

## A STUDY ON FLEXIBILITY OF SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH RESPECT TO AGE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF WEST BENGAL

S. Panda<sup>1</sup> and S.S. Ghosh<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Physical Education, University of Kalyani, Kalyani, Nadia, West Bengal, India  
<sup>1</sup>sp.phed@gmail.com, <sup>2</sup>sandipsankarghosh@klyuniv.ac.in

### ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the Flexibility among the school students of different age level belonging to different administrative divisions of West Bengal. A total of four hundred eighty ( $N = 480$ ) school boys were selected as subjects for the present study. They were selected from five different administrative divisions viz. (1) Jalpaiguri Division (2) Malda Division, (3) Burdwan Division, (4) Presidency Division and (5) Midnapore Division of West Bengal. The age of the subjects for the present study were ranged from 12-18 years. The subjects were divided into three age groups i.e. 12 - 14 years - Upper Primary ( $UP = 160$ ), 14 - 16 years - Secondary Education ( $SE = 160$ ) and 16 - 18 years - Higher Secondary ( $HS = 160$ ). Each age groups were consisted of thirty two ( $N=32$ ) boys for every divisions. Thus total subjects were four hundred eighty ( $5 \times 3 \times 32 = 480$ ). Flexibility was considered as only variable which was measured through modified sit and reach test. Mean and standard deviation of flexibility was calculated. The data were interpreted through two-way Analysis of Variance (2-way ANOVA) followed by Tukey's LSD test as post hoc test for finding the exact location of the differences separately in row, column and interaction for different age groups as well as administrative divisions of West Bengal simultaneously. The level of significance was set at  $p < 0.05$ . On the basis of the result, in flexibility significant differences were observed among different administrative divisions as well as different age groups. The flexibility of students of Presidency division was significantly weaker than rest of the divisions. Again the flexibility of Medinipur division was significantly weaker than Malda division but significantly better than Burdwan division. On the other hand, HS group significantly better than SE & UP group, and SE group significantly better than UP group in flexibility.

**Keywords:** Flexibility, Sit and Reach Test, Administrative Divisions of west Bengal, Upper Primary, Secondary, Higher Secondary.

### Introduction

Flexibility is a major health related fitness component of human body. Flexibility is the ability to move a single joint or series of joints smoothly and easily through an unrestricted, pain free wide Range of Motion (ROM). Flexibility is related to the extensibility of a muscle-tendon unit that crosses a joint, based on their ability to relax or deform and yield to stretch force (Kisner, 2012). Flexibility is a vital component of fitness required for most desirable musculoskeletal functioning and maximizing the performance of physical activities (Phrompaet, 2011). Flexibility is required for everyday movements, from tying shoes to throwing a ball. Flexibility begins to decline noticeable with age. However, it can be maintained through exercise, workouts involving stretching, bending, twisting, turning, relaxing etc. such as yoga asanas (kamalesh, 2013). Flexibility is much required in the sporting events like gymnastics, swimming etc. as well as normal life activities (Banerjee, 2020) etc. Adequate flexibility in the bony joints contributes a great deal to i)

Increase work performance (Productivity), ii) Greater resistance to muscle injury and soreness iii) A better general state of health, iv) Less risk of fall, v) Improved posture and balance and vi) Prevents and corrects muscle imbalance.

Now a day's people are habituated to spend their time more with computers and other digital gadgets in home and work place as well (Mohr, 2014), therefore, movements has been restricted for prolong periods throughout the day. People can do all their work like reading, writing and attending meetings without leaving desks (Goetzel, 2015). These sedentary lifestyles lead people acquired the sufferings from various hypo-kinetic diseases and mechanical stress (Owen, 2012; Tiwari, 2015; Goetzel, 2015) with which restricted joint range of motion is one of them. As a result people suffers from reduced flexibility consequently suffers from chronic joint's pain with due course of time. The present study was designed to gather the information regarding flexibility over the school population of west Bengal in different age category. This study

will definitely help the future researchers in the field of physical education & sports and will also help those populations to be aware about the maintenance of their flexibility. Therefore, the aim of the present study was to find out and compare the flexibility of the students of different age groups and administrative divisions of West Bengal singly and simultaneously.

### Materials and Methods

A total of four hundred eighty (N = 480) school boys were selected as subjects for this study. The age of the subjects for the present study were ranged from 12 - 18 years. The subjects were divided in **three age groups** i.e.

- 1) Upper Primary level; age ranged from 12 – 14 years (UP =  $5 \times 32 = 160$ ),
- 2) Secondary Education level; age ranged from 14 – 16 years (SE =  $5 \times 32 = 160$ ) and
- 3) Higher Secondary level; age ranged from 16 – 18 years (HS =  $5 \times 32 = 160$ ).

Again in all the age groups the subjects were selected from **five different administrative divisions**. Each age groups were consisted of thirty two (N=32) boys. The groups were

- 1) Jalpaiguri Division (JD =  $3 \times 32 = 96$ )
- 2) Malda Division (MD =  $3 \times 32 = 96$ )
- 3) Burdwan Division (BD =  $3 \times 32 = 96$ )
- 4) Presidency Division (PD =  $3 \times 32 = 96$ )
- 5) Midnapore Division (MID =  $3 \times 32 = 96$ )

Thus the total no. of subjects were four hundred and eighty (N =  $96 \times 5 = 480$ ). Flexibility was considered as the only variables for the present study and it was measured by modified sit and reach test in inch. Mean and standard deviation of the variable was calculated for all the age groups and all administrative divisions as well. The data of flexibility was interpreted through two-way Analysis of Variance (2-way ANOVA), followed by Tukey's LSD test as post hoc test for finding the exact location of the differences separately in row (age groups), column (administrative divisions) and interactions (age  $\times$  administrative divisions; or administrative divisions  $\times$  age) for different age groups and administrative divisions simultaneously. The level of significance was set at  $p < 0.05$ . For statistical calculations Excel Spread Sheet of windows version 7 was used. In the following sections the results were presented.

### Results

**Table- 1: Two Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for the data on Flexibility (Sit and Reach Test)**

Source of Variance	Sum of squares (SS)	Mean squares (MS)	df	F -value	Table Value of F	At
Age Group (Row)	541.17	270.59	2	9.48*	3.02	$F_{0.05}(2,465)$
Administrative Divisions (Column)	1075.72	268.93	4	9.42*	2.39	$F_{0.05}(4,465)$
Interaction (age $\times$ Administrative Divisions)	61.78	7.72	8	0.27	1.96	$F_{0.05}(8,465)$
Error (Residual)	13268.37	28.53	465			
Total	14947.04		479			

\* Sign indicates Significant at 0.05 levels of significance

In Table-1 the two way analysis of variance (ANOVA) for the data on flexibility (as measured through *Modified Sit & Reach Test*) were presented. It was observed from the table that the computed F-value for Row, Column and Interaction were 9.48, 9.42 and 0.27 respectively. It was also seen that F-value in the Age-Groups (Rows) and Administrative Divisions of West Bengal (columns) was greater than the corresponding tabulated value

of F at 0.05 levels i.e.  $F_{0.05}(2, 465) = 3.02$ ,  $F_{0.05}(4,465) = 2.39$  respectively, therefore, significant difference existed between age groups (Rows), and Administrative divisions (columns). On the other hand, the F-value in the Interaction (Age Groups  $\times$  Administrative Divisions or Administrative Divisions  $\times$  Age Groups) less than the corresponding tabulated value of F at 0.05 level i.e.  $F_{0.05}(8, 465) = 1.96$ , therefore, there were no significant difference

in Interaction). To get the exact location of differences among different pair of groups the pair wise comparison analysis were done for

Row and Column separately by using Tukey's LSD test as post hoc test.

#### Tukey's LSD test for Row Analysis

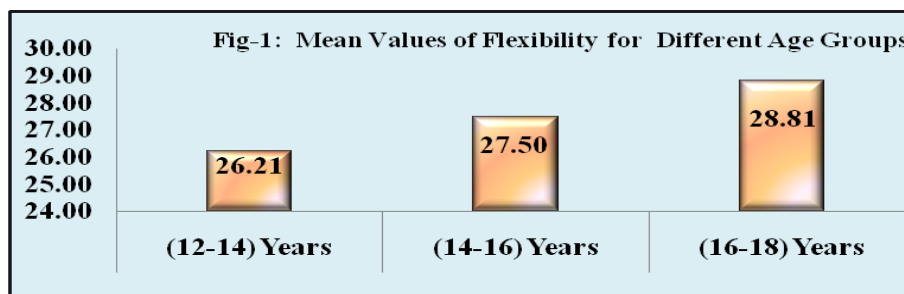
**Table-2: Mean Value, Mean diff and Critical Difference of Flexibility for Age Group (All Administrative Divisions Combined)**

Mean Scores of Rows			Mean Difference	CD at 0.05 level
Upper Primary (12-14) Years	Secondary (14-16) Years	Higher Secondary (16-18) Years		
26.21	27.50		1.28*	1.17
26.21		28.81	2.60*	1.17
	27.50	28.81	1.32*	1.17

\* Sign indicates Significant at 0.05 levels of significance.

In **Table –2** the mean value of Flexibility for combined Administrative Divisions of West Bengal for different age groups i.e. Upper Primary (UP), Secondary (SE) and Higher Secondary (HS) were presented which were 26.21, 27.50 and 28.81 respectively. The value of mean difference between UP, SE and HS were 1.28, 2.60 and 1.32 respectively. All three values were greater than the value of critical difference 1.17 at 0.05 levels of significance. Thus the results were summarized as follows: - Flexibility of Secondary (SE) school students

of West Bengal were better than the Upper Primary (UP) school students of West Bengal when all administrative divisions of West Bengal were combined. It was also found that the Flexibility of Higher Secondary (HS) school students of West Bengal were better than the Upper Primary (UP) and Secondary Education (SE) school students of West Bengal when all administrative divisions of West Bengal were combined. These mean values were depicted graphically in **Fig-1**.



