likeness in other people. In the former poem we find God taking initiative in asking human to help him and to bear his image ,in the later humanity is asking God to change him because he is not able to have control over his life .So he pleads God to transform and to make him new.

These poems also present the God of two different religion, Hindu and Christianity .one as a god of creator and ruler and the other as a God of mercy and humane. This also reveals the incarnation of God, God becoming a man.

St. Teresa of Avila is a renowned nun in the Catholic Church, on the other hand, Sri Aurobindo Ghose is a well known Yogi in Hindustan .Both of their thoughts focuses on the mind and its highest point of reaching the divine. They have used symbols and moral stories through which they present the philosophy and the divinity of life.

These poems ‘Surrender’ and ‘Christ has no body’ explicitly points out the holiness of their lives and the encounter that they had with the Divine.

The elegance of their writings and their analysis of the mind reveals to us the treasure of life. Ultimately everyone born in this world ought to bear the suffering and happiness and how this cycle of life enhances us to continue our life journey is the way shown to us through these great writers.

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A Humanistic Portrayal Of Men And Women In The Poems Of Shiv
K.Kumar and Jayantamahapatra

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Abstract: *In today's world, women are marginalized and they are being harassed and tortured by the opposite sex and being treated as slaves. Jayanta Mahapatra and Shiv K Kumar showed their love and compassion to the women folk by writing poems using.*

Skillfully structured words of both image and emotion, thought and feeling by touching human hearts. Discrimination against the suffering folk disturbs Mahapatra and Shiv K.Kumar as they deal with the contemporary socio political reality in India exposing the economic disparity of man in the modern scenario.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Mahapatra depicts the sorrowful mind of the whores and the ways of the dark with deep concern in the poems "Hunger" and "The Whore house at Calcutta Street". To the whores, money means a lot to satisfy their basic desires so they remain active in the night but the poet portrays their pathetic plight by empathizing their thought and minds as one must possess a humanitarian touch towards them. 'In the poem "These Women" JayantaMahapatra portrays the poor women folk of India being humiliated and ill treated by the men folk at home and in society and he highlights the sad fact of women working under weather beaten conditions to meet their family needs by facing the wrath of the red chillies for their livelihood. The red chilly is a typical Indian spice known for its flavor in every household kitchen and they also symbolize the wrath of the suffering woman working with chillies undergo the crushing process to add spice to a "catering life". Mahapatra throws light on the stone hearted men for their negligence towards their wives in Orissa state as these ignorant women climb up the temple stairs to derive strength from the divine in the poem "These women" to run the family.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Mahapatra expresses his concern over the women in the poem "These Women" and compares them to the red chillies.

*Year after year
Like onions and herbs hung out to dry
I heir hearts heavy
Their quiet too long (8-11)*

Each year, the womenfolk remain as withered vegetables with their strength being sapped out by their hard labor, yet their waste land conditions act as a seasoning agent for cooking, bringing forth aroma just as the chillies, when dried, yield a fruitful result in cooking.

Shiv K.Kumar proves his creative talent of being a liberal humanist by adding a humane touch to several poems through raising questions in one's mind which pricks one's conscience to repent for better ways of living purposefully on earth. His poems are an experience of human consciousness; and they make one see the realities of a complicating and conflicting life by moving from the more personal level to the universal level. He describes the injustice done to the people in the name of religion, customs and superstitions, so that India must receive progress in

the post modern period. Shiv K.Kumar feels that in this new era, the concern and care for one's fellowmen is fast diminishing as man is concerned only of his needs. Kumar feels that -all individuals must possess human conscience for his fellowmen leading to peace and harmony which is lacking in today's world. The poem "Border Guards" conveys a tremendous message where Kumar reveals the reality of the bond established between the sentinels of enemy camps across the fence of Indo Pak war and exposes the patriotic spirit in spite of the agony and grief of the speaker, on the death of his son and wife's illness. As the country needs his crucial presence at the border, his inability to visit home becomes a sad predicament which is shared by his rival guard who offers his words of love and comfort over the border in the poem "Border Guards".

*My fingers bleed to think
Of the fence spike
That will not let me caress
The anguished face
Of this other man
My country alleged enemy (10-15)*

The paradox of the poem is that the two rival guards have become friends instead of being enemies of two disputed nations at the Indo Pak border promoting brotherhood of man and sacrificing their time by serving the nation rather than for their families.

Shiv K. Kumar's poem "A Dark Mood" reveals a sensuous touch by presenting nature's love and concern to man which is lacking in today's world of materialistic corruption of Nature. Man's living on this earth is selfish and hardly cares for others nor does he take care of nature. Nature to Kumar plays a great role in the poem by evoking emotional feeling and alerts man to care for the deceased. Kumar highlights the fact that the abstract objects of nature connect man to earth by making him feel responsible. The speaker of this poem gives first preference to the death of the person rather than to the act of sex. The poem contemplates that man's approach and actions must never be half hearted but must be like the woodpecker and the ocean whose care and concern for the deceased in the poem "A Dark Mood" cautions man by creating a loud noise to alert man to help the helpless is highly thought provoking.

Kumar brings to light the truth that affection and kindness shown to individuals should result in win win situation and never a loss. Kumar wants man to be humanistic by being out of the comfort zone by sharing the warmth of kindness most voluntarily and intuitively with no second thought. Kumar feels that nature plays a great role in shaping human destiny and senses man's inner motives. The trees of the forest without a human heart is well able to predict the downfall of man and fail to give a standing ovation to welcome man for his indifferent attitude in the poem "Pilgrimage".

*The trees on either side
would have given us a guard of honour
had our leader not defiled them
with blasphemies. (CS 12-15)*

Mahapatra's poem "Exile" reveals the fact that every man must come hand in hand to face the difficulties and responsibilities and not to shirk but to share one another's burden. "The duty of carrying my in consequences / in father's houses / It is t-here in any son's eyes up the tree" (RR 24-26). The poem ends on a philosophical note that one must share burdens of others as Jesus Christ died on the cross to remove the sin of mankind. Man's dignity lies in his self which carries a grace of human feeling towards his fellowmen

Shiv K.Kumar poem "Indian Women" elicits the patience and the sincerity of the Indian women by bearing the scorching heat of the sun for want of water and wait for the men folk till late evening.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualitative content analysis of selected novel in a humanistic portrayal of men and women in the poems of Shiv K.Kumar and Jayantamahapatra.

4. ANALYSIS:

Shiv, Kumar throws light at the human predicament and the Indian attitude in approaching the underprivileged and the destitutes with dexterity and skill giving prime importance to it in several poems demonstrating his social concern through the art of poetry. In the poem "An Indian Mango Vendor" the impoverished and "tattered and torn"

state of a poverty stricken girl with a torn blouse catches the lustful eyes of the old man whose hidden wickedness comes lustfully alive in his lecherous gaze at the poor woman fails to do a good deed of buying a man or offering clothes or much more to remove his eyes lust from the hapless woman. The poem refers to the predicament that the poor are driven into a world of lust and licentiousness where even old men do not have the inbred culture of compassion. The male world is carnal in attitude, especially towards the economically deprived and they wish to capitalize on their poverty. As all the time the mango vendor is unconscious of “This old man’s leery eyes / idle birds / Pecking at the mango nipples” (CS12-I4). The self esteem and moral integrity of the poor woman is of point in contrast to the greedy desire and immoral nature of the more “Socially blessed” man. On-the contrary, the girl turns ironical and curtails him sharply warning him of death which awaits him soon. The simple philosophy of our good deeds speaks for-us after death, and that death is more inevitable in a world of lust is brought out through the poem.

5. CONCLUSION:

Jayanta Mahapatra and Shiv K.Kumar are alive to people’s pain and suffering. They feel that everything looks rosy outwardly but the agony abides in their inner heart. The poets dramatizes their own failures or triumphs, impotence or passion, love or hate to reach an intense universality of meaning.

Their characters be it the politician, prostitute, dancer etc., come alive in their own situation and create a lasting impact in one’s mind as they bring out a humanitarian touch instilling warmth and care.

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The Poverty In Mulk Raj Anand Select Novel Untouchable

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Abstract: *This paper explains about economical challenges and poverty in Mulk Raj Anand Untouchable. This novel discovers the protagonist character of Bakha and due to his poor condition and in order to feel his family and he compel to leave his native place with the dreams of new world and future. But he faced scores of humiliations, exploitations and economical challenges as a reward in his honest and hard labour. This paper presents an effort to highlight the sufferings and pathetic condition of an underclass protagonist Bakha who firstly exploit in his native place through landlords and secondly, their situation makes poverty. Anand writes about real people and their poor situation that he knows quite closely. Anand portrays with absolute concept of their real life of poor people and compassion the pathetic lives of the poor coolies and also their economic struggle for life and struggle for identity and he expresses his compassion for the victims of injustice and persecution.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Mulk Raj Anand novels fall into two categories namely social and autobiographical novels. He focused his attention on the sufferings of economical level, caste discrimination, social status and wretchedness of the poor as a result of the exploitation of the downtrodden class of the Indian society. His themes are mainly focused poverty and the place of woman in the society; superstitions, hunger and exploitation are his common themes. The novel describes a single day in the life of the protagonist Bakha and he is a scavenger boy. The entire action takes place within a period of less than twenty four hours. Though the scene of the novel belongs to a small interior town of the Punjab and the happenings are pan Indian in character. In his novel most of the action of the novel takes place at an outcaste colony and in the streets of the small town. Bakha starts his day by his father and is forced to clean the latrines with a brush and a basket. His sister Sohini goes to fetch water from the caste well where she is compelled to wait for a caste Hindu to draw water which is again a routine for her life. Pundit Kali Nath fills her pitcher with water and summons her with an ill intention to clean the temple courtyard. Ambedkar says and explains.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

“Dr. Ambedkar had described in his “Untouchables”, that they were adherents of Buddha, the founder of revolutionary Thought against Vedism, Brahmanism, religious, social and economic status quo. Dr. Ambedkar also conferred higher social status on the Shudras in his book “Who were the Shudras”. He made the Indian women conscious of the cause of their fall and inspired them to rise in social ladder in Hindu system by their own efforts and self-consciousness in his brochure “The Rise and Fall of Hindu Women”. (P-355)

Bakha shows the request of his father rushes to the town to clean the roads. On his way he meets his friends and they plan a hockey match in the afternoon. While walking through the streets of the town, a caste Hindu gets defiled by his touch to which he tries to apologize. The peoples are around the scene and abuse Bakha and he pleads but no one feels pity for him. The rich man gives a slap on Bakha’s face and leaves the place. For the first time in his life Bakha is made aware of his status as an untouchable. He feels and rushes to the courtyard of the temple announcing his arrival aloud. While roaming outside the temple he curiously looks into the temple.

A Brahmin sees Bakha on the steps and shouts at him for polluting the temple. While climbing down the steps he finds his sister Sohini standing in the courtyard frightened and speechless. She tells Bakha about the priest’s attempt to molest her while she was cleaning his latrine. She further tells him that she screamed out of fear and the

priest came out shouting that he had been defiled by an untouchable girl. An enraged Bhaka decides to look for the priest but Sohini stops him. As both of them realize their helplessness due to the limitations of their caste and they decide to give up. Bakha sends Sohini home and goes to an alley nearby to beg for food. He starts shouting for food but nobody responds and he tired of the schedule he sleeps on the wooden platform in front of a caste Hindu's house.

She shouts at Bakha for polluting her house and she asks him to clean the drain to get a piece of bread. Meanwhile a woman from a neighboring house gives him a chapatti. He returns home and tells his father Lakha about his insult and Sohini's molestation by the Pandit. Bakha narrates him an experience of his own life and it brings Bakha back to his senses and he leaves the house to meet his friends and after spending some time with his friends he goes to Havaladar Charat Singh to collect a hockey stick. Bakha gets excited with his kind treatment and goes to the playground to play a hockey match. The son of a high caste Hindu is hurt in the quarrel that takes place after the match. Colonel Hutchinson is a a priest from the church and finds him lonely and takes him to the church where he asks Bakha to confess his sin so that he can be converted to the Christain religion.

In the railway station he hears the news of Mahatma Gandhi's arrival in the town and he rushes to Golbagh to hear Gandhi's speech. With the sight of Gandhi he forgets all the miseries of the whole day. In his long speech Gandhi expresses his wish to be reborn as an untouchable. He calls them 'Harijan' and the cleaners of Hindu religion and he also warns them against their bad habits and asks them to stop accepting the cooked food for their work. Through the conversation between Gandhi groups, Bhaka comes to know that the only solution to eradicate untouchability is the use of machine or the flush system. Bakha's character is modeled after one of Anand's childhood friends who was humiliate by his own mother for being a sweeper boy but whom Anand adored as a hero. Anand can never forget that sweeper boy and the insult and humiliation that he received by Anand's family. He gave voice to his views against the exploitation of a sweeper-boy through the character of Bakha in his very first novel Untouchable. The theme of exploitation is best expressed through the character of Sohini, Bakha's sister. She is not only exemplifies caste exploitation but also problem of caste and economical exploitation. Gulabo is a washer woman and a caste superior to all other outcastes exploits Sohini. She is being of the low caste among the outcastes would naturally be looked down upon by Gulabo. (34) She is not only abuses the sweeper girl but also rushes to hit her. Sohini behaves unlike any other outcaste woman. When other women make servile appeal and show their abject humility to the passerby high caste Hindus to draw the water from the well and she sits patiently away from them. She becomes the victim of sexual exploitation due to her caste and poverty. She is very beautiful but she has not enough clothes to protect her beauty from the hungry eyes of the male.

"We cannot do that. They are our superiors. One word of theirs is sufficient against all that we might say before the police. They are our masters. We must respect them and do as they tell us. Some of them are kind."(P-109)

Bakha's thoughts against the established system become significant when we compare it with the passive submission of Lakha to it. Pundit Kali Nath is the priest of the temple in the town. His moral weakness is exposed when he tries to seduce a sweeper girl. When he fails in his sexual assault he accuses her for defiling him. Through the character of Kali Nath, Anand brings out the underlying hypocrisy of the high caste advocates of the morality and culture. Those who firmly believe that the touch of the outcaste defile them and do not get defiled when they sleep with the untouchable women. Colonel Hutchinson, the chief of the local Salvation Army and a Christian missionary is a symbol of the Christian assault on the Hindu religion. As exploitation is the major theme of Untouchable and it deals with different types of exploitations such as social, economic, political, religious and sexual exploitation. Anand wants to analyze the predicament of the untouchables and effects of social discrimination on them through Bakha's reflections. Denial of education to the outcastes is a part of social exploitation. Bakha aspires after education and wishes to go to school when he was a child. "But then his father had told him that the schools were meant for the babus, not for bhangis. He hadn't understood the reason for that then."(P-54). Anand defines the text lines

Mulk Raj Anand's affinity and association with the children of the sweepers attached to an Indian regiment is conspicuous throughout the characterization of Bakha. The delineation of the character of Bakha an untouchable and abhorred by the high caste during pre- Independence was the need of the hour and that is the reason why Mulk Raj Anand is called a historical writer (P-17).

Anand shows the depression of the untouchables through the question of the protagonist Bakha to clean the drain to get a slice of bread. She asks her son to relieve himself in the drain so that the sweeper will clear it away. "He

was too disgusted to clean the drain after this especially, as the little boy sat relieving himself before him” (10). They do not allow them to touch them though they touch even the stinking animals like cows and bulls. The outcastes are exploited by almost all on economic level too. The sweetmeat seller manipulates the scales to cheat the outcastes knowing that they will not protest.

The shopkeepers always deceived the sweepers and poor people, charging them much bigger prices, as if to compensate themselves for the pollution they allowed by dealing with the outcastes. (P-63)

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in **Mulk Raj Anand Select Novel Untouchable**.

4. ANALYSIS:

Anand exposes the high caste shop keepers even and they accept the money paid by the outcaste by splashing water on it and throw at them the things they buy. The superiority and the inferiority complex are both deeply rooted in the high caste and the low caste respectively. The high caste Brahmin feels that to praise the low caste is below his prestige. When the low caste praises him and he accepts the praise with reservation. Anand expresses his anger, agony and despair of the exploitation of the outcastes in the name of religion and through the miserable plight of untouchables he wants to make the reader aware of the horrors of the poverty and sufferings. He makes sensitive to the heartlessness of a few who promising life of the helpless young low caste. They exploit the poor in the name of religion and Brahmin priests and Mahants who are they are allowed to summon anyone to work for them. They allow the sweepers to clean the courtyard of the temple but do not allow them even to tread the steps of the temple. They keep themselves away from the shadows of the outcastes but do not hesitate to molest their girls. These lines explains,

The character of Bakha is the representative of all the down-trodden society in pre- Independence India. He is a universal figure to show the oppression, injustice and humiliation done to the whole community of the outcastes in India (P-210).

5. CONCLUSION:

The poor people lives like a scavengers, the leather-workers, the washer men, the barbers, the water carriers, the grass cutters and other out castes from Hindu society. A brook ran near the lane once with crystal clear water now soiled by the dirt and fifth of the public latrines situated about it and the hides and skins of dead carcasses left to dry on its banks, the dung of donkeys, horses, cows and buffaloes heaped up to be made into fuel cakes. The absence of the drainage system had through the rains of various seasons and made of the quarter a marsh which gave out the most offensive smell. And altogether the ramparts of human and animal refuse that lay on the outskirts of this little colony and the ugliness, the squalor and the misery which lay within it. The novel deals with the conflict between the high caste and the low caste Hindus. The high caste Hindus refuse to touch the stones quarried by the untouchables and also the problem of economical status and poverty.

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**Womenism In The Dark Holds No Terror & That Long Silence By Shashi
Despond's Work**

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Abstract: *Shashi Deshpande has been one of the strong supporters of women literature in the post modern literary ground. The present dissertation has been prepared with a view to bring out the legacy of feminine ideologies which should be empowered in the global scenario. In her two famous novels namely The Dark Holds No Terror and That Long Silence, Deshpande has presented both Sarita and Jaya in the forefront of feminine protest. Both the two protagonists have such type of activities that are really significant towards the justification of female ideologies in the societal framework. In That Long Silence, Jaya's quest for her individual identity has been beautifully handled by her potentialities to stay fixed in her established rules against the patriarchal framework. Again, in The Dark Holds No Terror, Sarita, the protagonist of the novel has been taken as the central representative figure who raises her voice in favour of the common Indian women facing the same traumatic life. The life sketch of Sarita has really inspired and encouraged the other women who also have prepared themselves for struggling against the male dominance. Shashi Deshpande has tried to project a new identity for the women beings in lieu of their status in the household arena. The article has greater potentialities to inspire the women beings in Indian societies towards having a life of their own.*

Key words: *literature, Feminism, Crimes, Domestic violence, Woman Empowerment.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Shashi Deshpande (born in 1938 in Dharwad, Karnataka, India), is an award-winning Indian novelist. She is the second daughter of famous Kannada dramatist and writer Sriranga. She was born in Karnataka and educated in Bombay (now Mumbai) and Bangalore. Deshpande has degrees in Economics and Law. In Mumbai, she studied journalism at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan and worked for a couple of months as a journalist for the magazine 'Onlooker'.

This dissertation entitled 'man' in Shashi Deshpande's The Dark Holds No Terror deals with the men characters of the novel. Unlike the female characters the male characters too find it difficult to adjust with the modern society. Being an Indian, Deshpande's characters are also 'Indian'. The patriarchy, changed modern life style and empowerment of woman made the men character feel inferior to women characters. Sarita, the female protagonist of the novel is seen strong compared to her husband Manu. Her economic independence and her position as well established doctor made her husband feel inferior. Being the head of the family, he wants to have control over his wife, unconsciously develops a strange behavior which leads to sexual sadism. Deshpande's men characters are weak compared to her female protagonists. She has not sketched her men characters with a pre-occupied notion but the novelist is successful to depict both men and women characters as the victims of society.

Indian English literature refers to the body of work by writers in India who write in the English language and whose native or co-native language could be one of the numerous Language of India. Its early history began with the works of R. K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao who contributed to Indian fiction in the 1930s. It is also associated with the works of members of the Indian diaspora, such as V. S. Naipaul, Kiran Desai, Jhumpa Lahiri, Agha Shahid Ali, Rohinton Mistry and Salman Rushdie, who are of Indian descent.

It is frequently referred to as Indo-Anglian literature. (*Indo-Anglian* is a specific term in the sole context of writing that should not be confused with *Anglo-Indian*). As a category, this production comes in the broader realm of postcolonial literature—the production from previously colonised countries such as India.

IEL has a relatively recent history, being only one and a half centuries old. The first book written by an Indian in English was *Travels of Dean Mahomet*, a travel narrative by Sake Dean Mahomet published in England in 1793. In its early stages, IEL was influenced by the Western novel. Early Indian writers used English unadulterated by Indian words to convey an experience which was essentially Indian. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (1838–1894) wrote *Rajmohan's Wife* and published it in 1864; it the first Indian novel written in English. Raja Rao (1908–2006), Indian philosopher and writer, authored *Kanthapura* and *The Serpent and the Rope*, which are Indian in terms of their storytelling qualities. Kisari Mohan Ganguli translated the Mahabharat into English, the only time the epic has ever been translated in its entirety into a European language. Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941) wrote in Bengali and English and was responsible for the translations of his own work into English. Dhan Gopal Mukerji (1890–1936) was the first Indian author to win a literary award in the United States. Nirad C. Chaudhuri (1897–1999), a writer of non-fiction, is best known for his *The Autobiography of an Unknown Indian* (1951), in which he relates his life experiences and influences. P. Lal (1929–2010), a poet, translator, publisher and essayist, founded a press in the 1950s for Indian English writing, Writers Workshop. Ram Nath Kak (1917–1993), a Kashmiri veterinarian, wrote his autobiography *Autumn Leaves*, which is one of the most vivid portraits of life in 20th century Kashmir and has become a sort of a classic.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

WOMAN EMPOWERMENT IN THE DARK HOLDS NO TERROR

The *Dark Holds No Terror* is an important novel written by Shashi Deshpande, an Indian women novelist. This novel explores the trauma of a middleclass working women who has become a trap in the male dominated society. Deshpande picturises her men and women characters as the victim of modern society. She has mastery over the depiction of her characters as natural and genuine. In this novel Sarita is the female protagonist who narrates the story. Through her narration we can understand her parents, dead brother Dhruva, her husband Manohar and her old teacher Boozie. Though the female protagonist undergoes certain trauma, dilemma she is strong and she decides not to protest against the oppression openly through breaking her familial life.

“Marriage is a very strange thing. It’s a very public institution, it’s meant to tell the world that two people are going to live together, to declare that their children will be legal, that these children can inherit their property. It’s meant for social living, to ensure that some rules are observed, so that men and women don’t cross the lines drawn from them. At the same time, marriage is an intensely private affair, no outsider will know the state of someone else’s marriage. It’s a closed room, a locked room...”

The novel begins with Saru’s return to her maternal home after a long gap of fifteen years and the novel ends with her return to her family with her husband Manu. This novel projects the typical Indian society, Indian men and women. Indian society expects man as the head of the family, who earns more than any other member of the family, who controls the family in every aspect of life. Saru realizes that always wife should be less or she should be a few feet behind her husband to lead a happy life.

Deshpande’s men characters are not so strong, compared to her women protagonists. The new roles of women as an educated housewife, job holder makes her men characters feel inferior and they find it difficult to the adjust with the changing modes of the family system and society. The novelist has not written her men characters with a pre-occupied notion but she treats both man and women characters equally. Both of them have their own weakness, shortcomings, feelings which the other can’t understand.

Manohar, Sarita’s husband is purely an ‘Indian man’, who is expected to control the family through providing comfort to his family. When the role of a woman changes from domestic life to a socially established professional, the man or the husband finds it very difficult to cope up with his role. In “The Dark Holds No Terror” the woman protagonist Sarita is a well-known doctor whereas her husband Manohar (Manu) is an underpaid college teacher. In the beginning, their life was normal but when Saru became an established practitioner and when people started to respect her, Manu develops a kind of guilty conscious in him. In one of the interviews, a female journalist asks Manu “How does it feel when your wife earns not only the butter but most of the bread as well?” At that time, he laughed with Saru. But this question underestimates his confidence and he feels inferior to himself. So he lets his wounded

male pride manifest itself in the form of sexual sadism. He does it unconsciously, because next morning he will be a normal husband as usual.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in womenism in the dark holds no terror & that long silence by shashi deshpande's work.

4. ANALYSIS:

WOMAN EMPOWERMENT THAT LONG SILENCE BY SHASHI DESHPANDE'S WORK

"I don't like to call myself a feminist writer.

I say I'm a feminist, but

I don't write to propagate an ism"

Shashi Deshpande

The words of Shashi Deshpande stresses her inclination to the ideas of Judith Butler, who boldly stated that feminism, reasserts the difference between male and female genders. Deshpande's realistic view as a true feminist on the condition of middle class Indian women is well expressed in her novel *That Long Silence*, which won the Sahitya Akademi award in 1990. *That Long Silence*, is not an imaginary story. It is a story that happens in every middle class and educated Indian woman's life. Yes, the Indian women in this era are born at a time when there is much awareness about her rights, liberty to express her ideas, freedom to enjoy finance and the chance to stand for a cause. Still... the silence continues!

The protagonist Jaya is an educated middle class woman who lives with her husband Mohan and their kids Rahul and Rati. She is the typical Indian middle class woman in the present century who is confined between her realizations and the restrictions. Her father brought up Jaya as an "individual", who has the rights in the society as well as family irrespective of gender. Yet, this upbringing still looks strange in front a society that hesitates to accept the woman as an individual.

Immediately after her graduation Jaya gets married and steps into her role as a dutiful wife, affectionate mother, "carefully being" dutiful to her in-laws.... to Aa, Ajji, kaka and her relatives. Her husband Mohan also plays his role as a dutiful Indian husband and never looks up to consider any imperfections in the life. As time goes Jaya's dutiful behaviour to Mohan and his family becomes a routine.

According to the author Indian husbands take in for granted their wives emotions, likes and dislikes to be same like them and here author reciprocates the emotions in vivid detail. The husband never realizes where he lacks and the agony behind his wife's destined roles. Jaya ponders throughout the novel for her role clarity, her life or is she living for someone else! She searches her identity as an individual and where her emotions are getting subdued! She, a failed writer and who had been forced to change her name as "Suhasini" to get submissive in marriage gets haunted by memories of the past. Mohan leaves home due to his failure in career and to avoid the situation of "two bullocks yoked together." By the end of the novel Jaya gets back to her destined role, being present to the happiness of the family and ready to subdue her emotions.

As a middle class and educated Indian woman, as you reads through, you may intend to question your own identity. I recommend this book to anyone with endemic imbalance in a marriage. Relate to it as your own expression of frustrations!

Shashi Deshpande is a renowned novelist of Indian writing in English. She has the credit of writing well known novels namely; *The Dark Holds No Terrors*; *Roots and Shadows*; and *That Long Silence*. Her first novel *The Dark Holds No Terrors* was translated into German and Russian languages. *That Long Silence*(1988) was her fifth novel which was recognized with 'Sahitya Akademi Award' in 1990. Her works primarily deals with the problems of women in the present social context. Deshpande's quest for identity and freedom has become dominant themes in literature. She unfolds the problems of women in the patriarchal society in a very positive way. According to her, woman has every right to live her life, to develop her qualities, to take her decisions, to be independent and to take charge of her destiny.

That Long Silence is one of the unique works of Shashi Deshpande which signifies the pathetic condition of Indian woman. It is a reflection of sufferings of an Indian woman in the dogmatic social milieu i.e., family. It also reflects how woman suffers deeply and end up life silently baring molestations of male. The sacrifice made by women counterpart is hardly noticed by the male dominated society. The writer wants such women who suffer to break their silence in the wake of feminist movement. The novel illustrates the image of women in the middle-class family and the way she is sandwiched between the tradition and modernity.

5. CONCLUSION:

The title of the novel itself shows up the identity of the novel. The title, *That Long Silence* suggests that there are surely some types of maladjustments inside the psyche of each single woman character operating in different dimensions inside the societal platform. In the novel, the title puts forward the failure of the woman character to counteract with the society where she lives dynamically. In real terms, the silence that women suffer inside the society is the silence of their own self, their own expectations, their individual identities etc. Shashi Deshpande has projected the character of Jaya to rebel against the complexities of the society where women are not provided any types of logical platforms. Jaya has been created by Deshpande to oppose the cruelties of the society that applies some unbearable propositions upon the entire women community. After seventeen years of Jaya's married life, she has suffered huge amount of societal pressure as a result of which has become compelled to voice against the society for establishing her female identity. During her loneliness, she has prepared herself fit for the struggle that she is supposed to perform against the illogical activities of the society around her. At every moment, Jaya is found searching for her own identity. But, she is not given her feminine self by the society or by her own family members. The marriage that she has undergone has completely changed her feminine expectations as well as her visions of life. Like other novels of Deshpande, *That Long Silence* is also thematized as a quest for individual feminine identity. Most of the novels of Deshpande are basically narrated by the female protagonists who are found striving for their self sophistication of the concrete life of themselves along with the society. All of the female protagonists have succeeded by means of their writing habits for developing a systematic resolution in relation to their own individual selves.

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The Plight Of Women As Shown In Bapsi Sidwa's *The Pakistani Bride*

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Abstract: *Bapsi Sidhwa has been an acknowledged novelist in presenting women's pathetic condition in the patriarchal society, especially in a tribal area, which is designed by men to control women. The main objective of the presentation of women's submissive nature is to show that women are always expected to remain passive and submissive in patriarchal society. They have no rights to raise their voice against the exploitative nature of men. On the other side, her novels also exhibit bold and defensive aspects of women's nature and the ill-treatment of society towards them.*

Key words: *Plight, Pakistani, Bride, Society, Defensive.*

1. INTRODUCTION & LITERATURE REVIEW

The Pakistani Bride has been a heart touching novel describing the traumatic experiences of a girl named Zaitoon before marriage and the aftermath in the male dominating society in Kohistani, Pakistan. *The Pakistani Bride*, also published under the title, *The Bride*, is based on a true story narrated to Bapsi Sidhwa when she with her family went on a tour on Karakoram hills of Pakistani. During their stay at an Army camp, the colonels, engineers, and doctors tell them a tale of a girl. The tale of the novel, *The Pakistani Bride* is based on the life of Munki who is an orphaned girl brought up by Qasim and named by him as Zaitoon. The novel commences when riots of partitions start and in these riots Zaitoon's parents are murdered by the mob. After the murder of her parents, Zaitoon is adopted by Qasim who brings up Zaitoon like his own daughter. Later she has to marry a tribal man, Sakhi who ruins her married life.

The Pakistani Bride mainly presents the pathetic condition of six women— Zohra(Zaitoon's Mother), Afshan (Qasim's wife), Miriam (Qasim's friend Nikka's wife), Zaitoon, Carol(an American girl living in Pakistan after her marriage) and Hamida(Sakhi's Mother).

Men take the advantage of women whenever they find women alone in remote and deserted place. The novel begins with the declaration of partition, a time when a grim and historical train-massacre takes place, where Zaitoon's parents, are slain by the mob of religious chauvinists. Zaitoon's parents, Sikander and Zohra are killed during the rebellion of partition in 1947. Zaitoon's mother is harassed and killed before her eyes. Soon afterwards, her father is also murdered by the attacking Sikhs. It is then that she blindly runs into Qasim and immediately starts calling him "father".

Women become the victim of domestic violence and treated as a bargaining commodity. At the age of fifteen, Afshan's marriage took place forcefully because her father has not been able to reimburse his debts that he has taken from the boy's father, Resham Khan. Afshan is offered to compensate the loss and cover up her father's failure. Qasim was too little during his marriage.

"The boy was still a little young, but offer was too good to pass up" (PB 7).

Neither the ill-proportionate age gap matters nor the amount of the loan is mentioned. The amount could be ten rupee or ten thousand. However, the daughter is always there for settlement. This transaction exposes the position of woman as nothing more than a "bargaining commodity". The wish of the girl is never important, neither at the time of settlement of the agreement nor at the time of 'Nikah' (Marriage).

"Thrice she was asked if she would accept Qasim, the son of Arbab, as her husband and thrice an old aunt murmured 'yes' on her behalf" (PB8).

This shows how women are marginalized and have, in a number of cases, nothing to say in decision-making process. This extent of injustice is brought into focus when it is revealed that Qasim's father had thought of marrying the girl himself. At sixteen, Qasim becomes a father. Qasim and his family managed to survive by rearing meagre string of cattle.

After some years of their marriage, Afshan is nearly raped by a stranger when he sees her bathing. She is protected by Qasim, who is only a boy at that time. Qasim hits the man with a large rock and escape with his wife. It shows that the ill-treatment with women is quite evident and obvious in their native areas.

After the death of Afshan due to small pox, Qasim moves to Lahore with Zaitoon where he meets Nikka Pehelwan who becomes his friend and business partner. Nikka's wife is Miriam. She looks after Zaitoon like her own daughter. Qasim decides to marry her to a tribal man, Sakhi. Miriam, a motherly woman, has no free will, and her compassion for Zaitoon proves to be weak in order to make Qasim, her so-called brother, dissuade from his overbearing decision.

Miriam says Zaitoon will be treated as a slave and she worries about Zaitoon's situation. Miriam fully blames Qasim. But an adopted father Qasim who has grown up nostalgic about the life in mountainous region, where the promise of father is more valuable than the future of a daughter, pays no attention to Miriam and puts his comment at her.

“How dare you”, he said, ‘you’ve never been there! You don’t understand a thing I have given my word! I know Zaitoon will be happy the matter should end” (PB 94).

Zaitoon had been led astray by the high-handed decision of her father. It shows the dominance of male hierarchy in the society. Bapsi Sidhwa has raised the question against the girl like Zaitoon for not having the enough daring attitude. She suggests that a female should be strong enough to fight against gender-discrimination on such occasions. Enthralled by the splendid life in mountains, she agrees to marry Qasim's nephew, Sakhi.

2. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualitative content analysis of selected novel in the plight of women as shown in Bapsi Sidhwa's *the pakistani bride*.

3. ANALYSIS:

The novel now gets central focus when the writer introduces us to the tradition-bound world of the mountain life, especially to the life of the tribal women. Zaitoon is the narrator of the novel. She is shown young, pretty and an oppressed victim, a puppet in the hand of her husband and a rebel like. Qasim fixed her to married to Sakhi. Qasim didn't ask Zaitoon's opinion about her marriage partner. Bapsi Sidhwa then narrates the brutal behaviour of Sakhi towards Zaitoon. This becomes evident on the very first day of their marriage. Sakhi thinks of Zaitoon as his own property meant to be owned and used according to his wishes.

Sakhi surveyed his diffident bride with mounting excitement. Here was a woman all his own, he thought with proprietorial lust and pride, a woman with strangely thick lashes and large black eyes... (PB159).

Zaitoon feels highly uncomfortable to adjust with her tribal husband. She is humiliated and treated like an animal. The beating of Sakhi's mother and his wife shows his power of men that how easily men can tame and control women. Sakhi has a thought that women are like animals which they can teach any lesson by hitting and torturing them whenever they want. Beating and demarcating women are considered as a part of men's power. In the novel Sakhi is simply exercising his right of proprietorship. Sakhi has a mind-set making him believe that women that they should obey by the men's orders without raising any question. First, Sakhi beats his ox, then his mother and finally his wife. This incident of the beating of Hamida and Zaitoon shows the position of women in the male dominated society. Sakhi tries to find out reason to torture and beat Zaitoon even for false reasons, he beats and kicks her until she faints and he gets exhausted. Man is a master even if he is a child as Bapsi Sidhwa points out at the beginning of the novel while describing Qasim the child husband of his grown-up young wife.

Women are slaves to the men of the family, and they may even kill their women for the dishonour caused to them but do not hesitate to rape women if they get such an opportunity. It is revealed by the author- an attempted rape on Qasim's wife earlier and Zaitoon being raped by the two tribal men of some other group when she eloped from the tribal society.

Cruel customs of unquestioning obedience and unending labour force Zaitoon to run away. She is not ready to be martyr to the imaginary insults and infidelity that is attributed to her by her husband. Her husband's thoughtless, cruel and inhuman behaviour drives her to despair and to the only alternative of running away. She prefers death in the mountains instead of dying slowly by being beaten by her husband. She very well knows that her escape definitely brings dishonour to her husband, Sakhi. Moreover, she is quite aware that escaping is an almost impossible, since the mountains are treacherously pathless. After the torturous journey of many days, she reaches the military camp, and is helped by the soldiers. Finally her journey from victimization to survival ends up, leaving her with a question, “where should she go?” she can't go back to the house of her husband as there is no humanity left in those tribal men, neither she can go to Lahore as a girl ran away from her husband is never welcomed by the society. Bapsi Sidhwa leaves a question unanswered because the social norms have become stronger than the humanitarian standard.

BapsiSidhwa also touches upon the issue of education of women which is not considered to be necessary and desirable in the patriarchal society. Zaitoon was made to get education eventhough Qasim was an illiterate. But that education was only to read The Holy Quran. Miriam is against the idea of giving education to Zaitoon. According to her women are meant for doing house hold works. Society has ignored the education for women and has been only concerned with man's education wishes and desires.

The atmosphere of dislocation is successfully maintained in the whole novel through conflict between a character's location and identity. After placing Zaitoon's traumatic life at the centre of the novel, BapsiSidhwa juxtaposes Carol's life with her Pakistani husband, Farukh. Carol is a lady of romance and Farukh seems to answer to all her drudgery in life. Carol is impressed by the bronze, liquid-eyed men of Pakistani. If Carol talks and smiles with a man, Farukh feels jealous. Carol finds the Pakistani customs and traditions inferior to the civilized life in American. Carol feels suffocated with her husband who is possessive of her. At this point, Farukh is parallel to Sakhi in general. This lack of trust makes relationship gets spoil. Farukh miserably fails in fulfilling any of Carol's expectation, hopes or aspirations. This consequently leads to her affair with the Major Mushtaq who is an army officer. On account of Carol foreign breeding, she does not consider this affair to be something immoral. Carol at last is so disgusted with her husband that she fails to part with him. Carol also proposes to Major to get married to her. But Major is a married man. For him, caring on an affair is a difficult thing and responsibility of his family is altogether difficult. Thus, he refuses to get married to her. Carol's marriage is however an utter failure. Mushtaq answers that killing of and jealousy against the women is universal. On listening this, Carol gets disillusioned that she has accustomed and adjusted herself in his male-dominated region.

