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PREFACE

Dear Associates

Welcome to each and every one of you congregated for the prestigious IMRF's 97th International Gathering - Proceedings of the International Conference on Women Studies, Language, Culture and Social Sciences 2018 at Carmel College for Women, Nuvem, Goa organized by Carmel College for Women, Goa and International Multidisciplinary Research Foundation (IMRF), India which is considered to be one of the premier events for the distinguished academic and research cult .

We know that an academic conference is a symposium for inventive academicians and imaginative researchers to give academics an opportunity to present their academic works, concepts and new discoveries and to exchange their ideas and develop their works and also to share idea in presenting for development in the new research and topics and so forth. Together with academic or scientific journals, conferences plausibly provide a central channel for exchange of information among earnest researchers.

IMRF with its Academic Chapters in many Countries, since inception, has a great academic, research and social priorities to promote the spirit of values and orientations in multidisciplinary research functions of education by working out in dexterity required by the integrity of a sophisticated social world order duly transmitting central heritage with scientific bent of mind forming socialization process in respect of reformation of attitudes to confer a serene status for a rational being called man on this civilized planet, of course, from the threshold of Ratna Prasad Multidisciplinary Research and Educational Society.

IMRF has left no stone unturned for the accomplishment of its vision and mission catering its influential services in the academic and research disciplines comprising the streams of Human Rights, Social Sciences, Arts and Education, English Studies, Business Sciences, Engineering Sciences, Mathematical Sciences, Life Sciences, organizing International Conferences humbly witnessing the virtuous presence and innovative presentations of investigating pioneers, potential leaders, promising researchers, intellectual academicians, working faculty, industry magnates, advanced educationists, eminent scientists, rational thinkers, earnest scholars and superior students with their bonafide work of discovery from as many as 50 and more countries in the world (with their recurring presence) including home towards showcasing their professional performance with excellent communication skills based on their accumulated experience in the fields concerned successfully.

Globalization is a fact. Its internalization process integrates multidisciplinary fields to embark on an adventure in the realm of academics and research. As such, this conference by International Multidisciplinary Research Foundation (IMRF). I am pleased to unveil the fact that this Copy of Proceedings marked with ISBN No 978-93-86435-64-4 presents an educative network of research with strength of quality, originality and contribution to knowledge of significant fields of multidisciplinary realms duly identified by the solemn research portals and academic destinations in the world.

While presenting you with this sonata of latest academics and research findings, I humbly place on record my loyal acknowledgement of sincere appreciation, due recognition and heart-felt thanks to all intellectual paper presenters, article contributors, members on the esteemed Editorial Board, centres of higher learning in collaboration with IMRF, foreign-national delegates, erudite plenary speakers, scholarly participants and all those who are directly or indirectly in conformity with this IMRF conferences from home and abroad for their righteous everlasting support in one and all aspects and my sincere thanks to Carmel College for Women, Nuvem Goa for their ever dynamic support and cooperation. Gratitude is attitude!

With effusive thanks,

Dr.Ratnakar D. Bala
Conference Chairman

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TRANSFORMING THE SELF, TRANSFORMING THE WORLD: THE POWER OF EDUCATION

DR. JYOTHI BATHINA

Abstract: In her Keynote Address, Dr. Jyothi Bathina discusses the tremendous power education has to transform both the self and the world. She shares her own journey from growing up in India, becoming a young bride at 19, immigrating to the United States and empowering herself through the process of gaining an education. Dr. Bathina discusses how she struggled to pursue her Ph.D. and how as a classroom teacher she was able to encourage hundreds of children to speak up and have a voice through personal narrative projects. She talks about her work with tribal orphans in Odisha and how as the Founder and Director of the non-profit Literate Voices, she was able to edit and publish seven student anthologies of writing. As a University Professor, she now trains teachers to meet the needs of classroom students and conducts research on critical pedagogy that enables critical functional and academic literacy. In her presentation, she discusses the ways in which education impacted her own life by giving her voice and freedom, and why she believes so strongly in shaping future educators so they can in turn, empower their own students.

Dr. Jyothi Bathina
Associate Professor, Dept of Teacher Education
Sanford College of Education, National University, USA

IDENTITY POLITICS- AN ASSERTIVE DRAMA

PROF. P.L.DHARMA

Abstract: Identity politics is making its presence very forcefully across the nations today. Though we appreciated its revised come back as the 'democratic expression', it has taken the democratic debate to abstract level. Identity politics of all the nations, especially in India is to be socially contextualized than the way it is familiarized elsewhere. For instance, occupational, ideological, issue based and with strong political affiliation different social groups have been asserting their identity in good number of European Nations. India has been a traditionally caste based society; hence, nothing will be handy without making reference to caste. Caste in India is an important factor of socio-political reference and forms the bases for all other debate.

Identity is primarily one's own Right. Thanks to all the democratic political systems for recognizing ones existence and according the same. Identity politics as Charles Taylor [1994] has called is politics of recognition. This politics is associated with a question who and what people are? The increased political awareness amongst different social groups on one hand and massive politicization process initiated by the state on the other have together provided a solid base for identity politics in India. It all started with the question who are WE and who are THEY? Consequently, the rational exercise of defining ones identity resulted in both social inclusion and exclusion.

The way social groups drew their circle to protect themselves and consciously keeping others out of circle is the true story of identity politics in India. It did not just stop there; the politics is enlarged further to hierarchically place one social group below the other, however with a historical social construction. The society thus, became hierarchically arranged social groups about which each social group is self conscious.

The impact is, not only caste has become the victim of identity politics but also the Religion, Region, Gender, Occupation, Class and Culture.....

Prof. P.L.Dharma
Chairperson, Dept of Political Science
Mangalore University, Karnataka

SELF, EXISTENCE, AND HOLOCAUST: A STUDY OF ELIE WIESEL'S *NIGHT*

DR NARESH K VATS

Abstract: Self is a story that you believe about yourself. It keeps emerging as the interplay between your inner and outer existence, and behaves like what we can comprehend as auto update. Family is our immediate support system that sustains us during testing circumstances. There have been several dark periods in our history which put interpersonal relations to test i.e. loyalty to family vs. self-preservation. Holocaust was one such nightmare of humanity – the name itself sends chill through one's mind. The protagonist being the victim of holocaust explains the moments of his experience. As the novel starts, it is apparent that he and his father share a very simple bond. As the end approaches, there is a transformation in relationship – as Elie becomes the care taker of his father. At one point even Elie gives his gold tooth to Franek to save his father from being beaten. Elie risks his life to save his father when he was told to go to the left side who then will be sent to crematorium dug by the victims only before the holocaust started. The paper attempts to study the interpersonal relations as portrayed in Elie Wiesel's *Night* written in 1960.

Keywords: Holocaust, Self, Anxiety, Life Instincts.

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USE OF WHATSAPP APPLICATION CLOSED GROUP FOR ASSESSMENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract: With digital technology becoming increasingly pervasive, it is hardly surprising that mobile phone applications have found their way into higher education settings including Sunway University Malaysia. One of the most popularly used mobile application among students and teaching staff here is Whatsapp. Primarily, this application is used for communication purposes, hence it would be ideal to investigate the impact of WhatsApp use by students to discuss and complete group assessments. For that reason, this study aims to identify whether WhatsApp application is an effective channel bridging students and educators in sharing ideas, opinions and feedback for group assessment compared to face-to-face discussions and consultations. Data was collected from 16 students enrolled in Media and Public Relations module. The results showed majority of students were able to participate and contribute ideas for their group assessment from the start until completion of the semester using WhatsApp application. The students were found to be actively engaged with their group members in brainstorming for ideas, delegating tasks, and discussing the group assessment. The educator too acknowledged WhatsApp application as a functional platform to observe and monitor the progress of students' assessment.

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EMERGING TRENDS: WOMEN AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN SRI LANKA

NISANKA SANJEEWANI ARIYARATHNE, M.A.C.G WIJESUNDARA

Abstract: The principle objective of the study is to comparatively discuss the past and present changes of women representation of the local government level in Sri Lanka. After the independence there has been very little female representation in the political sector of Sri Lanka. However, the, Act No. 1 of 2016 Local Authorities Elections (Amendment) was a remarkable and progressive action avoiding lowest female representation in Sri Lanka. The act introduced a mandatory quota of 25 percent of women. There are three types of local authorities at the local levels namely Municipal Councils (14) urban Councils (37) and Pradeshiya Sabas (258) and all local authorities 98% dominated by men before the significant change. By and large, political parties fielded 17128 female candidates and out of which 535 were able to win their wards. Political parties and independent groups have appointed 1991 women for local councils from their additional lists. According to the election commission report, 8721 local councilors have been selected and out of them around 2526 were women. In Fact, this dramatic enhancement trickled down to the grass root level and Sri Lankan society also began to expect their strong voices to speak out for women's hardships. Unfortunately, the most female councilors are passive in their councils and male councilors dominate them. There are many reasons that influences this male dominance. The most prominent reason being that the most political parties and the independent groups do not have a future political plan for their female counterparts. Moreover, political parties do not utilize their female members for active politics and eventually filled nomination lists with inaptitude and submissive female candidates.

Keywords: Women, Politics, Local Government, Sri Lanka

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MAJOR INCOME EARNING SECTORS IN SRI LANKA AND THE ROLE OF WOMEN AND THEIR JOB SECURITY

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Abstract: The principle objective of this paper is to examine job security of women and their role in prominent income earning sectors in Sri Lanka. The 1970s were a remarkable decade and in the western world and international and non-governmental organizations largely considered gender sensitive inclusion to development. Meanwhile, the United Nations Decade for Women took place 1975–1985 and began with the International Women's Year (1975). In addition to that, the western part of the world started a huge gender sensitive discourse with WID (Women In Development), WAD (Women and Development) and GAD (Gender and Development). Notwithstanding, Sri Lankan policy makers missed gender sensitivity, therefore women automatically became passive agents in almost all of the development projects. It is important to note that, the Free Trade Zones (FTZs) were mainly established to absorb rural and urban women's labour. However, in the given context women's labour was vastly exploited in many ways, especially offering low wages, hard working condition, poor incentives, long working hours, compulsory overtime and lack of facilities in the factories. Since the late 1970s labour migration in Sri Lanka saw a considerable increase in both male and female migrants which contributed towards key foreign exchange earnings. In 1998, 92.5 per cent of the female departures for foreign employment consisted of housemaids. In 2017 the percentage has been declined steadily. During the year 2017 the total departures of female workers were 34 per cent and out of that 28 per cent of recorded as housemaids. There are a number of reasons that discourage women workers to migrate. The major cause of insecurity and poor working conditions of the job. The government had not established a proper mechanism to investigate their security in the host country. On the other hand, a large number of female housemaid were recorded in being murdered, injured grievously as well as cruel punishments meted out by their employers. It is interesting to note that unskilled and uneducated women are found in large concentrations working in FTZs, as housemaids and in the plantation sector. On the other hand, a large percentage of foreign exchange coming into the country are from the above three sectors. Nevertheless, the government has thus far been unable to make a national policy or action plan to produce skilled women workers and safe guard their rights within their work spheres here and abroad. It is important to note that, day by day the government seem to distance itself from being gender sensitive in national projects.

Keywords: Women, Job, Security, Sri Lanka.

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A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AND LEGAL REDRESS AND POLICIES IN SRI LANKA

M. A. C. G. WIJESUNDARA, NISANKA SANJEEWANI ARIYARATHNE

Abstract: Violence and discrimination against women is multifaceted issue throughout the world. In most countries women are deemed to have equal rights and opportunities, but in reality indirect almost subliminal discrimination occurs. During the past few decades there has been a significant increase in the incidence of gender based violence in Sri Lanka. According to the gender based violence classifications, the women who might be victims of violence, can be from varied backgrounds and circumstances such as married women, unmarried women, physically and mentally disabled women, ailing women, destitute women, internally displaced women, homeless women, abused women and widows.

Gender based violence could be identified in violence with in the family, violence within community and violence perpetrated by the state. According to the statistics of the department of police though grave crimes committed against women in 2011-2014 showed decrease in level going from 1246 individual instances to 701 (only for nine months in 2014). But minor offences committed against women shows 6196 to 5291 (only for nine months in 2014) of increasing level.

The main aim of this study is to identify the statistical patterns and variations of gender based violence in recent times within the Sri Lankan society. Secondly evaluate the government constitutional and other legal safeguards in place that should ideally be protecting rights of women. Thirdly critically evaluate the gap between legal redress and increase in rate of gender based violence in Sri Lanka and finally give suggestions as a sociological point of view for this critical social issue.

This research paper is based on an analysis of statistical evidence provided by the Sri Lanka Police and the Department of Census and Statistics, constitution, legal reports, acts and legislations. At present along with NGO's the Sri Lanka government introduced various programs to minimise the gender based violence in Sri Lanka such as providing support and counselling services to women victims of violence conduct training programs for law enforcement officers. Conduct training programs for community leaders on basic legal principals. Establishment women's cells in police stations. Finally this paper hopes to address concerns regarding the long term consequences and sociological impact of gender based violence on present and future generations.

Keywords: Gender, Discrimination, Violence, Women, Legal Redress, Rehabilitation.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND TRAFFIC CONGESTION IN KUWAIT

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Abstract: Traffic congestion is a severe problem in Kuwait. Drivers and road users suffer from delays most of the time. The uncontrolled growth of population and traffic have been rapid and are potentially irreversible. Currently, the total population is more than 4,202,778. 69% (2,903,783) are non-Kuwaiti citizens. 83% of them (1,200,000) their education ranges from below a college degree to limited learning skills. Many of them paid Kuwaiti human traffickers to enter the country. Public authorities are aware of this problem and responsible for its continuum. Building, renovating, and widening existing roads are not always the best solutions to control congestion especially when the movement of vehicles is within only 8% of the total space of Kuwait. Government's efforts proposed toward finding radical solutions and alternatives. Initiating a strategy and implementing actions to end exploitation and reduce congestion might improve the traffic condition.

Keywords: Human Trafficking, Traffic Congestion, Population, Government's Role, Kuwait.

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21st CENTURY CLASSROOM: GENDER SENSITIVITY IN LANGUAGE USE

MICAELA B. BANTOG

Abstract: Men and women including the LGBT community are aiming towards one goal which is equality. Society echoes that men and women are already fair and square in almost all terms and members of LGBT community are now accepted thus, experiencing the same thing too. However, does it manifest in a classroom where it is expected to be in the frontrunner to lead such?

The main purpose of the study was to dig deeper in the issue of gender sensitivity in a 21st century classroom by means of analyzing gender stereotypes through language. Qualitative approach was the nature of the study and utilized the descriptive method. This study heavily relied on discourse analysis. Moreover, the data used in this study were in the forms of conversations from the audio recorded classroom discussions and interviews; which were transcribed as it was subjected for discourse analysis.

The study revealed that there were forms of stereotyping inside the classroom through language wherein gender stereotyping was evident through verbal cues and discourses. More so, a form of gender stereotyping was also through performance wherein such biases were evident by means of actions and performatives. In addition, each forms were narrowed down to come up with manifestations such as in the gender role which indicates stereotyping in traditional roles of genders; addressing which shows how genders were stereotypically referred to; capabilities which is how gender biases were employed through performativity and ability; and traits which exhibits how stereotypic behaviors are evident through biases of the genders' characteristics. These manifestations exposed some effects on the students such as practiced belief for treating the stereotyping as if normal in the classroom; negative feelings for it lowers their self-concept; and limitation to express oneself for not having freedom to say what they wanted to say without being judged based on their gender.

The researchers recommend that this study would be of further use for researchers inclined with gender sensitivity and gender stereotyping in a 21st century classroom.

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THE DISCURSIVE REPRESENTATION AND THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ALGERIA WITH A SPECIAL FOCUS ON LEGAL AND POLITICAL DISCOURSES.

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Abstract: The Algerian Family Code provides some guidelines for marriage and its dissolution to protect the rights of the family and society as a whole. Ensuring women's rights in the domain of marriage and its dissolution has been regarded as the prominent focus of the abovementioned code. This research analyses the discursive representation of women in the Algerian Family Code of 2005. Indeed, the representation of women in this type of discourse depicts their social position and it is significant to maintain their dignity and status which can minimise the gap and inequality between men and women. In an effort to shed light on the way women are discursively represented in the Algerian Family Code, the aforementioned legal text is linguistically examined following an FCDA. The latter is employed to analyse the Algerian Family Code and explore how power, dominance, bias, and ideologies are maintained in the target context. The results of this study reveal that the target code maintains and perpetuates women's inferior position. Briefly, this research indicates that gender bias and asymmetrical power relations between women and men are enacted in the Algerian Family code in relation to marriage and its dissolution.

Keywords: Algerian Family Code, Dissolution of Marriage, Discursive Representation, Legal Discourse, Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis, Ideologies, Gender Bias.

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PERFORMING CORPORATE FEMINISM: ORGANIZATIONAL THEATRE IN GLOBAL INDIA

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Abstract: Over the past several decades, India has experienced a surge in economic growth that epitomized the alleged successes of globalization in the so-called developing world. This transformation coincided with a “gender revolution,” where corporate woman professionals have come to symbolize the nation's newly global, progressive stance. Professional women are seen to project a “global-yet-Indian” femininity, balancing duties in the home alongside a nationalist commitment to leading India's economic progress (Radhakrishnan 2012). This brand of corporate femininity emerged alongside the rise of right-wing Hindu nationalism throughout the 1990s and merges distinctly Hindu notions of feminine middle-class respectability with global cosmopolitanism (Oza 2006).

Despite media representations of India's global workplaces as spaces of gender empowerment, sociological and anthropological data has shown how corporate culture in India remains deeply gendered (Upadhyaya 2016). A popular tool to address these concerns has been the implementation of training programs that deploy **theatre** for gender sensitization purposes. This management trend, otherwise known as corporate theatre, adapts Indian performance forms like *nukkad natak* (street theatre) in workshops designed to promote women's empowerment through addressing issues like maternity leave and sexual harassment in the male-dominated corporate work environment.