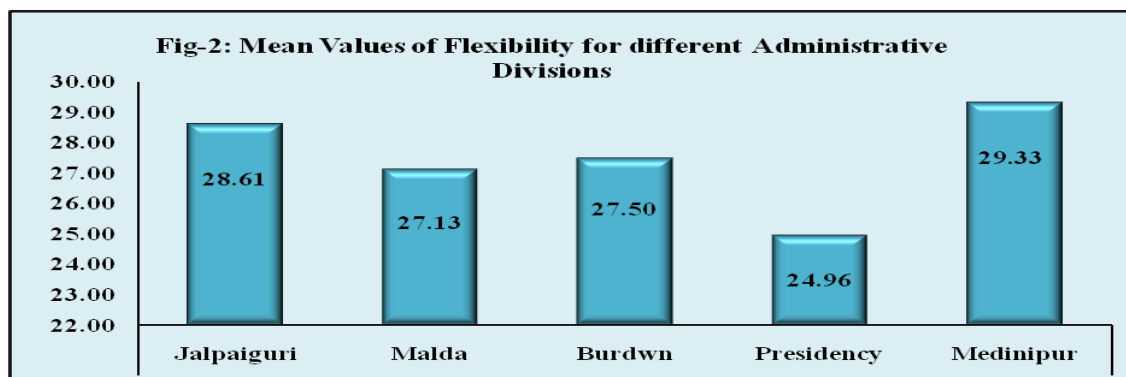
#### Tukey's LSD test for Column Analysis

**Table- 3 : Mean Value, Mean diff and Critical Difference of Flexibility for Administrative Divisions (All Age Groups Combined)**

Mean Scores of Column					Mean Difference	CD at 0.05 level
Jalpaiguri	Malda	Burdwan	Presidency	Medinipur		
28.61	27.13				1.48	1.51
28.61		27.50			1.11	1.51
28.61			24.96		3.66 *	1.51
28.61				29.33	0.72	1.51
	27.13	27.50			0.38	1.51
	27.13		24.96		2.17 *	1.51
	27.13			29.33	2.20 *	1.51
		27.50	24.96		2.55 *	1.51
		27.50		29.33	1.83 *	1.51
			24.96	29.33	4.38 *	1.51

In Table –3 the mean value of flexibility for combined age groups of schools students of West Bengal for Jalpaiguri, Malda, Burdwan, Presidency and Medinipur divisions were presented which were 28.61, 27.13, 27.50, 24.96 and 29.33 respectively. These mean values were depicted graphically in Fig-2. It was evident from the above table that the value of mean difference between *Jalpaiguri vs.*

*Presidency, Malda vs. Presidency, Malda vs. Medinipur, Burdwan vs. Presidency, Burdwan vs. Medinipur, and Presidency vs. Midnapore* were 3.66, 2.17, 2.20, 2.55, 1.83 and 4.38 respectively which were greater than the value critical difference 1.51 at 0.05 levels of significance. In rest of the pair of groups no significant difference were observed.



### Discussion of Findings

The findings on flexibility indicated that there were significant differences among the subjects belonging to different age groups when all administrative divisions of West Bengal were combined. The findings on flexibility confirmed that the HS group were significantly superior to the UP and SE groups where as the SE group was found significantly superior to UP group in flexibility when all administrative divisions of West Bengal were combined..

It was also observed that in flexibility of the subjects of different administrative divisions of West Bengal differ significantly when different age groups were combined. In this case it was also observed from the Tukey's conformity test that in flexibility for the subjects belonging to Presidency Division were found significantly inferior to the rest of the divisions of West Bengal. On the contrary, in flexibility the subjects belonging to Medinipur Division were found significantly superior to Malda and Burdwan Division. In rest of the pair of groups no significant differences were observed in flexibility, at 0.05 levels of significance, when all age groups were combined.

The findings of the study also indicated that in flexibility there were no significant differences existed in Interactions i.e. in age group ×

administrative division or administrative division × age group as well when all age group and administrative divisions were considered simultaneously.

In the present study the flexibility were measured by modified sit and reach test which actually measures the hip and back flexibility (Chillón, P., Castro-Piñero, J., Ruiz, J. R., Soto, V. M., Carbonell-Baeza, A., Dafos, J., ... & Ortega, F. B. 2010; Sinclair, A., & Tester, G. 1993) that largely depends on hip and back joints mobility and range of motion (Nonaka, et al. 2002; Boone, & Azen, 1979) and sometimes it depends on the proportions of the upper and lower extremities to some extent (Li, Y., McClure, P. W., & Pratt, N. 1996; Mathews, D. K., Shaw, V., & Woods, J. B. 1959). The mobility of the joints varies with the habit of participation in different games and sports (Jan, M., & Yadav, J. S., 2017; Sharma, N., & Paswan, C. K., 2018). It is also observed that sometimes it varies with static stretching exercises practiced in the room environment singly or in group in the gymnasium (Rahman, M. H., & Islam, M. S. 2020; Donahoe-Fillmore, B., Brahler, C. J., Fisher, M. I., & Beasley, K. 2010; Amin, D. J., & Goodman, M., 2014; Petric, M., Vauhnik, R., & Jakovljevic, M. 2014). It is well known that with increasing age up to 18 to 20 years

flexibility of the joint increases linearly (Nonaka, et al. 2002; Harris, M. L. 1969, Trautner, H. M., Ruble, D. N., Cyphers, L., Kirsten, B., Behrendt, R., & Hartmann, P. 2005). At the same time in these age groups the height also linearly increases with increasing age, where the proportions of the upper and lower extremities may also change due to the heterogeneity of growth pattern of different divisions of West Bengal due to the difference in genetic factors of different racial origins of the subjects belongs to different divisions (Lichter, D. T. 2012; Lee, M. J., Wu, Y., & Fried, S. K. 2013; Armelagos, G. J., Carlson, D. S., & Van Gerven, D. P. 1930) possibly for the above reason significant differences among different age groups were observed when different administrative division were combined. Again for the above reason significant difference may also be observed among different administrative divisions of West Bengal when all age groups were combined. Here inactivity and life style may also play an important role for the significant differences in flexibility (Ceceli, E., Gökoglu, F., Köybası, M., Çiçek, Ö. & Yorgancıoğlu, Z. R. 2009; Lan, C., Chen, S. Y., & Lai, J. S. 2008; Stathokostas, L., McDonald, M. W., Little, R., & Paterson, D. H. 2013) among different administrative division when all age groups were combined.

### Conclusion

From the findings of the study the conclusion can be drawn by the following ways: -

- A) When Columns combined (i.e. all Administrative Divisions of West Bengal are combined), It can be concluded that the flexibility of the students of-
- 1) Higher Secondary level is higher than the Upper Primary level and Secondary level.
  - 2) Secondary level is higher than the Upper primary level.
- B) When Rows combined (i.e. all age groups are combined), It can be also concluded that the flexibility of the students of-
- 3) Jalpaiguri division is significantly greater than Presidency division.
  - 4) Malda division is significantly greater than Presidency division.
  - 5) Medinipur division is significantly greater than Malda division.
  - 6) Burdwan division is significantly greater than Presidency division.
  - 7) Medinipur division is significantly greater than Burdwan division.
  - 8) Medinipur division is significantly greater than Presidency division.
  - 9) Rests of the pair of groups, there are no significant differences.
- C) When Rows and columns both are not combined (i.e. for the interaction of *age* × *administrative divisions*; or *administrative divisions* × *age*), It can be concluded that there are no significant in the row column interaction.

### References

1. Alter, M. J. (2004). Science of flexibility. Human Kinetics.
2. Amin, D. J., & Goodman, M. (2014). The effects of selected asanas in Iyengar yoga on flexibility: Pilot study. Journal of bodywork and movement therapies, 18(3), 399-404.
3. Armelagos, G. J., Carlson, D. S., & Van Gerven, D. P. (1930). The theoretical foundations and development of skeletal biology. A history of American physical anthropology, 1980, 305-328.
4. Benerjee A.K., Kar S, Mukherjee P. K., Roy S., Karmakar S & Basu D. (2020). Text book of Health and Physical Education, WBCHSE (pp.17-25).
5. Carolyn Kisner & Lynnallen Colby. (2012). Therapeutic exercise foundations and techniques, sixth edition by F. A. Davis company (pp.73-93).
6. Ceceli, E., Gökoglu, F., Köybası, M., Çiçek, Ö., & Yorgancıoğlu, Z. R. (2009). The comparison of balance, functional activity, and flexibility between active and sedentary elderly. Topics in Geriatric Rehabilitation, 25(3), 198-202.
7. Chillón, P., Castro-Piñero, J., Ruiz, J. R., Soto, V. M., Carbonell-Baeza, A., Dafos, J., & Ortega, F. B. (2010). Hip flexibility is the main determinant of the back-saver sit-and-reach test in adolescents. Journal of sports sciences, 28(6), 641-648.



8. Donahoe-Fillmore, B., Brahler, C. J., Fisher, M. I., & Beasley, K. (2010). The effect of yoga postures on balance, flexibility, and strength in healthy high school females. *Journal of Women's Health Physical Therapy*, 34(1), 10-17.
9. Goetzel RZ, D'Arco M, Thomas J, Wang D, Tabrizi MJ, Roemer EC et al. (2015). Measuring the Prevalence and Incidence of Low Back Pain Disorders Among American Workers in the Aerospace and Defense Industry. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 57(9), 998-1003.
10. Harris, M. L. (1969). Flexibility. *Physical therapy*, 49(6), 591-601.
11. Jan, M., & Yadav, J. S. (2017). A comparative study on effect of selected exercises on flexibility and co-ordination of badminton and tennis players. *International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health*, 4(3), 139-142.
12. Kamlesh, M. L. (2013). UGC-Net Digest on Paper III, Khel Sahitya Kendra, (pp.273-293).
13. Kisner, C.A.R.O.L.Y.N., & Colby, L.A. (2012). Range of motion. *Therapeutic exercise foundations and Techniques*, 61-73.
14. Lan, C., Chen, S. Y., & Lai, J. S. (2008). Changes of aerobic capacity, fat ratio and flexibility in older TCC practitioners: a five-year follow-up. *The American journal of Chinese medicine*, 36(06), 1041-1050.
15. Lee, M. J., Wu, Y., & Fried, S. K. (2013). Adipose tissue heterogeneity: implication of depot differences in adipose tissue for obesity complications. *Molecular aspects of medicine*, 34(1), 1-11.
16. Li, Y., McClure, P. W., & Pratt, N. (1996). The effect of hamstring muscle stretching on standing posture and on lumbar and hip motions during forward bending. *Physical therapy*, 76(8), 836-845.
17. Lichter, D. T. (2012). Immigration and the new racial diversity in rural America. *Rural sociology*, 77(1), 3-35.
18. Mathews, D. K., Shaw, V., & Woods, J. B. (1959). Hip flexibility of elementary school boys as related to body segments. *Research Quarterly. American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation*, 30(3), 297-302.
19. Mohr AR, Long BC, Goad CL. (2014). Effect of foam rolling and static stretching on passive hip flexion range of motion. *Journal of sport rehabilitation*, 23(4),296-309.
20. Owen N. (2012) sedentary behavior: understanding and influencing adults prolonged sitting time. *PrevMed* , 55, 535-549.
21. Petric, M., Vauhnik, R., & Jakovljevic, M. (2014). The impact of hatha yoga practice on flexibility: A pilot study. *Altern Integr Med*, 3160, 2-10.
22. Phrompaet S, Paungmali A, Pirunsan U, Sitalertpisan P. (2011). Effects of pilate straining on lumbo pelvic stability and flexibility. *Asian J Sports Med*, 2, 16-22.
23. Rahman, M. H., & Islam, M. S. (2020). Stretching and flexibility: A range of motion for games and sports. *European Journal of Physical Education and Sport Science*, 6(8).
24. Sharma, N., & Paswan, C. K. (2018). A comparative study of flexibility status of selected variables in the game of football and basketball. *Indian Journal of Physical Education, Sports Medicine & Exercise Science*, 18(2), 133-135.
25. Sinclair, A., & Tester, G. (1993). The Sit and Reach Test-what does it actually measure?. *ACHPER National Journal*, 40(2), 8-13.
26. Stathokostas, L., McDonald, M. W., Little, R., & Paterson, D. H. (2013). Flexibility of older adults aged 55–86 years and the influence of physical activity. *Journal of aging research*, 2013.
27. Tiwari M. (2015) Supine or standing hamstring stretch: Which is effective for flexibility? A comparative study towards analysis of a mystery. *Indian Journal of Clinical Anatomy and Physiology*, 2(1), 46-50.
28. Trautner, H. M., Ruble, D. N., Cyphers, L., Kirsten, B., Behrendt, R., & Hartmann, P. (2005). Rigidity and flexibility of gender stereotypes in childhood: Developmental or differential? *Infant and Child Development: An International Journal of Research and Practice*, 14(4), 365-381.