4. CONCLUSION:

The Pakistani Bride also suggests how the cultural system of patriarchal society creates impediments in the life of women. The cultural system provides privilege to men with many gifts. If a single aspect of culture is carefully observed, it would be realized that women have been given a subordinate status. The implications of this cultural form can be well perceived and understood through the brutal experiences of Hamida's life in the tribal community. Hamida, mother of Sakhi, has no space and respect in her family. Hamida once tall and pretty is now a hideous hag, aged prematurely at only forty by the hard labour and disease. Even in this condition, she is brutally beaten by her own son. The system which is upheld and seen as infallible by males becomes oppressive to women of all generations. However, she is too weak and old to change anything in her family's male members. Hamida's thoughts are significant because she is what Zaitoon would be like Hamida if Zaitoon continues to live in the tribal women to understand their own plight. It is crystallized in the reflections of Hamida whose sympathies are with Zaitoon and who does not want Zaitoon to be caught and killed by her own men.

BapsiSidhwa takes a particular interest in showing the condition of women positioned at different levels in class structure. The novel highlights the practices of the Pakistani patriarchal society where women become victims of the age-old patriarchal culture being treated in a barbaric manner. Women are marginalized to such an extent that they have no voice in decisions that decide their future.

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“A study of gestation, theme in sense and sensibility novel by Jane Austen”

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Abstract: *Sense and Sensibility... Sense and Sensibility is a novel by Jane Austen, published in 1811. It was published anonymously; By A Lady appears on the cover page where the author's name might have been. It tells the story of the Dashwood sisters, Elinor and Marianne, both of age to marry.*

Keywords: *Sense, Sensibility, sentimental, irony, money love, marriage. Realism.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

A **novel** is a long narrative, normally in prose, which describes fictional characters and events, usually in the form of a sequential story. The genre has also been described as possessing "a continuous and comprehensive history of about two thousand years". This view sees the novel's origins in Classical Greece and Rome, medieval, early modern romance, and the tradition of the novella. The latter, an Italian word used to describe short stories, supplied the present generic English term in the 18th century. Ian Watt, however, in *The Rise of the Novel* (1957) suggests that the novel first came into being in the early 18th century,

Jane Austen (16 December 1775 – 18 July 1817) was an English novelist known primarily for her six major novels, which interpret, critique and comment upon the British landed gentry at the end of the 18th century. Austen's plots often explore the dependence of women on marriage in the pursuit of favourable social standing and economic security. Her works critique the novels of sensibility of the second half of the 18th century and are part of the transition to 19th-century literary realism.

With the publications of *Sense and Sensibility* (1811), *Pride and Prejudice* (1813), *Mansfield Park* (1814) and *Emma* (1815), she achieved success as a published writer. She wrote two additional novels, *Northanger Abbey* and *Persuasion*, both published posthumously in 1818, and began another, eventually titled *Sanditon*, but died before its completion. Her novels have rarely been out of print, although they were published anonymously and brought her little fame during her lifetime. A significant transition in her posthumous reputation occurred in 1869, fifty-two years after her death, when her nephew's publication of *A Memoir of Jane Austen* introduced her to a wider audience.

Austen has inspired a large number of critical essays and literary anthologies. Her novels have inspired many films, from 1940's *Pride and Prejudice* to more recent productions like *Sense and Sensibility* (1995) and *Love & Friendship* (2016).

Jane Austen's use of biting irony, along with her realism and social commentary have earned her great and historical importance to critics and scholars.

STYLES AND THEMES OF JANE AUSTEN

Austen's works critique the sentimental novels of the second half of the 18th century and are part of the transition to 19th-century literary realism. The earliest English novelists, Richardson, Henry Fielding and Tobias Smollett, were followed by the school of sentimentalists and romantics such as Walter Scott, Horace Walpole, Clara Reeve, Ann Radcliffe, Laurence Sterne and Oliver Goldsmith, whose style and genre Austen rejected, returning the novel on a "slender thread" to the tradition of Richardson and Fielding for a "realistic study of manners". In the mid-20 century, literary critics F. R. Leavis and Ian Watt placed her in the tradition of Richardson and Fielding; both believe that she used their tradition of "irony, realism and satire to form an author superior to both".

Walter Scott noted Austen's "resistance to the trashy sensationalism of much of modern fiction – 'the ephemeral productions which supply the regular demand of watering places and circulating libraries'". Yet her rejection of these genres is complex, as evidenced by *Northanger Abbey* and *Emma*. Similar to William Wordsworth, who excoriated the modern frantic novel in the "Preface" to his *Lyrical Ballads* (1800), Austen distances herself from escapist novels; the discipline and innovation she demonstrates is similar to his, and she shows "that rhetorically less is artistically more." She eschewed popular Gothic fiction, stories of terror in which a heroine typically was stranded in a remote location, a castle or abbey (32 novels between 1784 and 1818 contain the word "abbey" in their title). Yet in *Northanger Abbey* she alludes to the trope, with the heroine, Catherine, anticipating a move to a remote locale. Rather than full-scale rejection or parody, Austen transforms the genre, juxtaposing reality, with descriptions of elegant rooms and modern comforts, against the heroine's "novel-fueled" desires. Nor does she completely denigrate Gothic fiction: instead she transforms settings and situations, such that the heroine is still imprisoned, yet her imprisonment is mundane and real – regulated manners and the strict rules of the ballroom. In *Sense and Sensibility* Austen presents characters who are more complex than in staple sentimental fiction, according to critic Keymer, who notes that although it is a parody of popular sentimental fiction, "Marianne in her sentimental histrionics responds to the calculating world ... with a quite justifiable scream of female distress."

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The theme of sensibility is illustrated in the love affair between Marianne and Willoughby. **The theme of sense** begins with the relationship of Elinor and Edward. The two plots are carefully interwoven. ... Marianne's reactions are always impassioned and uncontrolled; Elinor is always sensible and restrained.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in *Sense and Sensibility* by Jane Austen.

4. ANALYSIS:

Characters of the novel

Colonel Brandon - A retired officer and friend of Sir John Middleton who falls in love with Marianne Dashwood and acts kindly, honorably, and graciously towards the Dashwoods throughout the novel

Mrs. Dashwood - The kind and loving mother of Elinor, Marianne, and Margaret and second wife to Henry Dashwood. She has inherited no fortune of her own but wants the best for her daughters and shares Marianne's romantic sensibilities.

Elinor Dashwood - The nineteen-year-old eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dashwood and the heroine of Austen's novel. Elinor is composed but affectionate, both when she falls in love with Edward Ferrars and when she comforts and supports her younger sister Marianne.

Henry Dashwood - The father of John Dashwood and, by a second marriage, of Elinor, Marianne, and Margaret Dashwood. He dies in the opening chapter of the novel and bequeaths his estate at Norland to his son, leaving his wife and daughters impoverished.

Fanny Dashwood - The selfish, snobbish, and manipulative wife of John Dashwood and the sister of Edward and Robert Ferrars.

John Dashwood - The weak-minded and money-grubbing heir to the Norland estate. At his wife Fanny's suggestion, he leaves his mother and sisters with very little money and remains largely unconcerned for their welfare.

Margaret Dashwood - The thirteen-year-old, good-humored youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dashwood, Margaret shares her sister Marianne's romantic tendencies.

Marianne Dashwood - The seventeen-year-old second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dashwood. Marianne's spontaneity, excessive sensibility, and romantic idealism lead her to fall in love with the debauched John Willoughby, though he painfully spurns her, causing her to finally recognize her misjudgment of him. After this turn of heart, she ultimately marries her long-standing admirer, Colonel Brandon.

Mrs. Ferrars - The wealthy, manipulative mother of Edward and Robert who disinherits her first son when he refuses to marry a rich heiress.

Edward Ferrars - The sensible and friendly older brother of Fanny Dashwood and Robert Ferrars. Edward develops a close relationship with Elinor while staying at Norland and ultimately marries her, after he is freed from a four-year secret engagement to Lucy Steele.

Robert Ferrars - A conceited coxcomb and the younger brother of Edward and Fanny. Robert inherits his mother's fortune after she disinherits Edward. Ironically, he ultimately marries Lucy Steele, even though it was Edward's engagement to this same woman that caused his mother to disinherit him.

Miss Sophia Grey - The wealthy heiress whom Willoughby marries after abandoning Marianne.

Mrs. Jennings - Lady Middleton's gossipy but well-intentioned mother who invites the Dashwood sisters to stay with her in London and makes it her "project" to marry them off as soon as possible.

Lady Middleton - A distant relation of the Dashwoods who lives at Barton Cottage with her husband Sir John Middleton and their four spoiled children

Sir John Middleton - The jovial but vulgar distant relation of the Dashwoods who invites Mrs. Dashwood and her three daughters to stay at Barton Cottage after Mr. and Mrs. John Dashwood inherit Norland, leaving the women homeless.

Mr. Thomas Palmer - Mrs. Palmer's gruff, unemotional husband.

Mrs. Charlotte Palmer - Mrs. Jennings' talkative and foolish daughter who invites the Dashwood sisters to stay at her home in Cleveland on their way from London to Barton.

Anne Steele - Lucy Steele's older, unmarried sister who accidentally reveals her sister's secret engagement to Edward Ferrars.

Lucy Steele - Mrs. Jennings' cousin and a sly, selfish, and insecure young woman. She has been secretly engaged to Edward Ferrars for four years but she ultimately marries his brother, Robert, once Edward is disinherited.

John Willoughby - An attractive but deceitful young man who wins Marianne Dashwood's heart but then abandons her (greedily) in favor of the wealthy Miss Sophia Grey.

Summary of the novel

When Mr. Henry Dashwood dies, leaving all his money to his first wife's son John Dashwood, his second wife and her three daughters are left with no permanent home and very little income. Mrs. Dashwood and her daughters (Elinor, Marianne, and Margaret) are invited to stay with their distant relations, the Middletons, at Barton Park. Elinor is sad to leave their home at Norland because she has become closely attached to Edward Ferrars, the brother-in-law of her half-brother John. However, once at Barton Park, Elinor and Marianne discover many new acquaintances, including the retired officer and bachelor Colonel Brandon, and the gallant and impetuous John Willoughby, who rescues Marianne after she twists her ankle running down the hills of Barton in the rain. Willoughby openly and unabashedly courts Marianne, and together the two flaunt their attachment to one another, until Willoughby suddenly announces that he must depart for London on business, leaving Marianne lovesick and miserable. Meanwhile, Anne and Lucy Steele, two recently discovered relations of Lady Middleton's mother, Mrs. Jennings, arrive at Barton Park as guests of the Middletons. Lucy ingratiates herself to Elinor and informs her that she (Lucy) has been secretly engaged to Mr. Ferrars for a whole year. Elinor initially assumes that Lucy is referring to Edward's younger brother, Robert, but is shocked and pained to learn that Lucy is actually referring to her own beloved Edward.

In Volume II of the novel, Elinor and Marianne travel to London with Mrs. Jennings. Colonel Brandon informs Elinor that everyone in London is talking of an engagement between Willoughby and Marianne, though Marianne has not told her family of any such attachment. Marianne is anxious to be reunited with her beloved Willoughby, but when she sees him at a party in town, he cruelly rebuffs her and then sends her a letter denying that he ever had feelings for her. Colonel Brandon tells Elinor of Willoughby's history of callousness and debauchery, and Mrs. Jennings confirms that Willoughby, having squandered his fortune, has become engaged to the wealthy heiress Miss Grey.

Lucy's older sister inadvertently reveals the news of Lucy's secret engagement to Edward Ferrars. Edward's mother is outraged at the information and disinherits him, promising his fortune to Robert instead. Meanwhile, the Dashwood sisters visit family friends at Cleveland on their way home from London. At Cleveland, Marianne develops a severe cold while taking long walks in the rain, and she falls deathly ill. Upon hearing of her illness, Willoughby comes to visit, attempting to explain his misconduct and seek forgiveness. Elinor pities him and ultimately shares his story with Marianne, who finally realizes that she behaved imprudently with Willoughby and could never have been happy with him anyway. Mrs. Dashwood and Colonel Brandon arrive at Cleveland and are relieved to learn that Marianne has begun to recover.

When the Dashwoods return to Barton, they learn from their manservant that Lucy Steele and Mr. Ferrars are engaged. They assume that he means Edward Ferrars, and are thus unsurprised, but Edward himself soon arrives and corrects their misconception: it was Robert, not himself, whom the money-grubbing Lucy ultimately decided to marry. Thus, Edward is finally free to propose to his beloved Elinor, and not long after, Marianne and Colonel Brandon become engaged as well. The couples live together at Delaford and remain in close touch with their mother and younger sister at Barton Cottage.

5. CONCLUSION:

The novel had a long period of gestation. It was initially begun in 1795–96, when Austen was but 19 years old, as a sketch entitled *Elinor and Marianne*, and she significantly revised it 1809. It was her first published novel, she paid to have it published, and it contained all of the elements of her trademark features to come: insightful observation, astute characterization, and dazzling wit. There has long been debate whether Austen favored one quality over the other—sense or sensibility—or whether she favored an equal dose of both as the best recipe for life.

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Tradition and Culture

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***Abstract:** Literature in this context refers to foreign language literature. As a starting point it can be defined as written texts with artistic value, including the traditional literary genres of poems, fiction and drama. Besides the 'canon' of culturally and literary accepted texts a broader concept of literature is needed to reflect the wider cultural horizon of text-mediation. Thus non-fiction narratives such as diaries, autobiographies and letters are included as well as children's literature and folklore narratives.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Tradition

A tradition is a belief or behavior passed down within a group or society with symbolic meaning or special significance with origins in the past. Common examples include holidays or impractical but socially meaningful clothes (like lawyers' wigs or military officers' spurs), but the idea has also been applied to social norms such as greetings. Traditions can persist and evolve for thousands of years — the word "tradition" itself derives from the Latin tradere or traderer literally meaning to transmit, to hand over, to give for safekeeping. While it is commonly assumed that traditions have ancient history, many traditions have been invented on purpose, whether that be political or cultural, over short periods of time. Various academic disciplines also use the word in a variety of ways.

One way tradition is used more simply, often in academic work but elsewhere also, is to indicate the quality of a piece of information being discussed. The phrase "according to tradition," or "by tradition," usually means that whatever information follows is known only by oral tradition, but is not supported, (and perhaps may be refuted) by physical documentation, by a physical artifact, or other quality evidence. For example, "According to tradition, Homer was born on Chios, but many other locales have historically claimed him as theirs." This tradition may never be proven or disproven. In another example, "King Arthur, by tradition a true British king, has inspired many well loved stories, whether true or not." Of course whether they are documented fact or not does not decrease their value as cultural history and literature.

Aside from this use in describing the quality of information, various scholarly fields define the term differently, as is needed. For example, anthropology and biology have each defined tradition it more precisely than in conventional, as described below, in order to facilitate scholarly discourse.

A number of factors can exacerbate the loss of tradition, including industrialization, globalization, and the assimilation or marginalization of specific cultural groups. In response to this, tradition-preservation attempts have now been started in many countries around the world, focusing on aspects such as traditional languages. Tradition is usually contrasted with the goal of modernity and should be differentiated from customs, conventions, laws, norms, routines, rules and similar concepts.

Culture

Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, defined by everything from language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts. The Center for Advance Research on Language Acquisition goes a step further, defining culture as shared patterns of behaviors and interactions, cognitive constructs and understanding that are learned by socialization. Thus, it can be seen as the growth of a group identity fostered by social patterns unique to the group. The word "culture" derives from a French term, which in turn derives from the Latin "colere," which means to tend to the earth and grow, or cultivation and nurture.

Culture is a wider concept than literature, so in this context it will be considered in terms of its relationship with literature, i.e. as a combination of literature AND culture. Thus in the teaching of culture literature plays different roles: it serves either as illustration or a starting point for the study and mediation of cultural phenomena. It is understood as part of a specific foreign civilization, thus by learning about the social, historical, linguistic and other cultural implementations in literary texts specifics of the foreign culture are being mediated. It is also important to note that not all culture and literature subjects in foreign language contexts are delivered in the target language.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Tradition and culture develops the literature

Literature in this context refers to foreign language literature. As a starting point it can be defined as written texts with artistic value, including the traditional literary genres of poems, fiction and drama. Besides the 'canon' of culturally and literary accepted texts a broader concept of literature is needed to reflect the wider cultural horizon of text- mediation. Thus non- fiction narratives such as diaries, autobiographies and letters are included as well as children's literature and folklore narratives.

Literature should also be understood as a social and communicative system. This wide concept allows for a much more empirical description of actions that are being performed in the field of literature, the main four sectors being production, distribution, reception and processing of literary texts and other literary products. It serves as a basis to understand literature as a set of more or less social activities that mostly can be learned and fostered as literary competences.

Teaching, learning and assessment by Tradition and culture

Teaching literature and culture in a foreign language context depends on the status of languages and cultures in a given society (e.g. in the public educational system). There is a wide variety of status pertaining to foreign languages, ranging from less widely used and lesser taught languages (LWULT) up to more traditionally taught languages such as French, German and Spanish which will have an impact on the formal teaching of literature as part of a language learning programme.

The fields of literature and culture are particularly suited to the use of innovative pedagogy, though in most courses traditional approaches still prevail. Nevertheless, there is evidence that new approaches are being used such as using e- learning and e- platforms, various types of group work and group assignments, project work, field- work, study visits, presentations in different media, autonomous learning and cross- curricular learning – in short, the whole range of learner- centred teaching and learning methods. There is strong emphasis on the fostering of self- evaluation and reflection by students as well as on the development of key skills alongside the development of subject- specific literary and culture competences.

The influence of oral traditions on modern writers

Themes in the literary traditions of contemporary Africa are worked out frequently within the strictures laid down by the imported religions Christianity and Islam and within the struggle between traditional and modern, between rural and newly urban, between genders, and between generations. The oral tradition is clearly evident in the popular literature of the marketplace and the major urban centres, created by literary storytellers who are manipulating the original materials much as oral storytellers do, at the same time remaining faithful to the tradition. Some of the early writers sharpened their writing abilities by translating works into African languages; others collected oral tradition; most experienced their apprenticeships in one way or another within the contexts of living oral traditions.

There was a clear interaction between the deeply rooted oral tradition and the developing literary traditions of the 20th century. That interaction is revealed in the placing of literary works into the forms of the oral tradition. The impact of the epic on the novel, for instance, continues to influence writers today. The oral tradition in the work of some of the early writers of the 20th century—Amos Tutuola of Nigeria, D.O. Fagunwa in Yoruba, Violet Dube in Zulu, S.E.K. Mqhayi in Xhosa, and Mario António in Portuguese—is readily evident. Some of these writings were merely imitations of the oral tradition and were therefore not influential. Such antiquarians did little more than retell, recast, or transcribe materials from the oral tradition. But the work of writers such as Tutuola had a dynamic effect on the developing literary tradition; such works went beyond mere imitation.

The most successful of the early African writers knew what could be done with the oral tradition; they understood how its structures and images could be transposed to a literary mode, and they were able to distinguish mimicry from organic growth. Guybon Sinxo explored the relationship between oral tradition and writing in his popular Xhosa novels, and A.C. Jordan (in Xhosa), O.K. Matsepe (in Sotho), and R.R.R. Dhlomo (in Zulu) built on that kind of writing, establishing new relationships not only between oral and written materials but between the written and the written—that

is, between the writers of popular fiction and those writers who wished to create a more serious form of literature. The threads that connect these three categories of artistic activity are many, they are reciprocal, and they are essentially African, though there is no doubt that there was also interaction with European traditions. Writers in Africa today owe much to African oral tradition and to those authors who have occupied the space between the two traditions, in an area of creative interaction.

Cultural Conflict in Wole Soyinka's Play The Lion and the Jewel

Wole Soyinka is Africa's most distinguished playwright, winning the Nobel Prize for literature in 1986. Nigerian literature was born in earnest with the award of Nobel Prize in literature to Wole Soyinka. Soyinka, often referred to as the Bringer of Light to African Literatures, has put Nigerian literature on the world map, and since 1986, hundreds of Nigerians have proudly taken to studying Nigerian literature, as departments of Nigerian literature are being created in all the universities across the country.

Writers of different genres have been published. Some have won prizes, while some are finalists in national and international contests, adding their voices to the identity, authenticity, aesthetics and glory of Nigerian literature. Written by Wole Soyinka the play The Lion And The Jewel has its setting in the village of Ilunjunle in Yoruba West Africa. It was published in 1963 by Oxford University Press.

This article is a modest attempt to bring out how his play The Lion And The Jewel is characterized by culture conflict, ribald comedy and love, where the old culture represented by the uneducated people in Ilunjunle, led by Baroka, Sidi and the rest, clashes with the new culture led by Lakunle, who is educated, school teacher by profession is influenced by the western ways

Confronted with Complications

But still we are confronted with some complications; the first is that Lakunle is not a particular convincing representative of modern ideas. There is evidence that he misunderstands some of the books he reads and he believes to be true. For example, he is wrong in saying that women's brain is smaller than men's. Then he is much fascinated by the most superficial aspects of modern ways of life, such as, night clubs, ballroom, dance, etc. He is full of halfbaked modern ideas which he exploits in denying to pay the bride price to Sidi. Baroka, the sixty-two year village chief of Ilunjunle, on the other hand, opposes progress because he believes that it destroys the variety of ways in which people live and that he as well as Lakunle should learn things from one another. Baroka is anxious enough to make Sidi his wife and here comes the love-triangle of Sidi, Lakunle and Baroka wherein finally Sidi surrenders herself to Baroka. It is miraculous to know that a young man fails before an old man in the game of love and at the end Sidi willingly accepts Baroka, not Lakunle, as her husband.

Traditional Bride Price

When Lakunle, The school teacher is teaching a class the times table , Sidi walks past carrying a pail of water on her head. He is described as wearing a threadbare and rumpled clean English suit that is a little too small for him. He wears a tie that disappears beneath his waistcoat. His trousers are ridiculously oversized, and his shoes are Blanco-white. He comes out and retorts, saying that he told her not to carry loads on her head or her neck may be shortened. He also tells her not to expose so much of her cleavage with the cloth she wore around her breasts. She says that it was too inconvenient for her to do so. Sidi scolds him, saying that the village thinks him stupid, but Lakunle says that he isn't that easily cowed by taunts. Lakunle also insults her, saying that her brain is smaller than his. He claims that his books say so. Lakunle deeply admires Western culture and seeks to emulate, often to comically inadequate effect. He is portrayed by Soyinka as clumsy in both actions and words. He is in love with Sidi, but he has not married her because she demands that he should pay the traditional bride price, something he refuses to do:

I have told you, and I say it again
I shall marry you today, next week Or any day you name.
But my bride-price must first be paid....
But I tell you, Lakunle, I must have The full bride-price.
Will you make me
A laughing-stock? Well, do as you please
But Sidi will not make herself
A cheap bowl for the village spit....
They will say I was no virgin
That I was forced to sell my shame
And marry you without a price.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in tradition and culture.

4. ANALYSIS:

Conflict between Tradition and Modernity

Baroka is the leader of the village holds to his Yoruba traditional beliefs, but his power is coming under threat from the Western influence. The issue that troubles him throughout the beginning of the play, we learn, is his apparent impotence, a secret he reveals to his head wife. We later learn, however, that this feigned impotence was only a clever stratagem in order to lure Sidi into coming to his palace.

In the course of the story, Baroka's qualities of cunning, discrimination and strength are shown to advantage; Lakunle is provided with a number of opportunities to display his talents but he fails recurrently. Finally Sidi's decision to marry Baroka reflects the playwright's opinion that in the context provided by the play, Baroka is the better man and his attitudes are the more substantial as well as worthy.

Polygamous Society - A Prominent Feature of Traditional Life

In the play, Soyinka portrays the African polygamous society. The marrying of multiple wives is legal in Nigeria and it is a prominent feature of traditional life. Lofts and wives are the criteria of wealth of a person. It is accepted that the old man marrying the young girls. Polygamy is the function of the family as an economic unit of production. Especially for those in agrarian production, a large family provides the labour necessary for the maintenance and growth of the business.

The tradition allows widow inheritance, in which a man marries the widow of a deceased brother. This practice ensures that the woman and her children remain under the economic and social care of the family. Sometimes the successor of dead Bale or chief of the area marries the last and favourite wife of the dead Bale, as his first wife. According to the custom, the first wife of the Bale becomes the senior and receives all honors in the family.

According to the tradition, a Bale can have as many as wives as he can, but he has to follow some conditions like treating all equally, distributing resources equally to all wives and children, avoid discrimination among wives and children. Baroka, the Bale of the village, has many wives. His harem is already full with his number of wives from Sadiku to latest favourite wife, Ailatu. The desire for more girls has not left him even at the age of sixty two.

The play is a Nigerian bedroom farce, for its convention of polygamy. After seeing Sidi's beautiful pictures in a glossy magazine, he desires to have her on that night and he expresses his wish to his first wife Sadiku to woo that young girl for him. It is the custom of the village that the first wife has to persuade and makes the girls to marry her husband; it is a part of her duty to ensure his happiness. By this act, the society emphasizes that the wives have to obey and do furnish all sorts of his desire. It is settled in the minds of the women in the society.

Soyinka's Baroka and Lakunle

Soyinka has portrayed Baroka and Lakunle - these two men to complement one-another, and his argument in the play is worked out through the juxtaposition of them. Baroka is presented in a much more favourable light than Lakunle, but Soyinka is dealing in relative rather than in absolute terms. He has taken us into a grey area and he forces us to look closely and distinguish different shades of grey. He does not allow us to "sit back and separate the black from the white at a quick glance".

We may, therefore, say that this play is not in favour of reckless progress and false imitation of so-called western practices; simultaneously it is not in favour of simply standing still. Like all good fictions, it gives us something to think and argue about. Some critics accused Wole Soyinka of giving in *The Lion and the Jewel* a reactionary (that is, a backward looking) answer to these problems. Soyinka is not a writer who believes that "progress" is always a good thing.

As a small example, he shares Baroka's view that modern roads are "murderous". On the other hand, like Baroka he has stated his belief that "the old must flow into the new". One critic replied to the charge that *The Lion and the Jewel* is a reactionary play by arguing that "one of the first duties of the comedian is the exploding of cliché. In other words, it had become a mechanical thing – a cliché - to say that the new must be preferable to the old. In *The Lion and the Jewel*, Wole Soyinka had simply refused to reproduce that cliché.

5. CONCLUSION:

Thus the most prominent theme of this story is the rapid modernization of Africa, coupled with the rapid evangelization of the population. This has driven a wedge between the traditionalists, who seek to nullify the changes done in the name of progress due to vested interests or simply not liking the result of progress, and the modernists, who want to see the last of outdated traditional beliefs at all cost. There is also the conflict between education and traditional beliefs.

The educated people seek to spread their knowledge to the tribal people in an attempt to make them more modern. This in turn is resisted by the tribal people who see no point in obtaining an education as it served them no use in their daily lives. Another core theme is the marginalisation of women as property. Traditionally, they were seen as properties that could be bought, sold or accumulated. Even the modern Lakunle also falls victim to this, by looking down on Sidi for having a smaller brain and later by wanting to marry her after she lost her virginity since no dowry was required in such a situation.

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Groping In Chaos: A Reading Of Girish Karnard's Play *Hayavadana*

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Abstract: Existentialism is a dominant trend in literature today that came into prominence during the two world wars when the whole world was undergoing great upheavals with socio-political implications and complications. It influenced the Indian English Drama too and produced writers such as Pratap Sharma, Mahesh Dattani & Girish Karnad to mention a few. Karnad's plays project human being as a free agent who is at the centre of the universe. They are free to choose their actions but at the same time are bound in chains and desperately seek their salvation in the inescapable situations in which they are trapped. They become lonely and search their 'Self' in the society like an outsider and stranger. The search for identity is therefore symbolic as well as existential. This is what we find when we study the play Hayavadana, 1971 originally written in Kannada and translated in English in 1975. Hayavadana represents human being with a mock existence in the contemporary world by projecting complex situations, problems and paradoxes of life. It gives the audience an insight to understand their own condition. It helps the audience realize between illusion and reality. The problems of the characters in the play are existential as they have no escape, and escape is no solution to their problems. Hence it is good for us to accept the unhappy life instead of making it unhappier in the madness to achieve everything. The relationship between an individual and society is symbiotic in nature. The society shapes us and so do we shape it in return. Our actions should extend far beyond the individual. Our existence should have a purpose. It is the individual who is the light of its domain of awareness of living, of comprehending, or being and doing.

1. INTRODUCTION:

**“He was free, free in every way, free to behave
like a fool or a machine,
free to accept, free to refuse,
free to equivocate, to marry,
to give up, to drag his death weight about with him, for years to come, He could do what he liked,
no one had the right to advise him there
would be no good or Evil for him unless he thought them into being.”**

-Jean Paul Sartre

Existentialism is essentially a philosophy of existence. There are already some established notions about human existence by prominent existentialists such as Paul Sartre, Albert Camus, and Gabriel Marcel to name a few. It is a dominant trend in literature today that came into prominence during the two world wars when the whole world was undergoing great upheavals with socio-political implications and complications. Race in the name of progress, human predicament of choice, and problem of decision, were the visible signs of contemporary culture, as a dominant trend of literature then. Sartre, as an existentialist, proposes in “A Propos de l'existentialisme: Mise au point (Action, 29 December, 1944) that man first of all exists, encounters himself, surges up in the world and then defines himself afterwards. Existentialism influenced the Indian English Drama too and produced writers such as Pratap Sharma, Mahesh Dattani & Girish Karnad to mention a few.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The existential element is a natural feature of almost all of Girish Karnad's plays and the main cause of his concern is the complicated life of today's human being who lacks wholeness as well as peace of mind. He borrowed his plots from history, mythology and old legends, but with intricate symbolism he tried to establish their relevance in contemporary socio-political conditions. His plays project human being as a free agent who is at the centre of the universe. They are free to choose their actions but at the same time are bound in chains and desperately seek their salvation from the inescapable situations in which they are trapped. They become lonely and search their 'Self' in the society like an outsider and stranger. The search for identify is therefore symbolic as well as existential. This is what we find when we study the play *Hayavadana*, 1971 originally written in Kannada and translated in English in 1975.

In the play *Hayavadana*, *Hayavadana* is a horse-headed man who is although important to the play's theme but is not its subject. It forms the sub-plot of the play but has relation with the main plot. *Hayavadana* is composed of two words where "haya" means horse and "vadana" means face. He thinks himself to be incomplete and believes to have no clear identity of either a horse or a man. He moves everywhere for completeness and wants to get rid of his horse head. "Girish Karnad drew his inspiration to write *Hayavadana* from *The transposed head: A legend of India*, a 1940 novella by Paul Thomas Mann which has its source in the ancient Sanskrit *Brihatkathasaritsagara*, a collection of stories written by Somdeva, an Indian mythological figure in the eleventh century A.D. The plight of *Hayavadana* represents human being with a mock existence in the contemporary world. He is tired of his incomplete identity that we can access through his feelings when he says:

"What Temple did I desecrate? What say?

Who have I wronged?

What have I done to anyone?

Let anyone come forward & say

that I've done him any wrong no, I haven't

yet." (Modern Indian Drama, 2004: 261)

The narrative of the play forms a Chinese box structure where we have two stories within the play. The main story is that of *Devadatta- Kapila – Padmini*; second one of *Hayavadana* and the main plot shuttles between the two. The two threads of actions are woven together making it a theme which may appear as the totality of being that can be achieved through the integration of the self and the wholeness of the personality. Hence it is the quest for perfection in one's life that dominates the action in the play *Hayavadana*.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in groping in chaos: a reading of girish karnad's play *hayavadana*.

4. ANALYSIS:

The play opens with the praise of the elephant-headed Lord *Ganesha*, "The Destroyer of obstacles" (Modern Indian Drama, 2004: 255) who is mentioned as an embodiment of imperfection and incompleteness. The Bhagavata worships Ganesha for the success of their performance before the play starts. This scene best signifies the story of the play that is based on the theme of incompleteness. Another interesting and noticeable element in the play is that of the role of the Bhagavata in the play who becomes the essence permeating the two stories, functioning as a unifying force. He is unlike the typical Bhagavata in Indian Drama who appears only at the beginning and end of the play and is very passive throughout.

Girish Karnad mirrors the quest for search for one's identity through the main characters in the play including *Devadatta*, *Kapila*, *Padmini* and the sub-plot character, *Hayavadana*. Every character in the play is confused, feels incomplete and is in search of wholeness and happiness in their lives. They suffer from existential alienation and identity crisis like both *Kapila* and *Devadatta* are aware of their inherent weaknesses but do not overly depend on each other in order to over-shadow them. This confusion of identities reveals the ambiguous nature of the human personality. Both feel that their very existence is threatened when their identities get totally missed and interchanged after *Padmini*, the female protagonist, interchanges their bodies with their heads. In the play *Hayavadana* everything

is in a confused state. We have before us a bizarre world of incomplete individuals, indifferent gods, dolls that speak and a child that cannot speak (Karnad 2006: 70).

It symbolizes a world of tangled relationships where *Padmini* who is married to *Devadatta* fantasizes about *Kapila*. This is very clear in the cart-ride scene where she appreciates the strong and athletic physique of *Kapila*: “He is like a Celestial Being reborn as a hunter...How his body sways, his limbs curve-it’s a dance almost”.(Modern Indian Drama,2004: 279).² The second instance where the visible identity crisis in both *Kapila* and *Devadatta* is evident is when *Padmini* chooses *Devadatta* (the one with *Kapila*’s masculine body) over *Kapila* (with *Devadatta*’s weak and fragile Brahmin body). She says to *Kapila*, “Don’t be sad *Kapila*. We shall meet again, shan’t we? It’s my duty to go with *Devadatta*. But remember I am going with your body. Let that cheer up.” (Modern Indian Drama, 2004: 293).

This shows *Padmini*’s hidden fancy for *Kapila*’s body. Possibly, she was secretly in love with *Kapila*’s body, not *Kapila* as an individual. Thus *Padmini*, as her name suggests like a Lotus. She is torn between polarities. The root of Lotus is in mud while the flower is upward. *Padmini* is married to intelligent *Devadatta* but has feelings and attraction for *Kapila*. She is not worried about moral conduct. She who craves for the best part from each man: *Devadatta* and *Kapila*. She feels happy and satisfied when her desire of a new and perfect *Devadatta* as her husband is fulfilled in the temple of Goddess Kali and she chooses *Devadatta* over *Kapila*. She becomes happy and utters a cry of joy, “fabulous brain-fabulous brain- fabulous *Devadatta*” (Modern Indian Drama, 2004: 295). However *Padmini*’s betrayal makes *Kapila* rootless. He questions what his real identity is: “Why should one tolerate this mad dance incompleteness?” (Modern Indian Drama, 2004: 309).

He realizes his false identity for which he had already sacrificed a lot. He thinks he exists but his existence is questionable. The obviously fantasy world in the play is in fact quite like the real world. We can see people around us who are not satisfied with what they have, and are struggling to acquire things which, possibly, they cannot. Hence, they fail to enjoy what they have with the best of their capacity. Considering the analogy, people in this world are *Hayavadanas*, feeling miserable with the sense of incompleteness and unfulfillment (With varying intensities and details). As compared to animals, human beings are condemned to suffer from this lack. When *Kapila* and *Devadatta* do not reach a compromise, although *Padmini* wanted to live with both, *Devadatta* says, “No question of mercy.” We must fight like lions & kill like cobra”. (Modern Indian Drama, 2004: 313).

Loss of their identities which is full of doubts and complexities is evident. They no more want to live their lives in a meaningless world as they consider themselves to be men with no identities. Their act might also seem absurd because there was no meaning to be found in this tragic event. Even the female protagonist, *Padmini* too symbolizes the incompleteness of human desires. Her mind longs for *Devadatta* but her body urges the love of *Kapila*. And Girish Karnad has very appropriately chosen *Padmini*’s character to problematise the search for completeness. She is found amidst the tangled web of existence when she says:

“I will. But can I ask a little favor?
... Yes you won. *Kapila*. *Devdatta* you won too.
I the better half of two bodies neither win nor lose....
I mixed the heads up. I must suffer for it.
I will. I’m sorry I came....” (Modern Indian Drama, 2004: 308)

Comparing their situations with ours in this mundane world where we live monotonous and mechanical life, and due to our never ending desires to acquire more and more, human beings tend to lose their moral values that would otherwise keep their feet well grounded in the society. This might be the biggest reason behind the rampant corruption all over the world. Unfortunately today ‘*Essence precedes Existence*’ unlike what Sartre proposes, i.e. ‘*existence precedes Essence*’ which is the central claim of the philosophy of existentialism.

In the realm of Globalization or Glocalisation Indian masses are greatly influenced by the information directed and controlled by the West. We have been bombarded with western concepts of sexuality, alienation, modernity, personal space, openness etc. However, ‘Indian-ness’ is naturally present as an elementary component in our collective personality. This is why we now are half - aboriginals and half- westerners. This interaction of Indian ways and Western ideas has led to a state of confused morality and expectational chaos. As a result, the world is witness to the injustice done to women like Nirbhayas and Gudiyas³. In fact, some or the other Nirbhaya is being raped every day somewhere and such crimes do not even make a place in the headlines.

Thus Indian society is undergoing traumatic identity crisis. Cultural hybridity has also played a major role in the phenomenon of identity crisis. Exposing ourselves to many diverse cultures and value systems we have started

questioning our own morals, social and cultural ideas. We are no longer sure that what our forefathers believed and passed onto us is correct.

Karnad's *Hayavadana* projects these complex situations, problem and paradoxes. It gives the audience an insight to understand their own condition. The play helps the audience realize between illusion and reality. The problems of the characters in the play are existential as they have no escape, and escape is no solution to their problems. Karnad's *Rani of Naga Mandala* is also an existential play in theme and spirit both. In the play *Nagmandala*, the conflict is between patriarchal and matriarchal views of society. It is about the life of *Rani*, a typical Indian woman in male dominated society. She is married to *Appanna*, a wealthy village youth. The focus in the play is on sexual liberty of to sexes: male and female. Regarding the position of *Rani*, Smita Nirula holds,

“*Rani* is never free to express herself, to be herself. She is daughter, wife, lover or mother. She is always playing a role imposed upon her, except in her dreams in the lonely nights that engulf her. She is a woman used, abused. She can either live as a whore or a Devi. There is no element of person for her” (Narula, Samita – “Evolving Mixed Feelings”, *The Pioneer*, 11 September, 1988).