This paper draws on my experience studying the landscape of theatre-based gender diversity training in India over 22 months from 2012-2018 to examine how theatre in the workplace is deployed as a tool for women's empowerment. I bring in the insights of critical ethnography, transnational feminist theory, and performance studies in a context more commonly addressed by management scholars to illustrate how corporate theatre training pressures women professionals to work as emotional laborers whose achievements depend on balancing a unique set of feminine virtues with an aggressive, market-oriented motivation for success. I offer a close reading of a training implemented for an American multinational conglomerate in Gurgaon in July, 2017 that shows how theatre is used to reinforce nationalistic idioms of Hindu woman professionals as iconic of globalizing India. I also draw on formal interviews conducted with over 100 women professionals and trainers that illustrate the struggles women face in bridging their career ambitions with notions of global feminine respectability in the workplace.

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THE RESEARCH ON WOMEN DIRECTORS IN TURKISH CINEMA AFTER 2000s

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Abstract: In cinema industry women directors were nearly invisible till 1970s and 1980s in America and Europe as Barbara Quart points out in her book; *Women Directors: The Emergence of a New Cinema*. The invisibility of women directors had been the same in Turkish cinema industry. The researches show that the first Turkish women film director made her film in the beginning of 1950s and after 1980s the number of women directors were less than ten. 1990s and 2000s were a flourishing for the new Turkish Cinema and at this productive period women directors showed up in Turkish film industry. In this article, the main aim is to search and evaluate the women directors and their film productions after 2000's in Turkish Cinema. After 2000's in Turkish Cinema industry there is a significant increase of women directors. From this base, the main research questions are; what is the number of women directors, filmographies of those directors, the main themes of these women directors and the production processes of the movies focusing on the financial realities of Turkish film industry and the production continuity of these directors. Answering to these questions this article tries to find out the real position and the visibility of women directors in recent Turkish Cinema.

Keywords: Women Directors, Recent Turkish Cinema, Gender And Cinema.

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**A STUDY ON WOMEN STATUS IN INDIAN SOCIETY:
A CASE STUDY ANALYSIS ON ISSUES AND
CHALLENGES TO WOMEN REPRESENTATION IN FOLK RELIGION
OF MADURAI DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU.**

BHADRAVATHI NAGARAJA RAHUL

Abstract: Males partake stood vital as receivers, translators and whisperers of heavenly messages, while females have largely continued as submissive receivers of knowledges and ardent practitioners of spiritual rituals. In India, where politics uses religion as a tool to operate the masses, women bear the brunt of the costs of cultural attitudes and the impact of religion and politics in their specific milieu. Through Hindu religious beliefs, powerlessness was embedded in the minds of Indian women. The status of women showcases contrasting facets shrouded in ambiguity. Women have been exalted as Goddess, and being identified with nature. The other, is the sub –servient role of a domestic maiden trailing behind men for meeting all chores. This is reflected in both mainstream and folk stream of Hinduism. The present paper highlights women both as deity and devotee with religion and belief system encompassing the village community. The study was conducted in Usilampatti Taluk of Madurai District in Tamil Nadu. Among the Kula deities (more 200) three popular female folk deities are presented in the case study. The primary data and key informants include the Priests, aged Villagers, and the Village Heads. The collected information portrayed that patriarchal structure was institutionalized through village beliefs and exhibited in the rituals. The data also enlightens on the various forms of religious discrimination and violence that are been witness on the women.

Keywords: Disability, Discrimination, Violence, Representation, Folk Religion, and Folk Deities.

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THE STUDY ON PROCRASTINATE MAKING OF WOMEN: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES GROWING ACTIVELY IN URBAN AREAS

PRAMADVARA

Abstract: Everyone does not come into the world having the same good fortune. Gender biasness is something that is witnessed in almost every corner. Welcoming a Baby Boy is done throwing a grand celebration, on the other hand a Baby Girl becomes a burden since the very first day of her birth, upon the parents. Some faces the difficult experiences of poverty, some enjoys the liberty of education, explores the joys of womanhood, it is distressing to know that many of us will never be so opportunist to feel that thrill or a sudden strong feeling of excitement of dancing in the first shower of rain, never breathe the air of freedom, will never be the person she could have been, without any fault of hers but only because she was a girl, a woman in the making. In India's ancient scriptures, Vedas, the Puranas and the epics Ramayana and Mahabharata, the female was well respected, was celebrated as the font of creation and as an equal half of her husband. Many Hindu deities are worshipped as proud and powerful goddess. It depicts the woman as equal to man, the "flesh of his flesh, bone of his bone." This grisly practice of female foeticide has now taken root in many parts of India. Many unacceptable justifications have been provided by jurists, scholars, intellectual part of society supporting the practice of abortion, that abortion of a partially developed foetus is more humane than the gruesome act of female infanticide, and better than the birth of unwelcome daughters. More shocking still is the fact that this trend is far stronger in urban than rural areas and among the literate than the illiterate, exploding the myth that education and affluence will help to eradicate gender bias. We believe that by getting the education, humans mind will work more wisely, judiciously, but, on the contrary, whatever happening is against the principle of humanity, against the creation of God, which has to stop sooner or later, in the interest of the whole world.

Keywords: Discrimination, Female Foeticide, Gender Biasness.

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DALIT WOMEN IN MODERN ODIA DRAMAS

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Abstract: Modernism in Odia drama located its expression in Jaganmohan Lal, Ramasankar Ray, Bhikari Charan Patnaik, Aswinikumar Ghosh, Kalicharan Patnaik, and Gobinda Seth, among other dramatists. They are dramatists who brought out a radical change in Odia drama culture. The new era of Odia drama sought to challenge the establishment not only in dramatic forms but also made changes in choosing the themes and contents of the drama. The main focus of the dramatist is to represent the social issues like untouchability and role of dalit women in the dramas. The present paper deals with the dalit women which have portrayed in the modern Odia dramas. Basically, the struggle of dalit women in searching for livelihood and their participation in domestic works are intended to be discussed in this paper. The following Odia dramas such as *Kanchanamali* of Ramasankar Ray, *Hindu Ramani* of Aswini Kumar Ghosh and Gobinda Seth's *Mandakini* are selected for this purpose.

Keywords: Feminism, Identity, Marginalisation, Theatre Studies.

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MASS MEDIA-SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND LEGAL CHALLENGES

RAGHAVENDRA.G

Abstract: The mass media display certain defects. These should ideally be addressed and corrected in a democratic manner mass media with stakeholders is of growing importance. Opportunities and challenges faced by the mass media, via, social media channels, the concept of “ Mass Media- Social Responsibility and Legal Challenges”, mass media, i.e. the responsibility towards social system, and its impacts on the younger generation in the Country like India. Social problems connected with the media also involve allegedly harmful media influence on young mind the content like pornography and the degradation of women and sexuality, advertising manipulation, and the promotion of excessive consumerism and materialism. Mass media at the outset, looks like composed of large number of people involved in it, however, its proportion compared to the masses, particularly country like India is miniscule. The Social Responsibility, It is an extension of the libertarian in the mass media recognize their responsibility to resolve conflict through discussion and to promote public opinion, consumer action, private rights, and important social interests. The mass media has its major premise to the freedom carries to social obligations and responsibility. The Constitution of India protects media freedom in Article 19(1) says, ‘all citizens shall have the right, ‘ to freedom of speech and expression’. Media industry in India is heading towards a big growth rate. Media industry growth and challenges in India are also well known, the electronica media in Indian are violating privacy in day-to-day reporting, like overlooking the issue of privacy to satisfy morbid curiosity, especially news channel. It comes into effect only in the event of a violation. The law on privacy in India has primarily evolved through judicial intervention. It has failed to keep pace with the technological advancement and the burgeoning of news channels. The prevalent right to information cannot be easily compromised for other competing rights of ‘public interest’ and ‘State security’, much of what constitutes public interest or what is private is left to the discretion of the mass media and citizen of the country.

Keywords: Social Responsibility, Legal Challenges and Technological Advancement.

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DECONSTRUCTION OF MEN IN TASLIMA NASRIN'S "AT THE BACK OF PROGRESS" AND "HAPPY MARRIAGE"

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Abstract: Taslima Nasrin's poetry is widely and wildly known for its sarcasm and naked truth. Her poetry is so effective and unforgettable that gets stamped in our mind. Taslima Nasrin is considered as a controversial writer for her outspoken and bold expressions. She reveals the realities of a woman's life through her poetry. Being a feminist, she discusses several issues connected to women and provides solution in her poetry. The woman in her poems is a new woman who wars all the odds and is the epitome of independence, intellectuality, individuality and identity.

Taslima Nasrin's poetry juxtaposes the social and psychological issues of women and men. The description of men in her poems is intrepid and realistic. She discusses several aspects connected to men and women like marriage, sex, love, harassment etc. She deconstructs the patriarchy and masculinity very elaborately and effectively. She exposes the bitter realities of man's psychology and sadism. Some of her poems which deal with men are Acquaintance, Happy Marriage, Character, Run Run and At the Back of Progress. These poems reveal and expose the man's mad ego, envy and brutality. Her poetry deconstructs the macho men into mere animals. This paper will throw light on how Taslima has deconstructed men in her poetry.

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WOMEN AND CHILDREN: WELL-BEING AND MEDICAL AID

SRASHTA VANI KOLLI

Abstract: Everyone has a primary right to basic Health care when Women's Health issues come into the perspective, the spectrum enlarges to greater lengths. Women are entitled to certain health care provisions that would cater their specific needs. In Every Society, Women from multiple sections and walks of life experience different exigent when it comes to health and henceforth has varied requirements. According to the World Health Organization (W.H.O.), complications during Pregnancy and Childbirth are the leading causes of death in young women in developing countries. Both Children and young Mothers suffer from Malnutrition, under Nourishment and Hidden hunger that pose consequences at both individual and societal level. Due to Societal beliefs and Communal barriers, Young girls are married off in their pubescent or teen years and therefore, give birth at a very early age and lack the proper support to tackle the forthcoming issues of Hygiene, Care and Well-being of themselves and their Children. Many Women and young children lack the facilities for prenatal and neonatal care that form the reasons for the rise in the newborn child fatality. In India, under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), forms a greater part of providing Healthcare facilities and attempts to reach out to Women and Children. In addition to fighting malnutrition and ill health, the programme is also intended to combat gender inequality by providing girls the same resources that are usually presumed to be available to boys. The current paper highlights the various health problems and their related root causes. It also focuses on the effectiveness of the measures and remedies that are being implemented by the government. The paper also highlights the role of Socio-Cultural aspects which operate as a social control mechanism towards health care. The study is conducted in the Anantapur District; Andhra Pradesh. The primary data is collected through Interviews conducted in the Anantapur District. The quantitative paper is the scheme of this Research.

Keywords: Malnutrition, Health Care, Medical Aid, Social Beliefs.

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**TABLED MEMORIES: CAPTURING THE ELUSIVE SELF
IN MARYLINE DESBIOLLES'S *THE CUTTLEFISH: A NOVEL***

LISA JOHN MUNDACKAL

Abstract: You are never as transformed as when you are cooking. Are we not, thanks to cooking, able to swallow what we were not even able to look at?

(Desbiolles 13)

The award-winning French writer Maryline Desbiolles's debut , novel *The Cuttlefish : A Novel* , is a voyage to the inner recesses of the protagonist's mind. In this recipe fiction, the writer blends her narrative with the recipe of a mollusc. Within its simple and slim canvas, it attempts a psychotherapeutic tour through the deepest chasms and overlooked corners of her mind, by undertaking a ride along the perimeters of her domestic and private kitchen, and the preparation of the mollusc – the cuttlefish. Right from buying the mollusc from the market to bringing it home, cleaning, dismembering, chopping, cooking and garnishing it, in every step the narrator senses and communicates psychic connections between her own self and the mollusc. The diaphanous shapelessness of the cuttlefish and the fluid elusiveness of her own memories are intensely linked. The paper attempts to study the narrator's psychoanalytic and transmutative cooking, the magic of which helps her access the most remote and delicate zones of her self , and through confronting the most daunting and traumatic elements and episodes of her past life, tries to overcome the same. It tries to make a close analysis of the self- probe propelled by food and cooking- a woman's search for identity among her daily chores. The study explores how the aromas, tastes, colours and textures of food could act as stimuli for a female self to explore itself. Though the outer layer of the novel speaks of the sensuality of food, the inner kernel speaks of the female self and identity and life's larger questions. The paper centres around the argument that for a woman, cooking is akin to her own life and is a therapeutic strategy for survival.

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EXPLICATING ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATION: EXPLORING INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AS A MEANS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

ANJALI DALAL

Abstract: A widespread view that is gaining ground in the current trends of human migration is related to environmental change induced migration that has a potential to evolve into a global crisis by displacing a large number of people from their homes and forcing them to flee. International reports postulates that a billion people could be permanently displaced by climate change related phenomenon such as droughts, floods and hurricanes. The economic development induced migration, due to environmental degradation, is again a new phenomena introduced in post - colonial societies. Moreover, there is no internationally agreed definition or law, for the term “climate refugee” and the extent to which these displaced persons constitute a separate identifiable group. Simultaneously, it is also seen that, indigenous people at many places have immensely contributed to restoration of biodiversity in the depleted landscapes. Some indigenous groups manipulate the local landscape to augment its heterogeneity, and some have been found to be motivated to restore biodiversity in degraded landscapes. The focus of this study is environmentally induced displacement as a result of anthropogenic factors. The study would try to answer the issues of environmental migration from the perspective of the feasibility of indigenous knowledge in environmental conservation so as to work in direction of sustainable development with economic growth and expansion. The methodology is based on secondary literature review as well as analysis of data on indigenous knowledge in various research studies. This has been proved in the end, with an example of a Hiware Bazar village in Maharashtra, that the indigenous knowledge leading to sustainable development could have a possible implication of reverse human migration. It was thus, realised that few local communities possess immense knowledge practices to impede the process of environmental migration by introducing sustainable development techniques.

Keywords: Environmental Migration, Environmental Refugee, Climate Change, Indigenous Knowledge, Hiware Bazar Village.

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HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION AGAINST WOMEN IN TAMILNADU – A SUBALTERN CRISIS

ANIL KUMAR MEENA

Abstract: Women are in subjugated position in various socio-political structures in Tamilnadu a state considered having radical society in culture and politics among Indian states. In spite of the emancipations achieved through education and cultural renaissance happened in recent past, gender bias persists across the society among all stratified communities. The International commission for Women has categorized the violence's against women into few types. Almost all the categories of violence's are found prevalent in Tamilnadu. The increasing socialization of women through opportunities emerged in economic and political spheres during the last few decades starting from 1990's have unfortunately recorded with concomitant impact on increasing violence's against them. The conventional problems of women in society and family had been surpassed by problems for women in working place and public spheres at present. Similarly the state and society as perpetrators of crime against women have been recorded high than the domestic violence's a recent trend in gender question. Hence the subaltern position of women has been reinvigorated at a new phase of socio-cultural condition. This paper try explains the depth of the crisis through providing statistical data related to the last decade of 20th century. The data are observed from government publications and news reports. In-depth interviews with victims also have been used as primary data collection method. Structured questionnaires are prepared to gather information from the victims. The analysis highlights the increase in the number of incidents comparing to the previous decades.

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THE SIGN OF SILENCE: AN ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS OF SILENCE IN EASTERINE KIRE'S *A TERRIBLE MATRIARCHY*

DIVYA CV

Abstract: By general consensus language has been defined as a means of communication involving the use of arbitrary signals such as words, gestures, symbols, signs etc. Even in the very flexible medium of language words 'fail us' in attempting to represent some experiences. This necessitates the use of different frameworks for representing experiences, facilitating some forms of expression and inhibiting others. Here Silence becomes a language by itself as it allows an individual to understand and to be understood. The paper is an attempt to include within the scope of language – silence and the various levels of meanings that emerge from it as triggered by certain situations of daily life. It tries to comprehend the language of silence in the novel *A Terrible Matriarchy* penned by the popular Indian Naga writer Easterine Kire. Charged with feeling and richly strewn with revealing analogies *A Terrible Matriarchy* moves the reader into the core of a typical Naga community through the innocent eyes of a girl child Dielieno where the matriarchal hegemony perpetrates inequality. The paper tries to treat silence itself as a 'sign' under Sussure's theory of semiotics in which silence or the lack of utterance can become a valid syntactical unit with meaning, ushering in a new kind of voice in literature, a new kind of language usage with meaning stemming from silence rather than from an utterance to express new states of being.

Keywords: Sign, Language, Silence.

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BRILLIANCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION: AN ARCHITECT FOR SKETCHING INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION INTO A UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

DR. SIDDALING C. TALIKOTI, DR. SAVITA S. KULKARNI

Abstract: Identifying the commanding role and responsibility of higher education in nation building, the higher education system has made remarkable progress in fixing serious success factors and is working stupendously towards their aspirations. The wise forecasting and subsequent development of the higher education sector, has brought a high-quality, strategic and dynamic program for the higher education institutions across country. With quality as its capital and excellence as a qualitative, strategic imperative and catalyst for transformative change, the implementation of this comprehensive program is advancing higher education to a new level with committed to establish themselves as world-class centers of excellence, simultaneously focusing on vibrant policies that seek to integrate science and technology into economic strategies via high-impact research productivity, innovation and entrepreneurship—empowering our youth with skills that are viable and competitive for contributing to the inclusive and progressive development of individuals, the nation, the region, and the world society, at large. Thus brilliance in higher education can be an architect for sketching Indian Higher education into an universal education.