**FACTORS AFFECTING STABILITY OF ELECTORAL SUPPORT: A RE-ASSESSMENT****R. Dutta**Department of Social Science, Fakir Mohan University, Balasore, Odisha, India  
rajshree.dutta@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

*There is often a difference between the seats contested by parties in an election and the seats they occupy in the legislature. It is also a matter of concern how parties are classified and how it affects the calculation of electoral stability. An ongoing debate in political science research focuses on the degree to which party systems are stable. One set of authors argues that political cleavages in party systems endure, and thus party systems themselves show few significant signs of instability. Another group of authors argues that the political cleavages have weakened and party system stability has decreased. Therefore, keeping in view the different viewpoints and secondary sources, the paper seeks to re-evaluate the different factors affecting stability of electoral support.*

**Keywords:** Party System, Electoral Support, Stability, Volatility, Political Cleavages

**Introduction**

A relatively stable party system has several important consequences for democratic politics. A stable party system makes clear what the range of governing options is and usually provides considerable structure to democratic politics (Sartori, 1976). An ongoing debate in political science research focuses on the degree to which party systems are stable. One set of authors argues that political cleavages in party systems endure, and thus party systems themselves show few significant signs of instability (Bartolini and Mair, 1990; Mair, 1997). Another group of authors argues that since the 1970s, political cleavages have weakened and system stability has decreased (Pedersen, 1983; Crewe and Denver, 1985).

A common indicator of party system stability is electoral volatility which determines the total net change of vote share between parties in sequential elections. The measure was constructed by Mogens Pedersen (1979). Electoral volatility refers to the aggregate turnover from one party to others, from one election to the next (Pedersen, 1983; Bartolini and Mair, 1990; Madrid, 2005). Volatility can be due to (a) vote-switching between parties, which might be permanent convert to a new party; (b) a persistent floater; (c) a temporary protestor against his or her usual party; (d) or a 'homer' returning to the party fold after temporarily straying at the previous election.

Volatility is a term that can be expressed both in terms of votes and seats. The relationship between volatility of votes and volatility of

seats is determined by the electoral system. Under a pure proportional system the volatility in vote shares and seat shares will be identical. Deviation from proportional representation (PR) means the difference in party vote shares and party seat shares in some given elections. In the single-member, simple plurality (SMSP) systems, small shifts in a party's share of the vote tend to generate a much larger turnover of seats (Crewe, 1985). Thus, we can say electoral volatility is a multi-layered and multi-dimensional concept.

**Objectives and Methodology**

The study basically attempts to re-evaluate the different factors affecting stability of electoral support. The stability model of competition refers to the parties' ability to maintain relatively stable electoral support from one election to the next. The greater the variations, within each party and overall, the less stable the party system. While we see stable party systems in the developed western democracies, we see great instability in the party systems of the developing countries. This is often characterized by extensive shifts in voter support to political parties, different degrees of ideological polarization<sup>1</sup> or convergence. So the question of party system and electoral support acquires greater importance in developing democracies than the developed ones.

The present study is descriptive and analytical in nature. Data needed for the analysis has been collected from different books and journal articles.

### Factors Affecting Electoral Volatility

Electoral volatility is subject to increase/decrease in voter's electoral support to different parties contesting in elections. A number of factors would influence electoral volatility: (a) *Time*: electoral volatility diminishes over time. As argued by Converse (1969) the length of support for a party and of exposure to elections explained deepening attachment over time to parties. By implication, newly established party systems would become more stable over time as voters had more time to identify with parties; (b) *Party fragmentation*: Electoral volatility increases as party fragmentation increases. Pedersen (1983) argued that as party fragmentation increases, electoral volatility should increase; (c) *Parliamentary systems*: presidential systems personalize the vote for the head of government. The incentives to develop party organization and to build enduring ties between parties and voters might be weaker, leading to higher electoral volatility. In contrast, in parliamentary systems the assembly elects the head of government, making parties the gateway to controlling executive power. The incentives to build strong linkages between parties and voters should be stronger in parliamentary systems, leading to lower electoral volatility.

Electoral volatility<sup>2</sup> also depends on the time period of the coming up of a democracy. Electoral volatility is lower in democracies that were inaugurated earlier. According to Mainwaring (1999); Mainwaring and Torcal (2005) democracies that were created by the early twentieth century had stronger party organizations, and voters had stronger attachments to parties. These stronger attachments helped forge stable patterns of party competition. Alan Ware (1996) argues that the composition of electorates also affects the stability of party support. He states there are three main ways in which the electorate of a state can change from one election to another: firstly, when there is migration to and from the state, secondly, when there is a territorial change in the state, i.e. with new lands being added or existing lands being ceded to other states or being granted independence; and thirdly, when there is generational change in

the state i.e. when the older generation of voters dwindle and new generation of voters get enfranchised.

Four other factors are considered important to understand the stability of electoral support. The following factors have been extensively discussed in the literature of party politics:

#### 1. Voter turnout

Voting in national parliamentary elections is one indicator of people's participation in their community's life. The most popularly used indicator to measure participation of individuals to the electoral process is the voter turnout. Voter turnout is the absolute number of people voting in the election or as the share of the population that has cast its vote (Geys, 2006) or it is the ratio of the percentage of eligible citizens who actually vote (Lin, Tseng and Wang, 2011). The phenomenon of voter turnout in an election is interesting for two reasons. First, it addresses the question of why a voter votes, what drives an individual to participate in a political decision-making process and register his/her voice. Secondly, if the government can be thought of as a public good, voter turnout in an election would reflect people's perception about the importance of this public good.

Voter turnout has long been of interest in American politics literature (Riker and Odershook, 1968) and, more recently, in comparative literature (Geys, 2006). Interest in turnout is rooted in varying concerns about the implications of low voter turnout for democratic theory and practice. Some scholars argue that low voter turnout decreases the legitimacy of democracy (Teixeira, 1992; Wattenburg, 2002). If voters do not fulfil their civic duty and vote, it is an indication of apathy toward democracy as a system. Others argue that low voter turnout decreases the representativeness of democracy. Studies of voter turnout also reflect concerns regarding democratic stability and the overall health of democracy (Franklin, 2004). Powell (1986) points to the argument made by some democratic theorists that high turnout brings out "the often undemocratic values of the less educated, thereby creating unstable political systems (e.g. Weimar Germany and Post-war Italy), although he finds that higher turnout



actually leads to less political violence and instability (Powell, 1982).

Numerous studies indicate that political institutions play an important role explaining variation in voter turnout across countries (Franklin, 2004). Institutions are one of the most prominent factors. Despite the widespread recognition of the role that institutions play, empirical studies of institutions and those of turnout have focused on just a few factors: district competitiveness, proportionality, multipartism, bicameralism and compulsory voting. Of course, institutions are not the only influence on turnout. Culture, socio-economic environment, economic performance, and non-institutional characteristics of the political context also affect turnout rates (Franklin, 2004; Gray and Caul, 2000).

The literature on voter turnout thus can be summarised in the form of following propositions: (a) increase in voter turnout leads to increase in electoral volatility; (b) increase in the number of parties leads to increase in voter turnout; (c) increase in population size leads to decrease in voter turnout; (d) voter turnout is higher in urban areas than in rural areas; (e) the more stable the population, the high is the voter turnout; (f) increase in closeness of party competition leads to increase in voter turnout; (g) increase in campaign expenditure leads to increase in voter turnout; and (g) voter turnout is high in countries with compulsory voting than the countries with no compulsory voting laws.

## 2. Closeness of party competition

Political competition is an important determinant of democracy. Free, fair, and competitive elections are seen as the minimal pre-condition in order for a country to be a democracy (Przeworski, 2000; Strom, 1992). Democratic theory considers political competition in at least two different ways: On one hand, it is viewed as the mechanism that ensures responsiveness (Powell, 2004) and accountability (O'Donnell, 1994). On the other hand, it is seen as the essential characteristic of control by the people. In representative democracies, vertical control is exercised by means of elections. An effective election must be competitive. Only when there are several parties which compete for political power in

elections, there is a chance to win and lose elections.

There are three different measures of closeness: the closeness of election results based on vote difference, the degree of concentration of parliamentary seats and the balance of power between government and opposition. The often used measure for the closeness of the race is the difference in the votes obtained by the two strongest parties (Blais, 1996). Closeness of party competition is measured as vote share of winning party minus vote share of runner up party. It is the difference in votes obtained by the top two parties or it is defined as the ratio of the margin between the top two parties to the total number of votes cast (Ghosh, 2006). Let the vote shares of the first two parties as a proportion of the total number of valid votes be  $V_1$  and  $V_2$ . Closeness, then is given by  $V_1 - V_2$ . In other words, Closeness =  $\% \text{Votes}_i(1) - \% \text{Votes}_i(2)$ , where  $\% \text{Votes}_i(1)$  is the percentage of votes the winning party receives and  $\% \text{Votes}_i(2)$  is the percentage of votes the runner up party receives. The difference of the percentage of votes received measures the distance between the first two leading parties. When the value of closeness is small, it implies the race is perceived to be tight.

The vote gap between the first and second party in the race has become somewhat the standard measure for the closeness of the party competition. The smaller the gap between the two parties, the closer the election and the higher turnout rates are expected. Closeness by far is the most analysed element in the turnout literature. The closer the election is expected to be, the higher becomes the probability that one vote affects the outcome. This increases the expected utility of voting and thereby voter turnout. Thus from the theories of closeness of party competition, the following propositions can be derived: (a) increase in closeness of party competition results in increase in voter turnout; and (b) increase in closeness between parties results in increase in electoral volatility.

## 3. Party turnover

Political parties play a unique role in any political system. In order to fulfil the democratic functions of providing accountability, policy preference predictability and aggregation of interests in society, the

configuration of political parties must be more durable and institutionalized rather than fluid electoral vehicles of power-seeking entrepreneurs. Following Mainwaring and Scully (1995), a patterned interaction exists in the competition among parties' and the focus is on the durability of parties and the extent of their support over time. It is often captured by the degree of electoral volatility in the system, the number of political parties, and whether parties possess strong roots in society as a consequence of their programmatic or ideological orientations. Among the political parties, the incumbent party has the principal role in decision-making processes and through its various initiatives; it tries to keep the electoral support flowing towards it. With the disruption of the support base, the incumbent party is likely to lose an election.

We come across several alternative definitions of incumbency effect. One could think of incumbency at the individual candidate level rather than at the party level. One could also think of incumbency in terms of being in power at the national or state level rather than holding the constituency itself. One may advocate the use of probability of winning as opposed to change in vote share as the measure of incumbency effect. Furthermore one could raise the questions about measuring incumbency effect when an incumbent party wins the seat more than once. The literature on incumbency effects on election results is extensive and the focus is more on candidate incumbency (Levit and Wolfram, 1997).

Thus, party turnover is defined as the defeat of the incumbent party as a result of the decline in the proportion of seats and votes polled by the party from what it had gained in the previous election. Political parties have been considered by many scholars to be the major mechanism in the process of turnover. Changes of legislative majorities and party changes in government maintain elite circulation, offer opportunities for aspirant groups and lead to changes in public policy. Parties, not the legislature as a whole, are the main indicators of institutionalization (Matland and Studlar, 2004).