Karnad has presented a true picture of an exploited wife through *Rani's* character who is in the search of identity of her matrimonial life. Her situation is quite similar to *Nora Helmer*, the female protagonist in Henrik Ibsen's play *The Doll's house*, who leaves her husband *Torvald Helmer* and her children when she realizes that she was merely a doll in the hands of her husband and even the society; and did not have an identity of her own. She discovers that all what she knows about herself, her husband and the outside world was wrong. She was no longer sure of anything and the play ends with *Nora's* bold decision of desolating her family to make her own way in the world.

Another play by Karnad worth mentioning is *Tughlaq* written in 1964 which is an allegory on Nehruvian era which started with ambitious idealism and ended in disillusionment. *Tughlaq* is Karnad's best historical play where he mingles facts with fiction. Karnad projects the contradictions in the complex personality of *Sultan Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq* in this play. *He* too being an existentialist character believes that humans are the architects of their own destiny and have the power to turn the face of the world but they also can't avoid the reality of life. When the step mother of *Tughlaq* asks him to tell the reason of not sleeping in night after doing so much work in day time, he replies. "... I wish I could believe in recurring births like the Hindu but I have only one life, one body, my hopes, my people, my God are all fighting for it. Tell me, how dare I waste my time by sleeping?" (Karnad, *Tughlaq*, 2012: 12)

Thus *Tughlaq's* authentic existence is visible in the whole play and this makes his life full of responsibilities, as *Sartre* says in his book *Being and nothingness*: To live an authentic existence is indeed a great burden (of a great yet frightening freedom) and most people choose to live in 'bad faith', in a state of denial. He also mentions that man's freedom is limited and laden within responsibilities.

Girish Karnad as a playwright incorporates the idea of existentialism in his plays. He dwells upon issues plaguing the Indian society that is full of fetters of deep rooted practices of casteism and social discrimination and injustice unlike in the west where existentialism sprouts from frustration, despair, industrialization, materialism etc. His plays deals with the human weaknesses, predicaments and struggles like jealousy, desire, quest for perfection and internal conflicts.

5. CONCLUSION:

Various characters in *Karnad's* plays including *Tughlaq*, *Hayavadana*, *Padmini*, *Kapila*, and *Rani* are those characters in the midst of situations giving a picture of the way from attractive imagination to ugly reality. Similarly in the play *Hayavadana*, we find all the three characters – *Devadatta*, *Kapila* and *Padmini* are existential sufferers. Both the inner and outer world of man is tormented with limitations of all kinds. It is good for us to accept the unhappy life instead of making it unhappier in the madness to achieve everything. The relationship between an individual and society is symbiotic in nature. The society shapes us and so do we shape it in return. Our actions should extend far beyond the individual. Our existence should have a purpose. It is the individual who is the light of its domain of awareness of living, of comprehending, or being and doing.

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Indian Cultural Issues in Selected Novels

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Abstract: *The Story of My Marriage is partly autobiographical. The story is about a couple, Krish and Ananya, who hail from two different states of India, Punjab and Tamil Nadu respectively, are deeply in love and want to get married.*

Thakazhi made chemmeen a departure from his a vowed commitment to realism as it appeared in his works till then he brought in a fresh breeze of lyricism and romanticism.

Key Words: *Chemmeen, marriage, autobiographical, Fisherman, Tamilian, community, emotional, Dishonest, romanticism, couple.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Indian English literature refers to the body of work by writers in India who write in the English language and whose native or co-native language could be one of the numerous Language of India. Its early history began with the works of R. K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao who contributed to Indian fiction in the 1930s. It is also associated with the works of members of the Indian diaspora, such as V. S. Naipaul, Kiran Desai, Jhumpa Lahiri, Agha Shahid Ali, Rohinton Mistry and Salman Rushdie, who are of Indian descent.

THAKAZHI SIVASANKARA PILLAI

Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai (17 April 1912 – 10 April 1999) was a novelist and short story writer of Malayalam language. He is popularly known as **Thakazhi**, after his place of birth. He focused on the oppressed classes as the subject of his works, which are known for their attention to historic detail. He wrote several novels and over 600 short stories. His most famous works are *Kayar* (Coir, 1978) and *Chemmeen* (Prawns, 1956). Pillai, a recipient of the Padma Bhushan was awarded India's highest literary award, the Jnanpith in 1984 for the epic novel *Kayar*.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Chemmeen is a Malayalam novel written by Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai in 1956. *Chemmeen* tells the story of the relationship between Karuthamma, the daughter of a Hindu fisherman, and Pareekutti, the son of a Muslim fish wholesaler. The theme of the novel is a myth among the fishermen communities along the coastal Kerala State in the Southern India. The myth is about chastity. If the married fisher woman was infidel when her husband was in the sea, the Sea Goddess (*Kadalamma* literally means Mother Sea) would consume him. It is to perpetuate this myth that Thakazhi wrote this beautiful novel. It was adapted into a film of same name, which won critical acclaim and commercial success. Thakazhi made a departure from his a vowed commitment to realism as it appeared in his works till then he brought in a fresh breeze of lyricism and romanticism. The novel acquires the quality of a fable in which life in the fishermen's community is depicted with great emotional detail. The customs, taboos, beliefs, rituals and the day-to-day business of living through the pain of stark existence come alive magically through Thakazhi's pen.

THE CHARACTERS

- Chembankunju - A Dishonest Fisherman
- Chakki - Spouse of Chembankunju
- Pareekutti - Muslim Trader who falls in love with Karuthamma
- Karuthamma - Daughter of Chembankunju
- Palani - Fisherman who marries Karuthamma
- Panchami - Chembankunju's younger daughter

THE SUMMARY OF CHEMMEN

Chembankunju's only aim in life is to own a boat and a net. He finally succeeds in buying both with the help of Pareekutty, a young Muslim trader, on condition that the fish hauled by the boat will be sold to him. Chembankunju's pretty daughter Karuthamma and Pareekutty love each other. Karuthamma's mother, Chakki, knows about it and reminds her daughter about the life they lead within the boundaries of strict social tradition. Karuthamma sacrifices her love for Pareekutty and marries Palani, an orphan discovered by Chembankunju in the course of one of his fishing expeditions. Following the marriage, Karuthamma accompanies her husband to his village, despite her mother's sudden illness and her father's repeated requests to stay. In his fury, Chembankunju disowns her. On acquiring a boat and a net and subsequently adding one more, Chembankunju becomes more greedy and heartless. With his dishonesty, he drives Pareekutty to bankruptcy. After the death of his wife, Chembankunju marries Pappikunju, the widow of the man from whom he had bought his first boat. Panchami, Chembankunju's younger daughter, leaves home to join Karuthamma, on arrival of her step mother. Meanwhile, Karuthamma has endeavoured to be a good wife and mother. But scandal about her old love for Pareekutty spreads in the village. Palani's friends ostracize him and refuse to take him fishing with them. By a stroke of fate, Karuthamma and Pareekutty meet one night and their old love is awakened... Palani, at sea alone and baiting a large shark, is caught in a huge whirlpool and is swallowed by the sea. Next morning, Karuthamma and Pareekutty, are also found dead hand in hand, washed ashore. At a distance lie the washed-up corpses of Palani the baited shark.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in Indian cultural issues in selected novels.

4. CONCLUSION:

T. S Pillai's masterpiece "Chemmeen" is a mesmerising seaside story. "Chemmeen" is a realistic fictional tragedy which focuses on the lifestyle of early fishermen folk in Kerala, the southern part of India. Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai's "Chemmeen" is the first Malayalam novel to win Sahitya Akademi award. The English version has been translated by Anita Nair and the translation is simple yet beautiful to read. This book had been made into a Malayalam movie by the same name. The cover page of the book is still from the "Chemmeen" movie. The Malayalam actress Sheela who portrays the character 'Karuthamma' is seen holding earthen pots on a sea shore. She is in her fisherwoman dress and she seems to gaze at someone or something.

The story revolves around Karuthamma, a fisherman's daughter destined to marry a fisherman of her same caste and religion. When Pareekutty, a Muslim fisherman helps her family, Karuthamma couldn't help herself from falling into the forbidden love. Little did Karuthamma know that fate had other plans for her. "Chemmeen" is a story about hope and hopeless love.

The vivid description of seashore is striking and the story takes us through the life of the fisher folk. It also elicits how the caste division affects the people. The characters often question the ethics and norms set by the society. The novel has been translated into many languages over the world and is one of the best translated works of Malayalam. Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai brings out the simple story in its brief detailing, but manages to enthrall readers from all over the world. I would definitely recommend this book as a onetime read. Even though this belongs to the tragedy genre and the ending seemed to pull a sudden brake, the plot unfolds beautifully which is guaranteed to entertain all readers.

Chetan Bhagat, in "2 States: The Story of My Marriage" novel deals with a very serious theme of in a light way. This novel definitely gives us cultural shocks. Chetan Bhagat has touched some of the sensitive issues of cultural differences, father-son relationship and corporate exploitation. He is of the view that love knows no boundaries, whether it be of caste, creed, religion, states or countries. To some extent, this story seems to be of Chetan Bhagat, but he never claimed it. It's definitely love that triumphs against all odds. It's a story of inter-state marriage in India. Love story of a Punjabi guy Krish, and a Tamil Brahmin girl Ananya in his own style. Many families go through this condition in India. The research paper is about love marriage and the obstacles between protagonist and his wife faced coming from different regions of India. Chetan Bhagat conveys so well what happens when two worlds meet. The customs may be uniquely Indian, but the story is universal.

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Religion Intended Punitive Measures To Upgrade Values And Their Contemporary Results

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***Abstract:** The Bible starts to talk about punishment in the 1st book 'Genesis' chapter 3. And the concept is carried along till the last book 'Revelation' where God talks about a judgement day. Every ones deeds are measure and judged thus leading every person either towards everlasting punishments or rewards. So let us look at the way punishment has been developed, turned brutal and banned in the contemporary world. Our focus is to analyze whether this has helped our children for the better.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Looking back at the initial days of God's creation, all types of the present general concepts such as songs, dramas, celebrations, etc; all have their birth from some kind of religious background. Bible describes certain things very clearly. For example, seventh day is a holiday because after creating the world in six days, "on the seventh day, he (God) rested." (Genesis 2:2). Similarly, songs were developed to praise God, whereas now, for each and every concept, there is a song. Celebrations started with the gathering of everyone to worship God. Now for every joyful occasion there is a celebration. Relationship was also yet another concept designed by God as per the Bible. God saw that it was not good for a man to be alone and so he created a woman. In the same way, Punishment is also a concept developed by God. When his own creation disobeyed and did what was not intended to have done, God punished then.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

CAUSES LET TOWARDS PUNITIVE MEASURES

"In the beginning, When God created the Universe..." as given in the Bible Genesis 1:1 or even otherwise, there might not have been any punishments but just LOVE. It might have been so because everything in the world was totally new including man. So mankind might have been roaming around to discover every little thing and to search for food, shelter, protection from cold, etc. So, people of that time might have been living together, sharing their love to one another. As John 4:18 Says "There is no fear in Love, but perfect love drives out fear, because fear has to do with punishment." Love was dominant among everyone even with wild animals. There was no fear or punishment. In the Garden of Eden, Adam and Eve along with all kinds of animals and Birds lived happily.

But when the first mistake or sin or crime was done, every joy has turned upside down. The first incident found in the Bible, liable for punishment, was in the very first book-Genesis Chapter 3 where we find an act of disobedience. When God has told the very first couple not to eat the fruit of the tree that is in the middle of the Garden, listening to the cunning words of the serpent, they disobeyed God's words and ate it's fruit. This act of disobedience leads Adam & Eve out of the Garden of Eden – THE FIRST PUNISHMENT from GOD for the FIRST COUPLE on Earth. The curiosity to know about something unknown is obvious. But it should not exceed a limit, then it can turn out dangerous.

Now that they had done a mistake, fear of God and fear of punishment must have entered into their minds. We might even say that this is a small act of disobedience. But disobedience towards God is not a small act. Not only to god; but disobedience towards any cautious instruction might cause huge damage. So obedience is a value which is essential.

Small mistakes lead towards larger crimes. In the very next chapter of Genesis, there is another incident very much harder than that of the first one: which is a murder. The first son of Adam and Eve named Cain has murdered their second Son Abel due to a simple cause of jealousy. Jealous thought about the brother has made him a murderer and has caused the death of an innocent soul. So God punishes him saying “You will be a fugitive and a wanderer on the Earth.” For which Cain says to the Lord, “My Punishment is greater than I can bear.” According to what Bible Says, the initial punishments came from God. Many more incidents can be quoted; but during that initial phase, mankind in general was innocent.

Many think that small mistakes can be forgiven or may not create much of destruction, but Jesus in Matthews chapter 5 says,

21. *“You have heard that it was said to those of ancient times, ‘You shall not murder’; and ‘whoever murders shall be liable to judgement.’*
22. *But I say to you that if you are angry with a brother or Sister, you will be liable for judgement; and if you insult a brother or a sister, you will be liable to the council; and if you say, ‘you Fool’, you will be liable to the hell of fire.”*A very simple description of Jesus tells that Anger leads towards murder. So Anger should be in control as Jesus has also said. “Love thy enemy as thyself.” When love takes control, anger can subside.

General focus

After a point of time, when people started to settle down comfortably in a house and started living in groups, because of some arrogant and stubborn people, slowly mistakes or sin might have crept in. Knowing God’s thought about Sin and punishment, elders might have warned and might have also taken all kinds of steps to rectify their mistakes which might have ultimately ended up creating a concept called punishment. Before God could bring in a bitter punishment, good wise men might have started to warn, judge and punish reasonably.

So initially, small punishments might have been executed and as mistakes might have grown harsh, punishments also might have become severe. In early days, though punishments were severe, man’s heart was strong enough to say, we will not do any mistake; or unless a mistake is done, we need not fear punishment. Thus they were facing live boldly. Only a few used to face judgments which lead to punishments.

“I think capital punishment works great. Every killer you kill never kills again.” says Bill Maher. If a criminal has prepared and executed a murder in an arrogant manner damaging many souls happiness, then such kind of person being punished will be acceptable. Many people who are affected by some arrogant, unruly, heartless people will most probably Support it.

Because as saint Augustine says “Punishment is justice for the just.” In early stages, this saying was held in a proper scale. A person who can be forgiven was forgiven. A person who can be given a second chance to change was given the chance. Whereas, a person who needed proper punishment was given even death sentence. Justice was provided properly.

Skinner says, “A person who has been punished is not less inclined to behave in a given way; at least, he learns how to avoid punishment.” A person who feels for doing the mistake will not repeat the same mistake or any other mistake. Instead, the person will be cautious and sensitive enough not to do any kind of mistake again in his or her life.

But if a crooked minded person is punished ones, he will also try to avoid punishments but will not repent or stop the crime: Instead, such people develop various kinds of tactics to accomplish their desire which could be a crime, but also try to escape punishments. In order to execute their escape, sometimes innocent people become a prey to such deliberate actions.

If a lawyer and a judge take a crime and does not investigate properly; then as Paul Simon says, “As long as you have capital punishment, there is no guarantee that innocent people won’t be put to death.” So there is a chance of innocent people being punished instead of or for the benefit of the real criminals. This is one main drawback which needs to be rectified with care. Many innocent families, who might have faced such situation, will be waiting eagerly for justice and might even have a negative thought about punishments. If justice is provided by clear investigation of the crime, crime as well as punishments can be reduced.

Focus on Nature

If we look at the Nature’s point of view, Eric Hoffer, clearly describes saying, “Nature has no compassion. Nature accepts no excuses and the only punishment, it knows is death.” Nature has a similarity with God’s actions or we can also say that God reacts through Nature. When Crime over powers in certain ways or goes out of control, Nature reacts and supports God to make mankind know their faults and help them realize that things have to move on as per its routine. Even otherwise, when crime exceeds its limits, the cry of the innocent and the faithful reaches God. Thus God reacts either directly through people or even indirectly through Nature. Nature is obviously one of God’s tools to warn mankind just as how we have made a hole in the Ozone layer and now the natural Sun’s heat is unbearable during summer.

Today’s focus

Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi in his way of Ahimsa says that power is of two kinds. One is obtained by the fear of punishment and another by the act of love. Power based on love is a thousand times more effective and permanent than the one derived from the fear of punishment.

To make Mahatma Gandhi’s thought clear lets take the example of a mother and a child. A mother who loves the child, figures out that the child is moving towards the fire. Fire is beautiful according to the child and the child wants to touch and feel the fire. Will the mother allow? Surely the mother will say lovingly to the child, not to go near the fire because it will burn the child’s hands. Some good obedient children might obey. But most probably, many children will have the curiosity to touch and feel the beauty of the fire that’s burning. Mother’s lovable words may not work out much. So the mother will be forced to take the child away from the fire for the sake of the child’s safety.

Horace Mann has also explained Gandhiji’s thought in a clear nut shell, which is,” when a child can be brought to tears, and not from the fear of punishment but from repentance he needs no chastisement. When the tear begins to flow from the grief of their conduct, you can be sure there is an angel nesting in their hearts.” If a child obeys the elders and follows a proper path, sorrows may not intervene. But if a child does a mistake, understands when advised; repents and grieves for the mistake, then harsh punishments are not necessary.

But for a naughty child who is stubborn and wants to have his/her own will, advices will never enter their ears. As Patricia Highsmith Says, “Everyman is his own law court and punishes himself enough.” Taking the same example of fire, if the child still moves towards the fire, either the child will hurt the finger by placing the hand in it or the mother will be forced to carry the child away. In both ways, the child is punished. When the mother forcefully carries the child away, the desire of the child to touch the beautiful object called fire is prevented, which means the desire is not accomplished. This seems like a punishment for the child mainly because the child does not know how much a fire might hurt or damage its finger and how much painful it would be. The child might even try it once again. A real sensible child will figure out that fire might hurt very badly.

But if the child is left to have a feel of it, then that pain becomes its punishment and also a lesson, (i) to obey the mother; (ii) to realize that beautiful things may not be good always and (iii) at times good things may not be attractive or beautiful either. So the child will never go to it again. Normally a mother does not leave the child to burn the hand instead forcefully lifts the child away. Thus “Punishment is the last and the least effective instrument in the hands of the legislator for the prevention of crime.”- John Ruskin.

A person who continuously does the same mistake again and again without stopping the cruel behavior, then that person is inviting punishment as the last resort to prevent his criminal work and to protect others from pain. Punishment becomes brutal when it goes out of limit. When a person does not control his or her anger and just punishes thoughtlessly, then that kind of punishment becomes a brutal punishment. Facing a few brutal punishments here and there because of a few thoughtless people, there is a law that has been passed saying that any kinds of punitive measures in schools are prohibited. But this can even lead to the development of more crimes which are much harsh but also more free to act. Many criminals know all kind of loop holes to escape whereas the poor innocent people are the ones who are affected very badly.

Student focus

At times students do not understand the true meaning of punishment and the pain that follows it. For example,

(i) A desire of a parent for the child to get better in life is shown in the form of scolding during the exams because the child has not studied anything much but has only played. This scolding is misunderstood as punishment and many children have committed suicide. (ii) In a real incident, Parents being scared of the traffic, did not accept the petition of the child to have a new bike. So he playfully tries for suicide just to threaten his parents. But unfortunately, he loses his life and leaves the parents with tears forever.

Non punitive measures have brought in more suicides and so parents are scared to scold and are scared about the decisions taken by their children. Parents desire to have a proper studies is not fulfilled but still as Patricia Highsmith has told, the students punish themselves by not learning during childhood and thus during adulthood, they struggle to acquire a good job, to run their family and so are forced into hard labour. At that time, they work hard to study and try their level best to accomplishing good ability and good salary.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in religion intended punitive measures to upgrade values and their contemporary results.

4. ANALYSIS:

Since parents do not warn the children from the childhood about their mistakes as they grow up, they are not ready to listen to their parents; which in most of the cases ends up in danger. Either playful drive in bikes leading to accidents or a revenge leading to a crime called murder or playful suicide or unable to earn money, not ready to do hard work because so far the child has been lazy and free leading to a unhappy family ending up with wrong decisions, etc are all dangerous act which affect themselves and also the happiness of their parents and the rest of the family as well.

5. CONCLUSION:

Children do not understand that life is difficult. In order to make things easy for them, at first, from their childhood, a small kind of pressure about discipline from parents to improve their behaviour and character; second, a pressure towards studies from teachers will divert the child's focus and will make the child improve in ability. These will first of all give a good start. This will ultimately help the child to understand the pressure in life. Thus when the pressure builds up at every stage, children will feel free, understand life and will be ready to accept any kind of challenge.

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Realism in Women in Indian Society

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Abstract: *Writing from the margin, Barna's literary writing is a path-breaking intervention in Tamil Dalit fiction. Barna, a Dalit woman, a former Kanyastree (Christian nun) and a school teacher writes about her experiences locating them within the contexts that circumscribe her personal and professional life. Her identity as a Dalit, her marginalized position in the society is further shown to be accentuated by her gender, class and religious location. From such a position, she explores the multiple structures of oppression that operate in the lives of Dalits, and more specifically in the lives of Paraiyar women of Tamil Nadu.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Indian English Literature or Indian Writing in English refers to the works by writers in India who write in the English language. Their native language could be one of the many Indian languages. IEL is also associated with some of the writers belonging to the Indian Diaspora. Mulk Raj Anand is one of the Three Great Novelists in IEL. The Trio consists of Raja Rao, Mulk Raj Anand born in Peshawar. Mulk Raj Anand was the son of Lalchand and Ishwar Kaur. He attended Khalsa College in Amritsar and entered the University of Punjab in 1921, graduating with honours in 1924. Thereafter, Anand pursued his higher studies at Cambridge and at London University. In the 1930s and 1940s Anand divided his time between literary London and Gandhi's India. He joined the struggle for independence, but also fought with the Republicans in the Spanish Civil War. After the war Anand returned permanently to India and made Bombay his home-town and center of activity. Anand began his career as a writer in England. But it was not until the two novels *Untouchable* (1935) and *Coolie* (1936) that he gained wide recognition.

The rise of the Indian Writing in English is, at the onset, to be located historically. The first connection that we should be looking at is the introduction of the English language as a medium of instruction in India and the introduction of English literature as a subject in the Universities. Macaulay's *Minute* introduced in 1833 provided for the introduction of English as a medium of instruction with the claim that the English tongue would be the most useful for our native subjects. While presenting his famous minute, Macaulay admitted quite candidly that he had not read any of the Sanskrit and Arabic books and yet did not desist from making such a pronouncement: A single shelf of a good European library is worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia.

All the historical information which has been collected in the Sanskrit language is less than what may be found in the paltry abridgements used at preparatory schools of England. India, thus became a kind of testing ground for the launch of English literature in the classroom at a time when English Universities were still steeped in the Latin and Greek classics. English was, as a result, introduced in educational institutions, Courts and offices thus dislodging the traditional use of Arabic and Sanskrit as a mode of communication and documentation.

Lord William Bentick announced in 1835 that the government would favour English Language alone” henceforth and would move towards a knowledge of English literature and Science through the medium of English language alone. The Wood Dispatch of 1854 proclaimed the establishment of the Universities at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta and thereafter made the English language accessible to students, professors and also the officials of Government offices. To begin with the introduction of English at these levels had some interesting repercussions. What is pejoratively called Babu English today became the first offspring of the unholy encounter between the British English language and the unwilling Babu. The ‘art and craft’ and discomfort with which they used the language in the offices in course became a matter of derision.

In the arena of literary studies too English began to assert itself. The first Indian novel in English was Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's *Rajmohan's Wife* appeared in 1864. This novel was set in a Bengal village. Through a simple domestic story it highlighted the central concern: that of the virtue of renunciation over self-love. Salman Rushdie referring to the same sense of artifice and discomfort of the earliest users of the English language calls this first novel

written by an Indian in English a 'dud'. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (1838-1894) who went on to attain a high stature as a writer produced other novels in his mothertongue, Bengali, of which Anandmatha (1882) and Durgeshnandini (1890) deserve mention.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

LIFE AND WORKS OF BAMA

Bama was born in 1958 as Faustina Mary Fatima Rani in a Roman Catholic family from Puthupatti in the then Madras State. Bama's grandfather had converted from Hinduism to Christianity. Bama's ancestors were from the Dalit community and worked as agricultural labourers. Her father was employed with the Indian Army. Bama had her early education in her village. On graduation, she served as an nun for seven years.

Bama, one of the first Dalit women writers, articulates the thoughts, aspirations and anxieties, hopes and fears, past and present of her society. This paper attempts to explain the existential predicament of the dalit women and the protagonist's struggle against patriarchy as depicted in Bama's *Karukku*. Bama assumes herself to be a bird whose wings have been clipped, yet she desires to live a meaningful life. She feels that for the better survival of women empowerment of women is necessary and it is possible only by irradiating inequality and untouchability, by empowering them through education and employment and by taking pride in their identity.

It is in this context that Bama's *Karukku* becomes relevant. patriarchy Dalit literature is a writing that parallels the revolutionary movement spear headed by Dr. B. P Ambedkar with a view to bring about psycho social transformations in the minds of the oppressed. Dalit literature, a strong oppositional voice not only raises important questions but also narrate the ability of the people in the margins to fight against all odds and injustices.

Women are always more oppressed and are victims of male domination. The plight of dalit women in Indian society is horrible as they are oppressed on the basis of class, gender and caste. But nowadays women have started protesting against the discrimination, oppression and injustices leveled upon them and are trying to create a female space for themselves. In this context the work of women writers who come out to the mainstream to explore the problems faced by the oppressed women become highly important.

There are a large number of women writers in Dalit discourses who brought dalit texts into mainstream visibility. The dalit women have started searching for the root cause of these injustices leveled upon them. Women in these discourses bring their own identification as women as well as dalit. It is in this context that Bama's *Karukku* becomes relevant. Born as Faustina Mary in 1958 in Puthupatti village in Viruthunagar district in Southern Tamilnadu; Bama, one of the first Dalit women writers, wrote *Karukku* (1992) which indeed shook the literary world with its unique Dalit theme and language.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in realism in women in Indian society.

4. ANALYSIS:

THE CONFLICT OF THE DALIT WOMEN

Writing from the margin, Barna's literary writing is a path-breaking intervention in Tamil Dalit fiction. Barna, a Dalit woman, a former *Kanyastree* (Christian nun) and a school teacher writes about her experiences locating them within the contexts that circumscribe her personal and professional life. Her identity as a Dalit, her marginalized position in the society is further shown to be accentuated by her gender, class and religious location. From such a position, she explores the multiple structures of oppression that operate in the lives of Dalits, and more specifically in the lives of Paraiyar women of Tamil Nadu.

While writing from the margins and writing about the marginalized, Barna seeks to explore modes of empowerment for her people. Her novels *Karukku* (1992) and *Sangati* (1994) are autobiographical literary narratives which imaginatively conflate her lived experience with that of the experiences of the larger groups pertaining to her caste and gender. This aspect is explored further in an objective, social milieu in her third work *Vanmam* (2002) where she analyses the intra-community conflicts, caste hatred and resulting violence and mayhem among Dalit communities.

The confessional, conversational mode of writing adopted by Barna in *Karukku* and *Sangati* is a significant milestone in Tamil Dalit fiction. It departs from the literary, invariably refined and therefore elitist vocabulary of literary discourse that stands alienated from the marginalized subjects. Barna employs the vocabulary and spoken idiom of the marginalized in her literary works thereby underlining the ideological underpinning that regulates the matrix of identity, self-articulation and literary discourse in Dalit writing.

She writes about those hitherto marginalized in literary discourse in a language that has been held unliterary. She at once interrogates dominant literary practice and articulates the experiences of the oppressed in the language of the oppressed. Barna writes about Dalit women in her novels in her capacity as a Dalit woman herself. She thereby makes it evident that writing from the margin- the act of writing for a Dalit woman - is a political act. She seeks to subvert dominant perception, representation and articulation of Dalit women's lives. In our analysis of Barna's writing,

we shall trace the close link between education, writing and empowerment that Barna posits as tools that could liberate women of her caste from leading a degraded, repressed existence perennially.

Dalit literary writing is 21 mode of activism that seeks to free Dalits from the clutches of dominant ideology and casteist oppression. Barna's fiction, as we shall discuss below, argues for an activist intervention in the context of Dalit empowerment in Tamil Nadu. She believes that "Reading and writing are political practice", for a Dalit.² She likes to foreground Dalits' resistance to oppression rather than merely record their victimisation on account of their caste.

A Dalit is kept away from formal education due to social, economic and Ideological paradigms. *Manusmriti* forbade a Dalit any kind of access to Vedas, srutis and other shastras. The Sanskritic tradition was totally unaccessible to a Things have hardly changed over the ages for Dalits in the Indian social milieu. In modern India, social prejudice and economic deprivation largely account for lack of educational opportunities for Dalits.

In post-independence India, the situation has not improved much indeed Barna belongs to the class of first generation learners in her community and has found a place in academic circles by virtue of being a school teacher and more significantly as a writer. She lays great emphasis on education as a means of social empowerment. As an activist writer, she forges close ideological affinity with feminist t.: luught. Women and Dalits are both oppressed groups, oppressed on account of their birth.

Barna foregrounds the affinity between the twogroups and uses feminist strategies of representation, rereading and historicizing the oppression of Dalits in her narrativisation of Dalit experience. She repeatedly points out in her writing .that Dalits would have to helpemselves and assert their difference from the dominant castes as a strategy of self-affirmation. She also consciously writes about the Dalit in the Dalits' own vocabulary refusing to follow traditional notions of form, style, aesthetic paradigms or acceptable forms of diction and grammar. She seeks to represent women by tracing gaps in literary history, emphasising difference as a principle of affirmation even if it is located as a social disadvantage to the group.

In *Karukku* and *Sangati* , Barna foregrounds multi-layered oppression against Oallt women. She focuses on the 'work' that is routinely done by Dalit women both at home and outside. She explores how violence against Dalit women is legitimised and institutionalised by state, family, church and upper caste communities. Her fiction documents how Dalit women toil and get exploited at home and outside, are subjected to violent treatment by upper caste landlords, the panchayat, the police as well as by Dalit men within their homes.

In her representation of Dalit women, Barna presents Da!it women primarily as workers who join the work force right from girlhood and toil through adolescence, womanhood, middle age and old age almost until their last breath. Their work goes unrecognised by their community as well as by the society at large and they are exploited at every conceivable turn. Barna's representation of Dalit women's life span mirrors the Dalit community:s struggle for empowerment and realisation of a dignified existence. Her fiction, through a detailed account of Dalit women's trials and tribulations, triumphs and aspirations, thus, documents the Dalitstruggle for social, economic and political empowerment.

In this chapter we shall explore Barna's varied representations of Dalit womenin *Karukku*, *Sangati* and *Vanmam* with a view to underline the interface between gender and caste significations in Dalit fiction. Barna's intervention inDalit literary discourse in the early 1990s made a significant contribution in the arena of gender-caste intersections in the lives of Dalits. Her works foregroundthe twice cursed lives of Dalit women, oppressed on account of their caste as well as gender, at home and outside, by upper caste men and Dalit men, by the state machinery as well as the family.

While it is tempting to place Barna's works in a feminist tradition, Barna herself defies this tendency. She is quick to point out the limitations of aligning with a feminism that carries with it an academic, West-inspired theorisation. Instead, Barna posits what could be termed as 'Dalit Feminism' which would enable: her to foreground caste identity that is inherent in a gendered hierarchical social structure. As Sharmila R~je argues, The Dalit Feminist standpoint is about historically locating how all our identities are not equally powerful, and about reviewing how in different historical practices similarities between women have been ignored iin an effort to underline caste - class identities, or at other times differences ignored for 'the feminist cause'.

Barna's writing alerts us to the untenability of maintaining homogenous notion of gender or assume absence of power imbalances or sociai inequalities among women. While Barna writes, first and foremost, as a Dalit, her identity as a woman renders her Dalit identity a more textured experience even as her Dalit identity impinges upon her position as a woman in society at large. Owing to the ground realities, socio-political conditions that prevail in India, Barna's feminist perspective on Dalits cannot be directly linked to Gynocritics or French feminist theorists even if a certain affinity is recognisable in their respective approaches to the woman question In this chapter, it would be pertinent to explore to what an extent does gender accentuate casteist oppression. How far is it justifi'hle to denote Dalit women as a distinct category within the Dalit community? Would such a perception strike at the cause of Dalit liberation

movements? Or, on the contrary, would it pave way for a more equitable share in power? These questions are central to an analysis of Barna's works. We shall also study how caste impinges on gender oppression.

5. CONCLUSION:

The present situation of the women in the society comparing with men it is not real equal still their partiality is following in society women not really get the freedom from the tradition believes in the society. The society is expecting some responsibility and the specific thing into the women. So the society never change it is always dominating to women not ready to give any response to them. So the women were dominated by the society it is especially Dalit women. Caste and gender are the two important identity buildin mechanisms that create a Dalit Feminist perspective. Dalit feminism redefines woman from the socio-political perspective of a Dalit, taking into account the caste and gender oppression. This critique focuses on three aspects, firstly the oral narrative style that Bama, a Tamil, Dalit writer adapts to tell the stories, secondly the legends and songs that she has woven into her text and thirdly using the food trope to narrate an alternate her story.

Bama does not have a defined women's literary tradition in Tamil. She observes, "until recently women writers in Tamil have moulded their writing on the male literary tradition" (Kanal 30). Bama pioneers in the creation of a Tamil Dalit Feminist tradition. A.Marx, writer and critic feels that African Americans were brought as slaves to America before four hundred years and their literature is two hundred years old whereas Dalits belong to India and two thousand years of Indian history has denied them literary space. Interestingly Bama uses the spoken language of her people for her works.

There are traces of the agony and ecstasy of the Dalits, the direct and emotional outbursts, the collective identity, the mockery and caricature of the immediate oppressors, the supernatural powers of oracle and the mythical heroism: these are the several elements for the construction of a conscious Dalit literature. (97-98)

Bama uses a language unfamiliar to the mainstream, upper caste society to write her works. She discards the so called "chaste" Tamil made unavailable for her people but employs the oral folk language, which is familiar to her society. Unlike other writers who have dealt with Dalit life in Tamil like Sivakami, Vidivelli and Imayam, who use the Dalit language only in dialogues between their characters, Bama writes her whole work in the language of her community.

Bama uses a language unfamiliar to the mainstream, upper caste society to write her works. She discards the so called "chaste" Tamil made unavailable for her people but employs the oral folk language, which is familiar to her society. Unlike writers like Sivakami, Vidivelli and Imayam, who use the Dalit language only in dialogues between their characters, Bama writes her whole work in the language of her community. This can pose a challenge to a reader unfamiliar to the nuances of the Dalit language. Sangati does justice to its title by narrating the news, happenings and events in the lives of several Dalit women. Bama records the struggles, tribulations, frustrations as well as the triumphs, joys and survival of Dalit women. The narrator who is a young girl in the early chapters grows pensive due to the myriad events happening around her. As she grows into a young woman she stresses on the need for change and is calling out for action against atrocities that happen to the girls and women in her community. What we notice is that struggle and success are discussed in most of the stories that are told. Be it Vellaimma Kizhavi, the narrator's courageous grandmother, a single mother who pawned her thali, the sacred symbol of her marital status to feed her children, Katturaasa's mother who bore her son by herself while cutting grass or the story of Marriamma who must get back to work soon after attaining puberty, there is no romantization of poverty, but a brave practical approach to it. In the process of narrating these incidents Bama discusses the many atrocities committed against girls and women in her community. The fact that boys are preferred to girls in families, women are beaten up by their husbands, women are paid much less though they do the same hard labour, the sexual harassment at workplace and the injustice meted out to Dalit women in village courts.

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Gender Prejudices Faced By Dina Dalal In Rohinton Mistry's *A Fine Balance*

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Abstract: As a stupendous Indian English Fiction writer, Rohinton Mistry is a conscious writer of Indian atmosphere. He shines like a star in the Indian literary firmament. He has authored an anthology of short stories and four novels so far namely *Tales from Firozha Baag* (1987), *Such a Long Journey* (1991), *A Fine Balance* (1995), *Family Matters* (2002) and *The Scream* (2008). In his works, he has brought out multiple issues of his homeland. The post-independent Indian society has met with different civil problems. Gender discrimination has its significant role among the many issues of the social community. Gender inequality is a common evil prevailing in the human society since the origin of civilization in human race. It has been rooted firmly in the Indian scenario. This study aims at an analysis of the novel *A Fine Balance* so as to bring out his treatment of gender discrimination in it.

1. INTRODUCTION:

As a stupendous Indian English Fiction writer, Rohinton Mistry (1952-) is a conscious writer of Indian atmosphere. He shines like a star in the Indian literary firmament. He has authored an anthology of short stories and four novels so far namely *Tales from FirozhaBaag* (1987), *Such a Long Journey* (1991), *A Fine Balance* (1995), *Family Matters* (2002) and *The Scream* (2008). In his works, he has brought out multiple issues of his homeland. The post-independent Indian society has met with different civil problems. Gender discrimination has its significant role among the many issues of the social community. Gender inequality is a common evil prevailing in the human society since the origin of civilization in human race. It has been rooted firmly in the Indian scenario. This study aims at an analysis of the novel *A Fine Balance* so as to bring out his treatment of gender discrimination in it.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Gender inequality is the idea and situation that women and men are not equal. It refers to unequal treatment or perceptions to individuals due to their gender. It emerges from either physical differences or social distinctions. Women lay behind men in many fields such as education, business opportunities and political representations and so on. Gender inequality in India refers to health, education, economic, and political inequalities between men and women in India. It affects the women's survival in such a social condition. Gender discrimination in India is a multifaceted issue which causes many social impacts such as women's poor health, poor educational attainment and poor economic conditions. Although the constitution of India has granted equal rights for men and women, gender disparity still remains. The discriminatory practices are still taking place against the female gender such as denial of basic rights and higher education, dowry, sexual harassments such as adultery and rape, unequal pay for women and so on. In this way, women's civil rights violation takes place.