The paper “Brilliance in higher education: An architect for sketching Indian Higher Education into an Universal Education.” focuses mainly on explaining,

1. The need and importance of Brilliance in higher Education.
2. How Brilliance in higher Education can sketch successfully towards shaping Indian Higher Education into a universal education.
3. Innovative methods of practicing brilliance in higher Education.
4. Advantages and Disadvantages of Brilliance in higher Education.
5. Problems in Brilliance in higher Education.
6. Findings and conclusions.

Research Methodology: Research would be carried out with a sample of 60, from the MBA department, to explore Interest in Excellence in higher Education. The methodology would be drafting of a questionnaire based on the above mentioned objectives of the paper and analysing the data.

Keywords: Higher Education, Globalization, Brilliance, Innovations.

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THE CONFRONTS & PROSPECTS OF ADVANCED EDUCATION IN INDIA.

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Abstract: Glancing through the past trend of education in India, we are witnessing a rapid revolution in the higher education system, this rapid transformation in higher education is not only contributing maximum towards development but also is making the country to realize that the economic success of the states is directly determined by their education systems. The strength of any country is education and thus an educated nation is inevitably a developed nation. Indian higher education system is the third largest in the world, next to the United States and China. Since independence, India as a developing nation is contentiously progressing in the education field. Although there have been lot of challenges to higher education system of India but equally have lot of opportunities to overcome these challenges and to make higher education system much better. It needs greater transparency and accountability, the role of colleges and universities in the new millennium, and emerging scientific research on how people learn is of utmost important. India need well skilled and highly educated people who can drive our economy forward. India provides highly skilled people to other countries therefore; it is very easy for India to transfer our country from a developing nation to a developed nation. The paper studies to focus on the challenges of advanced education in India coupled with to point out the opportunities in higher education system in India.

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INFLUENCE OF YOGA PRACTISES AND MEDITATION ON SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract: Contemporary scenario with its scientific and technological progress all over the globe has made man highly sensitive and critical. His experiences are fragmented and self-referential and he feels isolated within the post-modern psychological-intellectual-spiritual boundaries as he loses the interpersonal and intrapersonal connectivity. Yoga as a part of mysticism with its concern towards the integration of Science and Spirituality helps the individual to enjoy the highest bliss of contact with the supreme and individual selves by enhancing one's mental and physical powers. The paper propose to analyze the efficacy of Yoga practices and meditation in enhancing the social intelligence and academic excellence of secondary level school students at Devamatha Higher secondary School, Thrissur , Kerala. In this changing world where man fails to connect himself to his circumstances and fellow beings Yogic practices enable the students to connect themselves in a better way and thus to achieve excellence in academic realm too.

Keywords: Yoga, Social intelligence, Academic Excellence.

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**REINSTATING THE PUBLIC SPACE THROUGH CYBER SPACE:
A PROBE INTO *AMERICANAH* BY CHIMAMANDA NGOZI ADICHIE**

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Abstract: Public space and discourse analysis was a constrained expanse for the power receptacles. The engagement with the new technologies has equipped the weaker sections of the society to fight back to the power centers. This has enabled them to throw away the fetters of the stereotype attributed and they have successfully imitated the trail blazers who used cyber space as a platform to write back to the centers. Ifemelu, the protagonist of the novel *Americanah* by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, who is a Nigerian author, uses the cyber space to theorize and expose the systematic oppression meted out to the Blacks in America. Ifemelu was unmindful about the concept of race until she migrates to America. But soon after she settles down, she is made to realize the places and realms demarcated for them. She finds herself in creating and managing a blog titled “Raceteenth or Various Observations about American Blacks (Those Formerly Known as Negroes) by a Non-American Black”. She hacks the codes of racism by foregrounding her black identity through this writing. This paper proposes to analyze how the black writers have reframed cyberspace into their own needs and use it as means for their emancipation through the story of Ifemelu. They reorganize the new developments in the field of technology for the amelioration of the marginalized.

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**LABYRINTH OF LANDSCAPE AND PSYCHESCAPE:
A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE READING OF THE MALAYALAM FILM
IVIDAM SWARGAMANU (IT IS HEAVEN IN HERE)**

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Abstract: Literature and film are the two art forms that capture the cultural facets of human agency. Unlike literature, the visual impact of films accentuates the backdrop. This intensifies the sense of place by investing it with greater significance. Over the last twenty years, geographers who became interested in the various forms of literature, film and visual arts started exploring the meaning of landscapes depicted in the works. When literature invents places creating geographies, films portray realistic backdrop of geographical spaces. In films, the setting is pervasive and should be present throughout. Though the geographical spaces remain passive, they produce a plethora of meanings. The foregrounding of the backdrop gives the geographical spaces a characteristic overwhelming all the other characters in the film. The Malayalam film *Ividam Swargamanu* (It is Heaven in Here) depicts the enigmatic power the landscape possesses in changing the psychescape of the characters in the film. The entire film revolves around the tension created with regard to the land owned by the protagonist. The paper attempts to catalog the various perspectives that the characters have about the same landscape and also tries to unwrap the power the landscape holds to transform the mindscape or psychescape of the characters in the film in the light of Han Lorzing's reflections on cultural landscape.

Keywords: Cultural Landscape, Psychescape, Malayalam Film, Landscape.

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RASA THEORY REDEFINES FEMALE FREUDIAN PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: The Freudian perspective restricted female unconscious desires to the subordinate role. Men were held superior based on anatomical principles. As they represented strong emotional stability whereas women represented weak emotional states for always being deprived of the anatomical construct men associated as power. Hence the issue of gender prejudice can only be overcome by incorporating the principles of Rasa Theory. These strong aspects are addressed through the women characters in Tennessee Williams's plays *Cat On The Hot Tin Roof* and *Summer And Smoke*. In these plays the powerful women characters are able to evolve and exhibit strong personality traits contrary to Freudian perspective.

Keywords: Freudian Psychoanalysis, Feminism, Rasa Theory, Emotions Heroic and Wonder.

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TO BREAK FREE OR TO SUBMERGE EMPOWERING WOMEN-A STUDY OF WOMEN CHARACTERS IN KAMILA SHAMSIE'S BURNT SHADOWS

ARSHI KHAN

Abstract: For past thousands of years and beyond we have been hearing about and encountering the problems faced by women. They are regarded as the 'Second Sex', the unimportant segment of the society. Women have always been man's dependent, devoid of all the rights given to men. Yet they are important. Men cannot think of themselves without women. Not because of intellectual companionship but because of their sexual needs. This has been the foremost purpose of a woman's life. She is nurtured to please men since the beginning and later her identity resonates only in this constricted area. She becomes the object, never the subject. As Simon De Beauvoir puts it, "Woman is a womb".

Not only on the sexual grounds but in every area of the world, women are treated as the subordinates, existing on the male left overs. A girl child in a typical Indian society receives her share of education only after the male child has fully had his dues. The basics that men get in our society as their right is still a privilege for women. Today, however, with changing times the condition of women has changed in a way that they are now permitted to perform many of the things they please but under male guidelines or supervision. Women cannot be completely independence and that is the root cause of their subjugation.

This paper, however does not deal with the sob stories of women, rather the causes that have led to their failure as a human. The injustice and inequality that women face today is in fact a consequence of their own negligence and their acceptance to the norms made for them. This paper deals with the concept of empowering women, to break free from the stereotypical norms of society that holds them back through the example of such strong women who have let themselves stand equal in society and assert their identities, recreating the idea and presenting the other side of women who can be bold, adaptive and practical. Kamila Shamsie, a renowned Pakistani novelist has written several novels that correlates the history and politics of India, Pakistan, America, Japan and many other countries together, weaving past and present in the same thread.

Her novel, *Burnt Shadows* deals with the life of a young, twenty one years old, Japanese girl, Hiroko Tanaka, who is also an atomic blast survivor. Although a victim, she does not accept to be one. She is a strong, high headed and courageous girl who despite all the struggles does not give up on life and stoically claims what belongs to her. She is a strong willed woman who fights all the odds and follows her instincts, never letting the society or any other person decide for her. Kamila Shamsie through Hiroko's character projects the true image of a strong and empowered woman who lives her life on her terms.

Keywords: Female Subjugation, Subordination, Breaking Free, Self Assertion, Empowerment, Stoic.

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PROMOTING MALL IN ACCELERATING EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN THE ESL CONTEXT - A STUDY

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Abstract: The aim of the article is to highlight the use of M-Learning, which is an integral part known as MALL (Mobile Assisted Language Learning) approach. M-Learning is about disseminating information through a mobile device. In general, telephoning skills are essential and mandatory skills for professionals. Due to rapid revolutionary changes in Science and Technology over the past few decades, ICT (Information and communication Technology) mediated language learning has become popular in promoting language skills with updated technologies. Undoubtedly, the technology mediated teaching enhances learners' autonomy with learner centred approach and makes learning environment vital in the ESL (English as a Second Language) situations. Latest Mobile devices with advanced versions are gaining immense popularity among users encourages learners towards obtaining needful enrichment of communication skills. This article focuses on the need and necessary acquisition of M-skills which enable learners to be efficient in well-tuning communication skills in the ESL context where there is a huge demand of expert communicators across the globe.

Keywords: Learning, MALL Approach, ESL Context, Functioning, Advantages, Limitations, Suggestions Etc.

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RECONSTITUTED IDENTITIES: POWER-GENDER RELATIONS IN THE SELECTED NOVELS OF AMITAV GHOSH

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Abstract: Women's Studies, with its emphasis on ascertaining the role of female identity in the society through detailed analysis of literal and social representations, has achieved considerable success in ameliorating their general position. In power discourses, women have mostly been rendered a subaltern status in the past which has been mitigated through persistent efforts at centralizing women's experiences and highlighting the part played by oppressive regimes in subduing dissenting voices. The Indian- English writer Amitav Ghosh also evokes a similar concern regarding the prevalent issues relating to their status-quo yet defend their individuality successfully by employing tactics to subdue dominant strategies of oppression thereby aligning to the project undertaken by the Women Studies collective. This paper aims to examine the representation of women characters in Indian- English literature through Ghosh's female characters in *The Circle of Reason* (1986), *The Shadow Lines* (1988), *In an Antique Land* (1992), *The Calcutta Chromosome* (1996), *The Glass Palace* (2000), *The Hungry Tide* (2004) and *Dancing in Cambodia, At Large in Burma* (2002). Situating them along Spivak's theorizing on female subalterns and the ensuing complexities of expression in a global scenario that privileges male narratives, the present study concludes that counter- mechanisms can be evolved to surpass cultural and political constraints. Such depictions facilitate women empowerment and are contraindicated for the advancement of humanity.

Keywords: Women Studies, Power-Gender Relations, Spivak-Subaltern, Foucault-Discourse, Amitav Ghosh.

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FABLES FOR CONSCIOUSNESS OF ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT - EXAMPLES FROM PANCHATANTRA

TANAYA DE

Abstract: Fables represents a moral-fictional-story, having human- and animal-protagonists, where animals are anthropomorphized and are portrayed as lively interacting-characters, thus, engrosses the attraction of young learners. In fables, human shares space and consciousness with animals, spheres of contact between them reveals their degree of continuum or gaps, defining zones of animality in human and zones of humanity in animal. These ethical-imperative manipulates the human-beings to see themselves in the eyes of animals and creates an estrangement from their ego-centrism. Fables have emerged from an intention of telling a story (oral-origin) that naturally had ingredients of the surroundings and the culture, transmitted down via continuous chain of storytelling with various interpretations, but each still maintaining a certain identity. Thus, the lifestyle depicted in fable often gives idea about ecosystems, spiritually-significant species, seasonal-rituals etc. of place of origin. After evolving to written-form (literary-genre), it gives an idea of nuances of origin-culture when reaches other cultures or period. Traditional-tales have often eradicated discontinuity where humans transform to animals. Fables all over the world include Aesop's Fable, La Fontaine fables, Florian fables, African Fables, Jungle Book, The Fables of Bidpai, and the famous Indian fables are Panchatantra, Jataka, Hitopadesha written in Sanskrit. Analysing, they also provide such ecological knowledge through their different deliberations. Panchatantra is the collection of ancient Indian fable, believed to have been composed in the 3rd century BC, by Pandit Vishnu Sharma. It has five treatises: Mitra-bheda (Rift between friends), Mitra-samprāpti (Gaining of friends), Kākolūkīyam (Of Crows and Owls, i.e., of War and Peace), Labdhapraṇāśam (Loss of gains), Aparīkṣitakāraṇam (Rash deeds). Stories from each treatise have plethora of such ecological elements which may be well instilled in young minds to shape the psychology of future-citizens showing that their consciousness has a continuum with the diversity of life-forms. The storyteller can have their versions to inculcate a sense of deep-ecology in those keen minds. Though language of animals may seem meaningless, (Heideggrian abyss), but that meaninglessness should not be cause of their sacrifice. Whether any being including human can attach sense of meaninglessness to any other being is an ethical and true question.

Keywords: Ecology, Fables, Panchatantra, Versions.

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A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CROSS-DRESSING LEGITIMACY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA

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Abstract: The ways of dressing echoes human prerequisite which attempt to align one's self with a specific sexual group and also reflects sensation of attire. Attires influence and shape the appearance with substantial impression on the construction of social identity. Cross-dressing is morphism of expression of disguise and self-expression usually associated with the opposite sex which been practiced in ample in many societies. Crossdressing reveals a form of gender transgression indicating the most visible form of gender non-conformity. Crossdressers can be categorized into four clear groups – Transvestites, Eunuchs, Transsexual men and Drag queens.

Cross-dressing are of diverse diversities and various reasons may be attributed. Mostly cross-dressing has been used for purposes of disguise, comfort, and self-expression throughout history including the modern times. Even socio-psycho and religious inference also reveals that individuals who cross-dressed did so for innumerable reasons.

Originally cross dressing was a private affair but currently it is visible openly due to growing acceptance of different sexualities as people are veering away from the strict confines of dress code. Dressing to express sexual orientation adds a different layer of complexity.

The laws pertinent to dress varied around the world. Laws criminalizing cross-dressing flourished throughout the 20th century, which was perhaps a reflection of society's perception of cross-dressing as sexual deviance yet cross-dressing existed. Later on cross-dressing laws are challenged on various grounds. The present contention is that one's choice of attire may be described as an expression of individual liberty and autonomy, or an expressive statement protected under the right to freedom of expression.

This paper takes the stock of the current context and aims to bring greater clarity pertinent to the thematic area of concerns regarding a qualitative analysis of cross-dressing legitimacy with special reference to India.

Keywords: Attire, Cross-dressing, Cross-dresser, Sexuality, Transgender.

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**UPLIFTMENT OF HIJRAS (MALE TO FEMALE TRANSGENDERS)
ON SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND PERSONAL LEVEL IN INDIAN SOCIETY
WITH REFERENCE TO A *GIFT OF GODDESS LAKSHMI*
BY MANOBI BANDYOPADHYAY WITH JHILMIL PANDEY**

HARSHAL BHARTIYA

Abstract: This paper proposes to examine the changing roles of the male to female transgenders (MTF) commonly known as hijras, in a society which has always tabooed them and aims to inspire others like them by citing important instances from the life of the first hijra principal of India Manobi Bandyopadhyay taken from her book *A Gift of Goddess Lakshmi* as well as mentioning the change in social outlook and the initiatives taken by NGO's as well as the government to bring in an increase in opportunities in all fields. The book is a perfect example of how identity and gender are not linked to one's intellect and proper use of opportunities and continuous handwork can help all to set new standards of achievement. It seeks empowerment of transgender community through generating awareness about their equal social, political and legal rights which very much exist but are ignored by the society. The paper also throws light on the change that is being made and aims at looking towards what the future holds for hijras if they use all the power that the Indian Constitution provides them with. Identity should not come from gender instead gender should come from identity and every human should be given a fair chance to create it for them because identity cannot be constructed and determined under social and political pressures.

Keywords: Hijra, Transgender, Empowerment, Identity, Equality.

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UNSILENCING THE SILENCE: SEEKING THE FEMINIST IN DEROZIO

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Abstract: India, a culturally variegated nation, has been an incessant victim of colonization, whose history spans two millennia- from the subtle Greek invasion led by Alexander III of Macedon to the diabolical infestation of the British, Portuguese and French Empire- and the reverberations of whose endless gory stories still leave its people flummoxed. The Indian land is upheld as a deity in Indian culture, often canonized as Bharat Mata (a feminine entity), and it was predominantly its absolute dilapidation that instigated an array of conflicts across the sub-continent. This sense of dilapidation achieved a higher, negative, manifestation through a proliferated exploitation of India's natural resources carried out by endless invaders. In world literature (fundamentally through the contributions made by eco-feminists), the female body is often equated to a land/landscape, and, in a way, the reason of addressing India as a mother becomes obvious- it places a woman above man in a man-woman relationship, and begins to uphold a woman as a symbol of strength and solidarity, outshining as one of the many manoeuvres taken towards women's emancipation. The conundrum of the invasion of a woman's body, driven by the lawless and brazen attitude of patriarchy, is something that had always discomforted poets around the globe. In India, it was with the patriotic writings of Henry Louis Vivian Derozio that a lethal fire against the potent forces of patriarchy got kindled. As much as Derozio composed satirical poetry against British colonization, he also transmogrified his cogitations to serve dual purposes, to empower the concocted 'other'. The paper, titled as "**Unsilencing the Silence: Seeking the Feminist in Derozio**", attempts to accentuate the deconstructed meanings of three of his patriotic writings that work against the social jeopardy entailed with Indian women, and transpire a sinister picture of patriarchy. It traces the social apathy and quandary of women, as reflected in Derozio's sonnets, and instigates the upsurge of Indian feminism.

Keywords: Colonization, Deconstruction, Feminism, Jeopardy, Patriarchy, Patriotism.

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A PSYCHOANALYTICAL READING OF LIN HAIRE-SARGEANT'S *H. ~THE STORY OF HEATHCLIFF'S JOURNEY BACK TO WUTHERING HEIGHTS*

SAUMYA PRIYA

Abstract: "My name is Heathcliff...Like it or not, it is mine."