Institutionalization means voters in an election are presented with the choice among a manageable number of stable parties with

familiar coalition building preferences. Party systems that meet these criteria provide the conditions for building coherent governments and credible oppositions. The elections held in an institutionalized party system discipline governing parties by allowing voters to punish or reward them. During under-institutionalization, there is more possibility of party turnover. Rather than having to choose from a manageable number of familiar and relatively stable parties, voters are faced with too many party choices, many of them new, unfamiliar, and having uncertain prospects.

An under institutionalized party systems are characterized by extreme multipartism, unstable party organization and unfamiliar patterns of coalition building. Thus less party system institutionalization means: (a) high fractionalization; (b) high volatility; (c) high party turnover; and (d) party system is open. Less institutionalization results in highly fragmented and volatile party systems resulting in party turnover. The electoral volatility and party turnover are taken into consideration to measure party's organizational stability. In volatile systems, parties lack stable support bases, and their vote shares fluctuate sharply from one election to the next. Related to volatility, turnover measures the inflow and outflow of parties across elections. High turnover means that the cast of competing parties differs from one election to the next (O'Dwyer, 2004). In more institutionalized systems voters are more likely to identify with a party, and parties are more likely to dominate patterns of political recruitment. In fluid systems, a larger share of the electorate votes according to personal image or personal connections more than along party lines, anti-party politicians are more able to win office. Thus, populism and anti-politics are more common in weakly institutionalized systems.

From the discussions on theories of party turnover, the important propositions that can be derived are: (a) the more institutionalized the party system, the lesser is the electoral volatility; (b) the less institutionalized the party system, the greater is the fragmentation in the political parties; (c) the less institutionalized the party system, the greater is the electoral volatility; and (d) party turnover/voting out of

the incumbent party results in an increase in the electoral volatility.

#### 4. Party Coalitions

The term coalition as is generally used in political science has gained currency out of the requirements of a multi-party system in a democratic setup. It is a phenomenon of multi-party government when a number of minority parties join hands for the purpose of running the government. A coalition is usually a temporary union between two or more groups, especially political parties, for the purpose of gaining more influence or power than the individual groups or parties can hope to achieve on their own. With a particular objective in mind i.e. winning an election, passing a particular piece of legislation, or forming a government, coalitions have a limited life span until the objectives are achieved.

There are different types of coalitions that can play a role in politics: (a) *Coalitions between two or more political parties*: political parties may agree to work together in order to maximize their gains in upcoming elections or strengthen themselves in the legislative area; (b) *Coalitions between elected officials*: elected officials may agree to work together or at the least not oppose one another for mutual benefit. These coalitions may be blocs of political parties in a legislative body or they may be politicians from a particular region that agree to work together towards a certain goal; (c) *Coalitions between a political party and civic organizations*: civic organizations may form coalitions with political parties in order to assist the political party and advance their particular agenda; and (d) *Coalitions between civic organizations*: civic organizations may agree to combine forces in the political arena in order to affect the outcome of an election or vote on a particular piece of legislation (O'Day, 2009).

Coalitions can also be pre-electoral or post-electoral. Political parties which wish to exercise executive power generally enter into some form of coalition. A pre-electoral coalition with other party/parties prior to the election is formed with a hope of governing together afterward if successful at the polls. Post-electoral coalition is formed among parties who become successful after the elections and

are interested in forming a government (Golder, 2006; Dhillon, 2003).

Coalition governments, which are frequently found in multiparty countries like India, France, Italy and many other countries of the world, are formed when no single party is strong enough to obtain an electoral majority. A coalition government might also be created in a time of national difficulty or crisis, for example during wartime, to give a government the high degree of perceived legitimacy. Coalition governments usually do not appear in countries in which the cabinet is chosen by the executive rather than by a lower house such as in United States. In semi-presidential countries like France, where the president formally appoints the prime minister but the government itself must still maintain the confidence of the parliament, coalition governments occur quite regularly (Pandey, 2010).

Thus from the above discussions on theories of coalition politics, the proposition that can be derived is formation of a coalition results in greater instability of party support. In the majority of the world's parliamentary democracies, coalition government is the norm. The prevalence of these governments has created a complex situation which may result to a greater electoral volatility due to shifts in the electoral support for the parties. So also is the case of India as the norm of one-party dominance is no longer applicable. It requires special understanding to grasp the meaning of complexities and interactions of the parties operating in India. The Indian party system is of a complex nature where a large number of parties exist representing multiple interests, identities and cultures. These political parties clash with each other many a time at various levels for capturing power by entering into a coalition.

#### Conclusion

To conclude, this paper tried to highlight the several reasons for the shifts in electoral support such as anti-incumbency, emergence of new parties, politicization of social cleavages, mobilization of new voters into the electoral arena, and formation of electoral alliances. The nature of the party system and the stability of electoral support that parties enjoy in a democracy are among the major concerns of

political science researchers all over the world. While the party systems have acquired considerable degree of stability both in terms of effective parties and electoral support, the same cannot be said of democracies in developing countries. Scholars have pointed out that democratic transformation and consolidation in developing countries result in a dynamic political situation marked by a high degree of fluidity. As a result party system change and shifts in electoral support characterise these polities

The stability model of competition which refers to the parties' ability to maintain relatively stable electoral support from one election to the next, gets disturbed not only due to the increase in the number of parties but also due to other factors/variables. These key variables i.e. voter turnout, closeness of party competition, party turnover and coalition politics affects the stability of electoral support across time and space.

### Endnotes

1. In Sartori's (1976) sense: the polarization of a party system is the ideological distance that exists between the relevant parties that are located, respectively, farthest to the left of the system. Other authors employ definitions that generalize this concept, using data about ideological positions of all the parties in the system, not just those at the two extremes.
2. In order to calculate electoral volatility rate, the most popularly used index is the Pedersen's index. Besides Pedersen index, a huge number of indices are suggested by different scholars to measure volatility and deviation from proportional representation. For example: Rae (1967); Loosemore and Hanby (1971); Lijphart (1984); Taagepera and Shugart (1989); Monroe (1994); Gallagher (1991); Cox and Shugart (1991) and Pennisi (1998).

### References

1. Bartolini, S; and Mair, P .(1990). Identity, Competition and Electoral Availability: The Stabilization of European Electorates 1885-1985. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. Blais, A. (1996). "Measuring Strategic Voting: A Two-Step Procedure", *Electoral Studies*, 15(1), pp.39-52.
3. Converse, P. E. (1969). "Of Time and Partisan Stability", *Comparative Political Studies*, 2(2), pp.139-171.
4. Crewe, I; and Denver, D. (eds.) (1985). *Electoral Change in Western Democracies: Patterns and Sources of Electoral Volatility*. London: Croom Helm Ltd.
5. Dhillon, A. (2003). "Political Parties and Coalition Formation", Working Paper. University of Warwick: Department of Economics, pp.1-58.
6. Franklin, M. N. (2004). "Electoral Competitiveness and Turnout: How Voters React to the Changing Character of Elections", *Midwest Political Science Association*, pp.1-31.
7. Geys, B. (2006). "Explaining Voter Turnout: A Review of the Aggregate-Level Research", *Electoral Studies*, 35, pp.637-663.
8. Ghosh, S. (2006). "The Phenomenon of Voter Turnout in the Parliamentary Election of India", *Contemporary Issues and Ideas in Social Sciences*, pp.1-35.
9. Golder, S. N. (2006). "Pre-Electoral Coalition Formation in Parliamentary Democracies", *British Journal of Political Science*, 36(2), pp.193-212.
10. Gray, M; & Caul, M. (2000). "Declining Voter Turnout in Advanced Industrial Democracies, 1950 to 1997: The Effects of Declining Group Mobilization", *Comparative Political Studies*, 33 (9), pp.1091-1122.
11. Levitt, S. D; & Wolfram, C.D. (1997). "Decomposing the Sources of Incumbency Advantage in the U.S. House", *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, Vol.22, No.1, pp.45-60.
12. Lin, M; Tseng, Y; & Wang, J. (2011). "Closeness and Turnout: Evidence from Election of Taiwan", *Economics Bulletin*, Vol.31, No.2, pp.1922-1928.
13. Madrid, R. (2005). "Ethnic Cleavages and Electoral Volatility in Latin America", *Comparative Politics*, 38 (1), pp.1-20.



14. Mainwaring, S. (1999). *Rethinking Party Systems in the Third Wave of Democratization: The Case of Brazil*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
15. Mainwaring, S; and Scully, T.R. (1995). *Building Democratic Institutions: Party Systems in Latin America*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
16. Mainwaring, S; & Torcal, M. (2005). *Party System Institutionalization and Party System Theory after the Third Wave of Democratization*, Working Paper: 319, pp.1-40.
17. Mair, P. (1997). *Party System Change: Approaches and Interpretations*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
18. Matland, R. E; & Studlar, D.T. (2004). "Determinants of Legislative Turnover: A Cross-National Analysis", *British Journal of Political Science*, 34, pp.87-108.
19. O'Day, J. B. (2009). "Joining Forces: A Guide for Forming, Joining and Building Political Coalitions", *National Democratic Institute for International Affairs*, pp.1-10.
20. O'Donnell, G. (1994). "Declarative Democracy", *Journal of Democracy*, 5(1), pp.5-70.
21. O'Dwyer, C. (2004). "Runaway State Building: How Political Parties Shape States in Post communist Eastern Europe", *World Politics*, 56, pp.520-553.
22. Pandey, A.K. (2010). "Coalition Politics in India: Problems and Prospects", *International Research Journal*, Vol.1, Issue No.12, pp.59-61.
23. Pedersen, M. N. (1983). "Changing Patterns of Electoral Volatility in European Party Systems. 1948-1977: Explorations in Explanations", in Hans Daalder and Peter Mair (eds.) *Western Europe Party Systems*. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, pp.29-66.
24. Powell, G. B. (1982). *Comparative Democracies: Participation, Stability, and Violence*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
25. Powell, G. B. (2004). "The Chain of Responsiveness", *Journal of Democracy*, 15(4), pp.91-105.
26. Powell, G. B. Jr. (1986). "American Voter Turnout in Comparative Perspective", *American Political Science Review*, 80(1), pp.17-43.