It is the prime duty of the writer to bring forth the hidden vices and follies of the society to the outer atmosphere so as to make the people aware of the real nature of their society. Rohinton Mistry is such a social conscious writer whose concern is always with every detail of the people's practical issues. He lets his focus on the basic human issue of gender bias in his works. The novel taken up for analysis is *A Fine Balance*. In the novel, Rohinton Mistry has introduced four major characters. They are Dina Dalal, Ishvar, Om Prakash and Manekh Kohlah. Each of the above character is subjected to some kind of social discrimination, since everyone belongs to a particular minority group. Every individual suffers in different angles and levels. Among them Dina Dalal is the female individual who experiences the hardships of gender bias throughout her life time. She has been struggling to assert her individuality.

Dina Dalal is a middle aged widow. Her husband, Mr. Rustom Dalal, has died in an accident. She is living alone in her husband's old flat. She is the sister of Mr. Nusswan, a business man. She has undergone many bitter experiences in the struggle to establish her individuality as a female in the male dominating society. During her

childhood days, she has lost her father, Dr. Shroff. He has been a sincere physician and service-oriented man. His daughter, Dina is the apple of his eye. At the age of fifty one, he has passed away in the medical camp which he has organized to render service to the people. The death of her father has led to many difficulties in her life.

Consequently, she has to face the death of her mother also. Due to her father's death, her mother becomes indifferent to reality. Rohinton Mistry has rightly employed the words to exhibit the condition of Mrs. Shroff: "Six months after Dr. Shroff's death, after being the pillar that everyone could lean on, Mrs. Shroff gradually began to crumble. Retreating from daily life, she took very little interest in the running of her household or in her own person" (17). So Dina has to bear the family burden at the age of twelve itself. She suffers greatly because of her mother's poor health condition and her withdrawal from life. "Faced with her mother's dreamy silences, Dina felt helpless. Soon, her concern for her mother was tempered by the instinct of youth which held her back-she would surely receive her portion of grief and sorrow in due course, there was no need to take on the burden prematurely" (20). Three years later, Mrs. Shroff also has expired. Rohinton Mistry explains the condition of Dina Dalal: "She missed her father dreadfully. Her mother's withdrawal made it much worse" (17). So she has to bear and bury everything in her heart. She has become almost an orphan after the death of her parents.

As a result of her parent's demise, Dina Dalal's study has come to an end prematurely. She struggles a lot to regain her matriculation study. But everything turns to be futile. The denial of education to Dina is expressed in the words: "After the first month's prayer ceremonies for Mrs. Shroff were completed, Nusswan decided there was no point in Dina's matriculating" (26). So there arises a strong argument between Nusswan and Dina: "I'm not going to waste money on school fees for another year", "You make me clean and scrub all the time, I cannot study for even one hour a day!", "Don't make excuses. . . . This is it, enough schooling for you" (26-27). Being a female, after losing her parents, she is in a position to take care of the family's household works though she is a school girl. Her brother does not care for her education. He never considers the discontinuation of her study in the middle of school education. He concentrates only on his business and profit. Dina Dalal loses her freedom and the right to get education in her youth. Rohinton Mistry has aptly presented the plight of female children and the forbidden of education to them for various reasons in the society.

After her parents, Dina Dalal has stayed in the house of her brother, Nusswan. She has become under her brother's control. She has experienced the substandard treatment in the house. Nusswan's wife Ruby used to abuse Dina as a "Wicked, malicious woman" (28) even for silly things. She suffers from emotional as well as physical levels. She wants to maintain her independence. So that she has learnt the art of seaming. She becomes a seamstress with the help of her aunt Shirin. Even her married life does not bring relief to her. She has married Mr. Rustom Dalal against the will of her brother. After meeting the lover of Dina, Nusswan has just started opposing the will of Dina. This is effectively expressed in the words:

Selecting someone without looks, without money, without prospects. Some fiancés give diamond rings. Others a gold watch, or at least a little broach. What does your fellow bring? A bloody umbrella! . . . Don't expect me to rejoice or come to the wedding. For me it will be a day of deep, dark mourning. (36)

As her brother is a profit-oriented man, he is not ready to give any monetary share to her. Being a female heir to her father, the legal share of her father's property is denied to her by her brother. So she has to lead her life with her husband's meager income in his old flat.

Unfortunately, in the third anniversary day of their wedding, she has lost her husband pathetically. Her husband Mr. Rustom has met with an accident and died. While Dina and Nusswan are returning to her flat after completing the formalities, she is deeply affected by her husband Rustom's loss: "By the time they reached house, the tears were silently streaming down her cheeks" (46). With the death of her husband, she feels that everything in her life has come to an end. She thinks that her life ends with him. Rohinton Mistry has powerfully manifested his views about Dina's emotional intricacies in the following words: "The most difficult hours were the ones before dawn. When the human weight did not materialize, she awakened to emptiness, relearning the loss in the darkness before sunrise" (47). She feels lonely to dwell in the flat without her husband. She has to suffer a lot for her rudimentary requirements of life without any income. But then she has managed to run a tailoring business and earn her livelihood. When her aunt and uncle have kicked the bucket one after another, it seems to be a great loss to her. "And so, three years later, when Shirin Aunty passed away, followed by Darab Uncle a few months later, Dina felt confident of managing on her own. She also felt very alone, as though she had lost a second set of parents" (57).

After many issues, Dina Dalal starts her own business in getting contract from Au Revoir Exports owned by Mrs. Gupta. Dina needs tailors and recruits Ishvar and Om Prakash to her tailoring business as hired tailors for daily wages. She has to complete the instructed number of bundles within the stipulated time and handover the completed bundles to the company. She runs the business without any problem up to the time of the implementation of Emergency Act. She has relied only on the business for her basic needs such as electricity, water bill, flat rent, ration and so on. When the tailors are affected by the disturbances of Emergency, she is also affected much by it. The critical situations of the tailors are clearly shown in the words of Maneck: "It's terrible! He thinks they were mistaken for beggars-dragged into the police truck-and God knows where they are now" (328). Her work is disturbed without the

tailors' proper concentration. So she says, "Right now I'm more worried about these dresses" (329). Moreover, she begins to hate the word Emergency: "What Emergency? I am sick and tired of that stupid word" (328). Though she has been struggling to establish her individuality, it is pre-ordained to all women to suffer in such a discriminated society like India.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in gender prejudices faced by dina dalal in rohinton mistry's *a fine balance*.

4. ANALYSIS:

Above all, the landlord also tortures Dina Dalal to vacate the flat. His goondas commit atrocities in her house by breaking the household furniture and attacking her hired tailors Ishvar and Om Prakash and Maneck, her paying guest. "The other fellow kicked Maneck's shins in passing. . . Maneck's nose was bleeding and the upper lip was cut" (423). They spoil and damage everything. "The sound of shattering glass came from the front room. . . A few more stones broke the remaining windowpanes" (423). She could not oppose the landlord. He has power and influence in the society. Such is her condition in the power dominating society. Ultimately, with the eviction order, the landlord evicts her and her tailoring business from the flat. Because her business is in contravention with her lease. This forces her to give up her contract with Au Revoir Exports. She has to withstand everything in the days to come. It is evident in the words of Nusswan:

Dina is one in a million, he agreed. I have always said that . We had many flights and arguments, right, Dina? Especially about marriage. But I've always admired your strength and determination. I'll never forget how bravely you behaved when poor Rustom passed away on your third anniversary. (564)

At the end, there is no other option available for Dina. She has come back to live almost as a servant maid in her brother's house. With the arrival of Dina in the house, her brother and his wife have stopped the servant maid for the household works. "Dina took the hint and assumed the chores. She absorbed everything like a capacious sponge. During her private moments she wrung herself out and then was ready to blot up more" (564). This is the pathetic plight of Dina Dalal who has faced many ordeals in her life. She is unable to come out from the restrictions forced on her gender though she has been interested to assert her independence.

5. CONCLUSION:

Dina has undergone many hardships one after another: the death of her parents, her stay in the house of her brother, her inability to continue her study, her marriage to Rustom Dalal, her husband's death in an accident, her brother's indifference to her life, the denial of any monetary share and help to her by her brother, her loneliness in the old flat, the closure of her tailoring business, the eviction from her flat by the landlord, the inability to lead her life, and finally the sub-serviette position in her brother's house. All these situations have made her to lose her determination and firm desire to assert her independence and individuality. Every fight for freedom has ended absurdly in her life. Rohinton Mistry has effectively promulgated the evidences of gender discrimination prevailing in our society through the typical situations and events from the life of the female individual, Dina Dalal.

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Examine the Gothic Portion in William Faulkner's Selected Novels

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***Abstract:** Southern Gothic is a tradition of fiction writing that focuses on violence and degeneration in the specific conditions of life in the Southern U.S. The figure of an endanger, maiden, intricate family relationships and seemingly otherworldly phenomena are also characteristic of Gothic, and have found their way into Southern Gothic, though not all these motifs are necessarily present in all Southern Gothic works. Gothic was introduced into American literature by Charles Brockden Brown and later Edgar Allan Poe, who remained mainly close to the English tradition, shifted the settings to American locales.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

William Cuthbert Faulkner, first of four sons of Murry Cuthbert, Maud Butler, is born on September 25, 1897, New Albany, Mississippi in a southern family. Mury Faulkner is an administrator for the railroad but his legendary grandfather, William Falkner, a man know as the 'old colonel' and widely remembered for his achievements of solider, landowner, lawyer, businessmen, politician and writer. The family name was spelled Falkner until William Falkner added the "U" in 1919, and his family moves to oxford, Mississippi.

At the age eight, entered the first grade in oxford's all white elementary school in September 1905. He did well in 'Miss Annie' chandler's class well enough to be allowed to skip second grade. Maud Faulkner was literate conversant wioth books and arts. She taught to Faulkner to read and introduced them to 'James fenicooper', 'Charles Dicknes', 'Mark Twain', 'Robert Louis Stevenson', and the 'Grimm's brother's' and later to 'Shakespeare', 'Balzac', 'Edgar Allen Poe', 'Rudyard kipling' nad 'Joseph Conrad'.

He was influenced by Englsih poets such as 'Robert Burns', 'Francis Thomson', 'A.E. Housemen', and 'Swinburne'. His earliest literary effort were romantic conscientiously modeled on those English poets. At a very young age, Faulkner the acquaintance to two individuals who would play an important role in his future; a childhood sweetheart, Estelle oldhem, and a literary mentor and good friend, phistone. Faulkner other close acquaintance from this period arose from their mutual interest in poetry. When philstone read the young poets work, he immediately recognized William's talent and set out to give Faulkner encouragement, advice and models his study.

When he was fifteen dropped out of high school. During the world war- I, he joined the Canada Royal Air force, but the war ended before he completed his military training. He came back to oxford, for two years as a special student from 1919 to 1921. After his tenure at the university, he worked briefly in New York bookstore manged by Elizabeth prall, Sherwood Anderson future wife. He returned to oxford and became postmaster at the university until 1921, but resigned three years later. His strange routines, swanky, dressing habits, and inability to hold down, a job earned him the nick name "count no count". In 1924, he published the first book, a collection of poems entitled "The Marble Faun".

2.LITERATURE REVIEW AS I LAY DYING

The use of gothic elements creates horror and absurdity in the minds of the reader. This novel takes place over a ten day period. The arrangement of the chapters does not follow a strict chronological order; relative sequences of gothic events can be discovered. The novel has fifty nine sections and each chapter is named after a of the person who narrates story from his own perspectives. Another of the novel moves between characters in different views of the same events, variety of the themes is presented in the novel.

A story of a journey, an account of adventures, on the road-this may be the outward form of the novel, but the journey proves exceedingly curious and the adventures disconcert. Having died while a son sawed her coffin

beneath her window, Addie Bundren is carted away in the family wagon through the back roads of Yoknapatawpha. The family there by honors her reiterated wish that she be buried in the Jefferson cemetery, unwilling adventures, the bundrens can do nothing well; their Journey, like the spiritual life, is erratic and confused. Promoted by awe for the dead, and by a cluster of private motives, they plod through mishaps both comic and terrible—fire and flood, suffering and stupidity—until, at last, they reach the town.

The putrescent corpse is buried, the daughter fails in her effort to get aborted, one son is badly injured another goes mad, and at the very end, the father suddenly remarries. Series of events takes place after the burial of the death mother. That 'As I Lay Dying' is something more than a record of peregrine disaster we soon discover. Each of them conducts the action little way while reciting the burden of his mind; the novel resembles a canata in which a theme is developed and varied through a secession of voices. In *As I Lay Dying* the theme is death, death as it shapes life. The outer action, never to be neglected and always fears seemly spectacular is a journey in a wagon; the inner action is the attempt of the bundrens to define themselves as member of a family at the moment of family is perishing.

During the early 1900s, the ideas of Austrian psychologist Sigmund Freud became very popular. His iceberg theory claimed that the majority of activity in the brain occurs in the sub-consciousness, whereas the conscious part of the brain is only the tip of the iceberg. When analyzing the novel through a psychological perspective, this Freudian concept of the sub-consciousness and repressed thoughts and feelings continually arise as the different characters in the book struggle to deal with the grief of the passing of 'Mrs. Addie Bundren'.

'Dewey Dell' is the best example of this concept as she has repressed usual desires throughout the novel. Not only does she have a usual relationship with Lefe, but she also confesses in one of the chapters of having a nightmare while sleeping in the same bed as her brother Vardaman, and she is described by Tull as glaring at him as if he had touched her inappropriately. Also, she is constantly worried about her abortion which is why she feels that the doctor, Peabody, is so "useful" to her. Clearly, her repressed usual desires have been surfaced after Addie's, because now Dewey Dell represents the only feminine presence among the rest of her family. It's a weary that all characters are struggling with their own problems when they have to be worried and mourning for the death of Addie.

The Bundrens' tendency to translate Addie's death into a different preoccupation reflects the work of the Austrian psychologist Sigmund Freud and his theory of sublimation. At the end of the 1920s, as Faulkner composed *As I Lay Dying*, Freud's ideas about the subconscious anxieties of man were becoming quite popular. When analyzing this book in the light of Freud psychological theories clearly reveal the reactions of different characters and the strategies which they use to cope up with the traumatic experiences. Equally relevant to interpreting *As I Lay Dying* is Freud's theory of sublimation, which he described as the process by which frustrated sexual energies are transformed into more socially acceptable behaviors. Though the Bundrens, with the exception of Dewey Dell, are not trying to cope with sexuality, they are trying to cope with their grief, and they deal with it by voicing strong opinions on other matters—a clear example of sublimation.

The other characters also undergo changes throughout the course of this story which relate to the Freudian iceberg concept. Their psychological changes are common in that none of these characters can cope with Addie's at a conscious level. Rather, they need to translate this grief into some physical object, or activity, at the unconscious level. One example of this is the way in which Cash copes with Addie's. He does this as he carves out Addie's coffin for the first half of the book. He shows no emotion, and barely speaks. Faulkner doesn't even give him any chapters to narrate. Cash becomes so ingrained in his carpentry, that his character becomes associated with that job. Jewel copes with Addie's through his horse. When Darl finds out that Addie has died, Jewel, who was Addie's favorite son, does not show any sorrow. Instead, he simply worries about his horse back home. Darl even goes so far as to say that Jewel's "mother is a horse." Darl, himself, also copes with his mother's through unconscious means. He starts to question his existence, and becomes enmeshed in deep philosophical thought. This preoccupation eventually leads him to be seen as mentally ill, and he is transferred to a mental ward.

When analyzing this book, the psychological theories of Sigmund Freud become very clear, because this story revolves around, and builds upon the way in which different characters view Addie's, and how they are able to cope with this traumatic experience. Each of the chapters by the viewpoint of a different character in order to show the reader the exact thoughts and feelings in the mind of the character as he/she experiences and witnesses Addie's. In this way, it becomes obvious that Freudian ideas were a necessary ingredient for Faulkner to be able to accomplish his goal.

The title of this novel *As I Lay Dying* has been taken from Homer's favorite speech in book XI "You might have guessed that woman with the dog's eyes" is not a nice term for a lady back in the Greek day. In this case, Agamemnon (the speaker) is justified in referring to his wife this way, since she cheated on and also murdered him. Look like eyes are again being used to characterize right? Now the second reference in this passage it was (and in many places still is) tradition to close a dead person's eyes. Agamemnon's wife wouldn't do that for him, and he considers it a mark of high disrespect (through probably not as stabbing him to death). Addie is in some ways treated with the same past. Mortem disrespect her body is placed outside down in her coffin, holes as a pick-up joint for her husband. Isn't it great that you can get all that from of eyes.

“I pass him and mount the path, beginning to hear Cash's saw. When I reach the top he has quit sawing. Standing in a litter of chips, he is fitting two of the boards together. Between the shadow spaces they are yellow as gold, like soft gold, bearing on their flanks in smooth undulations the marks of the adze blade: a good carpenter, Cash is. He holds the two planks on the trestle, fitted along the edges in a quarter of the finished box. He kneels and squints along the edge of them, then he lowers them and takes up the adze. A good carpenter. Addie Bundren could not want a better one, better box to lie in. It will give her confidence and comfort. I go on to the house, followed by the Chuck. Chuck. Chuck”.

(Section- 1; page 01)

LIGHT IN AUGUST

Light in August is probably Faulkner's most complex and difficult novel. Here he combined numerous themes on a large canvas where many aspects of life are vividly portrayed. In the Novel, family as a unit is replaced by the community, which although not examined as the family is in other novels, serves as the point of departure. The novel may be interpreted on many levels. It suggests such themes as man's isolation in the modern world, man's responsibility to the community, the sacrifice of Christ, the search-for-a-father, man's inhumanity to man, and the theme of denial and flight as opposed to passive acceptance and resignation

Each of these can be adequately supported, but none seems to present the whole intent of the novel. Perhaps this is because the complexity of the novel yields to no single interpretation but seems to require a multiple approach. The second problem of the post-war period was the myth of the black beast or the black rapist, who, with his uncontrollable sexuality, presented a constant threat for white Southern womanhood. Faulkner illustrates this segment of gender-race relations in this Novel, where the relationship between Joe Christmas and Joanna Burden violates the taboo against miscegenation.

The complex theme of man need to live within him while he recognizes his responsibility both to himself and to his fellow man will support such a multiple approach to Light in August. The reaction of the various characters to the community offers another basic approach to the novel.

Cleanth Brooks writes that the community serves as "the field for man's actions and the norm by which his action is judged and regulated." But the difficulty here is that we do not have a sufficient picture of the norm. It would be accurate to regard the community as a force which man tries to assail or avoid. The isolation theme is carried over into the structure of the novel. The novel may be broken down into many groups of seemingly isolated vignettes. Each scene, however, is part of one large thematic mosaic, and none could be successfully removed without destroying the whole. Likewise, each isolated character in each isolated scene is viewed in the final analysis as a part of the structure of a unified whole. Thus the isolation of each character is supported by the structural device of presenting the horrifying action of the novel in groups of vignettes.

The novel contains a Horror spiritual and directly physical violence, the two being usually combined. The main violent characters are: Joe Christmas' stepfather McEachern; Christmas' companion, the villainous Lucas Burch; Christmas' real grandfather Hines; and the soldier PercyGrimm who murders Christmas. The deep inner conflicts of Joe Christmas start in his childhood, as he is called Nigger by the other children in the orphanage. Laterally adopted by the Mc Eacherns, he learns about violence when his stepfather, a religious fanatic, beats him with a strap in the stable each time he refuses to learn the Presbyterian catechism. His own violent activities start when at the age of fourteen with a group of boys he has waited for his turn to have sex with a Black girl in a barn. Sensing her blackness to which he is developing schizophrenic feelings, as well as her moral degradation, he starts kicking the girl lying in front of him. He also hits her in the face, and then his companions rush in and start fighting with him until they all calm down. At seventeen years of age, he finds a lover, a waitress who is also almost a prostitute.

He pays her by stealing from his stepmother's money box. When he suspects the waitress of being unfaithful, he strikes her. When his stepfather meddles with his love affair, he strikes him down with a chair, hitting him on the head. Believing he has killed his stepfather, he hysterically tries to get his lover back from her two new companions. She calls him a nigger, and the two men hit him in the face with fists so he falls down, becoming half unconscious and still receiving blows. There follow over a dozen of desperate years, Christmas moving from one part of America to another, sleeping with many women, telling his white bedmates that he is a Black and his Black lovers that he is a white man. Though the author presents Christmas' problem of identity as caused by social prejudices, it may well be also psychopathological. Finally arriving at Jefferson, Mississippi, Christmas breaks into a house to find food .It is the household of a lonely spinster, Joanna Burden, about forty years old. She starts hosting him and accepts him as her lover, demanding him to satisfy her perverse, rather masochistic sexual desires. Descended from abolitionists, she has a peculiar attitude to the Black people, pitying them, but not without a certain sense of superiority. During their love makings, she finds additional pleasure in thinking about Christmas as a Black.

“She would be wild then, in the close, breathing half dark Without walls, with her wild hair, each strand of which would seem to come alive like octopus tentacles, and her wild hands and her breathing:

“Negro! Negro! Negro!” (in “Light in August”,

(chapter- 12; p.106)

Their relationship lasts for several years. Then she wants him publicly to recognize he is a Black. She is also rigidly religious, with Calvinist fatalist convictions. As she demands him to kneel down with her and pray, he refuses. She then threatens him with a revolver. Then Christmas kills her, cutting her throat with his razor knife (the typical murder tool of Black criminals). The act of murder is not shown; instead, the author masterfully describes the events just preceding it, letting the ominous details accumulate.

ABSALOM ABSALOM

Absalom, Absalom! is a Southern Gothic novel by William Faulkner. The work is one of the master works for which Faulkner is most well known, and it describes the rise and fall in fortunes of Thomas Sutpen--told through several narrators. Some of the characters and the setting (Yoknapatawpha County) are familiar to readers of Faulkner's fiction.

As a Southern Gothic Fiction this novel may not have elements of the supernatural like a classic gothic novel, but there are definitely ghosts (in the form of people haunting other people); super spooky. Faulkner also attempts to connect or show the relationship between man's present actions and those of the past. *Absalom, Absalom!* is the greatest condemnation of the morals, mores, and ethics of his own southern culture. In this story of incest, fratricide, lust, ambition, and slavery, Faulkner presents a cumulative view of man being defeated by passions and ambitions beyond the scope of humanitarian ethics. Yet, even in condemning the values of the southern culture.

Faulkner was inspired to write many things-but one of his big inspirations was the biblical story of King David and his son Absalom in the second book of Samuel. Faulkner emphasizes the centrality of the relationship between father and son in his gothic saga of Thomas Sutpen and his Family. Using a number of narrations, including Sutpens for sisters-in-law and the grandson of his only friend, Faulkner allows each character to after his or her point of view, adding to an understanding of the central, complex story. The result is an emotions are intense, chaotic psychological portrait that reflects the complexities of the south and human understanding of the idea of truth.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in examine the gothic portion in william faulkner's selected novels.

4. ANALYSIS:

The original title for this book was *Dark House*, symbolizing both the work's Gothic roots and its depiction of the "dark house" of the South. Sutpen's haunted house on Sutpen's Hundred is a metaphor for the South and all of the sins that it is responsible for, including slavery and the repudiation of the black "sons" of the South. Just as Sutpen's haunted house fell because it failed to reconcile the black sons with the white, the South, too, fell for the same reason.

Race this comes to be the central theme of the "house" of Sutpen and the "house" of the South. According to the final and most complete Sutpen legend, Henry Sutpen killed Charles Bon and brought down his father's dynasty to prevent him from marrying Judith--not because Charles was their half-brother, but because Charles had a bit of black blood. This revelation makes it clear how the values of the South have affected not only Henry Sutpen, but also the narrator of the story, Quentin Compson, Faulkner leaves room for some ambiguity as to whether or not Charles Bon actually had black blood, thereby making it clear that the even the suggestion of black blood is enough to put someone in the South beyond a pale in a horribly destructive way. Racism is a central theme in many Faulkner works, including his famed "A Light in August" Faulkner recognizes that race is the central problem for the South in the post-Civil War period, and that without a healthy discussion of this topic, the South will never move forward.

Each of the fifty nine sections in this novel represents the inner thoughts of the character. This particular technique called stream of consciousness adopted by Faulkner used reflects the research and interest in the psychology of free association and inner thoughts of man. Freud iceberg concept claimed in the brain occurs in the subconscious repressed thoughts feelings in two characters in the novel. One is Mrs Addie bundren to deal with the grief of passing struggle. Another one is Dewey dell is repressed usual desires throughout in the novel.

The entire novel deals with the progression in interior monologues reflected by the Bundrens and non- Bundrens around the nine days journey to Jefferson, to bury Mrs. Addie. The frame work of the novel deals with the relationship between perception and the world, insight and humanity. As *I Lay Dying* builds out the Addie Bundrens, a short nine days tragic journey from the Yoknapatawpha county to Jefferson with Addie's dead body for funeral, on members of her family.

The novel presents the events around the death of the simple farm woman Addie Bundren and her family taking her body in a coffin for a funeral. The violent role is taken by the nature which punishes them with a river flood, and other disasters. A log floating in the river knocks over the wagon with the coffin, drowning the ponies. The stink of the corpse decomposing in the coffin attacks buzzards.

5. CONCLUSION:

Southern Gothic was proper initiated by William Faulkner who has written some of classical works. Other central Southern Gothic writers include Carson McCullers, Flannery O'Connor and Cormac McCarthy. Motifs of violence are almost omnipresent in the works of Faulkner and McCarthy. Even the language, the tortuous diction of the style which Faulkner and McCarthy often share conveys violence, while at the same time creating a sense of distance from the action. In general, landscape in Faulkner is shown in a close interaction with the person's psyche; in landscapes have autonomy of their own

The seemingly universal questions about language Faulkner raises in *As I Lay Dying* emerge in the later novels as questions that concern the social and environmental transgressions of the South's unique history. Over the course of this study, I have attempted to chart Faulkner's depiction of systems of representation in the novels *As I Lay Dying*, *Light in August* and *Absalom, Absalom!*. There are many themes touched upon in this novel. Alienation, loneliness, death, insanity and sanity, identity, the importance of language, love and passion are just a few. These three novels depict a relationship between Faulkner's art and the social issues of the post-bellum south that complicates any dichotomy between universal and particular. Faulkner himself has confused that the Southern character of his fiction was merely a medium for accessing some greater human truth, but I have argued that a close reading of these three novels challenges this hierarchy.

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The Women's Voice in Hayavadana Girish Raghunath Karnad

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***Abstract:** Voice of woman's in hayavadana and naga-mandala & an image of traditional Indian woman. Girish Karnad's third play, Hayavadana (1971), is noteworthy play because it is the first work to translate into notable practice the debate over the usefulness of original performance genres in the development of a new, quintessentially 'Indian' theatre. Girish Karnad has derived myths to look for the subject matter for his play.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

In India, English has been molded and transformed to express the diverse phases of Indian, culture, social and literary back ground. It has been used to express spontaneously and powerfully the varying shades of emotion, thoughts and typical feelings to Indian character.

The history of English in Indian dates back to the twenties of the last century. As early as 1792, Charles grant, a director of the East India company, advocated for making English "a vehicle for importing western ideas "This proposal did not carry any weight with the authorities and as lost in the wilderness of official routine. In was by the persistent efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, D.N. Tagore and other pioneers of Brahma samaj who were convinced that English would help the birth of a new and enlightened India. The vital significance of English tongue is that which would be the most useful to our native subjects. The creative writing in English by Indians, known as Indo - Anglian literature.

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2. LITERATURE REVIEW

VOICE OF WOMAN'S IN HAYAVADANA AND NAGA-MANDALA & AN IMAGE OF TRADITIONAL INDIAN WOMAN:

Girish Karnad's third play, Hayavadana (1971), is noteworthy play because it is the first work to translate into notable practice the debate over the usefulness of original performance genres in the development of a new, quintessentially 'Indian' theatre. Girish Karnad has derived myths to look for the subject matter for his play. In the "Author's Introduction" Three Plays,

Girish Karnad writes:

"The play is based on a story from a collection of tales

called the Kathasaritsagara and the further development of this story by Thomas Mann in ‘The Transposed Heads’

In Hayavadana, Karnad deals with the question of Head and Body with a different purpose. Interestingly, the main and the sub-plot of Hayavadana deal with the moral and philosophical aspect of the problem raising more important issues relating to the human existence. Girish Karnad projects the female character in very different manner. His female character possesses qualities like attractive, clever, energetic, and more dominant than male character in the play. Through female character, Girish Karnad presents image of modern woman who is caught between two ideas, one is her quest for completeness and other is her search for individual rights in male-dominated society. Girish Karnad presents his female protagonist relevance to modern context to show weakness of male-dominated Indian social system. In this respect, observations on woman character in Hayavadana are discussed in detail. It is important to note the plot structure of Hayavadana to understand the central theme of the play. Women in Hayavadana: Girish Karnad was deeply influenced by the Indian myths, tradition, history and the folklore, legends and theatres and carves out a new face of modern man struggling for a new horizon with a new identity. Girish Karnad derives the material for his plot from history and mythology mostly but interprets the past in the context of contemporary relevance. In this context, critical comments of the researcher on woman character in Hayavadana are discussed:

In Hayavadana, Padmini is one of the major characters. She is a beautiful female character. Hayavadana is multi-dimensional play presenting a love triangle involving Devadatta, Kapila and Padmini. Padmini is innocent, beautiful, perceptive clever, energetic and cruel; all these qualities ingrained in her make her a matchless personality. Padmini, the centralized figure, is wonderfully dramatized in the play. She is a beautiful woman gifted with charming body. As Devadatta says:

Devadatta: How can I describe her, Kapila? Her forelocks rival the bees;
her face (both Devadatta and Kapila praise) is a white lotus.
Her beauty is as the magic lake. Her arms the lotus creepers.
Her breasts are golden urns and her waist.

As concerned to the familial background of Padmini; she is the daughter of the leading merchant in Dharmapura. Padmini is quite considerate and rational, and being born and brought up in a rich family, she seems to have been loved to her utter satisfaction, her every desire fulfilled by her parents. It can be seen when Kapila proposed to Padmini for his friend, Devadatta, she accepts it immediately, even before the parental permission. The marriage proposed from such a well known family, the revered family, makes her happy and proud. As Kapila describes Davadatta ; Kapila: Devadatta is the only son of the Revered Brahmin Vidyasagara. A poet. A pundit. Knows the Vedas backwards. Writes the grandest poetry ever. Long, dark hair. Delicate, fair face. Age twenty. Height five feet seven inches.

Devadatta has gifted these fine qualities in his personality, but he is fragile in body, is emotional and sentimental. Devadatta loves Padmini, her beauty and her body but has not applied his reasoning power to read her mind, nature and personality. On other hand, in the very first meeting with Padmini, Kapila realizes that she is an unfit match for Devadatta. Even Kapila expressed his feelings to Devadatta as;

Kapila: Devadatta, my friend, I confess to you I'm feeling uneasy. You are a gentle soul. You can't bear a bitter word or an evil thought. But this one is fast as lightning –and as sharp. She is not for the likes of you. What she needs is a man of steel. But what can one do? You'll never listen to me. And I can't withdraw now. I'll have to talk to her family.

Therefore, the married life between Devadatta and Padmini does not look to be full of happiness and satisfaction. Devadatta who is a weak and delicate is unsuitable; her expectation of a muscular and physically powerful person takes her away from her husband towards his friend, Kapila. She keeps a secret desire for Kapila, awaits his arrival and become restless if Kapila does not visit the house. But Devadatta does not like Kapila's over presence in the married life and even in the house. When Devadatta complains about Kapila's disturbs in his reading of Bhasa's and also blames Padmini for his over entertainment. Without compromising, Padmini reacts, “Don't blame him. It's my fault. He learnt a bit about poetry from you and I thought he might enjoy Bhasa. So I asked him to come...He didn't want to –but I insisted.”⁶ Thus, she plays the role of a rescuer whenever Devadatta holds Kapila responsible for disturbs in his married life.

Padmini wants her husband should pay much attention for her desire but Devadatta spends much of his time in reading poetry or plays or writing and Padmini needs a man in her company who can fulfil her desire. So the trip to Ujjain is an opportunity for Padmini which would offer her much of the time to spend in the company to Kapila. Consequently, Padmini insists for journey to Ujjain after Kapila comes with the cart and forces Devadatta to load personal belongings. Padmini projects her passion for the 'iron-black-body' of Kapila when she observes him, from the very close side when he goes to bring "the Fortunate lady's flower that is meant for a married woman..."

The great appreciation of Kapila's body and his movement.

described by Padmini as;

The words for Kapila's body and his physical movement reveal Padmini's strong desire for a strong and steel body of Kapila. Devadatta realizes that Padmini is in love with Kapila when he observes her, her interest in Kapila's body and her secret thought to possess him. Therefore while going to Rudra's temple Devadatta expresses his emotions as;

Devadatta: Good-bye, Kapila. Good-bye, Padmini. May the Lord Rudra bless you. You are two pieces of my heart-live happily together. I shall find my happiness in that.

Padmini grows self-centred and conscious of the possible events. She knows that she would be held responsible for their death: "And who'll believe me? They'll all say the two fought and died for this whore. They are bound to say it. Then what'll happen to me?". The people would certainly discuss that Padmini had extramarital relationship with Kapila and in their fight to take possession of her body both have killed each other. Under the social burdens she decides to offer her life in sacrifice in front of the goddess Kali. It is for the first time, Padmini accepts her love for Kapila. She pleads the goddess to save her from the difficult incident in which her husband and lover have killed themselves. By accepting her prayer, the goddess Kali asks her to put "these heads back properly. Attach them to their bodies and then press that sword on their necks."

So, they can come alive. But she misplaces the heads, Devadatta's head on Kapila's body and Kapila's head on Devadatta. This misplacement of heads serves her dual purposes; in one stroke she has now got Devadatta's mind and Kapila's body in one person. Padmini can be termed a hypocrite and shrewd woman. Padmini does not publicly admit her love for Kapila because she is aware of the socio-cultural restrictions which prohibit a married woman from developing extra marital relationship, a relationship which would violate of marriage. When Kapila claims her as her wife on the ground that it his body with which Padmini spent days and night also he says "This body she's lived with all these months. And the child she's carrying is the seed of this body"

Both in Hayavadana, the action revolves around the concept of experience which is primarily a myth or a folk tale which in turn draw upon the collective cultural memory. Then they explore, understand and develop a thought, an individual, a psyche, even a culture. The two-tiered structures they have also a reason for their extreme popularity not only among the audience but also among the literary circles.

The researcher thinks that Rani is very traditional Indian woman who does not dare to do any harmful act against husband. Therefore she pours the curry into the anthill to destroy it. But there is a King Cobra which is called Naga tastes that liquid and starts love to Rani. A cobra can assume any form as it likes. Naga which eats that liquid enters the house through the bathroom drain and took the shape of Appanna. Naga feels very pity on Rani for her dismal condition he goes to close Rani when she was sleeping. When she wakes up she assumes that her husband Appanna comes in home. Naga starts to love very affectionately:

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in hayavadana girish raghunath karnad.

4. ANALYSIS:

Image of modern women:

In ancient India, the women enjoyed equal status and rights as with men in all fields during the early Vedic period but the status of women began to decline in medieval period of India. Medieval period of India was not progressive for women. In this period, many foreign cultures came in contact with Indian culture which resulted in the decline in women's status. In order to protect women, Indian women started using 'Purdah', (a veil), which covers body. Due to this their freedom also became affected. They were not allowed to move freely and this lead to the

further decline of their status. People began to consider a girl as misery and a burden, which needs extra care. Traditions among some communities such as sati, Jauhar, and devadasi have been banned and are largely outdated in modern India. But, some cases of these practices are still found in remote parts of India. The purdah is still practiced by Indian women among some communities. In the medieval period, woman's rights disappeared and patriarchy began exercising control over her position, restricted woman's freedom and suppressed her identity. Woman must be kept in custody by the male of the family, her father protects her in childhood, her husband protects her in youth and her son protects her in old age. Thus, woman is never fit for independence. Even though the husband willingly is not to follow virtue and seeks pleasure elsewhere, he must be worshiped as God.

The status of woman in modern India is a sort of a paradox. On one hand she plays role of mother, sister wife etc. on the other hand she is mutely suffering the violence on her by her own family members. As compared with past women in modern times have achieved a lot but in reality they have to strive for their rights in society. In the modern age, women have established themselves as equal with men. But in India they are yet to get their equal rights in the familial life. There are many problems which women in India have to suffer day to day life. These problems have become the part and parcel of life of Indian women and some of the women have accepted their problems as their fate.

5. CONCLUSION:

Girish Karnad presents the suffering of the youthful woman through Padmini, the wife of Devadatta in Hayavadana. Her family represents a higher class of society. Karnad displays Padmini as a lonely figure facing the experiences of loveless marriage like any modern woman of contemporary higher class of society where men are busy with making money and fame. The problems of the modern alone woman are not much different. Therefore, Padmini's confession of her betrayal and her forceful justification of it to her husband is like the modern woman. Girish Karnad wants to reflect through Hayavadana the face of modern woman. This is perhaps due to the changes in the modern women brought by the new awakening in women, the reform movements and the influence of economic independence of the women in the modern age. Karnad's women openly protest against being treated as an object of exchange between men. Women characters of Girish Karand challenge the authority of her husband and questions to the religious principles that support patriarchal power. In this respect, Padmini not only tries to free herself from forces shackles of marriage life but also boldly expresses her commitment to her love for Kapila. In her, it seems that the image of the free independent and self-respecting modern woman. Though she does not fight patriarchal domination in the true sense but merely marks a beginning in the long process of reform in the existing social system in the Indian context. Here the comment of Jaya Kapoor is significant to quote: Karnad finds a special interest in the rich wealth of Indian mythology which offers him ample threads to weave his stories where he is not just narrating a tale but constructing and exploring narratives at various levels. The richest in this multiayered narrative explorations is his play 'Hayavadana'.