Heathcliff and Catherine, the iconic creations of Emily Bronte are brought back to life by the contemporary American writer Lin Haire- Sargeant in her 1992 novel *H. ~The story of Heathcliff's Journey Back to Wuthering Heights*. The novel is ingeniously crafted by mingling the plots of two great Victorian novels- *Wuthering Heights* and *Jane Eyre* and thereby presenting a plausible and compelling tale of Heathcliff's three years of absence from the time he fled away, after Catherine Earnshaw's humiliating rejection, till he came back "educated, both in mind and manners", transformed into a rich gentleman, to reclaim Cathy. Sargeant has thus tried to solve the mystery behind Heathcliff's much speculated origin and background.

Psychoanalysis is a useful way of understanding human behavior as it uncovers the underlying motives and ideas. Thus, the paper will approach Sargeant's novel with the aid of psychoanalytical theory. The focus will be on interpreting the novel using Freudian concepts of human psyche (id, ego and superego) and defense mechanisms such as denial, repression, and projection. The portrayal of Heathcliff's vindictive personality and his violent cruelties inflicted on others, especially on Edgar Linton forms the basis of this study.

Keywords: Projection, Psychoanalytical theory, Repression, Unconscious.

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PUBLICIZING THROUGH FILM POSTERS: A MULTIMODAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract: The motion picture industry is at the pinnacle of popularity. Innumerable stages are involved in the making, promotion and finally screening of a film. The popularity of a film rests on a number of important factors, one being effective advertising. Publicizing a film through posters is a crucial strategy used for advertising and for apprising the general public about the film. The present research aims to understand the “Visual Grammar” behind film posters. The data for the study comprises ten film posters of romantic Hollywood movies. Three strands of meaning in the visuals of film posters are studied through the notions given by Kress and Van Leeuwen in their framework of Visual Grammar. The study aims to understand the strategies underlying Hollywood film posters which make them a powerful tool for advertising.

Keywords: Advertising, Film posters, Visual Grammar.

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QUEST FOR IDENTITY – THE PRIME MOTIF IN CASSANDRA CLARE’S “THE MORTAL INSTRUMENTS”

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Abstract: Quest for identity is a modern or to be more precise a post-modern mania. This is more so found in young nations with little history and nations which are potpourris of different races, cultures and ethnicities. An individual suffers this quest for identity when a disharmony arises between personal perception of self and the perception of self by the world around. The trouble deepens if the individual suffers with a sense of insecurity and instability-a frequent phenomenon in modern life. Quest for identity has become a most-frequented theme in present day literature as well. Cassandra Clare born Judith Rumelt is a contemporary American novelist and author of a romantic fantasy series named “The Mortal Instruments.” The novel reveals to the readers people of three different categories - the Mundanes (the normal humans), the Nephilim or the Shadow Hunters (humans with Angelic abilities) and the Downworlders (the demons and the devils). The protagonist of the series is Clarissa Fray, Clary a Nephilim who lives like a mundane. Her quest for identity starts with the recollection of her suppressed memories. In her quest for her abducted mother Jocelyn Fairchild, she finds herself. In the process she is introduced abruptly to an alien world which was unfamiliar to her. The culprit behind all the problems in the life of Clary is her father Valentine Morgenstern who turns demonic though being a Nephilim to address his insecurities of existence and his surge for power. So, “The Mortal Instruments” becomes a contemporary testimony for the quest for identity as theme in literature.

Keywords: Quest for Identity, Modern, Post-Modern, Sense of Insecurity, Romantic Fantasy.

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**A STUDY OF THE DROP OUT IN GIRL STUDENTS
AT THE ONSET OF MENSTRUATION IN RURAL AREAS WHICH RESULTS
IN THE FAILURE OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT SCHEMES AND
DRIVES MUCH EARLIER THAN THEIR IMPLEMENTATION.**

DR. RAJSHREE SINGH

Abstract: Problem: The girl students of the rural areas have to face the stigma attached to menstruation. There is a huge dropout rate of girls due to the onset of menstruation. The beliefs of the rural people and the lack of menstrual hygiene initiates a lot of health problems in girls which makes them miss school in those days and might also lead to permanent dropout due to the beliefs of the society.

Method of the Study: The study would be conducted beginning with a comparison of the number of girl students in the schools before and after reaching the age of puberty.

A questionnaire would be prepared for finding out the state of menstrual hygiene among the girl students of schools which usually cater to the families of low socio economic background, the reason of dropping out of school from the subject herself as well as their parents and teachers.

Target Population: girl students of 5 schools of the Jabalpur region of Madhya Pradesh.

Areas of Interest: Data of the reduction in the number of girl students in their age of puberty, menstrual hygiene practices in the rural areas

Conclusion: The study will conclude with suggestions for educating and counselling the girl students and their parents regarding the scientific explanation of the process of menstruation. The study will also deal with the problems that arise with the lack of menstrual hygiene like urinary tract infections and skin problems like rashes and itching and suggest ways for including habits for menstrual hygiene among the rural population.

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**LITERARY TRANSFORMATIONS FROM ORATURE
TO POST-APARTHEID ERA IN SOUTH AFRICA UNDER SOCIAL, POLITICAL
AND RACIAL OPPRESSION - A STUDY**

A.V.RAMACHARYULU

Abstract: South African literature as well as other literatures underwent a great deal of political and social suppression despite having deep-rooted base. South African literature has its roots even before the European colonization and it includes "Oral literature". Pio Zirimu focused on African literature and culture instead of English canon. In terms of apparent historical problems in Black South African literature, it is convincingly argued that the historical range, conceptual depth and textual quality designed by the concept of literature, is constantly undergoing modification, transformation and restructuring. The central determinants of the process of evolution and progression are a complex ensemble of political, cultural, historical and economic factors. Although the apartheid government was quick to suppress an opposition, resistance to apartheid within South Africa was on going. In spite of British origin, Doris Lessing as well as other South African writers contributed so much to the Black literature.

Keywords: Anti-Apartheid, Apartheid, Folk Literature, Literary Movement, Orature.

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**FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE IN BRITISH NOVEL
– “THE GOLDEN NOTEBOOK” BY DORIS LESSING**

A.V RAMACHARYULU

Abstract: “The Golden Notebook” is a novel which seems to provoke extreme reactions in its readers. It draws on Lessing’s experiences in Africa, participation in politics and observations about the ‘sex war’. Lessing’s works deal with the major issues that feminism has voiced in the twentieth century. The term “feminism” is a relatively modern one. After reading “The Golden Notebook”, one can understand that there are plenty of instances that support the statement “The Golden Notebook” is a feminist novel. Anna, the protagonist of the novel, desires to be an independent woman throughout the novel. Even though we notice that men are the ones the most power in society and at home, especially power over their inferior and opposite sex, there actually times in the novel when female power over men is mentioned as well.

Keywords: Child Rearing, Communism, Feminist, Free Women, Sex War, Wholeness.

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SON PREFERENCE IN JAMMU: DEVELOPMENT, SOCIO ECONOMIC CHANGES AND UNRELENTING DEMOGRAPHICS

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Abstract: Jammu, in the northern most state of Jammu and Kashmir, geographically contiguous and culturally close to the state of Punjab, has had a masculine sex ratio since the beginning of the eighteenth century. However, in the past few decades, fertility rates have declined at a pace faster than the national average, female literacy has improved substantially and the average female age at marriage has reached twenty five, probably the highest in the country. However, these changes are also accompanied by an increasingly masculine child sex ratio and an extremely low and declining female workforce participation in the area. This paper makes an attempt to study these contradictory changes in the light of twin concepts of son preference and daughter aversion.

Method: In addition to secondary data sources like the Census and NFHS, the paper relies on an extensive household survey conducted over a period of 5 months in about 300 households of two villages in Jammu district. These villages are spatially contiguous to each other, but record vast differences child sex ratio (CSR). According to census 2011, CSR is as low as 637 females per thousand males in one village and as high as 987 females per thousand males in the other. Besides the household survey, the paper draws from in depth interviews and focus group discussions with various stake-holders in the field, ranging from health care professionals, ASHA workers and health administrators to various groups of women in the village.

Results: The paper makes an attempt to understand the cultural logic behind the devaluation of daughters and their resultant elimination in one village and contrasts it with possible reasons for little or no prevalence of sex selective abortion in a village situated just next to it. The paper makes use of the comparative method to understand how family building strategies differ according to the socio-economic relations people are embedded in, like caste relations and religious affiliations or their rural/urban location. The paper finds that while sex selective abortion is an accepted norm amongst the higher castes of the region, the lower castes look down upon the practice. There are stricter controls over women's mobility and access to education and thus higher caste women record almost no participation in workforce. However, sons are more valued across all castes and people from all socio-economic backgrounds resort to traditional medicines and local *tantriks* and *babas* for ensuring the birth of sons. Finally, the paper establishes how reproductive choices and intra family resource allocation is dictated by socio-cultural factors, in addition to economic factors and thus leads to differential developmental outcomes, for women in general and girl children in particular.

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PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTIONS TO COMBAT ABUSE AMONG WOMEN WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

AKANKSHA RANI, PATRICK JUDE

Abstract: Some form of coercion or abuse is often reported among women with psychiatric illness. Sexual or physical abuse has been reported among 33 per cent of females with mental illness in their lifetime and the most common identified perpetrators were their husbands or intimate partners or an authoritative person in their community like house owner, village chief, religious leader or employer. Majority of these women have not disclosed the experience of abuse to anyone. There was a sense of helplessness, fear, secrecy related to their experience because of which they have not sought help. Women survivors and their children often face a myriad of challenges and barriers in achieving safety and independence. While some of these barriers were intra-psychic in nature, most of them were systematic hurdles that significantly prevent survivors from accessing resources that are essential for meeting their urgent needs. This paper aims at reviewing the psychosocial interventions for women with mental illness who are subjected to domestic violence or any other abuse. Case reports of women survivors along with psychosocial interventions which are provided to victims and family members when they approach a tertiary health care center for seeking treatment, help and support are attached to elaborate the phenomenon.

Keywords: Case Studies, Domestic Violence, Psychiatric Illness Psychosocial Interventions.

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INCREASING LIFE EXPECTANCY POST-INDEPENDENCE: CONTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT AGE GROUP AND IMPACT OF DISEASE SPECIFIC MORTALITY IN INDIA AND DIFFERENT STATES

BISHWAJEET BESRA

Abstract: Background: Increasing life expectancy is often viewed as an important indicator for assessing the medical, social and economic developments of a population. Indians are living much longer than ever before; the life expectancy has increased at a much faster rate than that of developed countries.

Objective: To analyse the changing pattern of mortality post-independence and decompose the life expectancy into the contributions by age groups and causes of death for each sex using the survey data of Sample Registration System.

Methodology: Use Gini Coefficient of lifetable to measure the differentials of mortality by age and sex of the country.

Results: At the time of independence the life expectancy of India was as low as 37 years and the condition of women was even worse, but with time and various programme & policies the scenario changes slowly and steadily the average age at death increased up to 68.7 years, but the remarkable progress was made in life expectancy of women which surpassed the life expectancy of men by mid of 1990's, showing the health advantage gained by women over men, but this change was not equal throughout the geography of India. This change was attributed by the demographic transition taking place in the country, further the burden of diseases started to shift from communicable diseases to non-communicable diseases.

Conclusion: India is quite a unique country with its unique demography, it is undergoing epidemiological transition, but with a double burden of diseases from both communicable & non-communicable diseases.

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TODAY'S MENSTRUATING WOMAN: REDEFINING GENDER AND FAMILY SYSTEMS IN ODISHA

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Abstract: This paper examines the changing meanings attributed to a menstruating woman in Odisha across three generations of women. It explores the ways these changed meanings and practices have impacted the gender and family systems in Odisha.

Body serves as a medium through which relationships in a particular space and social order are experienced, represented, produced and reproduced. The female body is often considered as the inferior one, thereby making her bodily processes a source of shame and taboo, for instance, menstruation. The presence of menstrual restrictions and taboos are often seen as the products of gendered socialization in India which creates a body that is regulated and confined. However, in recent times, the myths surrounding the taboos of menstruation are being challenged by menstrual activists, policy makers, celebrities etc. With changing times the nature of puberty rites and practices around menstruation have changed and the intervention of government in the field of menstrual hygiene through policies has made the private practices open to public discussions and scrutiny. While going to schools was often avoided during menstruation, nowadays these schools have become places that disseminate information about menstrual hygiene and distribute sanitary napkins. Though practices around hygiene are being targeted by NGO's and government officials, the practices of prohibition and taboos are still limited to the private sphere. Much of the restrictions during menstruation were to protect men from the dangers of menstruating blood in the phase of liminality, thereby making gender bias a dominant undercurrent in any discussion or practices of menstruation.

Methods: Participant observation for a period of six months was carried out in Kanpur village. A series of in-depth life history and oral history interviews was conducted amongst women of different age groups in the village. Focussed group discussions were held amongst students of Kanpur Girls' High school to have a better understanding of the practices and perception of menstruation amongst young girls.

Results: This paper documents the existing menstrual practices in Odisha and discusses the reasons behind following of such practices. It further explores how women across different age groups negotiate these changing notions and practices of menstruation which directly reflects upon their status in the society. The paper documents how the recent changes in the discourse of menstruation are redefining gender and family systems in Odisha.

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DIGITAL MARKETING: A FLAGSTONE FOR WOMENPRENEURS

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Abstract: Indomitable spirit of Women entrepreneurs has made a milestone in the modern world which changed the startup landscape of India with their grit, determination and strength of purpose. They created a new India, which is bold, willing to take risks and learn from their mistakes. Many women in India with little or no background in their chosen entrepreneurship endeavour have not only managed to overcome knowledge and industry understanding barriers but also showed India how to do business. Digital marketing refers to advertising delivered through modern digital channels such as search engines, websites, social media, email and mobile apps. In short, digital marketing includes all the marketing efforts which are based on an electronic device or the internet. Business leverage digital channels helps to connect with current and prospective customers around the globe.

The magic of digital marketing needs no prelude nor does the reality of legit businesses that are being born out of the digitalization. Being a women entrepreneur and finding success in today's competitive world is a huge challenge. What works and what doesn't is determined by the right combination of form and relevance according to the customer expectation and experience. In the modern landscape, digitalization allows you to reach almost anyone, no matter what industry or sector your business belongs to. The digital marketing services for women which makes complex online and mobile advertising now very simple easy and convenient. The study highlights how women entrepreneurs poster themselves through digital marketing in the era of modern world.

Keywords: Entrepreneur, Digital Marketing, Digital Channels, Business Leverage.

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ASSESSING RECOGNITION AND REDISTRIBUTIVE (IN)EQUALITIES OF WOMEN PANCHAYAT MEMBERS IN WEST BENGAL

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Abstract: The paper attempts to analyze the manner of representation of Women in contrast to men in the Panchayats in West Bengal and its associated impact thereof within the broader theoretical domains of recognition and redistribution.

Primary Surveys wherein interviews with the aid of structured and semi-structured questionnaires have been conducted with Panchayat members from selected villages in West Bengal. The respondents have been selected on the basis of the nature of reservation of seats wherein an attempt has been made to include both women and men belonging to the various social groups such as SCs, STs and OBCs. The paper adopts an approach wherein narratives generated from the field survey have been analyzed and thereby the nature of representation of women assessed within the theoretical framework of affirmation and transformation.

The study is especially relevant in the present context wherein the affirmative measures undertaken for women are being debated in the world over. The question as to whether women as a group need affirmative support in the larger socio-political context by means of recognition of their aims, aspirations and demands as a separate identity? And whether such short-term affirmative measures have been significant in generating significant transformative outcomes in the over-all status and material conditions of women are some of the issues that the paper seeks to address.

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MARGINALISATION AND EXCLUSION OF WOMEN COMMUTERS TO WORKPLACE

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Abstract: Spatial mobility or communication in a wider realm denotes the level of autonomy, identity formation, rights, freedom and empowerment of an individual. The mobility of women in any socio-economic context is guided by a set of invisible power-relation. Gender roles dictate the mode and distance travelled by any women for their work. Scholars have identified that mobility of any women is a reflection of the choices or constraints that are prescribed upon them by the society. This study shows the different mode of transport women choose to travel to workplace of different distances from their residence. Census 2011 data has been obtained here and district level analysis throughout India has been attempted here to visualise the patriarchal burden in determining women's mobility. To compare the condition of female with their male counterpart, the disparity analysis has been made in this study. A spatial analysis has been prepared through different maps adopting ArcGis software to visualise the picture of differences in choosing the mode of transport which indicates the patriarchal notion attached to certain place. Results show that a higher preference for public transportation by women and less access to motorized mean of transport whereas in case of men the result portrays an opposite picture. This pattern to mobility and choosing the mode of transportation thus entails the socio-cultural processes which are perpetuated along the lines of hierarchical power relations.

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HYSTERECTOMY AMONG INDIAN WOMEN: PREVALENCE, BURDEN AND EFFECT.

MANALI SWARGIARY

Abstract: Background: Hysterectomy, in simple words is the removal of a woman's uterus. Hysterectomy is the most common non-pregnancy-related major surgery performed on women. Hysterectomy is performed in the case of several life-threatening conditions like Invasive cancer of the uterus, cervix, vagina, fallopian tubes, and or ovaries, excessive menstrual bleeding, fibroids, uterine disorders, uterine prolapse, post-partum haemorrhage or serious complications during childbirth, such as a rupture of the uterus and emotional stress. 3% of women had hysterectomy and more than 67% were done in private health sectors.

Objectives: This paper tries to convey some objectives such as the prevalence of hysterectomy among women of reproductive age group in different states of India, to identify the influence of socio-economic and demographic factors on Hysterectomy, to explore the distribution of hysterectomy in Private and Public Institution in major states of India with reference to the place of residence, to examine the effect of different risk factors on hysterectomy.