## THE FEELING OF AFFECTION AND LOVE FOR ANIMALS IN THE WORK OF ERNEST HEMINGWAY

D. Pratap<sup>1</sup> and Satkala<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of English, Shri J.J.T. University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan  
devenderpratap252@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*Ernest Miller Hemingway is an American novelist short story writer and adventurous. He is regarded in the 20<sup>th</sup> century writer. He had written most of his work between the mid 1920s and the mid 1950s, and he one. Nobel Prize in literature in 1954. He often participated in the First World War. He had published seven novels six short collections and two nonfiction works. Many of his works regarded classics of American literature he wrote his first novel sun also raises. His autobiographical novel was farewell to arms. Hemingway refers to undomesticated animals spices what is corn to include all organisms that grow or live wild in the area without being presented by humans. Wildlife can be found in all ecosystems. It is included as desert forest rainforest planes grassland and other area, including the most developed urban area all distinct forms of wildlife. Wildlife also includes such animal's domesticated cat's dog's mice. Ernest Hemingway was found of wildlife. He roamed in safari. He liked all animals. In the novels, he presented wildlife. Wildlife is the most important factors in our life he works basically presents about wildlife. He often fascinated to look at wild area and wild life. He travelled in Spain kangaroo and other countries. He often visited in the forest why life has long long been a common subject for educational television shows. Hemingway had a deep appreciation for the real world and was a keen observer of nature of beauty. He valued the wildness frontier existence provided. Whether marlin fishing off and key West and his beloved Cuba in the west wildness of the area. He looked at the big game hunting in the wilds of Africa or waterfowl, and deer hunting in the wildness of Central Idaho. He often missed which he visited at the young age. He was fond of photography where he used to go in the wild or Forest. He did hunting fishing in the Sun Valley area. He introduced about wildlife in the works as the snows of Kilimanjaro, The old Man and the Sea and the sun also rises.*

**Keywords:** Eco system, factors, wildness, natures, organism

### Introduction

THE SNOW OF KILLIMANJARO: it is a short story by Ernest Hemingway. It was published in the fifth column and the first forty nine stories in 1938. , The snows of Kilimanjaro and these stories which are reflected on the wildlife. In the story, Harry is writer and his wife Helen is standard while on Safari in Africa. A Bering burnt out on their truck and Harry is talking about the gangrene that has infected his leg when he did not reply salt after he scratched it. As the wait for a rescue plane from Nairobi that he knows would not arrive on time. Harry spends his time drinking and insulting Helen. Harry reviews his life realizing that he lost his talent through procrastination along with luxury from a marriage to a wealthy woman that he does not love. In a series of background Harry e represents the mountains of Bulgaria as well as the suddenly hellow sick feeling of being alone in Paris. Later there were trucks and an American poet talking nonsense about the Dada movement, and headaches and quarrels and watching people whom he would later write

about. He calls a boy who had been frozen his body half eaten by dogs and a wounded officer. As Harry lies on his Coat he is aware that vultures are walking his Make shift camp and a hyena lurks in the shadows. Knowing that he will die before he wakes, Harry goes to sleep and dreams that the rescue plane is taking him to a snow covered submit of Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa. Its Western summit is called the Masai, ngaje ngai. The house of God where he sees the legendary Leopard.

Helen had got up and taking a flashlight, walks towards Harry's Coat. Looking at that his leg is dangling alongside the cot and solutions for his breathing and can hear nothing that the dressing are pulled down, she calls her name repeatedly. She listens for his breathing and can hear nothing. Outside the tent The Hyena whines\_ cry that is strongly human. In this story it is concluded that what happens to Harry is a very luxurious person and wants to be a great writer but he is not able to complete his work but what does he do that and he always Searches for love but can't find love and neither can he find love and after that he always

marries rich girls who is Harry he wants to be a lot in himself because he is poor person was Harry is very poor because he marries rich girls and also wants to become a writer, but after that he marries again with a girl named Helen, who is very good in behaviour, her nature is very good. happens Helen speaks very well with Harry but his nature is not very good but he sometimes gets lost in his dreams remembers his days how he was happy because money and greed destroy him After that he suffers from a disease which is a disease called gangrene, he suffers, he also cries. The main symbol of this story is Kilimanjaro who falls in Africa and goes there he sees but what hyena is he cries and the one whom weeps also cries in himself because he is suffering from disease and he always feels that I have lost my life because it's a main symbol of Kilimanjaro which falls in Africa The main theme is also death and regret which seems to be one on repentance and one on death because what happens is also very sad in itself and in the last he dies the way it happens in Africa His friend in Africa is Compton who comes there and sees and Helen also comes because he had already died This story shows that wealth is nothing else in life, but a person can remain happy even by living in poverty, the way Harry ruined his life, wealth and wealth. Love is the greatest worship and it is very important to have peace in the mind with love animals, Kilimanjaro.

**The old man and the Sea:** this novel is related to wild life and adventures. The novel the old man and the sea is the story of wild life between an old fisherman's and the fish tuna and marlin fish 84 days Santiago, an aged man. He was a Cuban fisherman he set out to sea and returned empty-handed. His manolin is a young boy he cares for Santiago all the time. Nevertheless, the boy has continued to care for the old man upon his return each night.

On the 85th days, he was unlucky and he did not catch any fish. He determined to catch big fish in the sea when he was sitting alone. Every fisherman who was very young, they laughed at him. He was very eager to fetch many fishes. At the end he did not care for young fishermen. Sometimes he thought of his young life when he used to wrestle and he used to hunt in the forest. Manolin was very faithful for his teacher, Santiago. One day he was sitting alone

he plans to go in the sea to fetch a big fish Marlin. At noon, Santiago has placed one hundred deep in the water. The old man hooks the fish, but he is not able to pull it in. Instead he begins to pull the boat. Santiago had not defeated and went on sailing. In the sea he looked at Marlin fish when he was in the boat. The fish pulls the boat all through the day, through the night, through another day'. It seems steadily Northwest until at last it tries and swims east with the current. The entire time, Santiago has endured constant pain from the fishing time fishing line whenever the fish lunges leaps, a dash for freedom it dash for freedom, the cord cut Santiago badly. Although wounded and weary, the old man feels a deep and admiration for Marlin.

On the third day the fish has tried a lot Santiago slept and aching and nearly delirious, manages to pull the Marlin in close enough so kill it with harpoon thrust: dead beside the skiff, the Marlin is largest Santiago has ever seen. He lashes it to his boat, raises the small mast and sets sail for home. While Santiago is excited by the price Marlin will bring at market; he is more concerned that the people who will eat the fish unworthy of its greatness. He finally reels the Marlin and lashes it to his boats within 3 days Santiago says: "Fish ..... I will stay with you until I am dead." In this story it is concluded that Santiago was also a great lover of wild animals because he always felt sad that he had not caught any fish. People laughed at him. This story also suggests that Ernest Hemingway was fond of wild animals and took his pleasure in them. In this novel he gave a description of Santiago that he always thought that he did nothing but after catching a fish. He gets happiness and he gets a respect in front of all the people who used to make fun of him so this story is very beautiful and is based on a wild animal.

**Sun also rises:** The Sun Also Rises presents with the writer, Jake Barnes, giving a brief biographical sketch of his friend, Robert Cohn. Jake is a veteran of World War I who now works as a journalist in Paris. Cohn is also an American expatriate, although not a war veteran. He is a rich Jewish writer who lives in Paris with his powerful and controlling girlfriend, Frances Cline. Cohn has become careless of late, and he often comes to Jake's

office one afternoon to try to convince Jake to go with him to South America. Jake refuses, and he takes pains to get rid of Cohn. That night at a dance club, Jake had run into Lady Brett Ashley, a divorced socialite and the love of Jake's life. Brett is a free-spirited and open minded woman, but she can be very selfish at times. She and Jake met in England during World War I, when Brett treated Jake for a war wound. During Jake and Brett's conversation, it is subtly implied that Jake's injury rendered him impotent. Although Brett loves Jake, she hints that she is unwilling to give up sex and that for this reason she will not commit to a relationship with him.

The next morning, Jake and Cohn have lunch. Cohn is quite taken with Brett, and he gets angry when Jake tells him that Brett plans to marry Mike Campbell, a heavy-drinking Scottish war veteran. That afternoon, Brett stands Jake up. That night, however, she arrives unexpectedly at his apartment with Count Mippipopolous, a rich Greek expatriate. After sending the count out for champagne, Brett tells Jake that she is leaving for San Sebastian, in Spain, saying it will be easier on both of them to be apart. Several weeks later, while Brett and Cohn are both travelling outside of Paris, one of Jake's friends, a fellow American war veteran named Bill Gorton, arrives in Paris. Bill and Jake plans to leave for Spain to do some fishing and later attend the fiesta at Pamplona. Jake makes plans to meet Cohn on the way to Pamplona. Jake runs into Brett, who has returned from San Sebastian; with her is Mike, her fiancé. They ask if they may join Jake in Spain, and he politely responds that they may. When Mike leaves for a moment, Brett reveals to Jake that she and Cohn were in San Sebastian together. Bill and Jake take a train from Paris to Bayonne, in the south of France, where they meet Cohn. The three men travel together into Spain, to Pamplona. They plan on meeting Brett and Mike that night, but the couple does not show up. Bill and Jake decide to leave for a small town called Burguete to fish, but Cohn chooses to stay and wait for Brett. Bill and Jake travel to the Spanish countryside and check into a small, rural inn. They spend five pleasant days fishing, drinking, and playing cards. Eventually, Jake receives a letter from Mike.

He writes that he and Brett will be arriving in Pamplona shortly. Jake and Bill leave on a bus that afternoon to meet the couple. After arriving in Pamplona, Jake and Bill check into a hotel owned by Montoya, a Spanish bullfighting expert who likes Jake for his earnest interest in the sport. Jake and Bill meet up with Brett, Mike, and Cohn, and the whole group goes to watch the bulls being unloaded in preparation for the bullfights during the fiesta. Mike mocks Cohn harshly for following Brett around when he is not wanted. After a few more days of preparation, the fiesta begins. The city is consumed with dancing, drinking, and general debauchery. The highlight of the first day is the first bullfight, at which Pedro Romero, a nineteen-year-old prodigy, distinguishes himself above all the other bullfighters. Despite its violence, Brett cannot take her eyes off the bullfight, or Romero. A few days later, Jake and his friends are at the hotel dining room, and Brett notices Romero at a nearby table. She persuades Jake to introduce her to him. Mike again verbally abuses Cohn, and they almost come to blows before Jake defuses the situation. Later that night, Brett asks Jake to help her find Romero, with whom she says she has fallen in love. Jake agrees to help, and Brett and Romero spend the night together. Jake then meets up with Mike and Bill, who are both extremely drunk. Cohn soon arrives, demanding to know where Brett is. After an exchange of insults, Cohn attacks Mike and Jake, knocking them both out. When Jake returns to the hotel, he finds Cohn lying face down on his bed and crying. Cohn begs Jake's forgiveness, and Jake reluctantly grants it. The next day, Jake learns from Bill and Mike that the night before Cohn also beat up Romero when he discovered the bullfighter with Brett; Cohn later begged Romero to shake hands with him, but Romero refused.

At the bullfight that afternoon, Romero fights brilliantly, dazzling the crowd by killing a bull that had gored a man to death in the streets. Afterward, he cuts the bull's ear off and gives it to Brett. After this final bullfight, Romero and Brett leave for Madrid together. Cohn has left that morning, so only Bill, Mike, and Jake remain as the fiesta draws to a close.



The next day, the three remaining men rent a car and drive out of Spain to Bayonne and then go their separate ways. Jake heads back into Spain to San Sebastian, where he plans to spend several quiet days relaxing. He receives a telegram from Brett, however, asking him to come meet her in Madrid. He complies, and boards an overnight train that same day. Jake finds Brett alone in a Madrid hotel room. She has broken with Romero, fearing that she would ruin him and his career. She announces that she now wants to return to Mike. Jake books tickets for them to leave Madrid. As they ride in a taxi through the Spanish capital, Brett laments that she and Jake could have had a wonderful time together. Jake responds, "Yes, isn't it pretty to think so?"

### Review of literature

Methane Makki Ma Hamme(2011) Hemingway's protagonist is hybrid of the modern type and the classical and Santiago is a poor Cuban fisherman an everyman of poor society; a model the classists world unlikely use as a protagonist since they sought to represent figure of high social as political sature. Yet the character's individual superior and sometimes heroic qualities world fit him into the classical mould.