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A Scrutiny Of Friendship Works By Ralph Waldo Emerson

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Abstract: *The theme of friendship is prevalent in Shakespeare's works, from his comedies and romances to his histories and tragedies and is personified in such pairs as Hamlet and Horatio of Hamlet, Rosalind and Celia in "AS YOU LIKE IT" and Hal Falstaff in the Henry IV plays. Shakespeare's detailed portrayals of false friendship have attracted the attention of scholars, most notably the fascinating relationship between prince Hal and Falstaff and the dramatist's iconographic representation of false friendship in his late tragedy Timor of Athens. Even his sonnets are a perfect example for the theme of friendship.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Friendship essentially involves a distinctive kind of concern for your friend. A concern which might reasonably be understood as a kind of Love. Friendship is a relationship of mutual affection between two or more people. Friendship is a stronger form of impersonal bond than an association. Friendship has been studied in psychology, anthropology and philosophy. Although there many forms of friendship, some of which may vary from place to place, certain characteristics are present in many types of Friendship. Such characteristics includes affection, sympathy, empathy, honesty, altruism, mutual understanding and compassion, enjoyment of each other's company trust and the ability to be oneself, express one's feelings, and make mistakes without fear of judgment from the friends.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

THE THEME OF FRIENDSHIP IN LITERATURE

The theme of friendship is prevalent in Shakespeare's works, from his comedies and romances to his histories and tragedies and is personified in such pairs as Hamlet and Horatio of Hamlet, Rosalind and Celia in "AS YOU LIKE IT" and Hal Falstaff in the Henry IV plays. Shakespeare's detailed portrayals of false friendship have attracted the attention of scholars, most notably the fascinating relationship between prince Hal and Falstaff and the dramatist's iconographic representation of false friendship in his late tragedy *Timor of Athens*. Even his sonnets are a perfect example for the theme of friendship.

Shakespeare's most compelling and sustained depiction of friendship appears in the drama Hamlet. Having returned from Wittenberg to find his father dead and mother remarried to his uncle Claudius, Hamlet relies on the devoted friendship of Horatio and survives the poor advice of his dubious university companions Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. Critics have frequently contrasted the true and false friendships portrayed in the drama, and have endeavored to come to some final conclusion regarding Shakespeare's musings on the subject of friendship in this tragic context.

Timor and Athens, interprets the title figure of the play as a Renaissance emblem of failed friendship. Shakespeare's Timor is a magnanimous man whose extravagant gifts to parasitic individuals disguised as comrades and well-wishers precipitates his collapse into misanthropy once his wealth is exhausted and his supposed friends abandon him. This story can be interpreted as an emblematic Renaissance tableau of the responsibilities and potential perils of friendship. The antique virtue of manliness is the basis of true friendship in Julius Caesar. Great men like Brutus and Cassius are possessed of this virtue, but are often unable to temper or moderate its potential excesses. Finally, the unusual relationship between Prince Hal of the Henry IV parts and the companion of his

dissolute youth, Sir John Falstaff. This temporary friendship between the young man who day be ruler of England and the dissipated tavern knight has struck many critics as one of the more odd couplings in Shakespearean literature.

Love and friendship are frequently occurring themes in literature. They generate emotional twists and turns in a narrative and can lead to a variety of endings: happy, sad or bittersweet. The following are famous literary works with love and friendship themes:

“Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare

Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte

Anna Karenina by Leo Tolstoy

Sense and Sensibility by Jane Austen

Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen”

The theme of friendship unfolds throughout. A passage to India. A passage to India begins and ends by posing the question, whether it is possible for an English man and an Indian to ever be friends, atleast within the context of British colonialism.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in a scrutiny of friendship works by ralph waldo emerson.

4. ANALYSIS:

THOUGHTS OF FRIENDSHIP BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON

“A friend is Janus-faced: he looks to the past and the future. He is the child of all my foregoing hours, the prophet of those to come, and the harbinger of a greater friend”.

The Law of friendship are holy, one must be patient to allow this friendship to bear flowers. That is, “we must be our own before we can be another’s”. That ideal friend is a rarity, for he belongs to the world of dreams and fables. But we should aim at it and accordingly cultivate spiritual ties. One must go in this sense, friends are like books. Hence, he states: “I will receive from them. But they shall not hold me by any relations less subtile and pure. We will meet as though as we met not, and part as though we parted not”.

“One is truth. A friend is a person with whom I may be sincere. Before him I may think aloud”.

Emerson's essay on friendship is one of the most remembered and highly respected essays dating back to the 19th century. The information given in the essay is extremely valuable and has helped to explain the universal truth that is friendship. Emerson's essay on friendship is his way of delineating the paths of coherence. These paths fall into two distinct kinds. The first is the consistent enunciation of a view which is the master-tone that Emerson uses from essay to essay while the second is the internal linkage of the views in the essay. Some scholars have argued that Emerson's views on friendship are strange and radical while others feel that his logic is sound and valid. This argument can only be settled by finding the deeper meaning in Emerson's criticisms and praise of friendships. We find that there is a critical connection between friendship and other earthly phenomena which Emerson shows through the use of metaphors to create the assimilation of tangible and intangible things in life.

“The essence of friendship is entireness, a total magnanimity and trust”.

Emerson begins by describing how friendships begin. He states that they have nothing to do with putting in effort, worldly accomplishments or physical beauty. They have more to do with attraction or affinity. He asserts that this is what really matters in a friendship. Emerson states that when all is done, friendship makes us feel worthy in life. He states that as the best things in life, Emerson sees friendships as being spontaneous and unforced.

“The only reward of virtue is virtue: the only way to have a friend is to be one”.

Emerson states is that there are two distinct elements which "go to the composition of friendship," The first is sincerity and the second is tenderness. He says that "we can scarce believe that so much character can subsist in

another as to draw us by love." Here, Emerson refers to the tender anxiety that we feel when we are with another person to whom we are drawn. Emerson then undercuts tenderness by saying that "I tender myself least to him to whom I am most devoted," This means that he gives devotion more value than tenderness. He goes ahead and states that each of the two elements is so sovereign that there is none that is superior to the other. He states that there is no reason why either of the two elements should be named before the other. Through his use of the word sovereign, Emerson creates an aura of superiority. It creates a perception in the reader that what Emerson is writing about is to be respected to the highest level possible and that it is completely true and holds a lot of power. He goes ahead to state that though each of these elements should be highly appreciated and respected they hold the same weight and that each bears the same importance and has the same level of authority. Here he means that each of the elements is independent and has its own power. He states that no element can be compared to the other.

Emerson then states that "One is Truth," By making this sentence short, Emerson gives it absolute power. It can be argued that by making this sentence longer, it would lose meaning and effect therefore Emerson was on point by making it short and straight to the point. It also leaves a mark for the readers to ponder as they read the essay. The following statement states that a friend is that person with whom "I may be sincere," He states that a friend allows him to think aloud before him and that he can remove the "undermost garments of dissimulation, courtesy, and second thought,". Emerson uses the words "undermost garments" as a metaphor to mean a mask. He states that with a true friend, a person can take off the mask that they wear for other members of the society. He then goes on to state that with a true friend he can deal with "him with the simplicity and wholeness with which one chemical atom meets another," Here, Emerson uses the word atom which is the simplest chemical form as a metaphor to mean the simplicity of nature that is the result of having a true friend. He refers to the process of an atom bonding with another where it does not think or discriminate when bonding rather it just goes about the bonding process.

Emerson uses metaphors throughout his essay to represent different things. He states that "sincerity is the luxury allowed," He uses the word "luxury" to arouse a feeling in the reader that friendship is a privilege and not a right. Emerson states that true friendship is when a person is privileged to have another with who they can be sincere and not have to watch what they say or do that it may hurt their feelings or offend them. He continues by saying that "like diadems and authority, only to the highest rank, that being permitted to speak truth, as having none above it to court or conform unto," Here, he uses the word "diadems" to represent some sort of royal crown or power. The word "authority" refers to the ability to give an even better "privileged" feeling. Emerson concludes this thought by tying all metaphors together and stating that when a person is able to tell a person the truth without worrying that it may hurt or offend them is a huge luxury.

Emerson states that friendship is a great achievement in life. In his essay, Emerson gives the value of friendship is extremely high, he also gives the true definition of having a true friend and differentiates between true friendship and simple friendship with human beings. In Emerson's essay, he has sound logic and understanding of the concept of friendship since he says that in friendship there are "emotions of benevolence and complacency which are felt towards others," This can also be seen in Emerson's words when he moves away from the abstract and generalized remarks on his experience with friendship. He states that a person seeks the company of a stranger when they believe that the stranger will give or inspire something that we currently lack.

“The other element of friendship is tenderness”.

Though from the essay it turns out that Emerson does not have much to say about friendship, he states that the stranger who Emerson refers to as a friend awakens a desire for "throbbing of the heart and the communications of the soul," Emerson goes on to say that despite of this, sometimes friends disappoint us. He also states that friendship brings about doubt which is only justified by the course of our experience.

This poem is purely based on Friendship and the depth of the relation. Emerson valued relationships and he has beautifully portrayed those feelings through his word in the poem Friendship. Even after many years, when we meet a friend of ours, the ecstasy is beyond words and the excitement can never be expressed, that is the depth of the bond.

In this work, Emerson says that when two people meet who think alike, they grow intellectually and spiritually through affection. Friendship teaches us many valuable things in life and through friendship we learn to fully admire and sincerely comment on one another for the accomplishments. We truly enjoy being in one another's company and we are happy for their achievements. When we are with our best friend, time just flies by and our sorrows and tragedies all vanish and just their company would keep us happy. Always a good friend would appreciate the fine qualities in us and we could just be ourselves with them.

Ralph Waldo Emerson impacted the world with his words. One of Emerson's biggest inspirations to his great works were his relationships. In countless writings, Emerson reflects about the importance of the people we invite in to our lives: our friends.

Read on to be inspired on how to become the most extraordinary friend possible:

Spend time together *"Go often to the house of thy friend, for weeds choke the unused path."* Friendships, like all living beings, require significant maintenance. If your friendship isn't growing, it's dying. Carve out time and commit to spending quality time, doing quality activities with your friends to ensure healthy, growing relationships.

5. CONCLUSION:

Friendship is a relationship of mutual affection between people. Friendship is a stronger form of interpersonal bond than an association. Friendship has been studied in academic fields such as communication, sociology, social psychology, anthropology, and philosophy. Various academic theories of friendship have been proposed, including social exchange theory, equity theory, relational dialectics, and attachment styles. A World Happiness Database study found that people with close friendships are happier.

Friendship essentially involves a distinctive kind of concern for your friend. A concern which might reasonably be understood as a kind of Love. Friendship is a relationship of mutual affection between two or more people. Friendship is a stronger form of impersonal bond than an association. Friendship has been studied in psychology, anthropology and philosophy. Although there many forms of friendship, some of which may vary from place to place, certain characteristics are present in many types of Friendship. Such characteristics includes affection, sympathy, empathy, honesty, altruism, mutual understanding and compassion, enjoyment of each other's company trust and the ability to be oneself, express one's feelings, and make mistakes without fear of judgment from the friends.

"Friendship may be said to require natures so rare and costly, each so well tempered and so happily adapted, and withal so circumstanced, (for even in that particular, a poet says, love demands that the parties be altogether paired,) that its satisfaction can very seldom be assured. It cannot subsist in its perfection, say some of those who are learned in this warm lore of the heart, betwixt more than two. I am not quite so strict in my terms, perhaps because I have never known so high a fellowship as others. I please my imagination more with a circle of godlike men and women variously related to each other, and between whom subsists a lofty intelligence. But I find this law of one to one peremptory for conversation, which is the practice and consummation of friendship. Do not mix waters too much. The best mix as ill as good and bad. You shall have very useful and cheering discourse at several times with two several men, but let all three of you come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty word. Two may talk and one may hear, but three cannot take part in a conversation of the most sincere and searching sort."

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The Chinese Literature With Struggles Of A Young Graduate Student, Jian Wan In The Creazed Novel About Ha Jin

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Abstract: Most teachers of writing encourage students to avoid using clichés, largely on the basis that they have become so familiar that they have lost any power to grab the reader's attention. At times, however, a cliché can be appropriate; in the case of novelist Ha Jin, the idea that "necessity is the mother of invention" seems most apt to describe his meteoric rise to prominence in American letters and to suggest something about the power that underlies his second novel, *The Craze*.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The history of **Chinese literature** extends thousands of years, from the earliest recorded dynastic court archives to the mature vernacular fiction novels that arose during the Ming Dynasty to entertain the masses of literate Chinese. The introduction of widespread woodblock printing during the Tang Dynasty (618–907) and the invention of movable type printing by Bi Sheng (990–1051) during the Song Dynasty (960–1279) rapidly spread written knowledge throughout China. In more modern times, the author Lu Xun (1881–1936) is considered the founder of *baihua* literature in China. Pre-Classical Period of formation of the earliest layer of Chinese literature was influenced by oral traditions of different social and professional provenance: cult and lay musical practices (*Shijing*), divination (*Yijing*), astronomy, exorcism. An attempt at tracing the genealogy of Chinese literature to religious spells and incantations (the six *zhu* 六祝, as presented in the "Da zhu" chapter of the *Rites of Zhou*) was made by Liu Shipei.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Xuefei Jin (born February 21, 1956) is a contemporary Chinese-American poet and novelist using the pen name **Ha Jin**. *Ha* comes from his favorite city, Harbin. His poetry is associated with the Misty Poetry movement. Ha Jin was born in Liaoning, China. His father was a military officer; at thirteen, Jin joined the People's Liberation Army during the Cultural Revolution. Jin began to educate himself in Chinese literature and high school curriculum at sixteen. He left the army when he was nineteen, as he entered Heilongjiang University and earned a bachelor's degree in English studies. This was followed by a master's degree in Anglo-American literature at Shandong University. Jin grew up in the chaos of early communist China. He was on a scholarship at Brandeis University when the 1989 Tiananmen incident occurred. The Chinese government's forcible put-down hastened his decision to emigrate to the United States, and was the cause of his choice to write in English "to preserve the integrity of his work." He eventually obtained a Ph.D. Jin sets many of his stories and novels in China, in the fictional Muji City. He has won the National Book Award for Fiction and the PEN/Faulkner Award for his novel, *Waiting* (1999). He has received three Pushcart Prizes for fiction and a Kenyon Review Prize. Many of his short stories have appeared in *The Best American Short Stories* anthologies. His collection *Under The Red Flag* (1997) won the Flannery O'Connor Award for Short Fiction, while *Ocean of Words* (1996) has been awarded the PEN/Hemingway Award. The novel *War Trash* (2004), set during the Korean War, won a second PEN/Faulkner Award for Jin, thus ranking him with Philip Roth, John Edgar Wideman and E. L. Doctorow who are the only other authors to have won the prize more than once. *War Trash* was also a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize. Jin currently teaches at Boston University in Boston, Massachusetts. He formerly taught at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia. Jin was a Mary Ellen von der Heyden Fellow for Fiction at the American Academy in Berlin, Germany, in the fall of 2008. Jin was inducted to American Academy of Arts and Letters in 2014.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in Ha jin's *The Crazyed*.

4. ANALYSIS:

The Crazyed

Most teachers of writing encourage students to avoid using clichés, largely on the basis that they have become so familiar that they have lost any power to grab the reader's attention. At times, however, a cliché can be appropriate; in the case of novelist Ha Jin, the idea that "necessity is the mother of invention" seems most apt to describe his meteoric rise to prominence in American letters and to suggest something about the power that underlies his second novel, *The Crazyed*.

Although the novel is not strictly autobiographical, understanding something of the novelist's life may help illuminate both the story and theme of this work. When Xuefei Jin was fourteen, he joined the Chinese Army. When he was twenty, he left the service to take up a career as an educator. In 1985, after earning his master's degree in China, he obtained a fellowship to Brandeis University in Massachusetts to pursue a doctorate in literature. His plans, as he told John Thomas in a 1998 interview for *Emory Magazine*, were to earn his degree and return to teach in his native country. In 1989, however, events there changed his plans. He and his wife watched on television as the Chinese army quashed the student rebellion in Tiananmen Square. Xuefei Jin realized then that Thomas Wolfe was probably right in his case: He could not go home again.

The necessity to earn a living for his family drove Xuefei Jin to writing and, to risk another cliché, the rest has become literary history. Writing under the pen name Ha Jin, within a little more than a decade the Chinese expatriate produced several collections of short stories and two novels, all of which generated significant praise from reviewers and critics in America. His 1999 novel *Waiting* won the PEN/Faulkner prize and his short story collections were recognized by literary associations for their compelling analysis of human nature. Ha Jin would say they are compelling because they emerge from the blend of experience and imagination that produces fiction which has the ring of authenticity.

The Crazyed is such a novel. Set in Shanning, a provincial city, the novel chronicles the struggles of a young graduate student, Jian Wan, who is assigned by the university to care for his adviser, Professor Yang, the victim of a stroke. Jian finds that he must divide time between studying for qualifying examinations that would allow him to be admitted to doctoral study in Beijing and caring for Yang at the local hospital.

What makes Jian Wan's job difficult is that his mentor seems to have been affected in a strange way by his stroke. From time to time Yang launches into strange ravings that include commentary on religion, literary criticism, political statements about communism and the Chinese Communist Party, and descriptions of sexual exploits. At times he seems jocular, at others deadly serious, and a large portion of his commentary is simply cryptic. The graduate student is not sure how to respond to his teacher's behavior. For example, Jian Wan is confused by Yang's creative restatement of the story of Genesis, the professor's version of which is a fable about how the donkey (a beast of burden) and a monkey (a playful free spirit) both gave up years of their life span to the acquisitive "man"; in this way Yang explains how humankind has been cursed with long life so that people can suffer the infirmities of old age. Yang cries out, too, about the virtues of reading Dante's *La divina commedia* (c. 1320; *The Divine Comedy*, 1802, 3 vols.), telling Jian Wan that it is the one work that can comfort humankind. Both stories leave the young scholar perplexed, since the ideology of both the Christian Bible and Dante's poem are at odds with the pronouncements of communism, which Professor Yang has always seemed to support.

4. CONCLUSION:

In fact, on more than one occasion Yang launches into long speeches denouncing those who oppose Chairman Mao Zedong and the party, calling for punishment of those who stand in the way of a communist utopia. On the other hand, shortly before he dies, Yang confides to his pupil that he believes his life has been wasted because scholars in China are merely clerks carrying out the commands of a totalitarian government interested more in indoctrinating its people than in promoting real scholarship.

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Evolving Of Riot Trauma and Ecological Conversation in Amitav Ghosh
Novels

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Abstract: *The shadow line implicitly endorses the view on identities such as “Muslim” and “Hindu” are not entities with fixed unambiguous meaning. Culture and national identities depend for their meaning on political, social, and historical forces also determine the contexts within which difference is constructed. Havoc and the terror created by the riots which is mention in the novel. Despite the orgy of violence, bloodshed and merciless killing, they have a transient existence. It also shows how the borders of India and Pakistan see violence that destroys communities and displaces population as refugees. This common bloodshed makes apparent the connection that the two nations had tried to efface through cartographical lines. The death of Tridib is the consequence in the riot. Nature has been used as a backdrop against which the story of the Hungry Tide is developed. Ghosh gives a detailed description of the life of the people and of the wildlife in the Sundarbans region. The northern islands differ from the southern islands. The importance of Irrawaddy dolphins and Gangetic dolphins and also rare kind’s of Tigers. The ecological background place all over the novel with turns the character to gain new perspective.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Amitav Ghosh was born in Calcutta on 11 July 1956. His father was first a lieutenant colonel in the army and later a diplomat. He grew in East Pakistan (Bangladesh), Srilanka, Iran, and India. He attended the Doon school in Dehra Dun and then received BA in History from St. Stephen’s college, Delhi University in 1976 and M.A in sociology from the university in 1978, He received a diploma in Arabic from the Institute of Bourguiba dues Langue’s Viviane’s in Tunisia in 1979 and then D.Phil (PhD) in Social Anthropology from St. Edmund’s Hall, Oxford University in 1982.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

He also worked for a while as a journalist for “*Indian Express*” newspaper in New Delhi. He has been a visiting fellow at the centre for social science, at Trivandrum, Kerala (1982-83), a visiting Professor of Anthropology at the University of Virginia (1988), the university in Cairo (1994) and Columbia University (1994-97). . He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.

Ghosh lives in New York with his wife Deborah Baker, author of the Laura Riding biography *In Extremis: the Life of Laura Riding* (1993) and a senior editor at Little, Brown and Company. They have two children, Lila and Nayan. In 1999, he joined the faculty at Queens College, City University of New York, as Distinguished Professor in Comparative Literature. He has also been a Visiting Professor to the English department of Harvard University since 2005. Ghosh subsequently returned to India began working on the Ibis trilogy, of which two volumes have been published.

He was awarded the Padma Shri by the Indian government in 2007 and in 2009. Amitav Ghosh was talented, innovative and experimentalist. He is also one of famous writer who combines history with a very contemporary vision of a world free of discrete divisions. He won “France’s Prix Medici Etranger, India’s prestigious Sahitya Akademi Award, the Arthur C. Clarke award and the Pushcart Prize.

Hindu Muslim conflicts are division in the subcontinent after 1947. Culture identities, religion and conflict that partition violence is commonly agreed to have been the most momentous event in the shaping of Hindu Muslim relation in independent India the division of the country into two states of India and Pakistan. *The shadow line*

implicitly endorses the view on identities such as “Muslim” and “Hindu” are not entities with fixed unambiguous meaning. Culture and national identities depend for their meaning on political, social, and historical forces also determine the contexts within which difference is constructed.

As a young girl, Gosh’s grandmother had thought of fighting for freedom in east Bengal. But those very same people for whom she had been willing to lay down her life are enemies now in 1964. Feelings of nationalism had after all motivated the fight against the British. The violence it unleashed by the action of a few fanatics the vengeance that the ordinary Hindu, Muslim and Sikhs wreaked on each other worsened our social sense distorted our political judgments and deranged our understanding of moral righteousness. The novel’s two sections, “*Going away*” and “*Coming home*” are named after the two, principal journeys Tridib’s journey to England in 1939 and Tha’mma journey to Dhaka in 1964. The narrator observes that every language assumes a centrality a fixed and settled point to go away from and come back to and what my grandmother was looking for was a word for a journey that was not a coming or a going at all a journey that was a search for precisely that fixed point which permits the proper use of movement.

The novel does not depict or present the political and social upheavals in a straightforward manner, rather each of his characters lives through the emotional trauma which is a consequence of these happenings. This traumatic experience is not limited to a particular community or people of one nationality but it engulfs characters irrespective of their geographical and social place in this world full of man-made divisions. When Europe itself is completely shattered due to the Second World War, they become friends with an English family obliterating the cultural divide and making the English family experience the horrors and participate in the very climactic event in the life of the Indian family.

The plot of the novel revolves around these two families the Datta Chaudhuris of Bengal and the Prices of London and the narrator’s relationship with them. The lives of these two families are constantly intersecting and intertwining and it’s the unnamed narrator who weaves the various threads together. Mrs. Price’s father who initiated the long relationship between theirs and the narrator’s family lived in India before independence.

The tragedy is that though the narrator spends almost a year in London and thus has ample opportunity to come to terms with its role in his life, it is Dhaka which he never visits that affects him most by the violent drama that takes place on its roads, taking Tridib away as one of its most unfortunate victims. Violence has many faces in this novel and it is as much present in the marriage of Ila to Nick doomed to failure even before the “yes” word was spoken, as it is present on the riot torn streets of Calcutta or Dhaka. But the specialty of this novel is that this violence is very subtle till almost the end. When violence is dealt with, the idea is not to describe it explicitly like a voyeur but to look at it to comprehend its total senselessness.

The narrator also realizes in the course of his research that an indivisible sanity binds people to each other independently of their governments. The similarity of experiences combined with a history when the Cultures of the sub-continent were one that brings the people of the subcontinent together and keeps them bound in spite of geographical separation. It is set apart the thousand million people who inhabit the subcontinent from the rest of the world not language, not food, not music it is the special quality of loneliness that grows out of fear of the war between oneself and one’s image in the mirror.

This common bloodshed makes apparent the connections that the two nations had tried to efface through cartographical lines. They had drawn their borders, believing in that pattern, in the enchantment of lines, hoping perhaps that once, they had etched their borders upon the map, the two bits of land would sail away from each other like the shifting tectonic plates of prehistoric Gondwanaland. These Shadow Lines that are drawn cannot divide a memory or experience as Tha’mma and her old uncle believe and so do many others. The narrator’s grandmother has got great affinity for Dhaka and her uncle who is ninety years old is staying there even after the partition and is reluctant to come to India. He lived with a Muslim family whom he had given shelter in his house during the partition. He is being looked after by the same family and he refuses to move away from this place.

However, Ghosh does this not to celebrate globalization but to argue that communities are transnational, through the work of historical memory. He suggests that the nature of boundaries can be understood through the metaphor of the looking glass: the national border between the people of India and West Pakistan resembles the mirror’s boundary, in which self and reflected other are the same. Therefore, in Ghosh’s narrative, the borderline cannot destroy the fundamental identity of people on both sides of the boundary or render him changed into the other.

The Shadow Lines has a tightly plotted structure and a greater realisation of individual characters. The various sections of the novel reiterate that personal freedom is curiously connected with political realities that are often divisive and disruptive and so no freedom is unequivocal. Freedom for one set of people is attained at the cost of others and thus notions of freedom are both vague and shadowy no truth is every objective and no freedom unconditional. Notions of liberty are like shadow lines sometimes shadowy and mirage like but often real and rigidly drawn.

The eco-critic nature is an existing reality which can affect us and is affected by us if we mistreat it. The Hungry Tide besides other concerns is quite eloquent about the ecological concerns of the Sunderbans and the mangrove forests between the sea and the plains of Bengal which is slowly being denuded of its biodiversity.

The ecological balance in this part of India with a population comprising of the poorest of the poor is seriously being threatened. As the scientist Mr Piddington warned against the establishment of town Canning and he said if the forest itself is endangered that is certainly to diminish the possibility of Calcutta being protected anymore against the devastating oceanic storms of Bay of Bengal. This concern for the ecological balance is visible throughout the novel. The ever practical Mashima is besotted with concerns for the dwindling aquatic life.

The Hungry Tide is a sociological, anthropological and ecological study dealing with the themes of massacre and migration, partition and resettlement, politics and eco-conservation. The basic story centres upon a group of refugees whose attempts of resettling in the Sundarban islands meet tragic end under the repressive strategies of Governmental authority. The novel captures the most pathetic conditions of the refugees who were sent to Dandakaranya in Madhya Pradesh a place which offered them not consolation of home but constricting home confinement. They return to the coastal areas of West Bengal only to be evicted again. Apparently political authorities foregrounded the contraction of 'animal space' through human encroachment into the land.

The text then almost gains a mythical momentum in the sense that everything merges and flows into a fluid system where nothing seems to be the way it actually is. Piya's visit to the Sundarbans for her Ph.D. marks the entry point to the story and the entire narrative focuses on the way she comes to know of the local cultural psyche, and there are counter narratives too especially that of the diary of Kanai's uncle that relates us to the Morichjhapi massacre. Parallel to the Bon Bibir Johuranama forms a narrative in the text that constructs the mythical and ethical space that is almost related to human consciousness from the immemorial time.

Nature has been used as a backdrop against which the story of the Hungry Tide is developed. Nature in the novel is not similar to the one that inspired words worth to write poems of great value and not similar to the Forest of Arden around which Shakespeare's characters roamed about; instead Ghosh has chosen a forest with the coarse terrain full of lurking dangers and menacing threats. The novel tells a very present day story of adventure, identity and history and love. Ghosh here presents nature not as a setting of picturesque beauty alone it also appears as hungry of human blood. The tide and its surges stand for all the devastating aspects of nature.

The novel comes to an end with Nature's display of its terrible face in the form of a mighty storm that changes the paths of the three major protagonists are Piya, Kanai and Fokir. The island is struck by a tidal wave. During the second expedition of Piya and Fokir are tried to protect them against the storm by climbing the tallest tree on the island of Garjantola. When the massive tidal wave hits them, it is as if a dam has broken over their heads. The storm results with the death of Fokir who has saved Piya's life. Through the novel, author has expressed his indictment at the violation of human rights and life opportunities for these marginalized groups and tragedies such as Morichjhapi massacre would continue.

The novel also exposes the hypocrisy of the state Government's conservation efforts. The violence and hypocrisy of the state is known to the world when the West Bengal government proposed setting up a nuclear power plant on the island of Jharkhali. The reason given by the government for the setting up a nuclear power plant was that it would help in developing the poverty-stricken area. However the novel, tries to give a solution to the problem of initiating conservation efforts in the Sundarbans region. After a month's time Piya and Kanai return to the Sundarbans and decide to reconstruct their experiences in the Sundarbans from memory.

The Hungry Tide is not only a work of fiction with a well-knitted story but also it is rich in its symbolical implications. While treating an endangered ecosystem in the Bay of Bengal as its setting, Ghosh pinpoints various significant things through a number of nature symbols. Even the title of the work cannot be ignored as going simply as a title since it indicates several coats of meaning. The whole of the tidal region is represented as a place where ferocious animals pursue the human beings day and night. Besides that the frequent and sudden rise in tides brings danger to its inhabitants. Hence, the title immediately leads readers to an understanding of a situation where humans share with animals as tides bear all the devastating aspects of nature.

Ghosh has done another noticeable thing in the novel. The relationship among the focal characters is proved to be a complex tie having ambiguities in understanding and sharing. Kanai, for example, who liked to think that he had the true connoisseur's ability to both praise and appraise women? While worshipping this notion to be his own and an ideal stand to enter into female's heart he assays to establish relationship with Piya. But it bears no fruit in reality. Piya's obsession for her duty and the bewilderment she feels keeping in touch with this ecosystem divert her mood of living and attitude towards man she comes into contact.

Though the novel deals with the danger of Sunderbans with the lurking tiger in the jungle and harmless looking but deadly crocodiles in the water, the fisherman who eke out a living, the study of Dolphins by Piya, a cytologists, Kanai a translator, the core of the novel lies in the ruthless suppression and massacre of East Pakistan refugees who had run away from the Dandakaranya refugee camps to Morichjhampi as they felt that the latter region would provide them with familiar envisions and therefore a better life. This is a reality which is almost forgotten. Ghosh blends ethnography and history.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in Evolving Of Riot Trauma And Ecological Conversation In Amitav Ghosh Novels.

4. ANALYSIS:

Amitav Ghosh has highlighted the plight of the subalterns of Sunderbans in West Bengal where socio-political turmoil's are proportional to the tides. He focuses on the large sections of the Indian society that has been trampled down and oppressed by the storms of history. Everyday thousands of mangrove forests re-emerge as the tides reach several islands and re-emerge hours later. The hungry people begin to interrogate if fauna and flora were more important than human beings. But the inhabitants lead a life transcending class, creed, caste and nationality. Man has the spirit to rebuild and reconstruct.

The Hungry Tide, constructs nature by using interweaving legends, experience, myths and history to reveal human interaction with the non-human world. The settlers in the *Sunderbans* have to face a constant hardship since their advent from West Bengal. His conscious engagement with the natural world draws our attention to impending calamity of the global environment. He constantly explores and responds to the issues of migration and collapse in cultures and human relationships in the historical past. The Eco-critical investigation figures out that the novel *The Hungry Tide* penetrates a picture of man's complex interaction with nature.

Before we come to a conclusion regarding the thematic patterns in Ghosh's novels, it is not just appropriate but essential to take a cursory glance at his chief concerns in his non-fiction. Throughout Ghosh's versatile career, his fictional writing has been accompanied by non-fictional work of all kinds especially through travelogues, reportage, academic articles, journalism and criticism. Marked by eclectic subjects his non-fiction is bound by the same core themes and issues that animate his fictional writing

The borders or the shadow lines are not always possible to perceive from the window of a plane but they are impossible to transgress without causing violence and bloodshed. The contradictions inherent in the term 'nation' are projected through the complex form of this novel. Although the nation is crucial to the conceptualization scope and structure of *The Shadow Lines*, Somewhere along the way it becomes an elusive and shadowy entity as the principal protagonists in the drama are unable to make sense of its resonant contradictions.

5. CONCLUSION:

Amitav Ghosh today cheerfully and humbly bears numerous mantles of responsibility in the world of the book such as anthropologist, sociologist, novelist, essayist, travelogue writer, teacher, and slips in and out of these veiled categories with admirable aplomb. Ghosh's entire oeuvre bears testimony to the verity of this statement. It is precisely this tendency to betray borders and their of genre as suggested by Brinda Bose in terms of themes or even the protagonists' travelling across boundaries in search of their own selves or identities that the present work has tried to analysis.

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Male domination and stereotype Indian women in Githa Hariharan's "the ghosts of vasu master"

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Abstract: *The success of any literary work depends on how the author selects the theme and crafts it in his or her work. Githa Hariharan has been successful in this process because she has all the qualities for a creative writer. Githa Hariharan's admirers specifically those in west who are engrossed by the 'luminous resonance' of her images and her preoccupation with Indian culture, folklore and tradition will not be disappointed in her second novel, 'The Ghosts of Vasu Master'.*

Key words: *Stereotype, rebellion, system, luminous resonance.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

The success of any literary work depends on how the author selects the theme and crafts it in his or her work. Githa Hariharan has been successful in this process because she has all the qualities for a creative writer. Githa Hariharan's admirers specifically those in west who are engrossed by the 'luminous resonance' of her images and her preoccupation with Indian culture, folklore and tradition will not be disappointed in her second novel, *'The Ghosts of Vasu Master'*. The novel is more substantial and thought provoking. *'The Ghosts of Vasu Master'* begins by analysing the psychological fallout retirement -the suffocating emptiness, the feeling of displacement and the loss of the individuals sense of purpose and his identity and then goes on to address many other issues.

In her novels' she explores the power politics in some way or the other. *'The Ghosts of Vasu Master'* gains great critical attention. In this novel, Vasu Master's mother Lakshmi and his wife Mangala exhibit the stereotype Indian women. They are based on social, cultural and religious generalization.

Stereotype is something confirming to a fixed or general pattern, and is always complex and multi-layered. The characters exemplify the traditional Indian women, who cares for her family duties, as a mother and follows all other norms of the society.

Patriarchy is a unique character of traditional Indian society, appearing continuously from the ancient to modern period. The male domination not only makes women's life miserable but also disturbs their peace and harmony. In the novel, the main character, Vasu Master is a product of patriarchy prevailing in the traditional Indian society. The submissive position of all women characters in the novel bears the recognized mark of the feminist movement. Githa Hariharan's imagination and creative force can be observed in this novel. She has evolved a typical Indian English teacher, Vasu Master and woven the entire study around the character of Vasu Master. The success of Githa Hariharan must be recorded both in selection and development of plots.

Vasu Master, from P.G Boys' School, Elipettai, has recently retired from his job. According to him retirement meant 'beginning something or ending something else'. But Vasu Master being no longer the school master, believes that he is 'already well into the middle of a situation'. The first half of his teaching career had come to an end, but he intends to begin the second half 'on a quieter but for more ambitious scale than the first' (13). He decides to teach Mani, a slow learner, but he could not proceed with his old school tricks and his usual props. He has to devise new techniques and in the process he 'learns' as he 'teaches'.

After his exile from the classroom, he plans to expand the scribbles in his notebook into an essay called 'Four Decades in a classroom', as a guide to younger teachers. In his 'chamber of retirement', Vasu Master is beset by 'the ghostly twins'- dreams and memories. While dreams 'take a perverse kind of pleasure in distorting facts' (158), memories refers to 'to exercise of memorization of facts' (26). His memories about past life indulge in his writings. It seems that Githa Hariharan is also interested in the depiction of complex layers of his psyche. She used fantasy, fables and several imaginary characters. They are tales, anecdotes and incidents related to Vasu Master's life, which explores the stereotype of many women characters.

Mangala is Vasu Master's wife and it is a tragedy on the part of Mangala, although she gave Vasu Master two sons, Vishnu and Venu. Vasu Master reminds her more as a cloudy memory than as a person.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

He remembers:

I always saw her in my mind against seashore in the background, the monotonous slosh, and thud of waves against rock and sand drowning out all possibility of words'(41).

Even in his dreams she 'dressed in silence' and offering him just a partial view. Her character maintains the traditional 'aura of silence' as a major feature of the image of an Indian woman. Another important fact about man-woman relationship as husband and wife is depicted in the novel, as it is found in the traditional scene of Indian society. Mangala always remembers her childhood. These memories made her happy. She always shares her joys and worries with her childhood friend Jameela.

This incident connotes that after marriage there is nothing in her life enjoyable and exciting; her life is filled with the routine duties as a mother and wife. There is a sense of respect towards her husband, Vasu Master. So she cannot share with him. In the Indian tradition the relationship between wife and husband is not like friends, but they maintain the male person as God and Worshipper.

The relationship depicted in '*The Ghosts of Vasu Master*' follow the traditional mode of thinking. To the memories of Vasu Master, it is reflected that though he is well educated teacher cannot accept his wife 'other than himself'. Though Vasu Master is educated, yet he is highly influenced by the age-old traditions and customs in a society. Vasu's family structure seems to be patriarchal as the males rule the house. Thus the behaviour of Vasu Master has been depicted effectively by, his relationship with his wife, Mangala and other female characters shows his secondary attitude too look at women. The male domination is an age-old structure is reshaped by Githa Hariharan through the character of Vasu Master and the story is webbed around him with patriarchy, man-domain in married life and traditions.

'*The Ghosts of Vasu Master*' is a narration which reflects the patriarchal system and the rebellion of women in this system. The pain of feminist aspiration is also pointed out slowly in this novel by the author in an indirect manner. Since time immemorial woman has been the victim of the rule, domination and oppression but they are treated like a beasts of burden and an objects of pleasure.

In the male dominated society, a female child is brought up under the strict control of her parents after that she is given to a new master, her husband, who will regulate and shape her for the rest of her life. Therefore she is an object of sale right from her childhood. She rarely gets any comfort and encouragement to develop her independent, individual self. Patriarchy is the character of social system wherein it shows men domination, by oppressing and exploiting women. Githa Hariharan has delineated this type of situation in most of her novels. '*The Ghosts of Vasu Master*' is not an exception to this. Githa Hariharan focuses on gender bias of the society through the depiction of Vasu's mother. She strengthens the claim of feminist movement that women are social constructs.