Methods: Both Bi-variate and multi-variate analysis has been carried out. In order to understand the levels and differentials bi-variate analysis has been used, while to understand the socio-economic and demographic determinants of hysterectomy binary logistic regression analysis has been employed.

Findings: The study reveals that states like Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has the highest prevalence compare to the other states, which also shows that factors like age, education and wealth plays a positive/negative role in it. While the women in rural areas are more tied up to private health sectors compare to women of urban areas and the previous are more prone to hysterectomy than the later. From the research it was also seen that most of the cases of hysterectomy are done due to excessive menstrual bleeding (17.2%) and fibroids (5.1%).

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FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES IN GAYATRI CHAKRAVORTY SPIVAK

PALLAVI NIMBALWAR

Abstract: Born in Calcutta in 1942, Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, is a renowned critic and literary theorist, best known for her article “Can the Subaltern Speak?”, and also for her translation of Derrida’s *of Grammatology*. As a feminist critic, she stands on a unique ground in how she uses Marxism and deconstruction as a literary tool to analyse and present the third world subaltern women’s lives and their problems in her writings. Also her feminist critique is unique in the manner in which it analyses the first world feminist thought and questions its validity as a befitting tool to understand and solve the third world subaltern women’s problems.

This paper attempts to analyse Spivak’s feminist trajectory with a purpose to present and analyse her views. Also the paper traces the evolution of her feminist perspectives with the changing times. The paper uses discourse/textual analyses as a methodology to analyse some of the important Spivak’s critical essays relating to her feminist critique. Select primary sources including essays like “Feminism and Critical Thought”; “French Feminism in an International Frame”, “Can the subaltern Speak?”, “French Feminism Revisited” are used for the discourse analyses, and secondary sources including reviews of her various works are analysed to understand the concepts she presents and to assimilate her key feminist perspectives in a simplified and organized manner.

Keywords: Feminism, Marxism, Deconstruction, Subaltern, Discourse Analyses.

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A CHARACTER STUDY OF INGE- AN ANARCHA FEMINIST IN JEANETTE WINTERSON'S *WRITTEN ON THE BODY*

KHUMAN BHAGIRATH JETUBHAI, DR. MADHUMITA GHOSAL

Abstract: Inge, a Dutch woman is the ungendered narrator's one amongst the many lovers, that include women as well as men. But she was the weirdest and funniest in the lot. What catches the readers' attention is her anarchy feminist ideology. She though appears for a brief period of time, leaves lasting impression on the readers' mind. Her plan and execution to blow up male urinals, "a symbol or patriarchy" or her teary outburst to Pierre-Auguste Renoir's nudes as she feels, the models used in the paintings were exploited give glimpses of her affiliation with anarchy feminist ideology. Her lover, the narrator endures all of her idiosyncrasies, but when she ask to use pigeons for communication, as postal service are "run by despots who exploited non-union labour" and telephones are for the "receptionist, woman without status", the narrator calls it a quit. To summarise, this paper studies the ideology of anarchy feminism in the context of Inge's character.

Keywords: Feminism, Anarchist, Character Study, Patriarchy, Gender Roles, Radicalism.

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**ASSESSMENT AND CLASSIFICATION OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION
OF FAMILIES AND ITS SOURCES IN THE ROING TOWN OF
LOWER DIBANG VALLEY IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH:
A HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ANALYSIS**

CHANDRIMA PAUL

Abstract: Roing (28°8'34" N 95°50'34" E) the last major township in the north-eastern frontier of India, is the district headquarter of Lower Dibang Valley district in Arunachal Pradesh. With a population of less than 12,000 (2011-Census) mostly Idu, Mishmi and Adi tribal people it is a quiet town on the foothills of Mishmi. This quaint place that has not yet developed to a busy tourist spot was chosen to be the location of the field survey. The household survey was undertaken to understand the various features that are distinctive of the town. Various attributes have been calculated to give an overall idea about the area. This survey is conducted to know about the population size, marital status and age structure, educational background, occupation and economic base of a town or locality. Families of different sizes and economic status live in Indian society. There seems to be a close relation between the size and economic well-being of a family and this is known by a household survey.

The main objectives of the survey is to collect information regarding the size of the family, to know about the marital status, educational background and occupational structure of members of family, to make an assessment of the income of the family and its sources and to classify the families of neighbourhood on the basis of their size and income.

In the higher income groups, the monthly family income more than Rs 30000, includes 22% of the total respondents, involved in non-farm activities and employed in government administrative jobs. Also, some are wealthy local businessmen and doctors. The number of earning members is more than 3 and usually own the lands that they live in. Some also have personal houses others live in government quarters. The middle-income groups comprises around 53% of the total respondents, with family income between Rs 10000 and Rs 30000 monthly, belongs to the middle class and mainly engaged in both primary and secondary activities. A part of population also employed as government school teachers, small businessmen, other government employees. The earning members in the family is 2-3. The government employees either live in government quarters or have been provided lands to build their own houses. Local people who own extensive tracts of lands, practice farming activities. Whereas in lower income groups, Total monthly family income is generally below Rs 10000 and about 25% of the respondents belong here and is mainly engaged in unskilled labour works and small farming activities. Labour works are mainly government job schemes. The families have no more than 1-2 earning members. They are usually provided with lands by the government and dwells in temporary houses. They are Mainly migrated people. According to the survey, most of the population of upper class are native tribal or local people. The population of the middle and lower group income are migrated people.

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**A FEMINIST UNDERSTANDING OF THE PERFORMATIVITY OF
GENDER AND SEX- A STUDY THROUGH
'A THOUSAND SPLENDID SUNS' AND 'ONE PART WOMAN'**

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Abstract: The idea of gender equality and the societal attributes associated with it has always been a subject of larger discussions regarding feminine discourse legitimisation. When the fact that only women can give birth to a child becomes undeniable, the notion that giving birth alone completes her life comes along with it. With the assumption of certain roles to the sexes, gender not only becomes a social construct but also an ideology that naturalises inequality and performativity of the sexes. This paper, through the lens of portrayal of Mariam and Ponna of 'A Thousand Splendid Suns' and 'One Part Woman', argues that Sex and Gender are two terms that are thoroughly misunderstood to be used interchangeably. This imposition, in reality leads to the hindrance of the women to do things that are in reality of great necessity for the society. Disaster management is an example. The marginalisation of women into their sexual identity alone will be also subjected to scrutiny. The paper contests the set idea of gender around female sexuality. Taking feminist, Marxist and psychoanalytic theories as tools, the disconnect between sex and gender is established to reach the conclusion that biological sex is not declarative of 'social' gender.

Keywords: Gender, Performativity, Sex, Culture.

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PREVALENCE, TRENDS, AND DETERMINANTS OF CAESAREAN SECTION DELIVERY IN INDIA: NFHS 1992-93 TO NFHS 2015-16

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Abstract: Caesarean delivery (CS or C-section) is the surgical procedure to deliver babies, it is necessary when vaginal deliveries put mother and child at risk to ensure the safety of mother and child C-section delivery are carried out. According to WHO, C-section delivery is only performed when medically necessary. Due to increase in number of institutional deliveries the trend of C-section deliveries is also increasing sharply in India and its states

Objective:

- To examine the increasing trend of C-section delivery in India and its various states between the period 1992 to 2016.
- To study the impact of various social-economic, risk and demand factors on the C-Section delivery in India.

Data and Methods: Four rounds of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) data collected during 1992-93, 1998-99, 2005-06 and 2015-16 were analysed. The NFHS survey was carried out using a uniform sample design all over the country. Multivariate and Bivariate methods are being used.

Findings: It is being observed that there is sharp increase in institutional deliveries and C-section deliveries. The prevalence of rate of C-section delivery almost doubles from 9 percent in 2005-06 to 17 percent in 2015-16; moreover, C-section deliveries are found to be common in private sector with the prevalence of 41 percent. According to NFHS-4, the prevalence of C-section deliveries is highest is Telangana followed by Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, and West Bengal. While, it is found to be lowest is in Nagaland, Bihar, Meghalaya, and Arunachal Pradesh. Social-economic factors such as women's education and wealth status shows the significant impact on the prevalence of C-section delivery. Women with high level of education have better deciding power whether institutional delivery is necessary for them or not than women who are not educated.

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SHACKLES OF PATRIARCHY: THROUGH THE FILMS OF APARNA SEN

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Abstract: The movies that are being dealt here are written and directed by the renowned Bengali filmmaker Aparna Sen. What we have seen till now from most of the films of Sen is her unconventional and primary approach to the issues of marriage, caste, religion through the lens of gender. The movies that we have chosen for our discussion related to the aforesaid issues are- Parama (1984), 36 Chowringhee Lane (1981), Mr and Mrs Iyer (2002) and Sati (1989). In the case of all the four movies mentioned above, the institution of marriage is intrinsic in shaping the lives of the respective female protagonists. In the movie Parama marriage, despite its intrinsic nature of binding an Indian female to her family and society, acted as an avenue for the female protagonist to explore and eventually discover her individuality. In 36 Chowringhee Lane, the life of the protagonist was affected by not being bound to the same institution. In the case of Mr and Mrs Iyer gender roles get reversed through an exchange of identity from the female to the male within an idea of marriage inextricably linked to the real issues of caste and religion. In the movie Sati the Bengali society is portrayed from a grass root level where marriage is considered to be the be all and end all of a girl's life so much so that the family of the protagonist didn't even hesitate to get her married with a non-human object like Banyan tree. But what is notable is that the practice of Sati or self-immolation of the wife in the pyre of the husband is very central to the thriving of Brahmanical Hinduism in early 19th century Bengal. Thus, caste and religion are fully entrenched in the concept of marriage.

Keywords: Brahmanical Patriarchy, Pativrata Dharma, Sati, Stridharma.

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STUNTING AMONG CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE YEAR IN THE NORTHEAST STATES, INDIA

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Abstract: Child nutritional status especially stunting is an important indicator of malnutrition. Stunting is an indicator of linear growth retardation relatively uncommon in the first few months of life. However, it becomes more common as children get older. India Account roughly for 30% of stunted children worldwide (UNICEF, 2013). Out of a world population of 667 million children under age five, worldwide about 159 million under age five are too short for their age stunted (UNICEF Global Nutrition Report 2016). According to the report of UNICEF 2016, India ranked 114 out of 132 countries from lowest to highest stunting prevalence.

Objective:

1. To examine the prevalence of stunting among children under the age of five in Northeast states, India.
2. To identify the determinants of stunting among children under the age of five in northeast states, India.
3. To identify the spatial clustering areas.

Data and Methods: The data used for the analysis is being taken from National Family Health Survey (NFHS) of year 2015-16. We have analyzed the data by doing Bivariate Logistic Regression, Multivariate Random Intercept Model and Spatial Analysis.

Findings: In this study it is being observed that Assam has the highest prevalence of stunting followed by Meghalaya, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh and lowest prevalence is observed in Mizoram. It has shown the relationships between stunting and the socio-cultural and demographic factors that could explain the variation in the stunting of children in Northeast states. The study indicates that gender wise, girls have a higher risk of stunting as compare to boys. Hot spot analysis for stunting shows more prevalence in Tripura. Low-low spatial association for stunting was found in district of Nagaland, High-high spatial association found in district of Meghalaya.

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A STUDY ON YOGA FOR WELLNESS, SELF AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

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Abstract: Yoga is an integral part of our lifestyle. Yoga is a means for supporting overall health and well-being. It removes the impurities from the level of mind and unites everything with the spirit. Body, mind and spirit are like a tripod – even if one aspect isn't functioning properly, our life will not be balanced and that will lead to ill health. Yoga, a component of Ayurveda, is that link which creates a harmony by aligning all the three components -body, mind and spirit, into one. This harmony, in turn exists to support life. Since time immemorial, yoga has represented a universal desire to evolve and transcend the worldly limitations. It has been perceived as a way of connecting with the inner life force within us. Yoga offers integrated up building for a healthy body, creative mind and evolving spirit for overall well-being of our personality. **Yoga lowers our stress and improves our mood, boosts our confidence, lowers the risk of injury, helps us lose weight, increasing** our stamina and endurance, slows down our heart rate which in turn lowers blood pressure and have also been linked with improving the immune system and lowering cholesterol. By constant practice of yoga, we enjoy good health, we are emotionally balanced, we build up good rapport with others in our relationship and as a result we build up the happy and harmonious living. The beauty of yoga is that it can be practiced pretty much anywhere, on our own or with other yoga enthusiasts.

Keywords: Yoga, Wellness, Health, Emotion, Self, Social, Transformation.

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A STUDY ON THE RISK FACTORS INFLUENCING DIABETES AS A LIFESTYLE DISEASE IN INDIA AMONG MALE POPULATION

DEBARGHYA MANDAL

Abstract: The term diabetes mellitus describes a metabolic disorder of multiple etiologies characterized by chronic hyperglycemia. With disturbances of carbohydrate, fat and protein metabolism resulting from defects in insulin secretion. The focal theme of the study is – how the lifestyle effects or aggravates diabetes in male segment particularly in India. There is an inseparable association between this duo diabetes and lifestyle. India particularly liberates male segment from inhibitions prejudice and insist on insobriety consequently the male segment is badly vulnerable to diabetes.

Objective:

- To examine the prevalence of diabetes by socio-demographic characteristics in India among the male.
- To conduct a comparative study of the effects of the concerned factors between sub-populations and groups (based on several variables) within segments.

Data and Methods: The data used for analysis is National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) 2015-2016. Methods used are Cross Tabulation Table, Chi Square Test, Phi-Cramer's V, Odds Ratio, Relative Risk. 54 segments based on place of residence, religion, economic class, age group has been used.

Findings: Smoking has its effects mostly on poor group, the Hindu, the people from age group (28-40). Drinking alcohol has its effects mostly on rural group, middle class people, the Hindu, the people from age group (41-54). Chewing tobacco has its effect mostly on two economic classes middle class and rich; also, on the Hindu community. Current working status mostly affects the age group (28-40). The proportion of diabetics is remarkably higher among non-working people than working people. Those who drink alcohol everyday- among them the proportion of diabetics is higher. Among people involved in- clerical, professional, technical, managerial, sales related jobs the proportion of diabetics is higher than agricultural workers or skilled and unskilled Manual laborers.

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GIRL, INTERRUPTED

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Abstract: *“Anything that a person with disabilities wants to do, they have the right to do, and that can change the world.” --Tatyana McFadden*

As a woman who works in the domain of law, gender and disability rights, the writer is familiar with the dual discrimination faced by women with mental health problems. This paper examines right to reproductive autonomy of women with mental health problems.

According to Section 3 (4) (a) of Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (as amended in 2002), *“pregnancy of a mentally ill woman shall not be terminated except with the consent in writing of her guardian”*. This paper argues that Section 3 (4) (a) of the Act is unconstitutional as it violates their Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution of India. The argument shall be proven on the basis of Indian and international jurisprudence, international conventions and critical theories.

The impugned legal provision violates equality, autonomy, liberty, privacy, dignity and the very personhood of women with mental health impairments. To deny women with mental impairments absolute reproductive autonomy, undermines the very notion of autonomy and degrades them into creatures having no right to self-determination nor personhood. It places them on a far more disadvantageous plane than women who are not affected with any mental impairments.

The paper adopts a doctrinal method of research. Reliance will be placed upon judgments of the Supreme Court of India, Supreme Court of the United States of America and European Court of Human Rights. International instruments like Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006 and Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979 and critical theories propounded by Ronald Dworkin, Catharine MacKinnon, Martha Nussbaum and Simone de Beauvoir will be utilised to substantiate the core argument.

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**VOICES OF THE DISPLACED AND REMOVED GENERATIONS:
A STUDY OF KIM SCOTT'S *THAT DEADMAN DANCE***

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Abstract: In present modern world it is evident that post-colonial writings deal with long lasting trauma of atrocities inflicted upon the natives by the colonizers of the West. It includes pain of slavery, sexual abuse,, forced separation and displacement. These kind of sufferings are addressed in Aboriginal Literature by many Australian writers . Kim Scott presents an uncanny view o f indigenous identity in place of whiteness as superior one. He tries to reflect upon the past policies and the violence inflicted on the native Australian aborigines. He further mentions that the native communities have used bravery and spiritual experience of their past cultural heritage. In his novel *That Deadman Dance* Scott presents his non indigenous family status but he does not ignore the primacy of the Noongar blood. Here, Scott positively thinks about the interracial relations and also believes in the formulation of an aesthetic as well as political image of the native culture and its glorious past . The adherence to the question of original blood, Scott does not mean to the biological one but he questions the political set- up which promotes the unequal access to the economic resources of Australia. This paper will discuss the natives psyche and their marginalized position as displaced and removed generations from the centre to periphery.

Keywords: Displaced, Aborigines, Marginalized, Identity, Racial.

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‘FALL’ IN MILTON’S PARADISE LOST: READING OF ACTIONS MOTIVATING THE FINAL EVENT IN BOOK IX.

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Abstract: Milton’s *Paradise Lost* focuses on the fall of man, especially in book IX. The action is dramatized with greater depth with Earth crying for its loss of innocence. The fall which occurs, the obvious blame is imposed upon either Satan or Eve. The paper makes an attempt to analyze some action which can be said as motivating factors for the fall. Milton takes the simple story of fall, with the blend of Christian belief imposing greater depth. Belief relies on a mind, which has reason as its motivating factor, greater in Adam than Eve. The exercise of free will is a diversion of God’s command to disobedience. However the actions and feelings of the characters might also indicate their fall even before the actual event has occurred. The paper tries to provide a conclusion for actions of varying degree that shape the final event.

Keywords: Fall, Christian Belief, Event, Free Will, Disobedience, Reason.