Mathana Makki, Mu Hammed (2011) individuality in earnest Hemingway's the old man and the sea.

Miruna ciocio\_pop and emilian triban (2019) The fishing trip is one of the most important aspects of the books, as it concerns the protagonist Jake Barnes, deeply hurt by the war, who is searching for a safe retreat that might soothe his thoughts, as he is most in pain when left alone with his impressions. He is accompanied on this safe retreat by his friend Bill Gorton, who is unscarred by the war, thus his lively and jokingly mannerism and view of life, and his being unburdened by neurosis, make him the best companion for this trip; also as he is the only character of the books not to feel compelled by Brett's beauty, such a character might provide an antidote for Jake Barnes's condition, but is does not. In terms of philosophical thought, Of Camus and even Kierkegaard, this type of safe retreat can be easily seen as 'escaping existence' or basically 'suicide,' metaphorically speaking, as this is

the most serene part of the books in which the characters truly get to feel themselves commune with nature for Romero, the relationship with a women is primarily a matter of sex in which he tries to overcome his sense of alienation. In other words, Romero's experience of life, like that of a circus animal, is limited to one single activity and that is bull fighting. That sows his extreme painful state of mind suffering from alienation and loneliness.

Sanjo ojedoja (2020) -One of the great lessons of the story is courage or endurance in hardship. The old man and the fish have more or less the same degree of endurance, 'if you are not tried, fish, 'he said aloud, 'you must be every strange' (p.48). He is tired when he makes the statement. Of course, the fish is already weak, which explains why he comes out and now swims at the upper level. The hunter as well as the hunted risk a great peril. If sharks come, the old man says aloud, 'God pity him and me' (p.49). The conquest of the marlin brings the old man much suffering. The reader pities both man and beast because they both bleed and are tried. Sometimes the suffering is psychological, for example, the feeling of loneliness and boredom, the apprehension, anxieties and fears that assail all fighters and hunters- man or beast. The danger of fighting in the dark is highlighted by Santiago. He wishes he could see the strong fish towing him and his skiff so that he could know the enormity of the problem that faces him. He fears that the fish could jump or make a wild rush and thereby ruin him. How many bullfighters have been gored and killed in this manner! Santiago wonders if the fish is making plans to do him in apprehension and fears afflict all making. Twp of Santiago's fears come true. The marlin makes a surge that pulls the old man down on his face and makes a cut over his.

Setyaningrum, Samanik(2018)- From this statement it shows it that Harrys' habit of seeking pleasure and satisfaction has an impact on his inability to control himself. He is too focused on finding his own pleasure, but he does not care what he has. If he is able to float his talents, he will get better pleasure and satisfaction in his life. He is too focused on seeking pleasure from his bad habits of finding rich women, drinking alcohol and gambling.

Vincentiagita yulis. Hedonism as reflected in Hemingway's the killimanjaro , ELLIC.

### **Conclusion**

Ernest Hemingway gave a lot of importance to animals Loving animals spending time with animals because in his novels like Old Man and the Sea because Ernest Hemingway always considered animals as a friend wherever he went Believed in the form and always spent time with them and he gave the message that there is nothing in this world bigger than animals because today it is seen that they are

hunted all over the world, they are killed, they are eaten, so this is the research To always love animals, spend time with them. It is concluded from the novel itself that love should always be shared towards animals and they cannot speak but can feel what is their pain, what is their love but every human race should always have attachment towards animals This is what Ernest Hemingway said, it is also for entertainment, it is also for laughs, it is also for love.

### **References**

1. Hemingway and wilderness, by philtt pass , winter 2017-2018 issue <https://www.sparknotes.com>.
2. Mathana Makki, Mu Hammed. (2011). Journal of Kerbela university vol. 9 no. 1- humanities.
3. Miruna ciocio\_pop and emilian triban (2019), sciendo, 10.2478/ewcp – 2019-0017
4. Sanjo ojedoja. (2020). A Thematic study of earnest. Hemingway's the old man and the sea, KEBBI journal of language and literate (KJLL) vol, 1, no. 1 issn 2735-9069 6
5. Setyaningrum, Samanik. (2018). Hedonism as reflected in Hemingway's the killimanjaro , ELLIC, proceedings ( ELLIC ) , issn - 2579- 7263

## THE DEPICTION OF WOMANHOOD IN THE POETRY OF KAMALA DAS: A STUDY OF HER POEMS, AN INTRODUCTION, AND COMPOSITION

R. Prasad<sup>1</sup> and P.K. Sharma<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of English S.K.D University, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan, India

<sup>1</sup>rahmatprasad@gmail.com, <sup>2</sup>pawankmr937@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*Being the most eminent and internationally recognized woman poet in Indian Writing in English, Kamala Das (1934-2009), the mouthpiece of oppressed women, occupies a unique place among her contemporaries. As a radical poet and novelist, she has drawn the attention of large numbers of her readers and critics as well. The realistic portrayal of the womanhood that emerges in the poetry of Kamala Das effectively reveals the plights and predicaments of Indian women. Kamala Das has boldly and fearlessly laid bare her personal and private life through her poetic corpus. She was bound to play multiple conventional roles of a wife, mother, and mate as the patriarchal social system ruthlessly ignored her genuine feelings. Despite such humiliations, Kamala Das has emerged as "the voice of the voiceless" and actively endeavored for the upliftment of Indian women. As a fearless feminist, she has protested against the convention-ridden society to liberate downtrodden women from the shackles of patriarchy. The present study is a sincere attempt to scrutinize Kamala Das's poems, An Introduction and Composition, keeping in view the elements of womanhood.*

**Keywords:** *Womanhood, Confessional Poetry, Male dominance, Oppression, Feminist liberation*

### Introduction

A meticulous study of religious scriptures and Indian mythology illustrate that Indian women, who lead spiritually joyful lives, are the epitome of kindness, compassion, loyalty, honesty, selflessness, and ideal motherhood. Although celebrated women poets like Toru Dutt and Sarojini Naidu have glorified the archetypal images of Indian women in their poems, the representation of Indian women and motherhood that emerges in the poetry of Kamala is incomparable and different from those portrayed by her predecessors. Undoubtedly, the women poets like Sarojini Naidu and Toru Dutt have expressed their concerns about the pitiful conditions of women living with the constricted social mores, even though their depiction of reality is not as realistic as that of Kamala Das. Besides, unlike Das's poetry, their poetic works hardly present a revolutionary spirit. Admiring Kamala Das's poetry, K.R.S Iyengar remarks that "*Kamala Das's poems show strong sense of consciousness towards the feminine Psyche*".

Modern Indian women poets, influenced by feminist trends, give voice to feminine hopes, desires, frustration, and fears of Indian women in their journey from tradition to modernity. The tone of poetry and portrayal of women drastically changed with the advent of Kamala Das on the horizon of Indian English Poetry.

Her poetry written in a confessional style gives voice to the awakened consciousness of contemporary educated Indian women who protested against the subaltern status of women in the patriarchal society. Kamala Das, who, according to Satya Dev Jaggi, is *intensely conscious of herself as a woman*, has presented a realistic picture of womanhood through her poems, An Introduction, and composition.

Extracted from the anthology, the summer in Calcutta, "An Introduction" is Kamala Das's well-known and widely discussed confessional poem that candidly throws light on her personal and private life. Apart from dramatizing her sufferings in the male-dominated society, Das has dealt with the plight of women in general. It is a remarkable confessional poem in which the poetess directly reveals her life. The entire action of the poem revolves around the private life of the poetess herself. She narrates herself in a series of identities, progressing from the emotional and physical to the spiritual level. The personal pronoun "I" used in the poem has a direct bearing on the life of Kamala Das. The pathos of her ruined marital life is apparent in the following lines:

"It is I who drink lonely

Drinks at twelve, midnight in hotels  
of strange towns." (An Introduction)

Having passed through a very distressful period and experiencing the lack of love from her husband and lovers, Kamala Das, the voice of

Indian women, has not only accused men but women also for compiling in their act of victimization.

“I am sinner,  
I am saint. I am the beloved and the  
betrayed.” (An Introduction)

A woman has no dignified place in a male-dominated society. She is deprived of any distinct identity and is bound to lead a life as planned and commanded by the patriarchal social system. She has no choice of her own and is at the will and the mercy of the all-powerful males who claim to be her so-called custodians. In an ironic tone, she has strongly protested the submissive role that a woman has to play in a male-dominated society.

“Dress in sarees, be girl or wife,  
They cried. Be embroiderer, cook or a  
quarreller  
with servant. Fit in, belong, said the  
categorizers.” (An Introduction)

As an over-sensitive woman poet; whose poetry is chiefly characterized by confessionalism, Kamala Das has enthusiastically expressed her feminine sensibility, daringly revolting against male-oriented society. Supporting this view, Suresh Kohli writes that “*Kamala Das’ vision is vitally particularized by woman’s point of view.*” The poem, An Introduction, represents the anguish of those victims who feel victimized due to gender discrimination; and ultimately stand deprived of emotional and intellectual fulfillment. Indeed, women also have equal rights to see, learn and enjoy what the world offers to the menfolk.

“I have no joys that are not yours,  
No aches which are not yours, I too call myself  
I.” (An Introduction)

The female persona shares her disgustful experiences about the male domination, the trauma of an unhappy marriage, the humiliation of a desire-less surrender in sex, and the daring desire to liberate herself from the overburdening shackles of stereotype subaltern status, especially in the sphere of man-woman relationship. The following textual lines of the poem, “An introduction”, vividly present the fundamental difference between a man and a woman that is helpful to understand the real meaning of womanhood.

“In him.....the hungry haste

of rivers, in me..... the ocean's tireless  
waiting.” (An Introduction)

In Indian English literature, Kamala Das's name shines like a bright star, as her poetry has played a significant role in exposing the evils of contemporary social values. Through her poetry, Das has consistently supported those suffering women who got entangled in the marital cobwebs and ultimately suffered at the hands of patriarchy. Devindra Kohli aptly observes, “*Her poetry is in the final analysis an acknowledgement and a celebration of the beauty and courage of being a woman.*” For Kamala Das, love is not synonymous with sexual acts or lust. She writes about love from a woman's perspective and believes that the center of love is not the blind adoration and worship of husbands but the emotional bond of union between the lovers. Many poems of Kamala Das deal with the seamy side of domestic life and the miserable state of women in contemporary society. The sorrows and sufferings of a humiliated woman, who lives in a dog-eat-dog world, never come to an end because her "humiliation begins in her childhood, moves to a peak in her youth, and end only in death."

Another poem, "Composition" describes the hurt responses of a woman who fails to experience the feeling of being loved as she crosses her childhood. The world of a woman changes as soon as innocence is replaced by growing consciousness. The poetess highlights the plights of Indian married women after her marriage. They suffer not only physically but also mentally and spiritually. They lose their identity, self-respect, and freedom after getting married. All the romantic aspirations of their married lives get badly shattered as they are compelled to lead a life of constant humiliation and soul-killing captivity by their self-centered and unfeeling husbands; therefore, Kamala Das finally realizes that-

“The Tragedy of life  
Is not death but growth....”  
(Composition)

A woman has to undergo many predicaments throughout the painful journey of her life. Being hopeless and helpless, she is overwhelmed by the feelings of emptiness. She realizes the sense of alienation that has a crumbling impact on her life. Moreover, she



finds an unbridgeable gap between realizations and dreams.