Vasu Master's father hails from a patriarchal society. He is firm and uncompromising and he possesses the book called 'Panchagam', a kind of religious book which would guide him in all possible matters. It is a Hindu calendar, which follows traditional units of Hindu time keeping and presents important dates and their calculations in a tabulated form. Vasu himself describes the significance of this scripture. This emphasizes the gender biased rationale of society. Vasu further observes that, a panchagam is a basic to life as oxygen. This means that religion and astronomy aid the subordination of women by injecting male-centric doctrines. Vasu Master, his father, and his grandfather are 'self-contained' persons. They wish their wives should follow their foot prints. Mangala and Vasu Master's mother Lakshmi are too weak to rebel against their husband but Vasu Master's grandmother was a rebellious woman. Vasu Master says about his mother:

“She would have been timid, worrying little thing nagging pestering like a high- pitched mosquito. She did not learn how to bite though” (32).

Vasu Master’s mother died when he was a little boy. He remembered her as he says,

‘irretrievably mixed’ with what he had heard. Vasu Master was surprised that his mother did not have a name for almost a year. His mother’s parents did not want to spend money on a naming ceremony for begetting another daughter, because they also feared that people would laugh at them for not producing a son. In Indian society the girl child is called as Lakshmi and that is how she got the name Lakshmi.

But to the end of her life, Lakshmi could never get over her inferiority complex. This occurrence represents the piteous condition of Indian women and reveals her feature of tolerance. Due to all these factors Vasu Master’s mother becomes feeble and anxious by nature. Vasu Master recalls:

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in indian women in Githa Hariharan’s “the ghosts of vasu master.

4. ANALYSIS:

‘Her ambitious were on lower scale- escaping her husband’s unpredictable explosions of temper , surviving her mother-in-law’s jealous rule of the household, and above all keeping the house and everyone in it, clean, pure, and unpolluted’.

Vasu Master’s mother, Lakshmi had literary melted away into the shadows of loud, tyrannical household. She accepted everything in a submissive and humble manner. In the ‘*The Ghosts of Vasu Master*’ these characters are necessary to recognize the confined space of Indian women in the socio-cultural hierarchy. They try to identify themselves as valuable and social individuals. To live life under the dominance of man’s order is the general feature of women stereotype. This formulation of stereotype is helpful in that and also enables us to examine and identify Mangala and Lakshmi as stereotypes of traditional Indian women. In the eastern societies this male domination continues as a legacy of rigid social system. ‘*The Ghosts of Vasu Master*’ truly exemplifies this stance. It is clear that, ‘when women champion their cause, men blame it on patriarchy’. Githa Hariharan work mirrors such elements interestingly. The big trouble for women is that preservation and expression of their identity. Githa Hariharan has also incorporated this identity crisis in her novels. In ‘*The Ghosts of Vasu Master*’, she has tried to reveal this process effectively. In Indian society the patriarchy prevailed right from epic age and is rooted in cultural system. Women’s progress is hindered by patriarchal attitude of men.

5. CONCLUSION:

The relationship between the characters are excellently explained in the novel and how the man-woman relationship are treated is revealed in the novel. The woman are considered as a secondary person and is exploited in the system. These feelings and sufferings are described on a balanced ground. Githa Hariharan style and technique of narration is gentle, touchy and equally realistic.

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Women Emancipation from Dependence to Independence in Alice Walker's
The Color Purple

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Abstract: *The Color Purple by Alice Walker, an American writer achieves female sexual self-awareness and self-realization which are not openly spoken about in any culture or society. Sexuality is one aspect that is not openly discussed by women or to women, thus they are unable to overt their pain and suffering to anyone. This discussion can be problematic in societies we live. It is felt that certain feminist theory such as the radical feminist theory and the socialist feminist theory are the most appropriate one to be applied to this novel because they can identify the reason behind a character's behavior and development. By looking at this aspect in the light of feminist theory, it is agreed that the insight gained from the study of the novel, Alice Walker's The Color purple, is relevant to the universal context, on how a woman is seen by others and by herself and so its deserving aspects fetched it the Pulitzer prize and the National Book Award. A woman is able to acknowledge who she is and the reason for her existence. It is also argued that the insight gained will be universally considered by women as it is necessary to know how and why a woman behaves in a specific manner when she faced with tough situation in life.*

Key words: *female, Sexuality, situation, Purple, woman.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Feminism recognized male- created ideologies and struggles for the spiritual, economic, social and racial equality of woman who were sexually colonized and biologically subjugated. An expression of the mute and stifled female voice denied an equal freedom of self- expression; feminism is a concept emerging as a protest against male domination and the marginalization of women.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Color purple is one of the works of a prolific poet and feminist writer, who is the best known throughout the world. Her work as a feminist and in particular a womanist vaulted her into the public eye. A womanist as described by Walker is a feminist of color or a black feminist. This theory of feminism was first introduced in the 1980s by Walker herself. After being excluded by feminists, woman of color now insist the feminism addresses different locations and subjectivities on various issues as it relates to women. This is particularly focused on the differences of race and how it affects feminism.

Alice walker chooses the womanists theory of feminism because she feels it fits her particular circumstances in a better way than feminism. Some have charged that walker's brand of feminism has concluded that black women feminists are superior in strength to white women feminist, although the claim is dismissed by walker herself. She simply sees womanism as a complement to the feminist moment. The womanist moment also gives black women means to speak on gender issues without attacking block men. In relation to the survival of the black community, gender equality is addressed in a more complete way by womanism than feminism, says alike walker.

The Color purple is the story of a poor black girl named Celie. It is a remarkable novel as it is written entirely in an epistolary form. Each letter gives the reader a greater inside into Celis's life, and serves as her way of communicating with the world. Thus the reader scan tracks Celis growth and maturity through the letters. Celis's first letter was first written when she was fourteen. Her mother has just given birth to a child named Lucious, but becomes ill following the pregnancy. A man whom Celie calls pa gets fixed of waiting for sex, and so he stops raping Celie. He

soon gets her pregnant and forces her to quit school. Celie is pregnant with a second child by the time her mother dies. After each birth, pa takes the child away from Celie and does not tell her where they end up.

She guesses that pa has taken the children and sold them to another family. Following her mother's death, Celie is forced to take care of other children including her young sister Nettie. Pa remarries still rapes Celie who has come sterile following her second child. Celie has to protect Nettie from pa, who seems to want rape Nettie as well.

The only living person who provides Celie with friends and comfort is her sister, Nettie. Celie is strongly disempowered by sex. The novel starts with her being raped by pa, shading an immediate inability to testify on her part sex also plays a key role in the empowerment of the characters as in the first section it disempowered Celie and in the later chapter, it is used to empower her. Women's sexuality is very subtly analyzed by Walker here and she portrays very gradually that such a vulnerable and unprotected woman like Celie can become feminist when she understands the intricate of her own sexuality.

Occupations also help to determine the status and strength of each of the character. Sophia deals directly with this problem when Miss Millie asks become her maid. The bitter tragedy of Sophia's life is that she becomes sonnet and thus is subjected to the status that Harpo had so often fought with her to achieve. Shug remains independent throughout the novel primarily because she works only for herself this form of independence is offered at the end of this section to Mary Agnes, who is willing to embrace it by becoming a singer like Shug. Celie has yet to find her own occupation and therefore remains in a senile position, although a slightly more unlighted one than the previous.

Celie finally gets up the courage to leave Albert and move up to Memphis with Shug. Shug waits until there is a large family gathering at Odessa's house and announces that Celie will be coming with her. Albert says that she would leave over his dead body, at which point Celie seems inclined to make his words come true. When Albert reaches over to slap her, she sticks her fork into his hand and yells at him for the way he kept Nettie's letters a secret for so long. Albert can only manage to stutter a small protest. Then Mary Agnes speaks up and tells Harpo that she is leaving a well. Harpo is also against her leaving, but she tells him she is going to start singing and there is nothing he can do about it. This shows the coward attitude of certain men feeling broken on their partner's independence.

The full empowerment of Celie arrives full force at the end of the novel when Nettie returns to her and she has Shug by her side Celie is now surrounded by a large group of people whom she loves for her this is the greatest moment of her life, and thus she remarks that she feels younger than she has ever felt before.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in *The Color Purple*.

4. CONCLUSION:

The men in the novel are for the most part cruel and unnaturally uncaring. However, some of the women are also described rather poorly. Women have been represented in literature in all ages. Sadly these representations often depict women as the suppressed gender with no minds of their own. In the relationship between the sexes women have been forced to occupy a secondary piece not imposed by their inherent aspect or deficient characteristics but rather by strong cultural and social forces. This has resulted in women being denied a place of dignity as free and independent human beings. Historically women were weighed down by the openly of the double standard. These aspects are successfully portrayed and pathetically disheartening as many situations move us to tears but Walker is vivid in her views of womanism and women's liberation.

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**Parallel Feministic Presupposition Of Women In Western Society From The
Perspective Of Atwood's The Handmaid's Tale**

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Abstract:

FEMINISM is a range of political movements ideologies and social movements that share a common goal to define, establish and achieve political, economic, personal and social equality of sexes. It also includes seeking to establish educational and professional opportunities for women which are equal to those for men. The word FEMINISM derived from the word "FEMALE". Feminism is the belief and aim that women should have the same rights, power and opportunities as men.

"Feminism may have liberated , the feminists but it has still to change the lives of the majority of women".

Key words: *Dystopian, Ballet, Chauffeur, Rhetoric.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Feminism is a range of political movements ideologies and social movements that share a common goal to define, establish and achieve political, economic, personal and social equality of sexes. It also includes seeking to establish educational and professional opportunities for women which are equal to those for men. The word feminism derived from the word "FEMALE". Feminism is the belief and aim that women should have the same rights, power and opportunities as men.

"Feminism may have liberated, the feminists but it has still to change the lives of the majority of women".

The Handmaid's Tale is a dystopian novel by Canadian author Margaret Atwood, originally published in 1985. It is set in a near-future New England, in a totalitarian state resembling a theonomy, which has overthrown the United States government.^[5] The novel focuses on the journey of the handmaid Offred. Her name derives from the possessive form "of Fred"; handmaids are forbidden to use their birth names and must echo the male, or master, whom they serve.

The Handmaid's Tale explores themes of women in subjugation in a patriarchal society and the various means by which these women attempt to gain individualism and independence. The novel's title echoes the component parts of Geoffrey Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales*, which is a series of connected stories ("The Merchant's Tale", "The Parson's Tale", etc.).

The Handmaid's Tale is structured into two parts, night and other various events. This novel can be interpreted as a double narrative, Offred's tale and the handmaids' tales. The night sections are solely about Offred, and the other sections (shopping, waiting room, household, etc.) are the stories that describe the possible life of every handmaid, though from the perspective of Offred. In many of these sections, Offred jumps between past and present as she retells the events leading up to the fall of women's rights and the current details of the life which she now lives.

The Handmaid's Tale won the 1985 Governor General's Award and the first Arthur C. Clarke Award in 1987; it was also nominated for the 1986 Nebula Award, the 1986 Booker Prize, and the 1987 Prometheus Award. The book has been adapted into a 1990 film, a 2000 opera, a television series, and other media.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Feministic Presupposition

This tale offers a feminist critique of the reactionary attitudes towards women that hold sway in GILEAD. Atwood draws some parallels between the architects Gilead and radical feminists such as OFFERED'S mother. OFFERED lived in a Dystopian world where a theocracy has the place of the United State Government and women have lost all their rights. Offered has been forced to become a handmaid but dreams of escape. She becomes as a "walking womb" for the theocracy which uses handmaids like her to breed new white children. Most women have become sterile from pollution and sexually transmitted diseases. The name "OFFERED" literally means "OF-FRED", the man. FRED is supposed to have only sexual intercourse with Offered in a controlled ceremony in the presence of his wife SERENA JOY. She arranges for Offered to have a contact with Nick her chauffeur, to increase the childhood pregnancy. Nick arranges Offered to escape to Canada. She has been taken from her master's house as it is unclear if she's being arrested or rescued whether Nick was really a member of a resistance movement or a Government employee was really a member of resistance movement or a Government employee.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in **Parallel Feministic Presupposition Of Women In Western Society From The Perspective Of Atwood's The Handmaid's Tale.**

4. ANALYSIS:

Atwoods Characters

Atwood described the characters despite her empathy with the feminist movement. The characters offers an effective ideal for the female society. Offered and her mother claims to protect women from sexual violence and both show themselves willing to restrict free speech in order to accomplish this goal. Offered in this novel recalls her mother and other feminists burn porn magazines.

Caste and class

African Americans, the main non-white ethnic group in this society, are called the Children of Ham. A state TV broadcast mentions they have been relocated *en masse* to "National Homelands" in the Midwest, which are suggestive of the Apartheid-era homelands set up by South Africa.

Sex and occupation

The sexes are strictly divided. Gilead's society values reproduction by white women most highly. Women are categorised "hierarchically according to class status and reproductive capacity" as well as "metonymically colour-coded according to their function and their labour" (Kauffman 232). The Commander expresses the prevailing opinion that women are considered intellectually and emotionally inferior to men.

Women are segregated by clothing, as are men. With rare exception, men wear military or paramilitary uniforms. All classes of men and women are defined by the colors they wear (as in Aldous Huxley's dystopian *Brave New World*), drawing on colour symbolism and psychology. All lower-status individuals are regulated by this dress code. All "non-persons" are banished to the "Colonies". Sterile, unmarried women are considered to be non-persons. Both men and women sent there wear grey dresses

Feminist

Much of the discussion about *The Handmaid's Tale* has centered on its categorization as feminist literature. Atwood does not see the Republic of Gilead as a purely feminist dystopia, as not all men have greater rights than women. Instead, this society presents a typical dictatorship: "shaped like a pyramid, with the powerful of both sexes at the apex, the men generally outranking the women at the same level; then descending levels of power and status with men and women in each, all the way down to the bottom, where the unmarried men must serve in the ranks before being awarded

an Econowife". Additionally, Atwood has argued that while some of the observations that informed the content of *The Handmaid's Tale* may be feminist, her novel is not meant to say "one thing to one person" or serve as a political message—instead, *The Handmaid's Tale* is "a study of power, and how it operates and how it deforms or shapes the people who are living within that kind of regime".

Race

Other critics have characterized *The Handmaid's Tale* as "white feminism", noting that Atwood does away with black people in a few lines by relocating the "Children of Ham" while borrowing heavily from the African-American experience and applying it to white women. Other critics have noted the parallels with apartheid and that it misrepresents how black people resist in times of crisis. The writer Mikki Kendall said about the book,

I requires me to believe that not only are my people gone, but often that they vanished quietly without any real resistance. As if. Like...Black people did not survive slavery, Jim Crow & the War on Drugs to be taken out by a handful of white boys with guns.

5. CONCLUSION:

I conclude my paper my giving some expressions, feelings and emotions of women. Gilead uses the feminist rhetoric of female solidarity and sisterhood to her own advantage. This shows the similarities imply and the existence of a dark side of feminist rhetoric.

Some scholars have offered such a feminist interpretation, however, connecting Atwood's use of religious fundamentalism in the pages of *The Handmaid's Tale* to a condemnation of their presence in current American society. Yet others have argued that *The Handmaid's Tale* critiques typical notions of feminism, as Atwood's novel appears to subvert the traditional "women helping women" ideals of the movement and turn toward the possibility of "the matriarchal network ... and a new form of misogyny: women's hatred of women".

The name " OFFERED literally means " OF- FRED", the man. FRED is supposed to have only sexual intercourse with Offered in a controlled ceremony in the presence of his wife SERENA JOY. She arranges for Offered to have a contact with Nick her chauffeur, to increase the childhood pregnancy. Nick arranges Offered to escape to Canada. She has been taken from her master's house as it is unclear if she's being arrested or rescued whether Nick was really a member of a resistance movement or a Government employee was really a member of resistance movement or a Government employee.

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**The Accomplished for the Rhetoric Contrivance to the Higher Secondary
Level Students**

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***Abstract:** Teaching English as a second language for the School students in rhetoric approach, to check misspell of the word, phrasal error and grammatical error. It makes students to improve the essential skills for their advanced learning and higher education. To make mistake in spelling and pronouncing the words it's quiet common nature for the second language learners in the beginning stage. The rhetoric mode of teaching the language is to promote the students from rural to urban areas to shine in the post - modern world.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Teaching English as second language for school students is based for their environmental backgrounds. The rural students play their role in various discipline and different fields after the school education. They become accusation and fail to understand the subject matter why because the foundation is not that much strong. So the students feel difficulties when they move to higher education.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Rhetoric Approach:

The mistake has done by the second language learners is common nature. The learners want to make drill-up in rhetoric mode. By this way the learners acquire the art of writing and speaking without mistakes. Rhetoric is the study of the technique and rules for using language effectively. Rhetoric teaches us the essential skills of advanced learning. In Rhetoric classes, students learn to think logically, it is a fundamental building for the good education. It has done as well in a successful presentation.

Know the Students Level:

The language teachers should understanding the student environment and mental aspect of the students. The teacher comes to know the basic academic needs for the welfare of the students. The teacher may provide with better understanding of their educational needs of various levels of the students and support them.

Problems of the Students:

The students from rural areas are feel difficulties to learn English as a second language. The students have strong foundation in basic skills in their own tongue. Here, how many of them shine in their mother tongue. So, where is the problem? Whether the mode of medium, or the subject matters. The students lack to show their interest on language, so they fail to understand the subject matter. The teacher gives some drill works to be equally exercised in social based needs. The teacher makes sure the students acquire in all domain of language for the accomplished development of the students.

Role of the Teacher:

The teachers play a vital role in the classroom atmosphere for the better improvement of the students. Teachers have more responsibilities for good society through students. So, the teachers have more conscious to promote the students from rural to urban area. To improve the students level, in learning English language proficiency in rhetoric aspect.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in the accomplished for the rhetoric contrivance to the higher secondary level students.

4. ANALYSIS:

Make Practice with Academic Language:

Students possess their knowledge in learning the language and they have to need a proper practice in spelling and pronunciation. Teacher gives the basic drill wok in pronunciation to easily differentiate in sound system.

For Example,

Sl.No.	A	B
1	Ever	Equal
2	Elephant	Eagle
3	Education	Even
4	Election	Ear
5	Empower	Evening

The Teachers should carefully explain the sound that begin in the words in the column ‘A’ and ‘B’. All the words begin with the letter ‘E’. In the column ‘A’ the words begin with the sound /e/, but, the column ‘B’ the words begin with the sound /i/.

The word end with the letter ‘R’ it should not be pronounced.

For Example, Mother, Father, Flower, etc...

For better practice, take the students into the language lab to make to improve their pronunciation.

There is lot of differences in between spelling and pronunciation. Spelling is series writing problems for many people especially for school students.

For Examples,

1. In words ending in ‘Y’ preceded by a consonants change the ‘y’ to ‘i’ when adding to suffix.

- Mercy – Merciful
- Baby - Babies
- Lovely – Loveliness

2. Vowel sounds that may cause to misspell the word.

Spelling

- Experience
- Grammar

Pronunciation

/ eks per e` ence/
/ gram` er

5. CONCLUSION:

Thus the students have to attain a goal in English Language they have regular and proper practice to improve their rhetoric contrivance. Students highly recommended, in read Magazines and News Paper which has simple language. It helps to enrich the students’ knowledge to promote them in future discipline.

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**Beyond Ordinary Understanding: A Comparative Study in Bram Stoker and
Indira Soundarrajan's Select Novels**

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Abstract: Education and social structure did little to affect the belief in ghosts, superstitious, supernatural, monsters and evil spirit. The strongest emotion of mankind is fear of unknown. Based on this several horrible stories are found in the early period. But when the spoken language system resulted in written form, writers used those stories in their language. Indeed, belief was heightened due to the hegemonic influence of the intellectuals of both the middle and working classes. Spiritualism endorsed the unknown thing while that has been sought to give answers on death and the afterlife, could be, found through spiritualism or some other ways. So the unknown continued to be real even after the diminishing influence of the various movements. When the writers started to write these kinds of stories in written form they have brought in more imaginative ideas on it. In this they have mentioned what is happening in their society and also they have mentioned about the fear of unknown. Sometimes they have mentioned about the real situation, which they are unable to forget.

In every generation occult concept is emerging in different types. Writers are bringing out various events in order to makes horror in their novels. Society has to follow several traditional ways of beliefs. According to the occult concept there are lot of unusual are happening. Those believable events are traditionally followed by different generations. These beliefs are depending up on the place, time, and situations

1. INTRODUCTION:

“The heart of man is the place the Devil dwells in;

I feel sometime a hell within myself”

- Sir Thomas Brown.

Education and social structure did little to affect the belief in ghosts, superstitious, supernatural, monsters and evil spirit. The strongest emotion of mankind is fear of unknown. Based on this several horrible stories are found in the early period. But when the spoken language system resulted in written form, writers used those stories in their language. Indeed, belief was heightened due to the hegemonic influence of the intellectuals of both the middle and working classes. Spiritualism endorsed the unknown thing while that has been sought to give answers on death and the afterlife, could be, found through spiritualism or some other ways. So the unknown continued to be real even after the diminishing influence of the various movements. When the writers started to write these kinds of stories in written form they have brought in more imaginative ideas on it. In this they have mentioned what is happening in their society and also they have mentioned about the fear of unknown. Sometimes they have mentioned about the real situation, which they are unable to forget.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

From the beginning of the century to the present numerous supernatural characters are present in literature. For example characters like Ghost, Demon, Devil, Monster, Dracula, Asuras, Rakshasas, Vataals, Witches, and Wizards etc... These are all some of the examples of fear full characters which brought horror to everyone. But religion is the foundation to develop horror literature. Each religion has its own way to create evil characters in their religious books. Believing some unknown things in the world is important because in this human beings are ready to bring the horror in their life. So, when they started to worship nature, they learnt lot of things from the nature and also they got fear due to its disaster. The Greek and Roman Mythology, in the western world the most important myths have been those of ancient Greek and Rome. Homer's *The Iliad* and *Odyssey* is our main source of Greek Mythology. The fundamental themes of the old myths are still explored in fiction, poetry, and drama. In Christianity '*Bible*' is the best religious book; in this the religious people mentioned the horror characters in the name of evil, demon, bad angels etc. Like that in Tamil literature during Sangam period there are several writer written poems related to their favorite God, Demigods and Goddesses.

In Tamil literature *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata*, *Siva Purana* and *Vishnu Purana* are some of the religious books. In this the writers described different kinds of dreadful character for example in *Ramayana* the evil character Ravana is considered as the king of all Asuras (evil spirit). At the same time they have mentioned some of the horrifying characters like *Bootham*, *Peai*, *Rakshasa*, and *Assures* created in their work. On the other hand some of the people worshiped Gods like *Kali*, *RathaKattari* and *Kurapasamyetc* who are involved in their works. Following this the society has enough history of these supernatural and superstitious believes. These two kind of believes identify from the myths and legends.

The works such as Dante's *The Divine Comedy* and Milton's *Paradise Lost* led to the common idea in Christian Mythology and Folklore in that Lucifer was a poetic title of Satan. In the same way, in Hindu Mythology include numerous varieties of anthropomorphic (human like) beings that might be classified as demons including *Rakshasas*(belligerent, shape changing terrestrial demons), *Asuras* (demigods) it is present in *Rig-Veda* meant any supernatural spirit good or bad, *Vatalas*(bat-like spirit) and *Pirhachas* (cannibalistic demons). When these kinds of unknown characters entered in literature at that time everyone started to believe the unknown which is known as beyond ordinary understanding. There were many writers involved in this field in different century.

In the eighteenth century supernatural suspense stories involving fantastical creatures such as vampire, ghost, demons, etc. the Victorian horror introduces several modifications and additions to the field. The American author Edgar Allen Poe attempt to twist fiction to near reality. With the help of that he developed a sort of psychological horror in his writings in James Hogg's *Private Memoirs* and *Confessions of a Justified Sinner* (1828), and *Dracula's Castle* is a true heir of *Otranto* and *Udoppho*. 20th century introduces several modifications and additions to the horror. In this period the writers bring the social problems. These are all the best example to aware of different characters. These are all consider as unbelievable characters at the same time it's difficult to realize this characters in the ordinary world.

Bram Stoker, the nineteenth century writer of horror fiction in English and Indira Soundarrajan, the contemporary Tamil writer of horror and thriller share many things in common. Stoker is purely a gothic writer as well as given much important to the Vampirism. The fantastic elements of his novel seem very much at odds with the world of religion. Indira Soundarrajan writings examine the continuing popular believes in the supernatural in the present century. His topics of supernatural are a large one, and could encompass everything from spiritual healing to telepathy, via mesmerism. What divides these two writers is their occult believes. Indira Soundarrajan, though not a man of science reveals what happens when occult science oversteps its bounds. Therefore a close study of these two novelists would be both stimulating and rewarding. Based on this it is worth aware of unknown.

Stoker's most famous story is The Vampire tale *Dracula* which he published in 1897. Before writing *Dracula*, Stoker spent eight years reaching European folklore and stories of vampire. He wrote several other novels dealing with horror and supernatural themes, but none of them achieved the lasting fame or success of *Dracula*. Other works by Stoker include *The Mystery of the Sea* (1902), his Egyptian mummy-themed *The Jewel of Seven Stars* (1903), *The Man* (also titled *The Gates of Life* 1905), *Lady Athlyne* (1908), *The Lady of the Shroud* (1909), *Famous Impostors* (1910), and *The Lair of the White Worm* (1911) which also includes elements found in *Dracula* like unseen evil, strange creatures, inexplicable events, and supernatural horrors. Bram Stoker died in London, England on 20 April 1912. His ashes were mingled with his son's and they now rest in the Golders Green Crematorium in London, England. His wife Florence survived him by twenty-five years and had *Dracula's Guest and Other Weird Stories* published in 1922. It also includes

such titles as "The Gipsy Prophecy", "The Burial of the Rats", "A Dream of Red Hands", and "The Secret of the Growing Gold". Five horror novels are chosen for this study. They are *Dracula* (1897), *The Jewel of Seven Stars* (1903), *The Mystery of the Sea* (1902), *The Lady of the Shroud* (1909), and *The Lair of the White Worm* (1911).

Dracula novel is mainly composed of journal entries and letters written by several narrators who also serve as the novel's main protagonists; *Dracula* begins with the journal of Jonathan Harker, newly qualified a young English solicitor, journeying by train on the way to Transylvania to give information to the mysterious Count Dracula about his new estate in London. The purpose of his mission is to provide legal support to Dracula for a real estate transaction overseen by Harker's employer, Peter Hawkins, of Exeter in England. Harker gets more problems in Count Dracula castle.

Dracula, who is moving to London to spread on more humans, happens to land in the part of England where Mina and Lucy are staying. His first victim is Lucy. Seward, who, by coincidence, runs the insane refuge next door to Dracula's primary London home, tries to treat Lucy's 'illness.' He calls in from Amsterdam his friend and mentor Professor Abraham Van Helsing. Whose plan to rescue Lucy but she was died. Van Helsing, knowing that this means Lucy has become a vampire, confides in Seward, Lord Godalming and Morris They educate themselves in the strengths and weaknesses of the vampire, and learn through careful and clever research what Dracula's plans are. The Count, however, has other plans, and as the men search his houses he attacks Mina in the night, feeding her with his blood so that she will become a vampire, too. The men find out about Dracula's activities and step up their efforts. They manage to drive him out of England, but realize that if they fail to finish the job then Mina will become a vampire anyway. Jonathan and Quincey kill him, though not before Quincey himself is mortally wounded. With Mina free from her fate, the rest return to England and remain lifelong friends.

Tamil literature is one of the famous literatures. It has the unique quality to explore writers view. Tamil literature is basically categorized in to three major periods. From these periodes different kinds of literary activity reaches its destiny. Poem, Prose, Drama, Novel, and Short Stories are bringing authors view according to the century. Tamil literature brings different type of horror events in various situations. Horror is also one among them to bring all kinds of events in Tamil literature. Because most of the Sangam poems carry different type of poems with the superstitious and supernatural believes. Horror events placed as a major role in Sangam literature. It is believed that most of the works relating to the first two *Sangams* dealt with music and dance. Music and dance explore its presence in various forms. Unfortunately all the works of these two *Sangam* are lost, except for *Tolkappiyam*, which is the oldest extant grammar dating back to 500 BC. The third *Sangam* period mainly comprises of poems which are arranged in eight anthologies called *Ettutokoi* and ten idylls called *Pattuppattu*. The third *Sangam* period also sees a collection of minor works called *Padinen-kizhkanakku* which deals mainly with moral virtues. Among them, the most notable is Tiruvalluvar's *Tirukkural* or *Kural*, which deals with philosophy and wise maxims. Sangam literary works show the power of horror in the presence of a few poems. The Sangam literature, unlike the Rig Vedic texts, was secular in nature and revolved around the themes of various heroes and heroines in the presence of horror belief. The Sangam literature provides very valuable information on the social, economic and political life of the people living in Tamil Nadu in the early Christian centuries. All those works are focusing different kinds of social beliefs and religious events. There are countless horror events placed important role to explain the horror and its presence.

Indira Soundarrajan has written several horror fiction and family novels with different titles. Currently he stays in Madurai at Pyakara suburban locality. So many Television Serials have been telecasted they are *Sivamayam*, *ChidambaraRagasiam*, *Marmadesam*, *RudraVeenai*, *VidathuKaruppu*, *Ragasiyam*, *SornaRegai*, *ethuvumnadhakumvaanathumanitharghal novel* His five famous horror novels are chosen for this study they are *Athumattum Ragaciam*, *Vikrama Vikrama Part 1 & 2*, *Vittu Vidu Karuppa*, *SuttriSutry Varuvean*. This paper gives much important to the selected novel *Vittu Vidu Karuppa*.

Thottakaramangalam is a famous and beautiful village. Outside the village there is big temple devoted to God Karuppa. The village people strictly follow God Karuppa rules and regulations. Because, they believe that those who do not follow Karuppa words will get severe punishment from God. All believe that the temple priest (pujari) gets the gods word when he was under his spell. At the time he speaks to the village people what activities should be performed in their life. No one can oppose it including the educated people. People blindly follow the priest words. Animudithevar gets married to Vellinachi. They have one son by name Rajanderan. He is an educated person. The second daughter is Rathna Sivagami marries a visually challenged person. In the beginning her husband Brahman was an ordinary man and also the

brother of thief Morkayan. According to the Demigod Karuppa's order they come every Friday and clean the temple. Reena hears about all these things and also she finds out that using god's name somebody is doing all these kinds of activities. She comes to this conclusion, because the village people strictly follow God Karuppa. Amidst this Lakshmi and Sanmugam are in love with each other, and get married successfully but no one has noticed it. However Reena finds out when she enters the village. Rajanderan proposes Reena and she accepts but Rathna doesn't like because she is following god's word.

Reena and Aravind want to find the person who is discusing in the name of Demigod Karuppa. The village people against their activity so they decide to tie both of them in front of the temple wooden pole. According to their decision both are tied in front of temple. Inbetween Reena informs everything to the inspector and Sanmugam. At mid night both hear the footsteps. Near the temple there is big tree where Sanmugam and Inspector are hiding to catch the person. They also notice the hoof sound of horse. The next moment Kasi comes on a white horse, with attractive fragrance smell and big garland. They stun a few minutes then, he gets down from the horse and explains why he has done all these things with the help of temple pujari. Reena and Aravind request the inspector not to explain everything to the villagers. After this to their astonishment people notice Reena and Aravind alive, being unpunished by demigod Karuppa with surprise. Then they enquire about the mystery; with the help of Pujari declare that demigod Karuppa has ordered for immediate marriage between Aravind and Rathna, Rajanderan and Amarawathi. They both were very careful that the village people should always fear of demigod Karuppa.

There are lots of things hidden in the history and also contains several incredible events. Most of the people worship trees. For example Peter Underwood says "The Germans were especially addicted to tree-worship with laws for protection of living trees" (Peter Underwood: 91). The religion is also formed in various forms. The religious masters preach everything to their followers. The religious heads wear wild animal's teeth, bones, shells, nuts and leaves according to their belief. Juliana Franklyn observes: "First belief of Cowries shell is earliest and most potent object of power when people died the people buried their body with the shell because they believe the death person will reborn again in this world" (Juliana Franklin: 195). They believe it is protecting from the evil spirits. Birth and death continuously happen surrounding them because of this they get more fear. The fear is continuously present in their mind like a wild battle. The death itself makes them more fearful. The fear endlessly leads to unknown power. The unknown power creates different kinds of fears. Religion is a way to escape from their fears. They feel almighty is protecting them. Religious priest preach all kinds of beliefs to their followers.

People like Soothsayer, Astrologer, Seer, and Priest are equally treated as God. They predict what will happen in future and in their world the evil spirits like Demon, Satan, and Demigoddess are considered as destroyers of this world. Based on this belief several stories are spun. Most of the stories focus on their religious belief. The religious books contain numerous stories of battle between God and Evil spirits. Apart from this some kind of people started worshipping the evil spirits. Based on this black magic is raised in the society. Different kinds of religious division also make new rules and regulations according to their faith. Because of this black magic, devil worship, witch, demigods, and demon worship developed in the society. Juliana Franklyn points out "basic occult belief pervades all from of religion in India and no doubt the tenacity of religions, from striking deep roots. There thought it is the land of its birth." (Franklyn: 218)

Bram Stoker is one among the horror novelists. He is also written several horror novels and all those novels bring out various occult beliefs. In the same way Indira Soundarrajan has also written various horror novels in Tamil literature.

Nature is the foundation to bring the fear of unknown things. The nature supremacy makes us fear human life. Human beings started to worship this nature in order to be away from their fears. Frenzy Hartman says "a person having created in himself an impersonal power may employ it for good or for evil, but if he employs it for his own personal gain, he bases that power, because in such case the sense of his personality become more permanent and his personality self has no power" (Frenzy:). Different kinds of worship are maintained in different types of religion. In that they create two types of worship good and evil. There are several types of good and evil power present in this world.

These two writers mention the worshipping of evil spirits or demigoddess in their novels. In Bram Stoker's novel *Dracula*, one of the characters Dr. Seward runs to lunatic asylum near Dracula's new estate. Seward is the administrator of a lunatic asylum not far from Dracula's English home. Throughout the novel, Seward conducts ambitious interviews with one of his patients, Renfield, in order to understand better the nature of life-consuming psychosis. One of his patients

Renfield believes that the evil spirits Dracula will give deathless life. Dr. Seward keenly notices his activity from that he understands some power to control him. Renfield becomes totally normal in the full moon days but when he sees the big Bat (Dracula) he behaves differently. Ken Gelder observes “Dr. Seward, for example, the young alienist who operates the private insane asylum so fortuitous locates next to count Dracula’s London property”. (Ken Gelder: 76-77). Here Ken observes the strange behavior of Renfield.

He suddenly redoubled his efforts, and then as suddenly grew calm. I looked round instinctively, but could see nothing. (D: 85)

The patients grew calmer every instant, and presently said, “You needn’t tie me. I shall go quietly!” without trouble, we came back to the house. I feel there is something ominous in his calm, and shall not forget this night. (D: 85)

Hindu religious people worship several kinds of demigoddess or evil spirits. This kind of worship has started from the beginning itself. They believe that their generation will leave without any problems. They get some blessings and boon from their demigoddess or evil spirits. To mention this Morgan says “The second group of un divine or semi divine being includes Yakshas, Nagas, and Apsaras. Yakshas really stand for the primitive animistic objects of worship, still worshiped by a section of the people in remote, unenlightened comers of the country. Big trees such as the banyan, woods, and forests, were and still are regarded by unenlightened folk of these Yakshas, or evil spirits. The worship of Nagas or Snake was once a common trait of a large section of the Indian people.” (Morgan: 76-77). Indira Soundarrajan’s *Sutri Sutri Varuvan* is one of the horror novels that depict such kinds of worships. Jangama Nayaker is one of the characters in this novel. He believes and worships the demigod Naga. Due to his prayer of secret words, Naga (Snake) appear and give blessings. He is proud of himself due to the achievement of his prayer. So he is discussing this with his worker Periyana.

What are you looking? Listen; have you look at the power of magical feats? He asks him like the succeeded person so he strokes his mustache. He takes the skin of snake and folded into four then, he keeps into the box. He takes the box and goes into the puja room. (S.S.V: 33)

Bram Stoker also uses this device in his novel *Dracula*. Mena Harker is affected by the Count Dracula. Van Helsing and other important characters try to destroy Dracula. Dracula escapes from them but mockingly he communicates with Mena Harker. Holden says “The clearest metaphoric representation of a simultaneous desire for correspondence and split between exterior and interior in Stoker’s novel is the Count’s coffin. The coffin travels from London to Romania by water: one might call it a portable closet, into which Dracula can vanish at will. Mina’s occult connection with the Count after he has made her ingest his blood enables her, under hypnosis, to reveal the contents of the coffin, contents which are, like much of the occult in the novel, banal. There is darkness, Mina repeats at times” (Philip Holden: 481). Van Helsing and others do not identify him. In this situation Mena Harker unable to get sleep and feels something to say to Van Helsing. She requests Harker to bring Van Helsing. When he reaches her room she asks him to make her sleep. In her unconscious condition she starts to say about where the Count Dracula is. She says...

The rest of us hardly dared to breathe. The room was growing lighter. Without taking his eyes from Mina’s face, Dr. Van Helsing motioned me to pull up the blind. I did so, and the day seemed just upon us. A red streak shot up, and a rosy light seemed to diffuse itself through the room. On the instant the Professor spoke again. (D: 236)

Where are you now?

.... voice faded away into a deep breath as of one sleeping, and the open eyes closed again (D: 236)

Indira Soundarrajan brings such character in his novels. For example in his novel *Mandira Veral* conveys the incidence. In this one of the characters Prabu knows what will happen in future. He gets this power due to his previous birth virtuous deeds. In his mind’s eye he sees an old saint coming to his home and discussing with his father. After a few days the same incidence happens in his house so he says “just now I saw the same incidence in my mind’s eye, now directly... how...how?” (Soundarrajan, Indira: 112). Like this in his novel *Sutry... Sutry Varuvean* explains characters such as Pragalathan and Ranjitham very much predict what will happen in future. For example when Ranjitham starts to

pronounce the sacred words she sees some scenery in her thought. In the beginning she is not at all bothered about such sceneries. But when everything happens continuously in the real life she is fearful about it and also she believes that she has the power tell the future events related to her life. For example when her husband goes to school to pick up their daughter, unfortunately an elephant runs towards them and tries to attack them but luckily they escape from it. When Pragalathan starts to tell all these incidences to his wife Ranjitham, she eagerly listens and says the same incidence she saw in her mind in the morning itself. But Pragalathan never believes these. To prove it she says about the appearances of elephant.