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PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN AND THUS THE CONDITION OF WOMEN IN "LOST SPRING" BY ANEES JUNG

ALLAN ABE, AARON JOSEPH RAJI

Abstract: The condition of women, in Indian society, is something that has been under a lot of discussion and deliberation in the present social and cultural context. Women are treated a lot differently and are discriminated which is portrayed in a lot of literary works. While some of these are just made up stories, most of them give a true description of what is happening in the present society. As Plato has stated, literature is an imitation of the sensible world and thus through this literature, we can come to know the actual conditions of women in current society.

With this in context, we look at the condition of women in Indian society, especially the village areas as given in the 2nd part of the text "Lost Springs" by Anees Jung. In the text, she tells us how women are treated in a family of Bangle sellers. Feminist approach as a method of criticism has been used in this paper to analyse the condition of the women and thus point out the problems in it. This paper aims to critically analyse female narrations and discourses of the society and how it creates female narrative literature by female authors/poets. Thus, the paper tries to contextualize the text in modern society. This paper also suggests solutions for the above said problems mentioned in the text and thus the society.

Keywords: Discrimination, Feminism, Tradition, Women.

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THE LIBERAL FEMINIST: AN OVERVIEW ON MANIPURI WOMEN

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Abstract: Manipuri Women have been taking an active role in the socio-economic –political affairs of the state for many decades. The idea of liberal feminist which relies on an equal footing with the sameness and equality of men and women has been a social theory, rather a social norm since time immemorial in the Manipuri Society. The paper explores the perspectives of Liberal feminism on narratives of the instances and historical events relating to women's role in geo-political affairs, social ecology, community justice and economic powers. The paper highlights the activities of 'Meira Paibis', the social interest groups which is found in every locality and engages actively in coercing a balanced, and good social order from time to time. The activities of these women have rechristened the liberal feminism across a range of areas in militarism, ecology, economy, ethnicity, human rights, social welfare, moral guidance and self-determination.

Keywords: Meira Paibi, Liberal Feminism, Geo-Politics, Economic Empowerment.

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UNLEASHING THE POWER WITHIN THE WOMAN

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Abstract: The position of women in India has been of secondary importance to this patriarchal society. The women are considered to be a financial burden to their family before their marriage. After marriage their in-laws and husbands treat them as mere property and torture them time and again. And these women silently suffer all these humiliations, torture, pain and hardships without any retaliation. May be that is why the patriarchal setup always considers women as meek, docile, inferior and powerless beings. They are always treated as someone who has no voice and no strength to make choices. But what will be the result if women start retaliating and revolting. The paper focuses on such retaliation that a woman makes against the person who murdered her soul and destroyed her happiness. This paper analyses Paromita Goswami's *The Wedding Gift* that revolves around the life of a widow Nirmala. A woman and moreover a widow in a patriarchal setup is no sort of a cakewalk. Nirmala, after her husband died, was forsaken by her own family and her in-laws considered her a bad luck. She had to endure a terrible life. But still she was happy and heart was content. Why? May be due to the choices she made to take her revenge in her own sweet way gave her a sense of peace and achievement. This paper looks at the power that is hidden inside every woman and how Nirmala unleashes that power and decides to search for her happiness in own way.

Keywords: Power, Woman, Choice, Revenge, Happiness.

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**SUSTENANCE, NATURE AND NARRATIVE:
A STUDY OF THE VEGETARIAN BY HAN KANG**

PUJA KHANDLWAL

Abstract: Food, the means of sustenance is a basic need of an individual. Individual being a part of society gets deeply impacted by its food culture. Society also impacts the nature of an individual. When a person varies from the patterned nature of the society, she is leveled as different. Human being as a part of nature always gets influenced by it. A person who defies the nature of society and gets drawn towards nature builds the core of the narrative. In *The Vegetarian*, the change in the nature of the protagonist happens and she starts identifying herself with nature and with its source of sustenance. These changes brought shifts in the development of narrative. *The Vegetarian* by Han Kang shows how means of sustenance changes the nature of an individual and this shift helps in developing the narrative. This paper will focus on sustenance, nature and narrative in relation to the individual in the book by Han Kang.

Keywords: Sustenance, Food, Nature, Culture, Narrative.

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LIBERATING VIBES OF WOMEN IN DRAVIDIAN NOVELS

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Abstract: The present paper has the intention to explore the selected Novels in Dravidian languages to discover the Liberating vibes of women as the comparative study could demystify the pre and post independence social constraints pertaining to the womanhood.

The Comparative study of the selected Dravidian novels like Indira Bai (1899) by Gulvadi Venkat Rao and KusumaBaale (1988) by Devanuru Mahadeva in Kannada, Indulekha (1889) by O. Chandu Menon and Kochereti (2011) by Narayanan in Malayalam and Sati Kamale (1936) by S U Paniyadi and MittaBail Yamunakke (2005) by DK Chouta Darbe from Tulu could provide the vivid picture of the women in colonial and post colonil cultures of South india.

Ethos of the early novels and later are entirely different as the early novels narrate the agonies of the upper caste women and later turned to the pains and perils of the downtroddens. The present paper will formulate the following research problems to be answered- Whether women are really represented or mis represented? Whether the women characters of the early novels are hybrid characters? How the representation of Downtrodden, Dalit and Tribal women characters of later novels are different from earlier non Dalit women characters? Thus the study of selected Dravidian novels will lead to the new dimensions of comparative literature also.

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FROM HOME TO EXILE: MEMSAHIBS' MANUAL AND EMPIRE REBUILDING IN COLONIAL INDIA

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Abstract: The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries saw a surge of publication of instruction manuals for European men and women who travelled to far off lands for colonisation. Though the manuals designed for men encouraged travel, exploration and discovery, the manuals for women advised them to maintain and promote a 'lady of the house' image. However, despite the obvious discrimination in these texts, the manuals were the first form of texts attempted by the Englishwomen to assist other Englishwomen in their journey abroad. This paper locates and studies these early manuals which provided detailed and comprehensive information regarding formation and maintenance of a household in the colony that was up to their homeland standards. The manuals as well as its readers sought to establish an elaborate colony of English households and aspired to create a poetic of colonialism in Oriental spaces. In short, this paper will locate some of these information manuals, study their development and decipher how they brought the memsahibs closer in their exile through a system of shared knowledge.

Keywords: Instruction Manuals, Memsahibs, Housewives, Communities, Colonialism.

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**STRATEGIES OF RESISTING RACIST AND SEXIST OPPRESSION:
A STUDY OF MAYA ANGELOU'S *I KNOW WHY THE CAGED BIRD SINGS***

DIVYA SHARMA

Abstract: Strategies of Resisting Racist and Sexist Oppression: A Study of Maya Angelou's *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*

When we talk of the representation of the marginalized in contemporary literature, **African-American literature** is of great significance. The term African-American literature also brings into mind the sensation of awe and admiration towards the black race who, amidst unthinkable horrors of chattel slavery, racism, and many more atrocities, could still nurture their artistic and creative minds. The race that was judged fit enough only to grovel in dirt, be bought and sold like goods, and be treated even worse than animals by the whites, proved otherwise.

Women writers have played a vital role in knitting together the rich vibrant yarns of African folk culture, race and tradition, to produce the multicoloured fabric of the African-American literature. Maya Angelou is one such name who gave voice to the triply marginalized black women, and to the African American community at large, in her magnum opus—her autobiography in six volumes. The present paper seeks to study Angelou's **triple marginalization**, and her confrontation with the racist and sexist order of the American society in her *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*, the first volume of her autobiography. It focuses on the white society's definition of beauty, and its devastating implications on the life of a young black girl, which thrusts her further to the periphery of the social order. It further charts out Maya's journey from being a helpless victim, 'Marguerite Johnson' to her evolution into a young, confident black mother, who is better equipped against the evils of **racism** and **sexism**. **Matriarchal bonds** are of key importance in Maya's resistance of racist and sexist oppression. Her mother and grandmother are the two most important people in her life who are the pillars of love strength and support for this "Phenomenal Woman".

Keywords: African-American literature; Triple Marginalization; Racism; Sexism; Matriarchal Bonds.

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CHANGING DISCOURSES ON WOMEN'S SEXUALITY IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

ANKITA SANYAL

Abstract: The 1979 Revolution, popularly known as Islamic Revolution, demarcates a unique form of revolution in the twentieth century in its predominant anti-western and anti-westernized modernity undertone. While the authoritarian, monarchical Pahlavi regime was viewed as aping western cultural practices, secularism and western modernity, the Islamic Republic established following the 1979 Revolution undertook a path towards revivalism of Islam. The process of Islamization adopted for such revivalism made significant visible changes in the Iranian society. Most of the sources of such changes seem to be projected on Iranian women, viewed as cultural bearers of the Islamic Republic, in terms of changes in family law, physical appearance, accessibility to public space, etc. The aim of such changes was to have a patriarchal control over women's sexuality under the garb of religion and the result, inevitably, led to deepening of already-existing gender discrimination of the Iranian women. The paper would therefore investigate the process and arenas through which the Islamic Republic instil control on Iranian women's sexuality and the means which women incorporated via choices in their lifestyle, accessing the public space and in resistance to express their sexual freedom in a hypermasculine, heteronomous sexual normativity and control of the Islamic Republic. The analytical study finds that while Islamization process following 1979 remained a constant means for the state authority's control over Iranian people, especially women, the wave of reformism since the 90s has actually led to a changing pattern and perhaps a softening stance by the state authority in controlling women's sexuality. This is mainly due to the rising number of Iranian women youth and their social mobility, who do not condone to the state's ways of controlling over sexuality in totality but rather want to express their agency via means of their personal choice in conducting their everyday lives.

Keywords: Gender, Iran, Islamization, Sexuality, Women.

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STUDY OF MOOD STATES ON UNINTENTIONAL PROCRASTINATION IN YOUNG ADULTS

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Abstract: Now-a-days, young adults experience a lot of mood variations which involuntarily results in Unintentional Procrastination (UP). Procrastination is to delay an intended course of action despite to be worse off for the delay. In today's time, young adults experience the effects of wasting time and not meeting deadlines which results in stress, a sense of guilt and crisis and serve loss of personal productivity. The objective of the present study is to (1) find out the difference in UP between male and female young adults. (2) find out the impact of different states of mood on UP in male and females young adults separately. The sample size for the present study was 80 (N=80) consisting of 40 males and 40 females from Amity University, Haryana. The data was collected by purposive sampling with the help of Unintentional Procrastination Scale by Fernie et. al.(2017) and Brunel Mood Scale by Terry et. al. (2003). t-test was applied to find out the difference between male and females and linear regression was applied to find out impact of mood variations on UP. The results indicate that (1) there is no significant difference between male and female on UP and (2) 54.8% impact of different states of mood is found on UP in females (in which fatigue was the most significant variable) whereas there is only 34.8% impact of mood on UP in males specifically.

Keywords: Unintentional Procrastination, Mood States.

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**MATRIARCHY AS AN EPITOME OF LOVE AND EMPOWERMENT:
A CRITICAL STUDY OF LORRAINE HANSBERRY'S PLAYS
*A RAISIN IN THE SUN AND THE DRINKING GOURD***

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Abstract: Tracing the history of black feminism, the major concerns are black women's empowerment and conditions of social justice. While exploring the common themes of black feminism, the issues of race, color, roots, motherhood, sisterhood, man-woman relationships, women's roles and representations of woman remain paramount. And among all, motherhood holds a great significance in black women writers' oeuvre. The motherhood is a shared responsibility for caring, nurturing and strengthening the family and the whole black community by providing knowledge and empowerment to them. Motherhood in a way signifies power for black women. Black women writers express a deep sensitivity to the complexities of black women's lives under challenging and difficult situations. They have epitomized motherhood by showcasing the heroic potential of courageous and revolutionary black matriarchs which enables them to preserve through the tough times. Black women writing repudiates and endeavours to replace the historically constructed negative image of mother as "mammy" figure with the more real and practical motherhood.

The present paper seeks to analyze Lorraine Hansberry's plays *A Raisin in the Sun* and *The Drinking Gourd* from a black feminist viewpoint. Lorraine Hansberry in her plays, *A Raisin in the Sun* and *The Drinking Gourd* presents rebellious matriarchs namely Lena Younger and Rissa, who symbolize the image of Mother Africa and become an absolute ideal of empowerment for black womanhood and thus pave a way to transform the dominating structure where black mothers are looked down upon. Hansberry effectively unthreads the saga of African American mothers' suffering, endurance and dreams and brings to the forefront that how black matriarchs speak out against oppression and mark their existence in the face of silence and absence.

Keywords: Black Feminism, Matriarchy, Motherhood, Empowerment, Oppression.

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WOMEN SKETCHING OUT THE SOCIETY IN INDIAN GRAPHIC NOVELS

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Abstract: Graphic Narratives have paved a new way for the visual culture in India. Graphic Novels are a major shift in Indian writing in English, as it becomes '*a social commentary and cultural critique of the nation's flaws*' (1). The form of comics is being experimented by Indian Authors. It has become the tool to talk about larger issues of nation's present, through stories of individual people. This is an important phenomenon to look into; it is a shift in visual culture that, now the subjects of these books were no longer the great people; but the common individual. Through these individual stories, authors create a history of the nation and an idea of society. Women writers have played an important role in this. Interestingly, over the years, it has been observed that this form has been used by women for expressing their experiences about society. It would be interesting to see how these novels create, counter, question and deconstruct the ideas and the 'constructs' of society, using the graphic form. This paper attempts to explore how, through the amalgamation of words and graphics, society have been represented within the frame of the graphic novels by women and how these individual narratives, these stories of common women create a larger idea about the society.

Keywords: Visual-Storytelling, Indian Graphic Novels, Narratives, Society.

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SCULPTING WOMEN ICON FROM SELECT 20TH CENTURY DRAVIDIAN NOVELS TRANSLATED IN ENGLISH

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Abstract: Equality and dignity of women is still an unfinished business though “Women is the radiance of God” said Rumi. For many centuries man’s insecurity cultivated suppression of women and built a social cage for them to grow in. A woman who effaces and annihilates herself to live the roles of a wife, mother and daughter in law is looked upon as an angel by the patriarchy. The social construct expects or rather demand women to be within the boundaries sketched by the man at her maternal and married home. In a paradox, adding to the agony, the inconsiderate exercising of the practice clipping womanhood was perpetrated by women. With “**Agnisakshi**” as the witness, “**The Young Widow**” whose life is like the “**Lamps in the Whirlpool**” courages “**A Quest for Freedom**” The women of my focus from the novels quoted have been created in an environment of child marriage, orthodoxy, tradition, oppression, restrictions, denied personal and property rights spread across the canvas of the Dravidian states. Against all these rigid disciplining and conditioning, some women have weeded out their challenges and stood tall as roles models and inspiration for many women to learn and blossom in real life and in the characters created. With every generation, women are proving that “There is no force equal to a women determined to rise” as quoted by W.E. B. Dubois.

Keywords: Child Marriage, Orthodoxy, Tradition, Womanhood.

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JERRY PINTO'S EM AND THE BIG HOOM: A FEMINIST STUDY

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Abstract: Jerry Pinto, born 1966 is a Mumbai based writer whose major works have a feminist orientation which includes the book on actress Helen Jairag Richardson *The Life and Times of an H-Bomb*. *Em and the Big Hoom* is his first novel published in the year 2012. He has been a recipient of Hindu Literary Prize in 2012, Crossword book award for Fiction in 2013, Windham-Campbell Prize for Fiction from Yale university and the Sahitya Akademi Award in 2016.

The novel *Em and the Big Hoom* revolves around the female protagonist Imelda (also called as Em) and her bipolar mental disorder. The narrator tries to trace Imelda's disorder on how it began, so that he could find a way to save her. This paper focuses on how the novel projects strong feminist voice in the character of Em and how Big Hoom (her husband) balances these voices with progressive thinking and not entangling Em according to the society. Language plays a very important part in this novel as narrator uses a feminine language because of Em being her mother and a strong feminist voice. Virginia Woolf believed that the best artists were always a combination of the man and the women "Man-womanly" or "Woman-manly". Em's voice echo's through the novel and author uses her mental condition to tell the story in fragments. Em feminist voice is very effective even with her mental disorder. It elevates her personality to talk freely and express a strong female narrative. It is a novel about a middle-class woman who was independent and supported her parents. She got diagnosed by bipolar disorder after marriage and giving birth to her son it affected her life thereafter. The novel is set out from 1950's to 1980's. It portrays a brilliant picture of changing landscape of Indian women, about them going to work and trying to find voice in the society and stand equal to men.

Keywords: Feminism, Man-Womanly, Mental Disorder, Equality, Feminine Language.

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SUBJUGATION OF WOMEN AND DOMINANCE OF PATRIARCHY: A STUDY OF SELECTED SHORT STORIES BY WOMEN WRITERS FROM BANGLADESH

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Abstract: Women face many problems inside and outside their domestic space because of the interference and dominance of patriarchy. Though the condition of women differs from place to place and society to society, the feeling of subordination is inherent in the minds of most of the women in the world. In domestic and social spheres, their freedom is restricted and they are forced to act according to the dictates of the dominant patriarchy.

This paper is an attempt to find out how the women writers from Bangladesh have portrayed the dominance of patriarchy and the subjugation of women. It also tries find out the intricacies of gender relations. The women writers from Bangladesh express their protest and anxiety over the condition of women in their society. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain's "Sultana's Dream", Purabi Basu's "Radha will not Cook Today" and Dilara Mesbah's "The Ballad of Nihar Banu" are some short stories analyzed. In these stories, the predicament of women in society is depicted in a vivid manner. Leading a life of confinement created by patriarchy, the women characters in these short stories struggle to find their own space in their home and society. This paper is also an attempt to find out how the genre of short story has depicted the issues faced by women.

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WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: This research aims to explore the linkages between active involvement of women in local governance and its result on policy design, formulation and outcomes. It uses data at local government level, in order to study the impact of women representation in local government in India, called 'Panchayati Raj Institutions' (PRI's), on various socio-economic indicators related to education and health. The researchers categorise Indian federal states on the percentage of women representation in government for further study and analysis. Efforts are made to understand the relationship between more women in government and the adoption of central and state government schemes to promote sustainable development policies and programs.