Kamala Das experiences the oppressions of advancing age and confesses her futility and failure in the poem entitled "Composition." She does not hesitate in admitting that she is a total failure in her life.

"I have failed,  
I feel my age and my  
uselessness." (Composition)

Kamala Das has presented a very pessimistic view of life in her poems. She lost all hope and faith in life as her poem, "Composition", shows the deterioration of social, moral, and ethical values. As she grew old, she realized a lot through individual sufferings:

"I have learnt that friendship  
Can't endure,  
That blood-tie does not satisfy."  
(Composition)

Kamala Das was dissatisfied with her loveless marital relationship. She wished to be loved and valued for her own sake and gradually discovered that no man can provide her the emotional attachment. Her husband and lovers merely objectified her for their sexual gratification. Her expectation meets with frustration at every encounter with men, and she gives a vent to it in these lines extracted from "Composition":

"With every interesting man I meet,  
be it  
a curious editor,  
or a poet with a skin yellowed  
like antique paper,  
a skin older than Jesus Christ  
I must-most deliberately  
whip up a froth a desire." (Composition)

The politics, of which she was not aware, also played a vital role in making her life more pathetic. The transformation of a school building into a brothel house speaks a lot about

the degenerating condition where women are condemned to sell off their bodies to be used as toys:

"my first school-house  
Is now a brothel,  
And,  
The ladies sun themselves on the lawn  
In the afternoons  
with their greying hair,  
Newly washed,  
Left undyed.  
Who can say, looking at them,  
That they are toys,  
fit for the roaring nights?" (Composition)

### Conclusion

Kamala Das, a dynamic artist, has expressed honest concerns for women's anguish and agonies through her poetic corpus. Her poetry presents a strong protest against male domination and justification for the needs of women. Her poems broadly deal with the unfortunate state of women in a male-dominated society. Feminism aspires to fulfill greater freedom for women politically, socially, economically, and psychologically. Keeping in view the women's empowerment, Das acted as the mouthpiece of all neglected women living in a male-oriented society. In her poems, she protests against the roles of a wife, mother, and daughter in a patriarchal society. She has expressed her hopes, fears, and desires of womankind in her search for her own feminist identity, her experience of childbirth, her shattered married life, her mental illness, her attempt to suicide, intense images of physical torture inflicted upon her by her husband, her perception of marriage and domesticity, her loss of true love, her responsibility as woman, wife, and mother in the male-centered society. Thus, her poetry is the celebration of womanhood.

### References

1. Das. Kamala.(1965). Summer in Calcutta. New Delhi: Everest Press.
2. Das, Kamala.( 2007) Only the Soul Knows How to Sing. Kottayam: DC Books.
3. Das, Kamala.(1984). Collected Poems I. Trivandrum: The Navakerala Printers.
4. Das, Kamala.(1977). My Story. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
5. Kohli. Suresh.(1968). "The Poetic craft of Kamala Das". Thought. 20.2
6. Jaggi, Satya Dev.(1966). "A Feminine Awareness", Thought. Vol. XIII, No. 6, April.
7. Kohli, Devindra.(1980). Contemporary Indian English Verse .Ed. Chairntan

- 
- Kulshresha. New Delhi: Arnold Heinemann.
8. Ramchandran, K. R.(1993). The Poetry of Kamala Das. New Delhi: Rehana Publishing.
9. Iyengar, K.R.S.(1983). Indian Writings in English. New Delhi: Sterling.

## ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY EFFECT OF RIVER YAMUNA BY FLOW OF WASTE WATER FROM CHEMICAL PLANT OF MATHURA

M.K. Tak<sup>1</sup> and S. Singh<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Chemistry, Shri Khushal Das University, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan

### ABSTRACT

The study was conducted during 2 months sampling period of the river water of a waste chemical from a chemical factory having an impact on physical, chemical properties and components on the study of the last 10 to 15 years, explains the impact of industrial waste and pollution in the concentrations used, sources, methods of sampling and their comparative discussion. On the banks of Yamuna are located large industrial cities such as Delhi, Sonapat, Palwal, Agra, and Mathura, Allahabad etc. which includes chemical waste of leather, paper, and chemical factory in addition to municipal waste. These chemicals are acidic and alkaline in nature, which are released directly into the river through a drain. According to a study, 22 industrial units in the country in Haryana, 42 to 45 in Delhi and 17 to 20 units in Uttar Pradesh directly discharge waste chemicals into the Yamuna River. In the ecological system, the physical and chemical parameters and chemical analysis of NHS water samples analyzed all the samples including temperature, pH, TDS (Total Dissolve solids),  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ , and As of the factory chemical and all the samples produced by the standard NHS and BIS chemical plant the chemistry shows low quality. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the chemical quality of chemical factory located in the Mathura industrial Area, the water quality of the Yamuna River.

**Keywords:** Industrial pollution, Water quality Yamuna River Parameter.

### Introduction

The effect of industrial chemicals on living organism and animals is not as fast but by continuously producing it, its effect slowly starts to read. Due to the industrial revolution, many manufacturing companies have used waste chemicals in improper ways. Management techniques have given rise to toxic and waste wastes in the environment. The presence of these waste chemicals in the environment has caused significant damage to the Yamuna River water quality, availability of potable water, health and ecological system. Industry plays an important role in the economic development of any nation. It is from these industries that chemicals waste generates waste materials in the waste. (CPCB, 2004). The waste chemical pollution is a formidable problem in many countries, while many dropped developed nations adheres to rigorous quality, ideals to prevent river pollution, but this problem is still not being eroded. The Yamuna River is one of the tributaries of the Ganga's River in river system in the country. Water quality studies of the Ganga's River (Sudeep Arya and Rita Gupta, 2013, Srivastava et al 1996) the Kali Sindh River ( Bharti Krishan Murthy, 1990) and Nile River in the western regions (Buhava and Badavi 2004) also indicated that the Yamuna and Ganga's water

was excessive poisonous and unsuitable for mankind and domestic use.

The Yamuna River is the most polluted river in the India, originating from the Yamunotri glacier at Bandrapunch Peak in Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand, which is 6387 meters above sea level. Yamuna River is spread in the state of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana. Its length of full water area from Yamunotri is 366220 km. The tributaries found in Yamuna River are Chambal, Betwa and Cane (Jain et al 2004). The annual flow of the river is around 10000 comics. Above 95% of it is being used for irrigation and agricultural purpose. It provides drinking water and livelihood in the cities and towns of Mathura situated on the banks of the river. Drinking water supply in the Delhi NCR region is around 70%. Today due to population growth there has been an increase in industrial Units in the country, which has becomes a formidable challenge. By pouring industrial waste directly into the river, these units have taken the form of dirty sewage by the Yamuna River, and due to widespread human activities, the water level in the Yamuna River has also come down. The river floor has not only organic matter but also heavy metals. Substances have also been found to be at dangerous levels. There is no Sneh bank in the Yamuna River, in which clean

water for human consumption can be seen. Rajemder Singh, popularly known as water man, who is awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award, says that "It is not a river Yamuna, this is a drain". This proves that the biggest cause of pollution in Yamuna River is industrial chemicals which are being directly flowed into the river without any treatment. According to S.A. Nagvi, out of the 1029 km journey that the Yamuna travels, Delhi, Agra and Mathura have the highest pollution in the area of 700 km from Delhi to Chambal. The situation of Yamuna in Mathura region is bed. There is a lack of Oxygen in the water in this area, which will prove to be the cause of serious diseases in the future. The surface water in Mathura has becomes polluted due to Urbanization and industrialization.

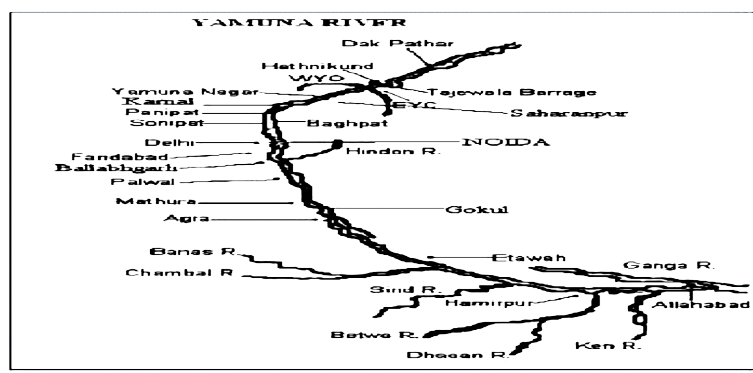
## Methodology

This research has been performed from theoretical experiments by experimental Method. The method of research under, which existing processes are studied in the laboratory at the present time and the past. After compiling the information obtained from it, their classification tables are interpreted and evaluated.

## Study of Area

Mathura, district of the state of Uttar Pradesh, which has fallen from Vrindavan in the North, Agra in the South, Hathras in the East and Govardhan region in the West. The chemical factory located in the Mathura industries area is situated between 27.4924 degree north latitude and 77.6737 degree east longitude.

**Fig. 2. Towns on the banks of river Yamuna**



## Sample of Collection

Water samples have been collected from Yamuna River bank in Mathura district, whose physical standers like pH, temperature, D.O. etc. directly in the same palace while standard of chemical standards like B.O.D., C.O.D., turbidity etc. have been used. Apart from this temporarily pH, TDS, Nitrate ion, Chloride ion, Arsenic Kit analyzed by Alicobuilt analysis and digital convectively meter, spectrometer has been analyzed, which evaluate the water quality.

## Result and Discustion

Yamuna is one of the most polluted river in India. Its basin is also established in large urban and industrial centers. Sixteen physic-chemical parameters were analyzed by standard methods and comparison has been made according to BIS. The Hydrogen ion concentration values

are in permissible limit. The temperature ranges from 28<sup>0</sup>C to 36.5 in the observation period. The EC value is in high permissible limit indicating high dissolve ion present in water. The dissolved Oxygen value from 4.5 to 4.8 mg/liter. The turbidity varies from 10 to 15 NTU indicating soil runoff in river water. The TDS values varied between 1300 to 1550 mg/lit. Its values are above the BIS permissible limit, It indicates that, organic matters are also present in water. The salinity values varied from 0.48 to 0.58 ppt. The Chloride values from 270 to 310 mg/liter. The BIS permissible limit and indicated present in salty water. All parameters like total Hardness Nitrate ion, Sulphate ion, Phosphate ion BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand), As etc. indicating Oxidation of water borne organic and inorganic matter present in River water.