From the morning itself I predict this kind of incident in my thought...

What Ranjitham... are you get any dream?

No...which you said the same incident... the same elephant, there was a big religious mark (Vaishnavites) in its forehead.

Yes...Yes!

Bell was also in its neck... Isn't it?

Exactly... how do you know?

The incident appears in my thought

Listen Ranjitham says everything which is acceptable?

Ho! If I am telling lie what is the use...I am not sour when I started to say those sacred words after that only I can get these sceneries are present in my thought. (S.S.V: 222)

Bram Stoker's novel *Dracula* carry out such supernatural things in various forms to make supernatural horror. One of the critics David Glover says "Stoker's supernatural romances spoke directly to these fears by imagining tests of character that would ascertain a person's true worth beyond all social and psychic complications, purging the self of its secret weaknesses, and providing a center of stability in a dangerous world of flux. Yet far from confirming "the reader's comparative freedom," (David Glover: 1000). The belief is Count Dracula gets more power during the full moon days. Lucy Westenra and Mina Murray become sleepless because Count Dracula uses the supernatural power to reach Lucy. She is also fully affected by it and every day she is searching the bots because the Count Dracula needs her to full fill his ambition, so he uses it as a weapon to solve his problems. Mina Murray founds this superstitious thing when Lucy is affected by it. She says in her journals.

There was a bright full moon, with heavy black, driving clouds, which threw the whole scene into a fleeting diorama of light and shade as they sailed across. For a moment or two I could see nothing, as the shadow of a cloud obscured St. Mary's Church and all around it. Then as the cloud passed I could see the ruins of the abbey coming into view, and as the edge of a narrow band of light as sharp as a sword-cut moved along,The coming of the cloud was too quick for me to see much, for shadow shut down on light almost immediately, but it seemed to me as though something dark stood behind the seat where the white figure shone, and bent over it. What it was, whether man or beast, I could not tell. (D: 71)

The fear reaches in any form: darkness hides so many things in it. When people find out a figure in a dark, it makes them fear since they are all watching it at the distance. Most of the writers use this dark as a tool to open horror hearts. Indira Soundarrajan never misses it. In his novel *Olivatharkku Vazhiyillai* he brings out such incident. In the midnight Teacher Dheenathayalan, Inspector Ruthera, and Journalist Rajanderanan search for some evidence regarding the murder which has happened in the village. In this situation they come across fear full incidence in the Kathan Karratu (small hill). For example Indira Soundarrajan says "the free end of the sari conform them a woman is standing like a statue. They are identifying her because her sari free end flying on the wind. These three of them sees the incidence without any movement in the beginning of Kathan Karratu" (Indira Soundarrajan: 79). And also they are crossing a big woman, and in her begging plate they see a human hand with blood. All these things happen in a midnight.

Vittu Vidu Karuppa brings all kinds of fear to the entire village. Kattaiyan is doing all kinds of illegal activities. Everyone calls him rouge. Most of the village people complain to Goddess Karuppa to do something against him. He continuously does all sort of things in the village. Once he tries to rape a lower cast woman. At that time she cries and asks him to relive her. He never bothers about her tears and continuously gives all kinds of sexual torture. She continuously calls Goddess Karuppa at the time a dark figure appears in front of them. The next minute it cuts Kattaiyan's hand. Kattaiyan never expects this and the figure disappears from their vision. With the cut off hand Kattaiyan says everything to his brother Anaimudi Dhaver. Anaimudi Dhaver takes the cut off hand and asks Kattaiyan to reach the hospital but he never does anything because the nature is totally against them. In this situation Kattaiyan explains everything to his brother again and his brother tries to go out from the village. The terrific wind, thunder, continuous rain and flood make them unable to go out from the village. In this situation Indira Soundarrajan beautifully explain the power of nature. He writes:

ooz...oozz... Wind sound...other say heavy thunder make a broken sound of demolishing the sky glass with the long heavy wooden pestle. (V.V.K: 160)

The rainy darken clouds in it a sharp sickle structure of lightening threaten everyone all of them closing their ears. At the same time heavy rain with continuous thunder and lightning. Thottakarmangalam village people never come across it. The Veerpandian dame demolished, so the entire village submerged with water. All of them do not know what to do.. (V.V.K: 160)

In this situation the temple priest possessed by Goddess Karuppa delivers the spiritual message. In that "Katiyan never do anything without Goddesses Karuppa word" otherwise Goddess will kill all of them. Then Kattaiyan should come to the temple and do what the temple priest asks him. With the cut off he stands in front of the Sickle (Goddess Karuppa) and promise the same, the next minute the entire cloud vanishes and the sun enters into the village. Because of the natural events Dhaver unable to go anywhere and also the entire village comes under the supernatural events.

In every generation occult concept is emerging in different types. Writers are bringing out various events in order to makes horror in their novels. Society has to follow several traditional ways of beliefs. According to the occult concept there are lot of unusual are happening. Those believable events are traditionally followed by different generations. These beliefs are depending up on the place, time, and situations.

Based on this Warner Elizabeth says "According to Orthodox and Old Believer teaching, there is a liminal period between the death, the burial and the fortieth day following the death. For part of this time the soul stays near its earthly home, departing this world for ever only after the fortieth day. During this transitional time, and particularly in the three days before the funeral, when the corpse lay at home in its coffin [3], watched and prayed over day and night, many people believed there was some small risk that the deceased could be revived. This gave rise to many Russian tales, particularly from the north, collected in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, about corpses rising from the dead to terrify or harass the living. (Elizabeth A. Warner: 70).

Bram Stoker and Indira Soundarrajan use occult in different ways. From the selective novels the occult beliefs categorized in to six major themes. The beliefs of evil power topic brings believes of an ancient Egyptian mummy, Demigoddess worship, Dracula, Nagas, predictor, demigod, evil spirits and boon. All these characters are played important role in the novels. Following this some of characters have the power to predict what will happen in future such characters are involved in the second topic the predictors in the selective novels. These characters role is inform what will happen in future. To bring this character such as Seer, Sorceress, Priest, foreteller, and astrologers are involved to bring the occult beliefs. The occult characters have sufficient power to bring the occult events in their novels. These two writers lived in two different century but they are given important to the occult beliefs. The occult beliefs never destroyed. In the internet world human beings are afraid of unknown things. The occult beliefs raised everywhere with the strong foundation of all kinds of beliefs. In front of the occult beliefs everything stands beside. These kind of characters and situation shows the value of unbelievable events at the same time they are showing the value something which we can't understand by ordinary way that's why writers were given some clue to identify beyond ordinary understanding events.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in beyond ordinary understanding: a comparative study in bram stoker and indira soundarrajan's select novels.

4. ANALYSIS:

In every generation occult concept is emerging in different types. Writers are bringing out various events in order to makes horror in their novels. Society has to follow several traditional ways of beliefs. According to the occult concept there are lot of unusual are happening. Those believable events are traditionally followed by different generations. These beliefs are depending up on the place, time, and situations

5.CONCLUSION

Bram Stoker and Indira Soundarrajan use occult in different ways. From the selective novels the occult beliefs categorized in to six major themes. The beliefs of evil power topic brings believes of an ancient Egyptian mummy, Demigoddess worship, Dracula, Nagas, predictor, demigod, evil spirits and boon. All these characters are played important role in the novels. Following this some of characters have the power to predict what will happen in future such characters are involved in the second topic the predictors in the selective novels. These characters role is inform what will happen in future. To bring this character such as Seer, Sorceress, Priest, foreteller, and astrologers are involved to bring the occult beliefs. The occult characters have sufficient power to bring the occult events in their novels. These two writers lived in two different century but they are given important to the occult beliefs. The occult beliefs never destroyed. In the internet world human beings are afraid of unknown things. The occult beliefs raised everywhere with the strong foundation of all kinds of beliefs. In front of the occult beliefs everything stands beside. These kind of characters and situation shows the value of unbelievable events at the same time they are showing the value something which we can't understand by ordinary way that's why writers were given some clue to identify beyond ordinary understanding events.

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Existential Predicament in Arun Joshi Select Novels

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Abstract: *This work consists of five major chapters. Each chapter has the valued explanation to justify the title. It starts with the explanation of the chosen author and his valuable achievements. Following this it starts with the important points related to the each chapter such information begin with Existentialism. The Existentialism is the twentieth century's most influential literary and philosophical movement that focuses on individual existence. It originated in the philosophical and literary works of Sartre and Camus. Existentialism deals with the problems of the meaning and purpose of life on earth, finding the world as hostile in nature. It is an attitude, an outlook that emphasizes on the purpose and meaning of human existence in this world. Indian form of existentialism as manifested in The Gita and The Upanishads deals with the problems of our existence on earth. The basic theory of existentialism is an insistence on the actual existence of the individual as the basic and important fact, instead of a reliance on the theories of abstractions. The central doctrine is that man is what he makes of himself; he is not predestines by a God or by society, or by biology.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Arun Joshi (1939-1993) is a major contemporary Indian English novelist who has attempted to grapple with the predicament of modern man. Unlike Mulk Raj Anand, R.K. Narayan and Raja Rao Who concentrate on the social scenario in the native country and endeavor to underline its inadequacies; Joshi's main thrust is on the individual psyche of the protagonist. For Joshi, fiction is neither a source of entertainment nor an instrument of publishing some sets of ideas. "Unlike Mulk Raj Anand, he does not use his genius for propagating any political or social creed, nor does he escape from the world of human struggle and seek aesthetic relief in an imaginary place as R.K.Narayan does" (Dhawan.18) Joshi does not write fiction according to a formula, rather he grapples with the moments of acute trying situations in human life. He, in fact, experiments with the medium of literature for studying man's predicament, particularly in the light of motives responsible for his action and the mere phenomenal world a reality which the artist could imagine and capture motives responsible for his action and the reaction of this action on his psyche. He recognizes a reality beyond the mere phenomenal world, a reality which the artist could imagine and capture by giving a consistent form to the shapeless facts of life Joshi himself observes in this regard:

My novels are essentially attempts towards a better understanding of the world and of myself... If I did not Write, I imagine I would use some other medium to carry on my exploration (In Dhawan.18).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

EXISTENTIAL PREDICAMENT IN ARUN JOSHI

Arun Joshi is one of the few Indian novelists in English who have successfully revealed subtleties and complexities of modern man's life in India. He has produced very compelling works of fiction. His novels are building around dark, dismal experiences of the soul, As he has said to one of his interviews after receiving the Sathiya Academi Award in 1983, he is stimulated into writing to explore "that mysterious underworld which is human soul" (Mathai.8) There, he has frankly acknowledged the influence of Camus and other existential writers on his writing. He has also put his own philosophical vision of life through Som Bhaskar, the narrative-protagonist of *The Last Labyrinth* who reminiscences Azizun's song.

It reminded you of that core of loneliness around which all of us are built. It might have emerged from the slums of Benaras but Centuries had gone into its perfection. It rode the night like Searchlight lighting up the ruins of an ancient abandoned city with which, I, too, was familiar. All my life, at intervals, I, too had flown across its blacked out skies, flapping my weary wings, not able, for all the striving, to chart a course... we belonged to the same benighted underside of the world (Benaras 54-55).

This passage is expressive of Joshi's existentialist vision of human life. The protagonists in Arun Joshi's fiction are flatteringly in dark night in the ruined city of the soul, and failing to find their way despite all their efforts: "At once intent and lost" (Joshi.55) Joshi once observed that "Life's meaning lies not in the glossy surface of our pretentious, but in those dark mossy labyrinths of the soul that languish forever" (In Guru Prasad.95) Hence, the dark night of the soul is the central subject of Arun Joshi's fiction and his most memorable fictional creations are hopelessly lost, lonely questers after the absurd in the benighted underworld of the inner, dark recesses of existence. "He sees lives as labyrinths-hopeless mazes where you may get irretrievably lost or discover the shining secrets at the core of Life"

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in existential predicament in arun joshi select novels.

4. ANALYSIS:

THE STRANGE CASE OF BILLY BISWAS

Arun Joshi is an outstanding Indo-Anglian writer of human predicament. His novels portray the existential problems of modern man who. In spite of the scientific and technological developments which have increased the sources of his pleasure and comfort finds him in a tragic mess. He is estranged from his innermost nature as well as his society and has nothing within or without him to depend upon in the moments of crisis. As Edmund Fuller suggests that in our age man suffers not only from war, persecution famine, and ruin, but also from inner problems... a conviction of isolation, randomness and meaninglessness in his way of existence" (Naikar.61) There is an atmosphere of uncertainty and the modern man is languishing in confusion frustration, disintegration, disillusionment and alienation. He becomes restless in search for peace and tranquility. Arun Joshi projects in his novels the disillusionment of the present day urban civilization which results in withering of lives, hopes and joys. He, in fact, shows his protest against the dehumanizing influence of our civilized life and emphasizes the worth and dignity of the individual. He has close affinity with the existential writers of the West.

In advanced modern societies man is essentially alienated because he has come under the possession of a number of mechanisms beyond his understanding and control. No longer the master of his own life, man suffers from a deep sense of powerlessness, abandonment and indifference. He is angst-ridden and has neither desire nor zest for life" (Mathur.31) The theme of anxiety has appeared in all the existential writers of the West like Kierkegaard, Marcel, Jaspers, Buber, Paul Tillich, Sartre and Camus. All of them are repelled by the degeneration of human beings by the very characteristics of industrial society which is usually counted as mark of progress.

A man has the function that he performs for eight hours a day and he has his bit of breathing-space somewhere in the urban or suburban wilderness. Painfully aware of himself and his limitations, man experiences the terror of the world and his own powerlessness. Face to face with the void he asks radical questions and strives for liberation and redemption. Paul Tillich has treated the theme of anxiety in his book *The Courage to Be*. He points out that: "Man is drawn into the world of objects and has lost or is continuously losing. He is still man enough to experience his dehumanization as despair" (Tillich.142) Arun Joshi, like the existential writers, is seriously concerned with man's feeling of anxiety and alienation arising from a sense of futility in life.

Arun Joshi writes for expounding his ideas vis-à-vis understanding his own true self; for he "essentially attempts towards a better understanding of the world and of (himself)... (Kumar.106). His statement echoes the influence of Albert Camus, Sartre and Kierkegaard. Joshi admits this indirectly in an interview with Purki Bannerjee in "A Winner's Secrets" when he says: I liked *The Plague* and read *The Outsider*" The trio of the existentialists mentioned above has not only contributed to existentialism but has also given new dimensions even to alienation by dealing with this theme in their creative as well as philosophical writings. Arun Joshi treats the theme of at a full length in *The Strange Case of Billy Biswas* which is an attempt to find out viable alternatives for "the most futile cry of man. in smart society" the predicament of an alienated personality of the modern man. Romi (Romesh Sahai) the narrator puts it in the following words at the very opening of the novel:

As I grow old I realize that the most futile cry of man is his 'Impossible wish to be understood The attempt to understand is, probably even more futile. If in spite of this I propose to relate Billy's story, it is not so much because I claim to have understood him as it is an account of a deep and unrelieved sense of wonder' That in the middle of the twentieth century, in the heart of Delhi's smart society, there should have lived a man of such extraordinary obsessions (SCBB.3).

The theme of alienation or anxiety arising out of the chaos prevalent in modern life, which makes its first appearance in Arun Joshi's *The Foreigner*, is more effectively treated in his later novels. *The Strange Case of Billy Biswas*, like the first novel, develops the theme of man's feeling of anxiety and alienation in the present-century. The novel offers an interesting contrast between the contemporary civilized life and the unsophisticated primitive life. "It is critical of modern life that has ravaged human spirit and deprived man of his humanity and admires the simplicity and warmth of primitive life that is still capable of revitalizing man" (Mathur.31). In *The Foreigner*, Sindi Oberoi's alienation is from the world, from his beloved and from his friend Babu. But Billy Biswas's alienation is largely from society and his family. Realizing the shallowness of civilization and the superficiality of its sense of values, both in the United States and in India, Billy Biswas feels himself alienated from society, his friend, his parents, his wife, and partly from his own true nature. Having within him unusually powerful, irrepressible and exploding primitive instincts—urkraft or a great primitive force, as he calls it—he develops abhorrence for the excess of civilization which he believes to be dreary, phoney and greedy. In the words of Ramesh Srivastava.

THE APPRENTICE

The Apprentice (1974) is Arun Joshi's third novel. Like his previous novels, it also explores "the mysterious underworld which is human soul" (Mathai.56) Here Arun Joshi explores the human reality that is to say, the crisis in the soul of an individual, who is estranged in the maze of contemporary life with its confusion of values and moral anarchy and his untiring quest of a remedy. In his first two novels, Joshi has focused on the identical theme of crisis of existence and quest for survival. Sindi Oberoi's dilemma in *The Foreigner* is due to his evasion of life and its ineluctable problems. In the *The Strange Case of Billy Biswas*, Billy is estranged from a hostile and uncongenial reality that stifled his sensibility with its material concerns, lack of mystery and cultural uprootedness. In *The Apprentice* the protagonist Ratan Rathor feels confused and lost in a world full of chaos, corruption, hypocrisy and absurdity. Here Joshi presents an individual who suffers the agony of the soul not due to this escapism or rebellion but due to his conformity to and victimization by a crooked and corrupt society. Indictment of materialistic society has already occurred in the first two novels. But in *The Apprentice* this indictment comes into prominence giving the novel a wider social relevance. The theme of the novel is akin to "Graham Greene's *The Heart of the Matter* where the protagonist undergoes a painful struggle to maintain faith in a hostile environment of corruption with concept of justice and religion" (Sharma.56). Ratan Rathor becomes an existentialist character, feeling powerless and alienated from his self as well as his surroundings. To quote the words of Tapan Kumar Ghosh:

Crisis in the soul of an individual who is entangled in the mess of contemporary life with its confusion of values and moral anarchy. And his untiring quest for a remedy lie at the core of Arun Joshi's exploration of human reality in (A.90).

The novel *The Apprentice*, by presenting a dark crisis in the human soul depicts the anguished attempt of a guilt-stricken individual to retrieve his innocence and honour. It deals with the story of crime and punishment, of dislocation and search of Ratan Rathor, the protagonist of the novel. Further it portrays the effort of "a man without honour..Without shame..a man of our times" (A.147) to impose meaning and order on his life which lacks them. Here Joshi criticizes the present day rotten society with its meaningless pursuit of success and career "unscrupulous amassing of wealth in defiance of the sanctified values of its tradition like honesty, integrity of character, self-less service and honour" (Ghosh.90). Structurally the novel bears a close resemblance to Albert Camus's *The Fall*. But it differs from the latter in its emotional weight and quality of vision. Thematically, the most prominent influence noticeable in the novel are those of the Karmic principle of the Gita and the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. As Sharma observes: *The Apprentice* seems to be largely influenced by Albert Camus's *The Fall* as the protagonists of the two novels use the confessional mode to express existentialist dilemma amid the social reality" (Camus.57).

The Apprentice is in the form of a long confessional monologue addressed to a young college student—a national cadet—from the Punjab by Ratan Rathor, a Government official who also hails from the Punjab. Rathor relates to the students the story of his fall over a period of three months during the time he was rehearsing for the NCC parade on the Republic Day. The novel is told through the reflections of a man looking back on his past. "In the retrospective account of his life, Ratan seeks to trace the root of his soul's sickness and the reasons behind his fall from innocence which gives the novel at once its form and meaning" (Ghosh.91). The use of the past tense, the story being told in

retrospect, lends a peculiar objectivity to the tone of the narrative. The novel concerns the miserable plight of the contemporary man “sailing about in a confused society without norms, without director, without even, perhaps, a purpose”(A.74) Rathan Rathor who is both the hero and the anti-hero of the novel, probes deeps into his inner life and confesses the treachery, pettiness chicken-heartedness and the degeneration of his character. The gruesome details of his self-revelation are as much important as the method in which this is done. By his skillfully manipulated confession. Interweaving what concerns him and what concerns others, Ratan builds up a portrait that becomes a mirror to his contemporaries “The image of all and of no one” (Camus.102) as Camus’s deceptive narrator calls it. The fully conforms to the doctrine that man forms his essence in the life he chooses to lead, and as Satre would put it, in his choice lies his freedom. He is a man of the world, pragmatic to the core and rises in the hierarchy by making deals and sucking up to the bosses. As Ratan Rathor, coming face-to-face with the social reality conforms to the phony social norms and subsequently suffers like the typical existentialist characters. He is like Willy Loman in Arthur Miller’s *Death of a Salesman*, brought to disaster by the false values of contemporary society. The novel, in fact, mirrors the moral crisis not only of Ratan Rathor but also of the entire society he lives in. Hence it becomes “the aggregate of the vices of our whole generation in their fullest expression” (Ghosh.91) as quote by Camus in his epigraph to *The Fall*.

5. CONCLUSION:

Arun Joshi is an original exploring deeper into the moral and spiritual crisis of the contemporary Indians. In his novels, the protagonists’ dilemma issues from the lack of any moral norm in the society. His novels deal with their social- alienation and self-alienation and the concomitant restlessness and their search for a way out of the intricate labyrinth of contemporary life. They simultaneously explore in the Indian context some universal questions of human existence and delineate, to use Verghese’s words. Tthe search of the essence of human living” Joshi gives a proper shape and form in fiction to the chaos and confusion in the mind of contemporary man. His coalescing of self-introspection with self-mockery adds a new dimension to the art of Indian English fiction. As Tapan Kumar Ghosh observes.

Joshi may be regarded as avante garde novelist in the sense thatfor the first time in the history of Indian novel in English he haspowerfully exploited and give sustained treatment to a very potent theme of his time, namely a maladjusted individual pitted againstan insane, lopsided society which is unhinged from its cultural aswell as spiritual moorings, and his uncompromising search foridentity (sharma.5).

Unlike the other novelists, Joshi’s novels are not a mere “pathological study of his characters”. Like a realist he does suggest a pragmatic way out of the labyrinth of the contemporary beleaguered existence. He avoids mere didacticism, to use Bandopadhyaya’s words, “realism in his hand becomes the consequences of psychological elaboration” (Sharma.5). His fiction demonstrates the universal lessons of Indian spiritual heritage that might have been temporarily relegated to the background but are relevant despite the materialism and the rapid westernization of India. For Joshi they still hold the key to the tormenting problems of the modern age.

The rapid industrial and scientific developments.the westernization of life in the urban areas of the country and the increase of consumerism are the main aspects of the western civilization. With its modern approach and changing tactics, this civilization has given rise to materialism. This materialistic approach of today’s is termed as ‘modernism’. With the emergence of modernism, man’s inner self continued to be corroded by discontent, despair and lack of faith in the traditional values that had sustained and entire generation before Independence. The art of leading a peaceful life without tensions, introspection, dwelling inside, maintaining human relationships can be combined together to call primitivism. Primitivism is nothing but a revelation of modern man’s alienation from his deepest self and from nature. The twentieth century is an age of alienation for it is an age of lost values, lost men and lost gods.” Modern man suffers from inner problems like isolation, randomness and meaninglessness in his way of Existence. He is doomed to suffer the corrosive impact of alienation. He is a confused, frustrated, disintegrated and alienated soul. Since literature is a mirror of life, it is not surprising that modern writers like Arun Joshi have taken up this crisis of uncertainty, perplexity and unsettlement in the present day world, which is tormenting the soul. The western writers were the first to present the psychic drama of modern man. Camus’s protagonist is an outsider, Bernard Malamud’s heroes are in search of a new life, Beckett’s and Harold Pinter’s heroes are absurd - all of them are exploring the experience of alienation in one way or another. In the encyclopedia Britannica, the following variants of alienation have been mentioned: i) Powerlessness, ii) meaninglessness, iii) normlessness, iv) cultural estrangement, v) Social isolation, and vi) self- estrangement. In the modern world growing hostility, mechanization, urbanization, changing values, depersonalization, disorganization, self-misgivings, delusions, rootlessness, discontent, psychological and other maladjustments, alienation has become a part of life. The result is that estrangement from self and from society is almost a common experience.

A novel being “a perpetual quest for reality” and “the most effective agent of the moral imagination” in the present day world, deals with the problems being faced by modern man and the writings of Indian novelists are no exception to it. In these writings, the thematic aspect takes within its purview, problems like maladjustment, crisis of consciousness, cultural and psychological deviancy and human predicament in general. Therefore, a modern novelist has withdrawn himself from the ‘outer world’ to the ‘inner world’ in order to explore ‘essence of human living’. Arun Joshi is no exception to this trend of the contemporary literary world as he himself has admitted in one of his interviews that he was stimulated into writing to explore “that mysterious underworld which is the human soul” (sharma.106). Arun Joshi writes for expanding his ideas vis-a-vis understanding his own true self; for he “essentially attempts towards a better understanding of the world and of (himself)... (Sharma.106). His statement echoes the influence of Albert Camus, Santre, Kierkegaard; Arun Joshi admits this indirectly when he says. “ I like *The Plague* and read *The Outsider*” (Camus.106). The trio of existentialists mentioned above has not only contributed to existentialism but has also given new dimension even to alienation by dealing with this theme in their creative as well as philosophical writings.

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**Tumultuous Characters Suppress The Meek And The Humble With A
Support From The Society - Khal Ed Hosseini And Bapsi Sidhwa Prove
The Existence Of Such Characters**

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Abstract: *Patience, endurance and obedience are the most inevitable in the lives of women. They are taught to endure all sufferings with indefinite patience and obey their male members. In the Pre-Taliban period, women worked outside homes, as nurses, engineers, lawyers and doctors. They did not even wear the burqa and were never forced to remain silent when subjugated. After both Afghanistan and Pakistan met several wars, they were unable to remain stable. The country's economic condition remained pathetic. There was no safety for people and along with it came in the Taliban enforcing strict rules on the public. In the name of religion, they forced men to take control of their women. They began to feel that women are safer with their face covered. Patriarchal laws were in vogue, but never ill-treated women. With the coming of extremists and other religious leaders, women were punished in the name of safeguarding. Ill-treatment began to raise its hood in the disguise of patriarchal principles. Women could live freely inside their own homes only if they bore a male child. Otherwise men practised polygamy.*

Key words: *Patience, principles, women, Taliban, polygamy.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Khaled Hosseini and Bapsi Sidhwa have each wonderfully portrayed the existence of tumultuous characters in their novels. Rasheed in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* and Sakhi in *The Pakistani Bride* are befitting examples who show that they are filled with inferiority complex. Feeling inferior to the others is because of the inability to prove one's potentiality. Men are always scared if the women will go astray abandoning them. But the same fear and principle does not apply vice versa. They can marry more than once for even the silliest of reasons. Such injustices take place in front of the victim without their consent. They beat the women under the slightest pretext of suspicion. Mariam's capacity for endurance is what allows her to survive horrible conditions and depressing personal losses. Men too undergo the violence of the fighting, but for the women there is additional violence because the men in their lives inflict cruelty on them, examples being Nana's father and husband Jalil and Mariam's father and husband Rasheed. Mariam is averse to this union as she does not love Rasheed but is forced into marriage with this man, much older than her. Jalil's wife, Afsoon locks the door of Mariam's room so that she could not run away from the entrapping marriage. Hosseini's depiction of this minute fact serves to show that in Afghan culture marriage is not equated with true love, but rather with convenience, as also the obligations and conventions in patriarchy. The temporary imprisonment of Mariam before her wedding ceremony also becomes the starting point for her lifelong marital sentence. Marriage with the malicious tempered Rasheed becomes a penalty for her; Rasheed behaves as her tormentor rather than husband. Over time, he becomes verbally and physically abusive to his wives and daughter; to the point of near murder, he also compels Mariam to participate in his pleasures, that he forces upon her. The matrimonial home becomes, in that case, equivalent to a detention centre from which there is no freedom for women like Mariam. The recurring brutal battering, beating, kicking, slapping and verbal insults she encounters in her conjugal dwelling become for her even worse than custodial violence.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Custodial violence was unheard of in the pre-Taliban period. The emergence of such terms is a result of the tumultuous behaviour of the men in the society. Feminism came as a movement to end the tortures on women and exploiting them in the name of weaker sex in the society. The first wave of feminism was fought for the right to vote by women. The second wave feminism was fought in order to bring social and economic equality to women also. The third wave feminism evolved in order to help the women identify their own self and portray their inner self to the society in their own perspectives. With all feminist approaches and all methods to avoid oppression women have only tried to rise from their kitchens. Though the women of today have been proving their worth in all major fields, the oppressed in the down trodden society, are continuing to remain the same. They are subjected to gender based exploitation and violence. Violence at home is locked within their mouths. They aren't allowed to walk out of their homes alone or talk to anyone outside. They are made powerless and speechless. Cultural imperialism was at its extreme when religious extremists understood that women play a very important role in the society. Hence, they targeted the women through men. They advised the men to take complete control of their wives and daughters. This was enforced on the majority of the illiterate population in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Rasheed is an abusive husband who does not know to handle a gentle girl like Mariam. He breaks her spirit of freedom by forcing burqa and denying small joys of her life. Being born to educated, liberal and kind parents, Rasheed's behaviour is a complete cultural shock for Mariam. Oppression in all ways cripple her dreams. She undergoes a lot of miscarriages due to ill health. But she is continuously forced to fulfil his pleasures in the name of religious laws. When Mariam fails to carry a boy, he marries Laila who soon becomes close to Mariam. This ally does not excite Rasheed. She is always treated very badly. He finds fault with her for everything she does. Her participation in social life becomes nil because of no appreciation for her. She is called a *harami* always. This *harami* status is attached to her as an identity that lives along with her until death. She is denied of a family, love and care, friends and happiness. though she is able to reason many matters in her life, she is marginalised for her *harami* status.

Along with her new friend Laila, Mariam plans an escape with Aziza but is caught and handed back to Rasheed. Torture flows in all forms as he illtreats them without food and water, locking them in different places. He ensures that they always remember that they are totally powerless, but he is. He does not allow any interaction with anyone outside. He always says, "What a man does in his home is his business," (*A Thousand Splendid Suns*, 284) the patriarchal laws are so bad that they have separate hospitals for women and men. The treatment given to women is very bad and are kept in bad conditions too. They have to bear with the volatile temperament of the men at home as well the men in the society. It did not require a lot of courage and preparation for Mariam to kill Rasheed. She knew the punishment for killing her husband, but was happy to have freed Laila and the kids from the evil-minded Rasheed.

Women do not try to raise their voice against suppression. She does not question the norms that are laid against her by her immediate family and her society. Very few girls would dare to question their male members regarding the differentiation met on them. They are shunned at home and their brains lack the power of reasoning to question the men in the society. It is a life of dependence that they live, always expecting mercy from men. However, what they are blessed with is not mercy but, physical and mental abuse.

Zaitoon's life is comprised of three stages of journey- her childhood days, marriage fixing and her travel to the hills trying to free herself. Her father Qasim does not care for her feelings truly as she is not born of him. As the patriarchal and tribal law enforces, he is more concerned about the promise given to the boy's family, while fixing her marriage. Life is important to them in the way they follow the rules laid for them by the religious society. They do not consider the future or fortune of girls. Their education is least important to them because endurance is the biggest education one must have acquired. Men do not bother about conducting loose morals but always doubt the women. Zaitoon's agony starts at the next day of marriage. Her husband, a tyrant figure, beats her even at a slightest issue. She is savagely tortured by her husband for going near the river. The river is marked as a boundary between the tribal area and the army. The world of Zaitoon is across the river on the side of army. This is the world Zaitoon is familiar with. She yearns to move back to it.

Men talk about the honour of women but at the same time, go to brothels. They behave as if they are entitled all the pleasures of the society even if it is illegal. Women always want to fight against such men who are unfair and unjust to them. But they have been muffled by the men. The women of the household have to learn the meanings of 'shame', 'honour', 'social position'. But men are free from understanding these words. Men are the generators of the rules and women are the recipients of punishments. They have to be ready always to change according to the changing sets of rules put forth by the male members in the family. Burqa is a symbol of silence. But it has to become the

symbol of resilience. Women's fate is a plaything in the hands of men. They shape it like clay in the form they desire to see.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of Tumultuous Characters Suppress The Meek And The Humble With A Support From The Society - Khaled Hosseini And Bapsi Sidhwa Prove The Existence Of Such Characters.

4. ANALYSIS:

Marriage is not an institution in most cases of women like the characters created by Khaled Hosseini and Bapsi Sidhwa. Men are also mocked at if they do not control their wives. Men are honoured if they have boy babies, and control their women at home. Trying to flee from the imperialistic culture only results in the worsening of the situation. They are beaten to death or pelted. Being a woman is like being a beast of burden. Domestic violence and degradation is always endorsed on women. they should have a yielding spirit and not a revolting one. Whatever is forced on them should be borne with utmost patience and never voice out pain. Women are trained to endure while staying with the parents itself. They are taught the lessons of silence, pain and endurance so that they do not bring a bad name to them after marriage

5. CONCLUSION:

Patience, endurance and obedience are the most inevitable in the lives of women. They are taught to endure all sufferings with indefinite patience and obey their male members. In the Pre-Taliban period, women worked outside homes, as nurses, engineers, lawyers and doctors. They did not even wear the burqa and were never forced to remain silent when subjugated. After both Afghanistan and Pakistan met several wars, they were unable to remain stable. The country's economic condition remained pathetic.

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Violating Woman's Virtues in the Patriarchal Society

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***Abstract:** Feminism has become a talk of the town. It is only because of gender inequality, male domination, torture and unrecognition since the men started living with women. It is not the aim of the feministic writers to create matriarchy to defeat patriarchy but to inherit the equal rights. The tree of patriarchy has grown up to the sky. It has given its root strongly in all directions. It is difficult to uproot or accept its tyranny. Patriarchy is defined as father or eldest male governs the government or family. In the same way, Matriarchy denotes that mother or eldest woman runs the family. The Greek word 'patriarkhs' means 'ruling father' A woman doesn't want to rule a man but she needs equality in rule. The equality is not found even for namesake in the society. If there are two men are physically, economically and politically equal there is no hierarchy in them. It is the same for the two women who are equal in their status.*

***Key words:** Feminism, patriarkhs', ruling father', gender.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Feminism has become a talk of the town. It is only because of gender inequality, male domination, torture and unrecognition since the men started living with women. It is not the aim of the feministic writers to create matriarchy to defeat patriarchy but to inherit the equal rights. The tree of patriarchy has grown up to the sky. It has given its root strongly in all directions. It is difficult to uproot or accept its tyranny. Patriarchy is defined as father or eldest male governs the government or family. In the same way, Matriarchy denotes that mother or eldest woman runs the family. The Greek word 'patriarkhs' means 'ruling father' A woman doesn't want to rule a man but she needs equality in rule. The equality is not found even for namesake in the society. If there are two men are physically, economically and politically equal there is no hierarchy in them. It is the same for the two women who are equal in their status. If a woman is physically, economically and politically equal to a man it is unequal. She is subordinate. There is only one difference. It is nothing but biology. Male biology is supreme to female biology. Patriarchy and matriarchy can make together a neuterarchy. The neuterarchy cannot be formed in a day. It has many pre-requisites to be fulfilled. Alice walker is one of the writers to breakdown the existing values and virtues of men for women which threatens the basic right to live. The article delineates the pitiful plight of black women in black patriarchy through the women characters in the novels of Alice Walker.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Meridian is the second novel of Alice Walker. The novel portrays the full participation of black women in civil war. Some women disguised as men and fought against white army. Some women nursed wounded black soldiers and some prepared food for the soldiers. Thus black women did sacrificially for the war. In this novel, Meridian was fifteen years old girl. She fell in love with her class mate. She became pregnant. So she was dismissed from the school. She gave birth to a male child. It was the crucial time. Black people were attacked by white people everywhere and their houses were burnt down. While watching on television, Meridian saw the invitation for the black youngsters to take part in the revolution. She was in

dilemma. She could take care of her child at home or she could participate in the revolution by giving away her baby for the community. She chose the second choice. Men are for public cause and women are for domestic purpose. Walker is vexed with patriarchal preconceived notion about women. Doing chores as unpaid servant, prostitute on the bed, giving birth to children like a machine and taking care of them as a mother without any complaint. These are the unwritten laws and virtues of a good woman in the society. Walker also hates the institution of marriage. She supports the views of Simon de Beauvoir. Beauvoir says that marriage enslaves woman to a man. Generally, parents teach the female child the theory of life how to submit herself in bondage of marriage to a strange man for first half of life. The female child puts theory in to practice in the second part of life. She doesn't live for her but for the men in the family. Walker remarks that marriage is meaningless through the characters Suwelo and Fanny in the novel *The Temple Of My Familiar*. Suwelo is a black professor. Fanny is a massager. They live together for many years. Suwelo requests her to marry him for several times. Fanny is not interested in marriage. She says that her freedom is taken away in marriage. It is the virtue of a good woman to marry a man and serve him till her death.

Another great virtue of good woman is to bear physical and verbal violence. Walker has shown a clear picture of this brutality in her first novel *The Third Life of Grange Copeland*. Grange beats his wife Margret on every Saturday night. His son does the same to his wife Mem. Saturday night is the worst time for Margret and Mem. In the novel, *The Color Purple* Albert beats Celi and Harpo beats Sophia. These women characters show different responses to the same torture. Margret endures everything silently. When she is unable to bear the pain she takes the child and runs in to the thick woods. Mem bears with Brown for nine years for the sake of her children. She pleads him to stop the nonsense. He pays no heed to her request. Finally, Mem takes the gun and shoots him on his shoulder. He is injured. Celi is the third wife to Albert. She is treated worse than a dog. She tolerates physical and verbal abuse silently. Her only comfort is her sister. She shares everything through letters. She doesn't receive any letter for a long time. When she comes to know that Albert has hidden letters from her sight she curses to his face and decides to part with him. On the other hand, Sophia never allows Harpo to beat her. If he beats her she returns to every blow. According to the patriarchal society, Margret is the virtuous woman among the characters. Walker creates awareness among the black women about their ignorance and innocence. Her novels caption a cautious message that the men can be violent until the women are silent.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of violating woman's virtues in the patriarchal society.

4. ANALYSIS:

The nineteenth century African-American women like Maria Stewart, Anna Julia Cooper and Sojourner Truth raised their voice against slavery of their time in support of Black women's rights. These African-American women followed a tradition of anti-racist and anti-sexist political movement though they did not introduce themselves as feminists. Their values, thoughts and activism define Black American feminism of the contemporary period. Many Black American women, encouraged by these nineteenth century pioneers have continued to work toward the abolition of race and gender inequality. They have also worked among other systems of oppression, which have historically subjugated Black American women.