The findings of the study along with success stories of women 'sarpanch' support the hypothesis that more women in governance create positive outcomes in literacy, health and sanitation. Thus, establishing that if women have greater involvement in the development process, they can be effective social and economic change agents.

This research talks of the most established arrangement of local government in India i.e. the 'Panchayati Raj' system. There are few studies that have been conducted to understand the role of women in 'Panchayati Raj'. These existing studies focus on women's understanding of politics, their capacity to lead and their educational background. This paper however, provides an elaborate study of the schemes implemented by governments in different states and how having more women representatives in local government has improved the chances of implementation of policies that favour development, especially of women and children.

Keywords: Women Representation in 'Panchayats', Women 'Sarpanch', Women Empowerment, Women Schemes, Local Governance, 'Panchayati Raj'.

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APOCALYPSE AND UTOPIA IN NORTHEAST INDIAN ENGLISH POETRY

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Abstract: The concept of apocalypse, in this paper, has focused on the idea that end is something that we can encounter within the self. The macrocosmic view of apocalypse also inspires us to see this end of cosmos as an end of a cosmology, a paradigm, a certain viewpoint towards the world. This paper throws light on the corpus of English poetry from Northeast India where poets experience diverse subjective cosmologies that encounter the apocalypse. Deforestation, homogenization as a result of globalization and incessant political turmoil has led people of this region to suffer from a resultant uncertainty and terror emerging from a sense of impending demolition of their ethnic existence. In the context of Northeast India, nature and culture continuously reshape and reform each other and are manifested as a single entity leading to extremely dynamic identities in both cases. Here, the revelation is not a forecast of a distant future or history of distant past, but revelations of expectant present. In this way, voices of the poets of these lands talk about a postmodern version of partial destruction where a smudge of beginning and ending occurs. This paper also hints at some pictures of post-apocalyptic utopia envisaged by these poets where, interestingly, they have not been able to convince themselves about a utopia that preserves the rudiments of a fulfilled and finite progress cultivated with ironic nostalgia.

Keywords: Apocalypse, Subjective Cosmology, Nature, Culture, Utopia.

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REGIONAL RENDERINGS OF CINDERELLA: A MULTICULTURAL STUDY

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Abstract: Literature is an expression of human experience and culture is a form of human existence. Literature and culture have been entwined together from the time of their origin and it is inconceivable and impractical to isolate one from the other. The influence of culture on literature and literature on culture has been incessant. Literature as a reflection of life not only emulates but also proves to have a considerable impact on the life of people. Literature of a particular locality evolves with its evolving culture and is distinct from the literature of other cultures. Most of the literature directly and indirectly establishes a standard for the society with respect to its culture. The folk tales and the fairy tales which contain supernatural elements within them are not completely isolated from the culture of the society. On the contrary, they are actively linked with culture and help in the progression and evolving process of culture. Education plays a vital role in transmitting cultural ideologies. Fairy tales and folk tales being the earliest form of education for children, prevail as the paramount mode through which the cultural ideas are disseminated from one generation to the other. This paper explores the cultural components instilled within fairy tales and folk tales. This research attempts to make a study of their role in constructing and progressing the culture of a particular locality by carrying out an analysis of the selected regional versions of the popular fairy tale 'Cinderella' and by understanding their impact on the readers.

Keywords: Culture, Folk literature, Fairy Tales.

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FAMILY FEELINGS AND ME: LOOKING AT EMOTIONS AS SOCIAL RESOURCES IN CHILDREN'S UNDERSTANDING AND MANAGING OF FAMILY RELATIONS

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Abstract: In India, Childhood as a concept has been operationalised more to understand cultural processes, social structures, community characters at large and less to understand Children's immediate everyday life affairs in their own narratives. Child, until recent times, had remained buried under the overwhelming frames of 'Familial Body' and Familialism. Given this background, our current situation which sees a proliferation of child specific and children friendly institutions like, gives us a very interesting area of research pertaining to the changing nature of social relations that the child finds himself and herself in. Conducting an in-depth study on children family life, in an urban neighbourhood of India, I find an intricate dynamics of 'Family Feeling' sustained through individual motivations and differing demands. In the present paper I would focus on 'Emotions' and sentiments as social resources to describe how children access and use it in their day to day lives to build an understanding of family relations as well as advance their own cause.

Keywords: Childhood, Emotion Felt and Displayed, Family Life, Individual Space.

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WOMEN AND INDUSTRIAL LAWS: STEPS TO SUSTAIN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC JUSTICE AND EQUALITY

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Abstract: Social justice means the attainment of socio-economic objectives laid down by the planners. The jurisprudence of industrialisation has demonstrated the vital role of labour laws as an instrument of social justice. Economic independence is the foundation on which any structure of equality for women can be built. For a long time, women were discriminated in matters of employment and it was felt that gender equality did not find its fulfilment even at the hands of judges. Thus, a change in the structure of the economy whereby women are assigned a major productive role would be a way to improve their status. The peculiar problem faced by women in the sphere of employment is inequality in wages and discrimination resulting from their biological role of childbearing. This problem was demarcated by the legislature and led to the enactment of Acts like the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. The mandate in the preamble of the Constitution also directed the State to incorporate protective, beneficial and health provisions in various enactments. The Supreme Court by its interpretation of article 14, 15 and 16 has contemplated greatly to ensure substantive equality to the women in matters of employment and a new jurisprudence on gender justice itself has been evolved over the years. With the above introduction the researcher in this research paper wants to highlight the provisions of Industrial Laws related to women and how it is ensuring and sustaining the socio-economic justice and equality to maintain the dignity and raise the standard in our society. To justify its observation; the researcher has gone through the various statutory enactments, reviews, the report of various social welfare agencies and the interpretation done by judiciary in number of cases.

Keywords: Socio-economic, Sustain, Employment, Inequality, Enactments and Industrialization.

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OVERCOMING BARRIERS IN MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT: A CASE OF RURAL WOMEN OF ODISHA

SUPRIT PANIGRAHI, NIVEDITA PATHAK

Abstract: Objective: Menstrual hygiene management (MHM) is an important aspect of women's health. Studies conducted in most developing countries show that women residing in rural areas do not manage menstruation hygienically. The objective of this study was to elicit perceptions about menstruation, knowledge about menstrual health and hygiene, cultural practices and choice of sanitary products to identify the key barriers to MHM.

Methods: This study was conducted in rural Odisha and followed a qualitative study design. In-depth face-to-face interviews were held with 40 women between the age group of 15 to 49 years. The interviews were analysed and four major barriers were identified.

Result: The identified barriers were knowledge gap, socio-cultural barriers, price vs. quality of sanitary napkins and privacy issues: lack of toilets, bathrooms, storage space and disposal facility. These barriers largely placed women in a disadvantaged position, restricting their lives and preventing them from managing menstruation hygienically.

Conclusion: These findings have important implications for healthcare providers, researchers, policy developers and NGOs working on menstrual hygiene management in rural areas. Given the size and qualitative nature of this study, further large scale research is required to better understand the menstrual needs and problems of rural women.

Keywords: Menstruation, Hygiene, Management, Odisha, Rural

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CHALLENGING PATRIARCHY: THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN WIZARD OF THE CROW

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Abstract: It is a commonplace allegation against Ngugi wa Thiong'o, the rebellious Kenyan author, that though the canvas of his novels is marked with interesting and compelling female characters, he has drawn them either as goddesses or as whores and failed in providing them with the essential human features as common members of society and secondly, that he has drawn them from within the parameters decided by patriarchy. The second allegation extends further and holds that Ngugi's heroines, whatever significance they may have in the development of the plot in his novels, are always subservient to the male characters.

The proposed paper, through its reading and analysis of Ngugi's seventh novel, *Wizard of the Crow*, intends to argue and substantiate that Ngugi's heroine in this novel does not only hold an equally important position as that of her male counterpart, but is also more significant in deciding the action of the novel than the hero in several aspects. The aim of the paper is to project how the heroine in *The Wizard of the Crow* poses a direct challenge to the dominance of patriarchy at both personal and public domains. The paper will also trace the evolution of the heroines in Ngugi's novels in terms of their performance and influence in the domestic and public spaces.

Keywords: Challenging Patriarchy, Kenya, Neo-Colonialism, Ngugi Wa Thiong'o.

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RE-ORIENTALISM OR DESPERATE RECONSTRUCTION OF HYBRID IDENTITIES (?) IN CHITRA BANERJEE DIVAKARUNI'S QUEEN OF DREAMS

BOMPI RIBA

Abstract: The paper shall attempt to discuss if Chitra Bannerjee Divakaruni, a diasporic oriental has perpetrated orientalism by exoticising Indian cuisine in her *Queen of Dreams*. In this context, the 'Kurma House', a store owned by the main protagonist, Rakhi shall be the primary focus of study. And an analogy shall also be drawn between the event in the Kurma House and the myth of the Kurma from the Shatapatha Brahmana of the Yajurveda.

Food is one of the most essential components of any society. It carries with it the history and myths pertaining to the culture of that community. If a person travels from one country to another, his food habits also travel with him. This, in turn, lets him to confront the cuisines of the host country; which can either be welcoming or irksome to his palate. In return, his native diet shall also be scrutinised. And the food will, thus, no longer remain just for the sustenance of life. It will be entangled in the web of semiology and shall be interpreted and analysed in the context of difference. Food, in this way is quite pertinent for the South Asian immigrants who associate the memory of their ancestral homeland with it and usually gender roles are implicated in the cultural identities and nationalism of women, particularly in the culinary realm. Therefore the paper will also examine how Divakaruni challenges these traditional claims on gender role in the context of food, memory and diaspora.

Keywords: Diaspora, Feminism, Food, Hybrid Identity, Memory, Re-Orientalism.

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FOOD AS AMMUNITION IN ESTHER DAVID'S BOOK OF RACHEL

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Abstract: Tradition and Patriarchy has always limited the role of women within the domains of home and kitchen. Yet, far from being a limited space, the home and kitchen have been transformed into sites of engagements and resistance by the forbearance of women like Rachel in *Book of Rachel*, who finds her kitchen as a liberating zone. The paper will analyse, the kitchen politics that drives much of the protagonist's affairs in the private and public sphere and how she defines herself through the everyday tasks of home and kitchen. Her position as a woman from a minority community also engenders unique situations that demands for equally unique responses. The paper also analyses how an old widow like Rachel, fights patriarchy in a traditional Jewish community of India as she questions the difference in religious duties of men and women. Gender forms an important dimension in food and food memory. This entails an essentially feminine form of food memory and food discourse. Every culture has their own culinary practice which forms an important part of their identity. This is more intense in the case of a diasporic community for whom food is an intricate part of their tangible culture which connects them to their homeland. Very significantly women have always been considered as carriers of cultures particularly tangible cultures like attire and food. The paper will analyse these significant aspects in *Book of Rachel* written by Sahitya Akademi Awardee Esther David who belongs to the Bene Israel Jewish community of India.

Keywords: Food Discourse, Gender, Kitchen Politics, Minority

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COLONIAL HERITAGE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN INDIA: A BOON OR A BANE

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Abstract: Among innumerable forms of diversity, linguistic diversity in India poses one of the biggest challenges facing the nation. While the English followed the formula of ‘divide and rule’, is it not ironic that English language has the ability to serve as a lingua franca? Or it does not? Initially used in order to achieve Macauleyistic objective of producing interpreters who could be a ‘class of persons, Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect’, and then in the postcolonial era, helping in the production of mimic men (Of Mimicry and Man: The Ambivalence of Colonial Discourse Homie K. Bhabha 2010) who took over as the leaders when the white left, English language remained to stay as a colonial heritage Indians have not been able to do away with. However, this predicament raises important questions that remain to be answered. Does English do more harm to the Indian masses than good? Does it enable people in socioeconomic and psychological uplift or does it become a hindrance in their progress? Does it lead to a sense of self-alienation that Franz Fanon discusses in “Black Skin, White Mask”, or does let a person reconcile with herself better in this globalized era? Is English not a language much desirable and loathsome at the same time? The paper does not attempt to solve the questions raised through a dialectic process. It is rather an attempt at an engagement with a dialogic argument with probably an ambivalent result.

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E-LEARNING AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract: Technology has come to our lives to stay, to ease difficulty in many things we do, to make teaching and learning more effective and productive and also to ease the task of a teacher. Regardless of what we think about the old and conventional ways of language teaching, the impact of technology on modern education system cannot be condoned and the fact cannot be denied that e-learning can be more productive with less human effort. At a time when the Government of India lays emphasis on e-governance and wants to make the country 'digital', at a time when conventional ways of human lives appear to be making way for technology, it becomes important for educationists and intelligentsia to understand the issues and challenges of technology in the field of education. The paper will analyse how teaching of English Language by adopting an e-learning approach can yield the desired results, how teachers can be trained to use technology in classroom and online teaching and how the use of technology still happens to be a deterrent for many teachers and learners in semi-urban and rural areas of our country.

Keywords: E-learning, English Language Teaching, Technology, Issues, Challenges.

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TEACHING ESPERANZA: EMPOWERING STUDENTS THROUGH PERSONAL NARRATIVE AND PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH

JYOTHI BATHINA

Abstract: The House on Mango Street is a novel that deals with many of the challenges that struggling students, whether impoverished or immigrant or both, tend to face. Its relevance to their own lives makes the text a useful and engaging one for students. By using free writes, read-aloud/think-alouds and group discussions with each new reading, students are provided with access to challenging material, and gain an understanding of how it connects to their lives. By writing responses to literature and doing so in the form of personal narrative, students gain a powerful voice and exercise their critical literacy. By applying participatory action research to defining and researching their own particular problems, students are able to appreciate the transformative power of words and build functional, critical, and academic literacy.

Keywords: Literacy, Participatory Action Research, Personal Narrative, Poverty, Youth.

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WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT: CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES

MARY KAMBAM

Abstract: Presently, India is witnessing a rapid economic growth, competent with many developed countries of the world. India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate is one of the largest, and recently has surpassed France, to become the sixth largest economy in the world. But the growth has been highly unequal, with huge contrast between the rich and the poor and between men and women. Added to that is the major demographic transition, as India's working-age population is projected to increase from 64% in 2013 to 69 percent in 2040. If India has to reap the benefits of its demographic dividend, and reduce the staggering inequalities of wealth and gender bias, it is essential that women have to be economically empowered. Providing economic opportunities and rise in women's standard of living not only improves their social status, but also has spillover effects on health and educational status of their families. Happy families lead to a happy society. With 20% rise in women's employment, India's GDP could increase by 2%. We must tackle gender bias and other entrenched social barriers against women to usher in an era of truly empowered nation.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Empowerment, Self-Help Groups, Sustainable Development Goals.

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GENDERING THE RACIAL DISCOURSE IN TONI MORRISON'S THE BLUEST EYE

SAURAV MITRA

Abstract: Language has been used as a tool by writers from time immemorial. Writers can play with words to reveal an emotion which are experienced by people but which they find impossible to describe or measure in quantifiable terms. Such emotions need a medium of expression. Language is a unit of measurement for literature. It play bridges the gap between the writer and the reader. The writer wants to invoke some feeling by pulling some strings in the reader so that the message that is intended is conveyed properly. And for that the writer chooses the most appropriate language. The success of a work depends on how exact the choice is. Language is basic stuff. English is one language and many people know it but all people cannot become writers. Writers can combine the same set of words which are used in day to day life in different ways to form a unique language of their own.

Tony Morrison's *The Bluest Eye* (1970) serves as a brilliant example for explain the same. The language of this novel operates in different levels. There are many languages within the literal framework of this text. This paper aims at understanding and deconstructing the various languages used within the text to convey different themes.

This paper proposes to deal on six different levels of language that have been utilized. The different linguistic differentials used to integrate the plot found in this study are as follows; (i) colonial and racial subjugation language, (ii) the language of innocence and experience, (iii) the language of self-identification, (iv) the psychoanalytic language, (v) the feminine language and (vi) the language of the unknown narrator.

With the help of post-colonial and psychoanalytic theorists like Lacan, Derrida, Foucault and others a close analysis of these six points may lead to a deeper understanding of the logistic of languages in this text in particular and others in general. And in doing so it may also show how, appropriate language, defies all logic and gives us a deeper understanding of certain actions which are otherwise regarded as distasteful and filthy.

Keywords: Language, Racial, Medium, Postcolonial, Psychoanalytic, Subjugation, Feminine.

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SOCIAL IDENTITY OF WOMEN PRISONER AND GENDER SENSITIZATION IN MODERN ERA

DR. INDIRA MISHRA

Abstract: Gender stereotypes socio-cultural explanations are more appropriate behind development of perceptions of men and women on gender development. We come across experiences where women are not only treated as subordinate to men but are also subject to discriminations, humiliations, exploitations, oppressions, control and violence. Women have equality of status under the country's Constitution. The roots of discrimination against women lie in the religious and cultural practices of India. By and large, all religions have kept their women in varying stages of confinement and restrictions. The position of women depends on their location in the institution of personal survival, life-support, and emotional known as the family. The saga of hurdles and difficulties faced by women are numerous. Faced with stark facts on the abysmal status, caught in vicious circle of sexism, casteism, illiteracy, economic deprivation as well as discrimination in both the domestic and the public spheres, often throw women outside their conventional roles. The very struggle for survival in harsh, cruel world, even more so, for the one who carries the burden of womanhood, is plagued with trials and tribulations. Even though the situations and the causes of crime committed by women vary, the law only knows that it is an offence of the Indian Penal Code and the offender must get the punishment that code sets out as a consequence they are imprisoned for the period of time set by the court where the conditions of living are barely basic, but much worse is the loss of the right to live with dignity which often presumed to lead stress. Gender planning is undertaken with the objectives of achieving gender equity, equality and empowerment through practical and strategic gender needs.