The Notion of Feminism: Feminism originates from the Latin word 'femina' that describes women's issues. It encompasses various social, artistic and political movements. It primarily deals with gender inequalities and equal rights for women. It ensures legal and political equality for women and grounded on the belief that women are oppressed by comparison with men. They are disadvantaged by the patriarchal community and their oppression is in some way illegal or unjustified. Feminism commenced with the struggle for women's rights that started in the late eighteenth century. The impact of feminism was felt in the 1970s and throughout the 70's and 80's women of color feminists worked to define feminism that was explicitly anti-racist. The growth of feminism in Europe and America began when women became conscious of their oppression and took steps to redress it. In short, feminism is considered as a social force where women are less valued than men. Maggie Humm defines Feminism in the following words: The word feminism can stand for a belief in sexual equality combined with a commitment to transform society. (Humm, 1) The study attempts to focus Feminism to know women's issues and gender inequality. Feminism depicts treacherous patriarchy as a cruel social system that subjugates Black women. It reinforces patriarchal and unequal gender relations of the Black community. The purpose of feminism is its rejection of male power to construct equal

structure of the society. Black feminism struggles against institutionalized oppression rather than against a certain group of people. The feminist and political theorist Carole Pateman defines Feminism: The patriarchal construction of the difference between masculinity and femininity is the political difference between freedom and subjection. (Pateman, 207) The purpose of feminist investigations is the issue of female pleasure and its relationship to ideology. Women of color articulated a politics growing from their daily experience of race, class and gender inequality and oppression. Feminism depicts women's issues from all walks of life who strive for equality in the society. Feminists believe that women's oppression is tied to their sexuality. In the organization of society, women are inferior to men by their status based on their genetic differences. The major concerns of feminist were civil rights, educational rights, rights to medical care, equal job opportunities, harmony in the society and gender inequalities.

5. CONCLUSION:

When she is unable to bear the pain she takes the child and runs in to the thick woods. Mem bears with Brown for nine years for the sake of her children. She pleads him to stop the nonsense. He pays no heed to her request. Finally, Mem takes the gun and shoots him on his shoulder. He is injured. Celi is the third wife to Albert. She is treated worse than a dog. She tolerates physical and verbal abuse silently. Her only comfort is her sister. She shares everything through letters. She doesn't receive any letter for a long time. When she comes to know that Albert has hidden letters from her sight she curses to his face and decides to part with him. On the other hand, Sophia never allows Harpo to beat her. If he beats her she returns to every blow. According to the patriarchal society, Margret is the virtuous woman among the characters. Walker creates awareness among the black women about their ignorance and innocence. Her novels caption a cautious message that the men can be violent until the women are silent.

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William Wordsworth's Concept of Poetry: an Analysis of Preface to the
Lyrical Ballads

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Abstract: William Wordsworth was born in Cooker Mouth on 7th April, 1770. He was an ardent admirer of French Revolution. His autobiographical poem "Prelude" expresses the impact of French Revolution on his young mind. It shattered his mind by bringing out frustration, anxiety, depression, and disappointment. His sister Dorothy Wordsworth influenced him much. She encouraged her brother with grace, warmth, tenderness, and liveliness. Wordsworth acknowledges his sister's influence that she gave him eyes and ears. Coleridge also remained a strong influence on his poetic journey, whom Wordsworth met in 1795. With the frequent meetings between the two poets and the literary discussions, Wordsworth published his *Lyrical Ballads* in 1798.

1. INTRODUCTION:

William Wordsworth was born in Cooker Mouth on 7th April, 1770. He was an ardent admirer of French Revolution. His autobiographical poem "Prelude" expresses the impact of French Revolution on his young mind. It shattered his mind by bringing out frustration, anxiety, depression, and disappointment. His sister Dorothy Wordsworth influenced him much. She encouraged her brother with grace, warmth, tenderness, and liveliness. Wordsworth acknowledges his sister's influence that she gave him eyes and ears. Coleridge also remained a strong influence on his poetic journey, whom Wordsworth met in 1795. With the frequent meetings between the two poets and the literary discussions, Wordsworth published his *Lyrical Ballads* in 1798.

Wordsworth is the first theorist of the Romantic movement. He opened new vistas and horizons in literary criticism. His *Lyrical Ballads* is a document of more significance. He added a preface to the first edition for three reasons. The first and foremost one is he wanted to explain the aims and objectives he had in his mind. Secondly, he wished to lay stress on the important features of his poems, which were entirely different from other romantic poets. Thirdly he wanted to explain in detail the true nature and function of poetry.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This paper attempts to analyse William Wordsworth's idea of poetry with reference to his famous and the most important work, *The Lyrical Ballads*. It is entirely different from his contemporaries'. In matter, manner, style, and content, he excels his contemporaries, which is vividly implicit in his *Lyrical Ballads*. He felt dissatisfied with contemporaries for he thought that their works lacked imagination, emotion, and passion. In their poetry, there was falsity of description. They never looked at the objects steadily. So the poems failed to concentrate upon man and nature. But Wordsworth's poems are true to nature. They penetrate deep into the heart of the readers. His main aim in writing poetry is to derive pleasure by reading the poems.

According to Wordsworth, the poems must delight the readers. The readers should be able to comprehend the content of the poem, they read, so that they can enjoy them. So Wordsworth used simple rustic language in his writings. There are many advantages in using the language of the common man according to Wordsworth. The simple language is the language of human passions. It imparts the highest poetic pleasure. Only in such a language, truths

about human life and nature can be easily and vividly expressed. Even the common man can read and enjoy his poems. To him, poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings.

Imagination plays a prime role in poetry. A poet, with the help of his imaginative power, makes a common incident, uncommon and transforms them. In Wordsworth's view, poetry takes its origin from emotions recollected in tranquility. Poetry embodies feelings, which in turn give importance to action and situation. The poet expresses his own feelings in his poems. Instead of merely appealing to the intellect, he appeals to the heart of man. It is the first and last of knowledge.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of william wordsworth's concept of poetry: an analysis of *preface to the lyrical ballads*

4. ANALYSIS:

According to Wordsworth, a poet should create interest in his poems so that the readers read them with interest and get pleasure and joy. The main aim of a poet in writing a poem is that it should be not only read, but also should be enjoyed and appreciated by the reader. He should use simple and humble language used by the common people. To him, poetry is self-expression of the poet. The poet should express his own feelings and emotions. He should not imitate what others have done. The poet, in his eyes is a man talking to men. The poet should choose incidents from the simple common life. He should realize the close link between man and nature. A poet differs from others in two distinct ways, he should have the power of expressing the thoughts and feelings arising in his mind and there should not be over excitement.

Imagination is very essential for a poet. After choosing simple common incidents, the poet by his imagination makes it uncommon, thus transforming and transfiguring them. Wordsworth is of the view that imagination is very essential for poetic creation. It helps in achieving the truths behind things. It gives glory and freshness. It is a power that helps to perceive things with unity. The poet by his power of imagination, realizes his love for the external world. Imagination has the visualizing power that helps the poet to contemplate emotions of the past. It helps him to render emotional experiences. Imagination has a universalizing power. It makes the poet to universalize, things. On the whole, imagination is a special gift bestowed upon a poet so that he can nourish the reader's mind. Wordsworth considers imagination as a divine power. It is a visionary insight that renders a poet with credit of visualizing things in a manner different from other poets

By employing imagination, the poet makes the common things seem interesting. In his view every great poet is a teacher, for his poems teach many valuable things to the reader. He calls poetry the most philosophical among other writings. The primary aim of poetry is to impart pleasure. It purifies the emotions and feelings of the reader. Poetry gives delight too. A poet writes what he saw, felt, and enjoyed. Wordsworth's major poems are connected with nature. He considers himself as a child brought up by nature. Like Shelley and Coleridge, Wordsworth drank nature to the fullest. Poems like "Daffodils," "Solitary Reaper," "Leech Gatherer" are some poems in which one can see his association with nature. Poetry according to Wordsworth has a universal power. It expands the knowledge of those who read the poems with interest. It makes people happier than before, thus creating original effect in the mind of the reader.

5. CONCLUSION:

Thus Wordsworth in his *Preface to the Lyrical Ballads*, explains the concept of poetry by relying on the function of poetry, duty of the poet, role of imagination, and the part played by feelings. Poetry helps to enlighten and purify the feelings. His poems afford delight to the readers. A poet is an upholder of men. He binds passion and knowledge. Imagination helps the poet to transform and transfigure the common incidents. The language of the poems should be simple. Poetry is the image of man and nature. Wordsworth remains one of the most important poets of romanticism.

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**Some Easy Techniques to Improve Communication in English When One's
Mothertongue Is In The Background**

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Abstract: Of late, communication in English is more emphasized and recognised by both the job seekers and the job providers. The present system of Education produces innumerable graduates with very good academic records but they do not fare equally well in the job markets and professions. In the current globally competitive arena one's academic skills have to be complimented with soft skills.

Key words: communication, skills, complimented,

1. INTRODUCTION:

Communication is the process of sharing information. "It may be verbal as when you say "Thank you" for instance; it is also non-verbal, when the words you utter are accompanied by a smile, or an expression in your look, or a hand shake; or it may be electronic when you send a thank you note in written form through e-mail"(Francis 1).

All living creatures have a special urge to share. The humming of bees, the chattering of monkeys, the moaning of wales- all these are attempts to share information, however, limited the scope. Language is a system of sounds and symbols used to communicate ideas and feelings. The word communication is derived from the Latin word "communis" which means 'common'-a common ground of understanding.(Anderson-20).The ancient people produced gestures to convey their feelings of joy, fear and sorrow. Stone Age men used fire and smoke to convey certain messages. It is presumed even the first man Adam and first woman Eve had a conversation after Eve plucked the forbidden fruit. It is the first communication where Adam accusing Eve "This is your entire fault --- who would listen to a snake?" (Terry 25).

Communication is an inborn quality. It is the oldest of the Arts and the youngest of the Sciences. As other Arts the art of communication is also creative. "It is a Science as well as Social Science." (Balasubramanian-16). The art of communication is as old as human History but Science of communication is an event of the recent past. (Bansal-28).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

CHOICE OF THE TOPIC

The domestic companies in India are bent on upgrading their technology, manufacturing facilities and marketing abilities to meet the competitions from Multi-National Companies. In the rapid changing scenario Indians have to work with people hailing from different parts of the country who speak English in their own dialects. The employees working in MNCs must be able to understand the e-mails sent by their clients and reply them which should be intelligible to the foreign speakers. It needs fluency and free flow of thought. This is possible only when the Indian speakers speak English fluently and intelligibly. It may be difficult to get a job but it is more difficult to retain it unless he or she is well-versed in English. Communication is an art .The people who are capable of expressing their thoughts exactly how they wanted others to understand them, normally excel in profession. This is the high time that Indians woke up from their slumber.

3.METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of some easy techniques to improve communication in english when one’s mothertongue is in the background.

4.ANALYSIS:

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT STUDY

1. The paper attempts to highlight the importance of English to the present generation of English learners, learning English as a second language.
2. To help the communicators of the present generation intelligible to their listeners.
3. To explore the standard form of English as much as closer to British R.P.
4. To highlight the easiest methods of picking up the right kind of pronunciation.
5. To draw a parallel between the British R.P and the Indian PRIESE.

Based on the contemporary theories of pronunciation, a possible neutral accent in the speaking of English in the global level which is primarily intelligible to the listeners should be analysed. For the purpose of smooth and effective communication the following guidelines can be kept in mind while learning English as a second language.

1. PRONUNCIATION OF / r /BY THE INDIAN AND REGIONAL SPEAKERS

The consonant / r / is invariably pronounced with stress against R P rules that / r/ is not pronounced after a vowel sound in English. Whereas In Tamil language, a verb or a proper name that ends with a letter ‘r’ indicates a mark of respect. For eg.

“Avar vanthar” . If it is written in the absence of ‘r’ for eg. “Avan vanthan” denotes lack of respect. This tendency of using ‘r’ for respect may have influenced Tamilians to pronounce the letter ‘r’ though it is not permitted according to British R.P. (Received Pronunciation, considered to be the standard one)

WORDS	R P	REGIONALISM
Curve	/ kɜ:v /	/ kʌrv /
Curly	/kɜ:li /	/kʌrli /
Early	/ɜ:li /	/ɜ:rlɪ /
Nurse	/ n ɜ:s /	/ nʌrs /
clerk	/ kla: k /	/ klerk /
car	/ ka: /	/ ka:r /
sister	/ sistə /	/sistər/
turn	/tɜ:n /	/ tʌrn /
government	/ gʌnmənt /	/gəvə:rnəmənt /
dirty	/ d ɜ:ti /	/ dʌrti /
purpose	/ p ɜ:pəs /	/ pʌrpʌs /
information	/infəmeɪn /	/ infəməɪn /
part	/pa:t /	/ pa:rt /
learn	/ l ɜ:n /	/ l ɜ:rn /

2. USE OF PROPER DIPHTHONGS

Pronouncing the diphthongs correctly enables the speaker to be intelligible and to some extent adhering to the rules of the British R P. Diphthongs are vowel glides within the same syllable.

/ei /, / ai /, / əu /, / au /, /əi / are closing diphthongs and

/ iə /, /eə /, uə /, are centring diphthongs

/ ei /	R P	REGIONAL
play	/ plei /	/ plæ /
way	/ wei /	/ wæ /
take	/teik /	/tæ k /
table	/ teɪbl /	/ tæbl /
plate	/pleit /	/ plæ t /
debate	/ dibeit /	/ diæ t /

/ ai /

Ice	/ais /
eyes	/ aiz /
bite	/ bait /
crry	/ krai /
fight	/ fait /

əu /

ago	/ əgəu /	/əgɔ:/
boat	/ bəut /	/bɔ:t /
so	/ səu /	/ s ɔ: /
post	/ pəust /	/ p ɔ:st /
roses	/ rəuziz /	/ r ɔ:səs /

/ au /

owl	/ aul /	/ əul /
crowd	/ kraud /	/ krəud /
flower	/flauə /	/fləwə /
cow	/ kau /	/ kʌv /
shout	/ ʃaut /	/ʃəut /
oil	/ ɔil /	/ a:il /
boil	/ bɔil /	/ ba:il /
boy	/ bɔi /	/ ba:i /
joy	/ dʒɔi /	/ dʒa:i /
ear	/ iə /	/ iər /
fierce	/ fiəs /	/ fiərs /
merely	/ miəli /	/ miərli /
experience	/ iks'piəriəns /	/ expi: riəns /
xerox	/ z iər ks	/ zi:ro

/eə /

care	/ k eə /	/ kəir /
aerial	/ eəriəl /	/ æri əl /
careful	/ k eəfl /	/ kærful /
daring	/ d eəriŋ /	/ dəriŋ /

/ uə /

poor	/ puə /	/ puər /
during	/ djuə riŋ /	/ du:riŋ /
tourist	/ tuərist /	/ tu:rist /
tour	/ tuə /	/ tu:r /

3. ASPIRATION

When stress is on the first syllable the following letters are pronounced

with aspiration.

/ k /, / p /, / t /

For eg. / k / is pronounced as / k^h / and / p / as / p^h / and / t / as / t^h /

/ k /

king	/ k ^h iŋ /
keen	/ k ^h i:n /
kept	/ k ^h ept /
kerchief	/ k ^h ɜ:ʃif /
kind	/ k ^h aɪnd /

/ p /	
pen	/ p ^h en /
paid	/ p ^h eid /
pack	/ p ^h æk /
pan	/ p ^h æn /
panic	/ p ^h ænik /
/ t /	
/ tin /	/ t ^h in /
/ tea /	/ t ^h i: /
/ ten /	/ t ^h en /
/ take /	/ t ^h eik /
/ tame /	/ t ^h eim /

4. PRONUNCIATION OF / d / AND / t / PLOSIVES

The pronunciation of / d / and / t / is peculiar to regional languages. Care should be taken while pronouncing / t / and / d / as according to R P, the tip of the tongue is to touch the alveolar ridge. If it is scrupulously followed, the pronunciation of the regional speakers would be nearing appropriation. Most of the Indian speakers, while pronouncing these letters do keep the tip of their tongues considerably inside resulting in incorrect and unintelligible speech.

develop	/ diveləp /
delete	/ dil:t /
date	/ deit //
dangerous	/ deindʒərəs /

/ t /
/ ten /
/ tin /
/ t ^h ein /

/ t / is pronounced at the end of the syllable instead of ‘ed’ if the preceding syllable has a voiceless consonant.

talked	/ ta:kt /
kicked	/ kikt /
locked	/ lɒkt /
passed	/ pa:st /
stopped	/ stɒpt /

5. SENTENCE STRUCTURE

The accepted structure of a sentence in English R P is not properly practised in regional languages. In English the accepted sentence pattern is S V O C A (Subject followed by Verb, Object, Complement and Adjunct).

I met my friend yesterday and not as in regional languages that Yesterday
S V O A

My friend I met. This is a confusion very often found in the learners of English as a second language. Another example is “Daily I meet my friend” instead of I meet my friend daily. This is due to the influence of the first language.

6. Special care has to be taken while pronouncing syllables ending with “en”, “et”, and “age”.

Illustration:

-en:			
mutton	/ mʌtn /	and not	/ mətən /
chicken	/ tʃikin /	“	/ tʃiken /
mutton	/ bʌtn /		/ bʌt ən /
eaten	// i:tn /		/ i:t ən /
- et:			
ticket	/ tikit /		/ tiket /

basket	/ biskit /	/ bisket /
cricket	/ krikrit /	/ krikrit /
-age:		
college	/ kɒlɪdʒ /	/ kɒlædʒ /
village	/ vilidʒ /	/ vilædʒ /
marriage	/ məˈrɪdʒ /	/ məˈrɪædʒ /
cabbage	/ kæbɪdʒ /	/ kæbædʒ /
- tial		
initial	/ ɪnɪʃl /	/ ɪnɪʃɪəl /
crucial	/ kru: ʃl /	/ kru: ʃɪəl /
And so words like:		
medicine	/ medsn /	/ medisin /
business	/ biznis /	/ bizinəs /

7. Special attention may be given when there is more than one syllable.

a'bove, a'go, be'hind, be'gin, a'head, de'mand, be'long, po'lice, a'ttend, can'teen, con'tain, de'lay, for'get, I'dea, be'have, do'mestic.

Conver'sation, accu'sation, combi'nation, exami'nation.

8. IDIOMS AND PHRASES

Idioms and phrases may be used to make one's language more attractive and impressive.

He will be a fish out of water without portfolio.

The accused was beaten black and blue.

Work hard. Don't build castles in the air.

He comes to India once in a blue moon.

Mamta's withdrawal from the Government is a bolt from the blue.

It is raining cats and dogs.

The thief was caught red-handed.

9. PRONOUNCING WORDS WITH LETTERS SILENT

Debt	/ det /
Comb	/ kθum /
Limb	/ lim /
Receipt	/ resi:t /
Plumber	/ plʌmθ /
Boquet	/ 'bukei /

10. AVOIDING INDIAN DOUBLING

runner	/ runθ /
killer	/ kilθ /
shutter	/ ʃʌtθ /
supper	/ sʌpθ /

11. USE OF DIAGRAPH / æ /

The script / æ / is not there in Tamil. Hence many Tamils mispronounce the words where they have to pronounce / æ /.

R.P REGIONALISM

Apple	/ æpl /	/ a:pl /
Daddy	/ dædi /	/ da:di /
Cat	/ kæt /	/ kət /

And some of the other examples are / bæt /, / mæn /, / kæp /, / sæt / etc.

The following sentences are illustrations to show how the use of diphthongs modifies the general Indian accent.

The baker baked the cake for me. / ðe / beikð // beikt / ðe / / keik / fð // mi /
The rain stays mainly on the plains. / ðe // rein / steis / meinli / Þn / ðe / pleins /

‘Shakespeare is the ‘greatest ‘dramatist the ‘world has ‘ever ‘produced.
I’ve ‘lived in ‘Delhi for ‘eight ‘years.
Pre’sent your ‘case, said the judge.
Its ‘always a ‘pleasure to ‘meet old ‘friends.

12. PHONETIC SCRIPTS AND THEIR REGIONAL EQUIVALENTS

vowels	word	RP	
/ i: /	seat	/ s i:t /	
/ I /	sit	/ sit /	
/ e /	egg	/ eg	//æ /
-----	bat	/ b æt /	
/ a: /		cart	/ ka:t /
/ ɒ /		cot	/ k ɒt /
/ ɔ: /		order	/ ɔ:dð /
/ u /		book	/ buk /
/ u: /		fool	/ f u:l /
/ ʌ /	-----	put	/ p ʌt /
/ ɜ: /	-----	bird	/ b ɜ:d /
/ ə /		ago	/ əgə /

The absence of diphthongs especially in Tamil is a step harder for Tamil speakers when they learn English as a second language.

/ ei /	play	/ plei /
/ ai /	cry	/ krai /
/ əu /	boat	/ bəu /
/ au /	owl	/ au /
/ ɔi /	oil	/ ɔil i /
/ iə /	merely	/ m iəli /
/ eə /	care	/ k eə /
/ uə /	poor	/ p uə /

Likewise, the following consonant sounds have no Tamil equivalents.

/ b / - the name Balan can be written only as—*Pa:lan TðXu* in Tamil. This can be written with proper accent in Hindi language as baalana

/ t / in Tamil can only written as / d / tea is pronounced as -/di:-/-----

/ d / the word “ dog” cannot be rightly pronounced in Tamil .It is pronounced as Pð where the tip of the tongue goes back instead of touching the alveolar ridge. It gives an odd way of pronunciation to Indian speakers.

/ g /

the script / g / is not present in Tamil language. As a result the name Geetha is written as *Ki:tha* whereas this script is there in Hindi –the name can be well written as *kIta*

Similarly, / z /, / h /, and / w / consonant sounds find no equivalents in Tamil.

Sometimes English scripts sound simpler when compared to languages like Tamil. When there are 3 different / l / sounds in Tamil as X, [, and Z there is only one / l / sound in English which makes English rather simple.

If the learner of English remembers some of these tips while learning, English will no longer be an alien language.

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Keats Was a Tuber as a Postcolonial Play

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Abstract: Indian English drama stems from the impact of western influences, is indebted to the British and Greek theatres in imitation, and grows gradually but steadily with the confluence of India's diverse rich cultural, ancient, traditional, regional, religious and folk heritage

1. INTRODUCTION:

Indian English drama stems from the impact of western influences, is indebted to the British and Greek theatres in imitation, and grows gradually but steadily with the confluence of India's diverse rich cultural, ancient, traditional, regional, religious and folk heritage. Although it is a fact that Indian English drama suffers from an identity crisis partially, as writing plays for theatre and enacting them on stage is financially and artistically has turned to be more taxing and tedious. A few notable dramatists like Asif Corrimbhoy Girish Karnard and Mahesh Duttani etc in English, Vijay Tendulkar, Badal Sirkar, Habib Tanvir, Mahesh Elkunchwar, Mohan Rakesh and many more regional dramatists have breathed life into the Indian drama in English and translation. Hardly or rarely women playwrights appear on stage or use their creative verve to stage and to participate in the theatrical representation except the likes of Manjula Padmanabhan, Dina Mehta, Tripurari Sharma and Poile Sengupta etc. who have paved the way for the young and budding women dramatists to look into the daily chores of social life and domestic spheres where they (women) experience the best and worst emotional setbacks and encourages them to resist not only against the oppressor of the nation but also the colonizers whose political and economic ideologies worsened the condition of women in India.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This paper critically appreciates Poile Sengupta's one of the most celebrated plays *Keats Was a Tuber* which suggests directly the impact of British colonial idealism in Indian culture, administration, education and the importance given to their language English as how it has affected the minds of ordinary Indians. The play is set in the English department of a small town college, portrays the real life situation how teachers in the college look at the English literature as they being Indian, teach the culture, history, art and literature of their British colonizers whose country they never visited. The methodology of teaching English is integral to their knowledge and appreciation of the language. The play and the role of English language go beyond the conventional teaching methods. English is a legacy gifted by Lord Macaulay, when in his famous *Minute on Indian Education*, 2 February 1835, he declared – 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 colour, but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect. The paper reflects this colonial legacy of English, and answers whether it has eroded the colour and richness of our own many tongues, and regional literatures and cultures. There is resistance against the English on the one hand, and on the other hand it creates an 'ambivalent relationship' of the colonizer and the colonized as Bhabha has described it.

The play opens with a woman speaker, who is a commentator to the forthcoming actions of the characters in the play like that of chorus as it has often been found in the Greek plays or the Elizabethan plays or western conventional plays. She appears to be agitated and furious over many pertaining issues especially that of the language of the colonizers that millions of people have adopted in order to inherit an unmistakably enormous vital legacy of the British. She says, "English is not my language. It is not the language that my grandparents and parents speak at home. In fact, I do not think I knew anything English before I went to school"(Sengupta: 145). The woman is aware of the impact English has created in and transformed her own life which she cannot deny but accept it over her own mother tongue. She is unable to cast the language of the oppressors of millions in her own country, reluctantly but consciously

that has become the language of her communication with professional people around. She looks in dilemma whether to appreciate this legacy of British or to accept or reject willingly or unwillingly as she further comments, “English is now the language of my thoughts, it is the language of my reason, the language I use for loving. My perceptions are finer, my judgements more subtle, the range and depth of my emotion seem to be much greater in this language than in any other” (145). A confused subject, she poses questions to the readers/audience, “what is it then that I and all those like me have inherited? A language merely? The mode of communication that is functional in many, perhaps in most parts of the world? Her next question generates a lot of vibration and demands answers, “Or have we inherited an entire civilization, an alien sensibility that has seduced us from the culture to which we were born? Have we been enchanted as to wander forever homeless?”(145).

Conscious of the fact that Macaulay’s minutes on Indian subcontinent who wanted to govern the subjects with Indian in blood but British in taste, that every ruled subject would be either forcefully lectured on the practice the British way of life both in words and deed or have to adopt it for their professional advantage. The protest is seen in the young teacher of the college, Raghu who attempts to change the atmosphere of the English Department and a student Damini, who has to study the geographical descriptions of land, landscapes, rivers, deep woods, and cultures in the syllabus that has been offered to the students for a few decades without the change in its pattern or practice. She retaliates the sonnet of Wordsworth “Upon Westminster Bridge” to Prof. Iyer “I wanted to ask why should we study it?” (163). Why should I study written by some Englishman who is talking about some bridge in London that I have never seen? If I write a poem upon Hawrah Bridge, will it be included in the English syllabus?” (163). Ironically, she has to study the British culture through its literature without fail, as her career depends on the degree that she would later be receiving for her professional requirements. Yet it is she who has courage to question, a modern consciously self-empowered girl, who uses her senses more than her emotions and objects perhaps the Macaulay’s version of British education in India, where the Indians have just made a few changes in the educational system and methods that was initiated during the British rule. The British great thinkers and intellectuals had foreseen perhaps how they could still influence the Indians in spite of having quit the colonized state especially in the form of a common language that to be infused in many almost all the major four corners from the east to the west, from the north to the south of the Indian subcontinent, which generally has hundreds of dialects and several regional languages. They sowed the seed of British education through British mode of medium of instruction, which later influenced millions of Indians. Sengupta depicts this fact in the character of Ramanan, a peon of the English department, who amidst all the chants and sounds and furies of the staff, feel absolutely alienated when he hears the conversation of teachers in a strange language. To be more comfortable at his work place, he longs to learn English with the help of Raghu that invites more resentment from the other teachers. Mrs. Nathan, the head, scolds Ramanan for not being available to attend his duty when required, “Ramanan, I have been calling you and calling you and this is where you are. Learning English instead of attending on to your duty” (167). Ramanan’s (Indian) willingness to learn English or a few words and sentences of English that would help him to communicate with masters (British), whereas English teachers knowing their language well, hardly exchanged their views in their own mother tongue, reveals how deeply the roots of British colonial legacy has gone to the daily chores of Indian intellectuals that it has become extremely difficult to do away with it in the name of colonialism or existence of neo-colonialism.

Mrs. Nathan rebukes Raghu and Sarla when they make fun of those students who either make spelling mistakes or speak incomplete half broken sentences in English, “Enough! Quite enough! Don’t you have some shame? These students have come from poor families. Their parents are educating them with great difficulty. They think if these children learn English they stand better chance of getting jobs” (173). The play reminds one of the novel *The English Teacher*, where R.K. Narayan, indirectly attacks the British education system and mocks the principal of Albert Mission College, who hardly learns any of the native language of the colonial India while he expects the students and teachers to not to misspell or mispronounce English. Raghu feels that mere degree would not help students therefore he tries to transform their lives by practical insights. He opposes mere teaching in classroom. “I am expanding their minds, helping them grow, that is what teaching is about. Real teaching. Not this cramming and vomiting out that you and your colleagues expect them to do. Memorize, by heart, mug up. Keats was a tuber... Keats was a tuber... Keats was a tuber...culosis patient... culosis patient. Is that all you can tell them about Keats?”(168). He feels to change the system, openly resists against the syllabus, whether it is justifiable to choose the essay by Charles Lamb, “A Dissertation upon Roast Pig” where he has to talk about the taste and delicacy of the roasted pig in the class which does not eat meat at all and half of them are Muslim.

The woman speaker, every now and then appears on the stage in order to briefly expose the historical and political attacks and unrest that mother country has suffered only to reap the insult and loots by its rulers of the past.

The history of my land, the geographical and political entity that is now India, has been slashed with invasions. Through those treacherous mountains passes in the north-west of my country, have come

hordes of fierce, sword-slashing Turks, Mongols and Afghans who have thundered down the rich plains of middle and western India, looted and plundered and vanished... why is it then that the English legacy divides my being so unbearably?(169).

A lot of resistance against the colonizers, and many questions to be answered, the relationship that the colonial subjects and the colonizers share after the end of colonial rule, is what Bhabha calls ambivalence. It describes “the complex mix of attractions and repulsion that characterizes the relationship between colonizer and colonized. The relationship is ambivalent because the colonized subject is never simply and completely opposed to the colonizer” (Ashcroft: 12). Today the British legacy inherited by Indians, have entered the roots of Indian consciousness deeply which is difficult to part away with. Be it language, education or administration or even sports like cricket, Indians have excelled in its inheritance of the colonial way of life deeply imbibed with. The playwright’s resistance is just an emotional outburst of accusing English of eliminating Indian cultural richness or affecting it partially, at the same time, the contribution of the colonizer to its colonial subject and the growth and development they enjoy cannot be overlooked or ignored. The playwright takes up the title of British poet, *Keats was a Tuber*, and mocks at Macaulay’s idea of British education though she accepts, “in *Keats was a Tuber*, I allowed myself to explore my own relationship with the English language and to express unabashedly my deep love for it”. (Sengupta: 143). The ambivalent relationship between the colonial subject and the colonizer continuous uninterrupted, the woman on the stage finally expresses bitterly, “my life trembles with meaning and yet whatever I say, the words I use are inadequate, an approximation. But that I realize that inadequacy is my victory too, the wealth that sustains me. Do you hear me Macaulay, I have my revenge after all(214). And the battle of revenge continues.

3. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of *Keats was a Tuber* as a postcolonial play.

4. CONCLUSION:

The playwright takes up the title of British poet, *Keats was a Tuber*, and mocks at Macaulay’s idea of British education though she accepts, “in *Keats was a Tuber*, I allowed myself to explore my own relationship with the English language and to express unabashedly my deep love for it”. (Sengupta: 143). The ambivalent relationship between the colonial subject and the colonizer continuous uninterrupted, the woman on the stage finally expresses bitterly, “my life trembles with meaning and yet whatever I say, the words I use are inadequate, an approximation. But that I realize that inadequacy is my victory too, the wealth that sustains me. Do you hear me Macaulay, I have my revenge after all(214). And the battle of revenge continues.

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The Relation Of Fathers And Daughters In The Novel Disgrace By J.M
Coetzee

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Abstract: *In this paper, I will be exploring the way in which the South African landscape, the literary tradition of the plaasroman (and historical context all inform the fiction of J.M. Coetzee. Based on a few of his non-fictional works, including his memoir Boyhood: Scenes from a Provincial Life, White Writing: On the Culture of Letters in South Africa, and his article on the “Farm Novel and Plaasroman in South Africa”, it is clear that Coetzee is deeply concerned with social, political, and economic aspects of South African farming and his own role as a writer working in an English pastoral literary tradition. Moreover, Coetzee’s novels – in particular, Life & Times of Michael K and Disgrace – exhibit the changing nature of the landscape and the genre of the plaasroman in an apartheid and post-apartheid South Africa. I will argue, though, that only with a “local knowledge” are we as readers able to understand fully the way in which Coetzee’s writing is a reaction to these changes and a subversion of the traditional pastoral form. Thus I will draw on two small but key contextual aspects of these novels – the importance of Prince Albert and the surrounding geography in Life & Times, and the role of South African Pulp and Paper Industries (SAPPI) in Disgrace – to provide an informed reading and analysis.*

Family is often a common theme that is shared across many of J.M Coetzee novels. Family members are usually distant to each other or the relationships between parents and children do not succeed in a conventional way. When Coetzee allows for members to engage in relationships with one another they are either “strained” or tainted by “violence”

1. INTRODUCTION:

This Novel especially true in his novel Disgrace. In Disgrace David Lurie, an English professor, is arguably forced to resign from his position at the University, because of this Lurie moves to his daughters’ farm in Eastern Cape. The pair appears to have a normal relationship most of the time, but there is some obvious discomfort. As time progresses the relationship begins to improve, only to be ruined by an attack. Lurie is locked up, beaten and set on fire, where Lucy, his daughter, is gang raped and left with a pregnancy. It is at this point that their relationship begins to crumble. Although Lurie loves his daughter it is his failed attempts to understand her situation and his eagerness to push her in the right direction that lead to a colder More distant relationship. Lurie’s displays of love towards Lucy are undeniable. From the attack on Lurie shows overwhelming amounts of love for Lucy. This is mostly apparent during the attack, where Lurie very seldom shows any concern for his own well-being, but shows enormous amounts for Lucy’s, even when his own life is in jeopardy. As soon as Lurie regains consciousness, and realizes that he has been locked in the bathroom he begins to worry about “his child in the hands of strangers” and that “whatever is happening to her will be set in stone” (Coetzee 94). With these thoughts in mind Lurie attempts to escape by kic...

In the books Disgrace by J.M. Coetzee and Random Family by Adrian Nicole LeBlanc, they show similarities and differences in various aspects of life. In both books, ones self-confidence is a trait that affects ones actions in life. The absence or presence of self-confidence can be a determining factor of how ones life will play out. In some cases the confidence can be beneficial producing success in the workplace, with friends and especially in regards to raising a family. In other cases it can be harmful, causing one to be overpowering or even abusive. In Random Family the confidence in men brings danger to the women in their lives. Most women in the book lack confidence and allow men to take control of their lives therefore treating them like animals. Confidence is not something you are born with, it must be gained, which can be difficult in regards to the families of Random Family. It is clear that Disgrace and Random Family

involve difference settings and cultural backgrounds, but regardless of these differences, the characters face similar situations and sometimes respond in similar ways.

One example where the man is emotionally abusive is the relationship between Coco and Cesar. Cesar's over confidence turns into violence and Coco's lack of confidence results in self-destructive behavior. Cesar feels that he deserves all the power and demands Coco to do things the way he wants them done. One case is where Cesar writes to Coco about how she must take care of the children and dress the way he wants her to. "Children's looks reflected the quality of mothering; sloppiness and dirt were physical evidence of failure, of poverty winning its battle against you." It is shown that one's confidence in Random Family is not determi.....nks. How could I ever have forgotten it David says this after he gets his service from the drugged up streetwalker towards the end of the book. The common reaction to using a prostitute would be a sense of shame in ones actions. In a disturbed way, David feels impressed with himself and feels content with what he has done. Both books end up showing more similarities than originally perceived. Despite all the general differences such as location, cultures and other circumstances, all the characters humans reacting to real life situations. It is interesting to see that even though the characters are round, constantly developing, they continue to lack the confidence they need in order to better themselves .

2. METHODOLOGY:

The present study uses Qualities content analysis of selected novel in the relation of fathers and daughters in the novel disgrace by j.m Coetzee.

3. ANALYSIS:

RELATION OF FATHERS AND DAUGHTERS

In many ways, this is a story about the powerful and powerless. Initially, David Lurie is in a role of power which turns to powerlessness after a sad turn of events. David, a professor who is reciting a poem by Byron to his class, states that the poem is about a fallen angel "condemned to solitude". This poem in some ways foreshadows what is to become of David's life. He is a failure at love who loses his job and reputation, moves in with his daughter in the country and is then beaten and trapped in the bathroom as his daughter is raped. Later his house is vandalized and he eventually takes a job killing and incinerating unwanted dogs. Coetzee constantly draws parallels among these different examples of power and powerlessness throughout the novel. Coetzee examines the underlying theme of powerlessness through the rape of Lucy. Rape has been a way to subjugate women since ancient times when a rape was conducted as a regular means to bring a woman into a man.

4 .CONCLUSION:

This paper aims to investigate some aspects of postcolonialism, feminism, as well as symbolism, allegories and metaphors. For this purpose I have chosen the novel Disgrace by J.M Coetzee. The story takes place in Cape Town, in post-apartheid South Africa. David Lurie is a white man and works as a professor of English at a technical university. He is a 'communication' lecturer and he teaches 'romantic literature' too. Lurie is divorced two times already and one gets the impression that he is not really satisfied with his job. His "disgrace" comes when he makes attempts to seduce Melanie Isaacs, one of his students, against her will. This affair is then remitted to the school authorities and a special committee is convoked to judge his actions.

The fact that the whole plot takes place in the post apartheid era refers to the topic of postcolonialism. In Lurie's eyes his students are stupid and uninterested in his course. To the arrangement with the perceived futility of his existence, appertains the affair with his student Melanie, because it fills the empty time and makes him forget the fear of getting older. But the liaison comes to light and proceedings against the teacher are instituted. Of course a lot of people are infuriated by Lurie's deed and here feminism comes into play. The organization Women against Rape holds a twenty-four-hour vigil together with rape victims. Everything is done protect women, there is 'Rape Awareness Week' on the university campus (p.43). The investigative department wants David to confess and feel remorseful but he is stubborn and sees.

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