Keywords: Dignity, Gender Indian Penal Code, Kanyadan, Praya Dhan, punishment, stereotypes Sex, Stridhan, Tihar, women.

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INFLUENCE OF INSTITUTE'S LOCATION ON JOB SATISFACTION OF SC/ST ACADEMICIANS OF JHARKHAND

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Abstract: In view of the importance of job satisfaction, the primary purpose of this study is to assess the job satisfaction level of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) academicians of universities and colleges of higher education located in rural and urban areas in the context of Jharkhand and to explore measures that can be taken to improve the level of job satisfaction. India is a country of diverse cultures and there exist several categories like General, OBC, SC, ST etc. due to socio-economic reasons. Jharkhand state has been selected for the study since it has a good population of SC/ST which can play an important role in the growth and prosperity of state. As per All India Survey of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, total 11,178 faculty are employed in the various institutes of higher education in Jharkhand, out of which 1260 (11.27% of total faculty) belong to SC/ST category which include 692 (54.9%) male and 568 (45.1%) female teachers. Hence, the study on job satisfaction of SC/ST academicians assumes significance. The main motivation of the study is to explore the existence of any significant difference between the job satisfaction levels of SC/ST academicians vis a vis' location of institute i.e., whether located in Urban or in Rural area and to propose the ways to mitigate the gap in level of satisfaction.

Descriptive survey method and random sampling technique were used to select the institutes where the individual data sheet as well as short form of the Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ) were sent to each faculty member. The MSQ short form encompasses 20 items/facets which measure three types of job satisfaction, i.e., overall job satisfaction, intrinsic satisfaction, and extrinsic satisfaction and is one of the most widely used tool in determining the job satisfaction due to its proven validity and reliability. The mean score and standard deviation have been calculated after averaging the scores obtained by each respondent based on the Likert's' scale (rated from 1 to 5). ANOVA tests has been used to explore the existence of any significant difference between job satisfaction and the location of the institute based on the hypothesis "Is there a statistically significant difference in job satisfaction of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe academicians in the institutions of higher education in Jharkhand, India based on institution's location". The mean and standard deviation indicate that the overall job satisfaction of academicians in urban and those in rural institutions are very close to each other. However, the extrinsic job satisfaction of academicians in urban institutions is higher than those of rural areas whereas, the intrinsic job satisfaction of academicians of urban institution is lower than those in rural institutions. The ANOVA results suggested the existence of no significant difference in overall and intrinsic job satisfaction of urban and rural academician. However, based on the p-value the extrinsic job satisfaction of academicians in rural and urban institutions has been found to differ significantly.

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FILM ADAPTATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS IN TELUGU

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Abstract: Shakespeare's plays are performed, translated, adapted and rewritten in every major language in the world and India, Shakespeare's influence is universal and Telugu language is no exception. The present paper is an earnest attempt at studying the adaptations of Shakespeare plays in Telugu films. Adapting Shakespeare's plays in Telugu films has started from the first movie Gunasundari Katha (King Lear, 1949) and continued Rajamakutam (Hamlet, 1960), Gunnammakatha (The Taming of the Shrew, 1962) Maro Charitra (Romeo and Juliet, 1978), Peddarikam (Romeo and Juliet, 1992) Nuvastanante Nenodantana (The Tempest, 2005) Yellamma (Macbeth, 2010) Maro Charitra (Romeo and Juliet 2010) to the recent film Priyatama Nuvvachata Kushalama (The Two Gentlemen of Verona, 2013). The core subjects of these films are found in Shakespeare plays and adapted, with the addition of some supernatural elements and supra-human being drawn from Indian folk tales and Indian epics to suit the temperament of the Telugu audience. Some of the film songs are taken from the Yakshagana tradition which reaches the folklore easily.

Keywords: Adaptation, Indian Folk, Temperament, Yakshagana.

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‘WOMANISM’ IN BUCHI EMECHETA’S DESTINATION BIAFRA

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Abstract: The struggle to create, to be heard and to stand out is a problem that is generally experienced by women in the field of academics, arts and in society. These problems faced by women are not confined to one continent or a nation, the struggle to be heard, understood and to be taken seriously as a social member is felt everywhere. Women in Africa and women in the north eastern part of India are all under the same umbrella of being a second class citizen.

As portrayed by the male writers in Africa a woman is an ideal figure of worship, as she has in abundance love and the ability to sacrifice without any question. Though she is held high the position of woman in the society is still questionable and questioned. Many women writers from Africa and the north east India have taken up literature and different platforms to negotiate their identity. Women in Africa and women in different parts of the world contribute to the development of the society silently in their own way.

The paper will attempt to understand the position of women in an African society, which is also a tribal society. In the African patriarchal society how women react to the treatment towards them and how they overcome or try to fight the system will be probed. In short the paper will attempt to understand how women react and how she responds towards the atrocities and the treatment. The paper will focus on the novel *Destination Biafra* by Buchi Emecheta and the paper will be substantiated with other sources from India and north east Indian tribal society.

Keywords: Atrocities, Literature, Tribal Society, Womanism.

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IMPACT OF HOUSEHOLD WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION COMPLETION IN INDIA

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Abstract: Objective: Completing secondary school is crucial to Indian children as; they'll be selecting between arts and humanities, commerce, and science streams and then begins taking competitive examinations that will allow for entry into desirable fields. The present study examined the association between selected parameters of Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Secondary Education (standard 10) completion in India.

Methodology: A robust 10,960 individual-level panel sample from Human Development Survey (IHDS I and IHDS II) was used to analyze to answer the research question 'To what extent safe-water consumption (piped, bottled or treated), toilet use (household or public), using soap for hand washing after defecation, and having ventilation in cooking place (cooking in kitchen/outside or use of LPG) can affect the Secondary school completion in school enrolled students in the age group of 5 to 15.' Other than WASH, a variety of confounding factors such as gender, caste, religion, poverty status, parental education, income source, and school distance also included as independent variable.

Result: Results suggested that students reported with safe water consumption in IHDS I (2005) were 6.5% more likely to complete secondary education in IHDS II (2012). Similarly, the likelihood of secondary school completion for students reported with toilet use and ventilation in cooking place was 7.1% and 5.4% respectively. The authors could not find any significant association between handwashing with soap after defecation and secondary education completion.

Conclusion: The empirical finding suggests that improving water, sanitation and hygiene-related facilities are critical to the attainment of secondary education in India.

Keywords: Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Secondary Education, India.

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INTERROGATING MEMORY AND IDENTITY IN JEAN RHYS' *WIDE SARGASSO SEA*: A POST-COLONIAL FEMINIST STUDY

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Abstract: Identity is a complex term when it is related to human beings. The identification of the self is one of the key elements in human nature. In case of gender biased society, the woman is considered as the invisible and worthless. Both the self and degradation of woman's identity help a person to prevail itself from being self-esteem, self-confident and self-control. In the case of Antonito, the dislocation of identity leads to her self-destruction. Identity is an essential theme in Jean Rhys' *Wide Sargasso Sea* (1939). *Wide Sargasso Sea* deals with the post-colonial feminist aspects which discusses the racial conflicts, gender biased and migratory issues. In this novel, Antonito is the key protagonist who is tortured at the hands of a white man named Rochester whom she marries. She suffers identity crisis due to her continuous designation of her as Bertha which leads to her insanity. She achieves her serenity when she revisits her memory lane. The splendid colour of nature becomes a part of her solace in the process of her quest for identity. The post-colonial and feminist study helps to understand the memory related to nostalgia and melancholy that helps to identify the self and its identity in compassionate mode of identification.

Keywords: Identity, Post-Colonial, Self, Memory, Serenity.

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THE TYRANNY OF CONSUMPTION AND PREDICAMENT IN MARGARET ATWOOD'S *THE EDIBLE WOMAN*

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Abstract: Margaret Atwood is a well-known Canadian woman writer in English. She is quite popular for her feministic approaches and writes issues related to diaspora, alienation, oppression, self-identity, etc. She chooses the themes of her novels carefully and purposefully to highlight the predicament of her female protagonists in the male-oriented society. In *The Edible Woman* (1969), Atwood presents the tyranny and predicament through the characterization of a young single woman named Marian MacAlpin. Marian, the key female protagonist, undergoes gross discrimination at the hands of Peter and Duncan. She is made to perform specific and limited roles. She senses major gender discrimination in the society especially related to working position and status. Atwood through Marian aims to reveal the predicament of females by presenting the employees' different strata of working position in Seymour Surveys. As the name of the novel symbolizes, Marian is regarded as an edible woman – a commodity and an object of consumption. Marian realizes that she is unwanted and worthless and to vent out her restlessness/disgust with her boyfriend Peter she bakes a woman-shaped cake to feed Peter. Thus, the novel through the tyranny of consumption and predicament endeavours to depict Marian's search for self-identity and alienation.

Keywords: Alienation, Self-Identity, Edible, Tyranny, Predicament.

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HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY

SUBHALAXMI BARIK

Abstract: The economic development of a country depends upon the capacity building power. The capacity building context of a nation is based on numerous resources such as financial resource, natural resource and most specifically on human resource. The promotion of higher education leads to the improvement in human development or human resource approach, so directly there is a co-relation between higher education and human resource development which helps to increase the economy of the nation. A number of studies have found these relationships between higher education and economic growth from a variety of standpoint most importantly from skill development, productivity and maximization of the potential of human resource development. Thus, it is necessary to invest for the promotion of education and skill development especially through higher education (HE) otherwise India will miss an opportunity. This paper uses the secondary data on higher education on different time period. By using simple descriptive statistics and growth rate calculation all the analysis are made. The paper examines a chronological survey of the parallel evolution of higher education and economic growth in the country since independence. An attempt is also made to analyse the present pattern of funding higher education in India and to discuss its desirability and feasibility. Further, the study takes the present Government initiatives that have been undertaken in this regard.

Keywords: Higher education, Economic Development, Skill Development.

Jel Classifications: O₁, O₂, O₄

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DIFFERENCES IN EMOTIONAL AVAILABILITY AND PARENTAL BONDING OF CHILDREN WITH PARENTS IN TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS.

LYNETTE DA SILVA FORTES

Abstract: Recent times have witnessed massive changes in the structure of the family, in terms of the roles performed by either of the parents. There has been an increase in paid labour force participation by mothers. Dual earner families are on the rise. This shift in the work pattern has impacted the family structure in terms of the relationship between the parents and their children. The current paper tries to shed light on parental bonding and emotional availability among children whose parents are in traditional occupations. The sample included 20 children, 10 males and 10 females, with 5 mothers and fathers each who were engaged in traditional occupations. The results indicate that significant differences were obtained in terms of emotional availability for males and females. Significant differences were also obtained for parental bonding for mothers and fathers in terms of female children.

Keywords: Attachment, Parents, Parental Bonding, Emotional Availability.

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MALE SUBJUGATION BY THE REPRESSED FEMINITY: A REFLECTION OF THE AFRICAN REVERIE OF BELEAGUERED WOMANHOOD

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Abstract: It is an established fact that folklore originates in the psyche of the masses. Therefore, its thematic infusion into the plays may be seen as a conceptualization of these peoples' voices, their ideas, their anxieties, their wants and their social predicament. The long-suppressed desire of freedom and gender equality in the reverie of womenfolk does sometimes reflect in the dramatic lore of this kind. The present paper attempts to bring to light this urge of the womenfolk which is dramatized in an African one-act play – *A Village Dream* by Mesgun Zerai. In the cultural context of the globe, this East-African folktale is quite significant since the dramatist here examines the reality of the post-modern women's life in their traditional patriarchal garb of female subjugation that represents Africa. The long-debated issue of this gender inequality and repressed femininity undergoes a critical scanner of the playwright from the East-African country of Eritrea. The practical solution of the male subjugation the dramatist offers here through this play seems quite relevant even to the post-modern democratic societies of the globe today. The present paper explores this solution that is visualized by the internationally acclaimed Eritrean playwright, Mesgun Zarai, through his folkloric play – *A Village Dream*.

Keywords: African Folktale, Eritrean Play, Gender Inequality, Repressed Femininity, A Village Dream, Women's Voice of Liberation

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**STUDY ON VARIED DURATION OF
AEROBIC EXERCISE ON PRE AND POST-TESTS
OF CREATIN AND CREATIN PHOSPHOKINASE VARIABLES AMONG
THE KARNATAKA SPORTS SCHOOL CHILDREN**

RAJASHEKHAR S. HIREMATH, APPANNA M. GASTI

Abstract: Data clearly shows that there was significantly higher 't' value 1.58 during 30 minutes aerobic exercise among the pre and post aerobic test effect. Even when the aerobic exercise continually done for 20 minutes also showed significant variation among the pre and post aerobic test with 't' value of 3.37. Here again the control group shown insignificant t-value (t=0.91) on Creatinine for pre-and post-tests. The data on the pre and post aerobic effects on blood Creatin Phosphokinase showed significantly variation among the two experimental minutes of 20 and 30 minutes (Table 3) and it was non-significant among the control. Data clearly shows that there was significantly higher 't' value 3.28 during 30 minutes aerobic exercise among the pre and post aerobic test effect. Even when the aerobic exercise continually done for 20 minutes also showed significant variation among the pre and post aerobic test with 't' value of 1.96.

Keywords: Creatin, Creatin, Phosphokinase and Aerobic Exercise.

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**EFFECT OF VARIED DURATION OF
AEROBIC EXERCISE ON PRE AND POST-TESTS
OF GLUCOSE, GLYCOGEN AND PYRUVIC ACID VARIABLES AMONG
THE KARNATAKA SPORTS SCHOOL CHILDREN**

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Abstract: The data of the pre and post test of glucose content of blood among the children with aerobic exercise showing significant variations among it two experimental minutes of 20 and 30 and it was non-significant in the control where there was aerobic exercise no imposition. Among two treatment duration of 20 and 30 minutes of aerobic, 30 minutes continues exercise showed significantly higher 't' value of 3.49 at 1 % significant where as 20 minutes showed variation of 3.16 at 1% with respect to pre and post test of aerobic exercise on blood glucose content. Data clearly shows that there was significantly higher 't' value 5.07 during 30 minutes aerobic exercise among the pre and post aerobic test effect. Even when the aerobic exercise continually done for 20 minutes also showed significant variation among the pre and post aerobic test with 't' value of 1.26.

Keywords: Glucose, Glycogen and Aerobic Exercise.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF LEARNER CENTERED APPROACHS THROUGH DIGITAL EDUCATION

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Abstract: The research paper intends to highlight the need of the usage of digital technology in education with examples from various subjects of the curriculum. The importance of digital lessons in an appealing lesson plan and the humanitarian aspect of using this learner centered approach.

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UNLOCKING RURAL WOMEN POTENTIAL FOR BETTER NATION THROUGH PROPER EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND EMPOWERMENT IN RURAL AREAS OF NIGERIA

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Abstract: Women, from history, are known as active contributors towards the socio-economic development of any nation. From family units to the larger society, women are prominent in virtually all human activities that generate development. Rural women particularly constitute the bulk of the rural population however, they face lots of structural challenges which tend to limit their potentials in contributing meaningfully both to themselves and to rural development. Most of them are poor and voiceless because they lack access to education, finance, facilities and decision making. They may continue to be helpless unless their potentials are developed and harnessed through creative entrepreneurial skills and establishment of those skills.

Education was the gateway to economic opportunity and the key means for unlocking women's potential skills. Gender injustice towards women in societies is the basic reason for deprivation of women from expanding their abilities to make strategic life choices. Even today, we can find female oppression in many societies ranging from tacit male dominance in religion and philosophies to the brutal male oppression. This gender injustice to woman, again restricts the achievement of development, peace and freedom resulting as a major contributor to global poverty – in both the economic and human definitions of the term.

As a consequence, gender equality and women's empowerment have been recognized as key not only to the health of nation but also to social and economic situation of a nation.

The purpose of this study is to emphasise on unlocking rural women potentials for better education as its benefits the nation. The research will review relevant literatures related to the topic and discuss its findings.

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DANCE SCULPTURES AND ARCHITECTURE OF THE RAMAPPA TEMPLE, PALAMPET

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Abstract : The paper discusses Palampet Ramappa Temple and its complex with all its composite parts like the enclosure wall and the two entrances, the central shrine, the *sikhara*, the *garbhagriha*, the *ardhamandapa*, the *mahamandapa* and the *sabhamandapa*, an *upapitha*, bracket figures, dance sculptures, legend of the sculpture of *nagini*, character of sculptures, *nandi mandapa*, temple towards north, temple towards south, hall towards south-west, a mandapa with a quadrangular pillar, stone used and its architecture.

The methodology for this research involves ethnographic study which involved field work and is informed by historical information, library method and critical analysis.

The magnificent temple popularly known as the Ramappagudi (Rurdresvara) or the Ramappa Temple or the Palampet Temple or the Main Temple of Palampet is regarded as 'the brightest gem in the galaxy of medieval Deccan Temples'. It is constructed in 1213 A.D. by Recherla Rudra, a general of Kakatiya Ganapatideva (Sarma, Radhakrishna M., 1972:118). It is most elaborate example within a massive stone prakara.

This medieval temple is a Sivalaya (where Siva is worshipped) named after the sculptor Ramappa rather than after its presiding deity. The adjoining lake is also named after him.

The *Kakshasana* or the *mattavarana* (sloping set-back) all around the temple carries dwarf pillars which support the roof. These pillars are famous for their overhanging bracket figures fitted into the mortises (Brochure of Archaeological Survey of India). The tall, slim, and voluptuous *Alasa-Kanyas*, the *Nagini*, the *Gaja-Vyalas* [vyalis (fabulous tigers) standing on the head of an elephant], *Nartaki* (Dancer) here are master piece creations of the Kakatiyas.

The major gain for me while researching this subject has been to understand the architecture of the Ramappa Temple and to analyze the dance sculptures. Another major gain was Interdisciplinarity.

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