**Table: Water quality monitoring at Mathura**

S.No.	Water quality parameters	Unit	BIS	NHS	S-I	S-II	Min.	Max.
1	pH	-----	6.5-8.5	7.5-9.0	7.7	8.2	7.8	7.96
2	Temp.	<sup>0</sup> c	-----	-----	28	33	28	36.5
3	Electric Conductivity	µs/cs	1000	1600	1686	1765	1680	1762
4	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/lit.	4-6	3.5-5.3	4.6	4.8	4.5	408
5	Turbidity	NTU	10	10-15	22	15	1.5	25
6	Total dissolved Solid(TDS)	mg/lit	500	250-500	1350	1550	1300	1550
7	Salinity	ppt	----	-----	0.48	0.53	0.48	0.58
8	Cl <sup>-</sup>	mg/lit	250	250	270	298	270	310
9	Acidity	mg/lit	----	-----	14.7 5	23.1 5	11.84	22.28
10	Total Hardness	mg/lit	200	200-250	270	290	290	372
11	Nitrate ion (NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	mg/lit	45	40-45	40	33	33	45
12	Sulphate ion (SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup> )	mg/lit	40-45	40-45	33	41	33	45
13	PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-3</sup>	mg/lit	3	2.55	0.92	1.3	0.05	-0.7
14	BOD	mg/lit	10	10	25	15	20	30
15	COD	mg/lit	10	15	75	85	75	90
16	As	mg/lit	10	10	0.00 1	0.00 4	0.001	0.004

### Conclusion

It was found in the conclusion that industrial chemicals are discharged more on the surface, which has increased the pollution in the river water. A variety of 16 parameters were analyzed with very large amounts found. If the

flow of contaminated water and chemicals continue in the river water, then the water of Yamuna River will not remain domestic and potable in future, which is a matter of concern.

### Refrences

1. Kumar Atul Sharma. (2015). Determination of WQI of Yamuna River between Agra and Mathura region, Delhi.
2. Ashutosh, Kaul and Goutam. (2002). Water and waste water analysis, Daya publication house, Delhi.
3. Standard method for examination of APHA. Water and waste water, 19<sup>th</sup> Edition.
4. Indian population study Environment promotional card (1996).
5. Arora, Sharma. (2008). Organ chlorine pesticides in Irrigation water Jaipur city, Engineer's magazine (175-175)

## GENDER DISCRIMINATION AND THE VALUE OF WOMEN FROM THE PEN OF OCTAVIA E. BUTLER

**S. Jain**

Department of English, University of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India  
yashurbhi@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*The paper is based on the results of the analysis of gender issues across planets encountered by human and alien characters that occur in the novels, Wild Seed and Dawn of Octavia Butler. The paper begins with a brief introduction of the writer Octavia Butler and a short summary of the novels chosen for this paper. As the title suggests the study of the paper is carried out on the issues of the different genders introduced by Octavia Butler in the two novels. The analysis of the gender issues is done through the perspective of three principles namely: Principle of Entrance, Principle of Adaptation and Principle of Acceptance. Each and every principle is elaborated with examples quoted from both novels one by one. Then the paper has conclusion about Butler's message as a solution to the gender issues that tread with us for generations stating that we come to infer many thoughts like difference exists and does persist in all we see, it is difference only when we consider it a difference. We should accept each other with the difference that exist in each other and try to lead life taking the difference in a positive connotation.*

**Keywords:** Colonized, Discrimination, Gender, Settlement, Victimized

### Introduction

Octavia Estelle Butler (June 22, 1947 – February 24, 2006) was an American science fiction writer. She was awarded by both the Hugo and Nebula awards, Butler was one of the best-known women in the field of literature. In 1995, she became the first science fiction writer to receive the McArthur Fellowship, nicknamed the Genius Grant. Her works include three series such as Patternist Series, Lilith's Brood and the Parable Series: wherein the Patternist series include five novels under the titles Pattern master, Mind of my Mind, Survivor, Wild Seed and Clay's Ark; the Lilith's Brood include three novels such as Dawn, Adulthood Rites and Imago; and The Parable Series include two novels such as Parable of the Sower and Parable of the Talents. Apart from these series, she publicized two great novels such as Kindred and Fledgling and a short story collection titled Blood child and Other Stories. As the title suggests the study of the paper is carried out on the issues of the different genders introduced by Octavia Butler in the two novels. Wild Seed is the story of two immortals such as Doro and Anyanwu. It describes the culture of Africa near about seventeenth century. The culture was at the height of the slave trade. Doro, a cannibal, an Ogbanje has sustained himself for the last 3,500 years by feeding on people, through stealing their bodies whenever he feels hunger,

or to exert control over other person. He is drawn across the continent to Anyanwu, who is effectively immortal and is over three centuries (350 years) old at their meeting. He also finds that she is a shapeshifter, chameleon-like, long-lived with the complete power to manipulate and change her body and its functions, absorbing pain even at the cellular level and healing herself and other people of her village who fear her as a God and a witch. Doro has been spending his very long life collecting and breeding humans with sensitivities, quirks, and special traits in an attempt to breed a race of people like him—more than human. He calls these people —seeds and the villages where he's settled them all over the world —seed villages. Nothing is more important to him than finding and controlling good seeds to continue his breeding program, with the ultimate goal of producing the perfect offspring. He succeeds in persuading Anyanwu to leave her village in Africa and travel back to his settlement in the New World as his wife and she agrees in exchange for his promise that he won't touch her family. And as a wild seed, only two things prevent him from harming Anyanwu directly: first, his fear that if he takes her over, he will lose all knowledge of her special talent; and second, his fear that if he kills her, he will have lost the only immortal who would ever understand him. When Anyanwu arrives in America, she came to know that he did not

marry her intentionally but he wanted her to become wife of his favorite son, Isaac. He forces her to have sex with him as well as with others. Doro constantly threatens her wife and yet he has the nerve to be angry that she does not love him. From start to end, their relation is filled with deception, molestation, psychological abuse and an extreme imbalance in power. When Anyanwu started independent life after death of her son, Isaac and she lived hundred years as a dolphin then Doro finds him and forced her to live with him. Though he begins to feel conflicted about what he is doing to her. Once again, in order to protect her children, she surrenders to his will. It is at this final stage of the story, beyond disturbing that, Anyanwu ends up in bed with Doro willingly and she feels a version of love for him, even as she is repulsed by him. Similarly, Doro starts to see Anyanwu beyond an animal to breed in the end. In this way, Butler explores eugenics, the meaning of family and love, and humanity. There is enough resolution to their story to have some closure at the end of the novel. Thus, the central dynamic of the book is between both Doro and Anyanwu's desire for companionship, on the one hand, and their utter loathing for each other, on the other hand.

Dawn, the first novel in the Exogenesis trilogy was republished as Lilith's Brood. The story is introduced with Lilith Iyapo, a young black woman, who is found in the remote Andes Mountains, **mourning** the death of her husband and son, was revived through an awakening from a type of REM (sleep that has lasted for some time) 250 years after a nuclear **holocaust** on an **enormous** ship orbiting Earth. This holocaust led to destruction of 80% of population while a group of unconscious survivors have been taken by the alien Oankalis to the mother ship and placed in "sleeping" pods for some 250 years. Oankalis were aliens that travel throughout the universe to find other species to breed with in order to construct new genes. Lilith brought to this situation. The Oankali are very genetically specialized creatures that can adapt or evolve their own genes. But they did this process too much and need to breed with other species for new genetic processes. Therefore, Lilith faces a **conundrum** that confuses her to choose between accepting the medical augmentations and the

sexual advances of her Oankali "new family", which consists of Male Oankali named Jhadaya, Female Oankali named Tediin, and Ooloi named Kaghuyah, while trying to help other humans. She is forbidden to contact other humans for a long time. She comes to an uneasy **truce** because of her role: she is chosen to awaken a select group. She will be a leader in one of the new human-Oankali communities on Earth. The Oankali assign her duty of training the first group of humans to restructure the colonization of Earth. Leading 40 angry, confused and captive humans is no easy task, which she is assigned. As she awakens them, one by one, she confronts their anger and confusion and opposes to the notion of gene trading proposed by the Oankali. Her loyalties are divided at both sides: On one hand she wants human freedom; on the other hand, she comes to respect and love some of the Oankali. She develops a rewarding yet unequal intimate relationship with one of the Oankali ooloi (Transgender) named Nikanj. The human community is hateful, violent and cruel. The Oankali are arrogant, careless and have no concept of human rights. Though Lilith does not regain her freedom, there is the possibility for other humans, at the end of the novel. Lilith is an intelligent and strong-willed woman. She is an unwilling mediator between the humans and the Oankali. Because she is not willing to be an Oankali pet or a guinea pig, but she is also not willing to revert to caveman society with the humans either. Therefore, she demands respect from the Oankali, and works to forge a more equal partnership between the two groups throughout the novel. The novel ends as Lilith gives birth to a son interbred by her and an Oankali and she becomes a mediator between the humans and the Oankalis.

### Conclusion

Though the alien genders also have the similar categorization of male and female like the humans, the analysis of the novel with such a categorization of male and female gives a result in favor of a feminist perspective. A deep analysis of the genders ended with enlightening the statement that not all the male characters of the novel are responsible for the sufferings of the female characters while there were proofs of a few notable male characters who played

their role towards the happy, healthy and secure life of the females in both the novels. To elaborate the context, the preceding ability of Adam the first man is intimidated by Eve the woman in the Garden of Eden. Accordingly in the novel *Wild Seed* Doro, the Ogbanjer who lives for 3500 years at the time he meets Anyanwu the opposing immortal gender. In the same way in the novel *Dawn*, Lilith serves as the leader among the humans on the ship as she was being awakened earlier than them. This tendency of inequality results in a mythical social mental setup which they think by themselves that they always exceed the next or the second entry in

all ways. This concept is very much applicable to the mental setup of Doro over Anyanwu. Anyanwu possessed the power of interchanging her gender completely as long as she will. Though Doro knew Anyanwu's state of immortality is equal to the immortality status of himself, he did not accept it initially but used her emotional attachment towards children and their descendants to force her to dance according to his whims and fancies. Moreover, Doro failed to accept her powers as an equal to him and used her in his breeding projects. The same is the case with that of the Oankali in the treatment of Lilith and the other human being

### References

1. Butler . E. Octavia. (2007). *Seed to Harvest* Grand Central Publishing, New York, Boston.
2. Butler . E. Octavia. . (2007). *Lilith's Brood* Grand Central Publishing, New York, Boston.
3. Butler Octavia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Octavia\\_E.\\_Butler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Octavia_E._Butler)
4. *Wild Seed*, Octavia Butler. <http://www.qditech.com.au/userfiles/WildSeed.pdf.com>
5. *Dawn*, Octavia Butler. <http://www.qditech.com.au/userfiles/Dawn.pdf.com>
6. Manju, A.J. & S.Nalini. (2014). The style and techniques of the select novels of Octavia E. Butler: A critical study. *International Journal of English Language, Literature & Humanities*. 1. 83-90.
7. Schalk, S. (2017). Experience, Research, and Writing: Octavia E. Butler as an Author of Disability Literature. *Palimpsest: A Journal on Women, Gender, and the Black International* 6(1), 153-177. doi:10.1353/pal.2017.0018.



## SOCIO- RELIGIOUS MILIEU IN NAYANTARA SAHGAL'S NOVELS: A CRITICAL STUDY

R. Pareek<sup>1</sup> and P.K. Sharma<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of English, Shri Khushal Das University, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan, India

<sup>1</sup>ramesh.pandiya2007@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*The East-West encounter is a frequent phenomenon from ancient times till the present day. With the development in every sphere of life, the interaction with the outer world and other cultures has increased. The major role in this field is played by education. The charisma of foreign culture is attracting people from every sphere and from all times and India is no exception. We Indians are foremost to migrate a foreign land and imbibe their culture and way of life. Thus we act as a strong bridge between East and West. This mingling of cultures and perceptions is highlighted at a great scale in the writings of Indo-Anglian writers. Meenakshi Mukherjee in her book **Twice Born Fiction** states: "In the complex fabric of contemporary Indian civilization, the two most easily discerned strands are the indigenous Indian tradition and the imported European conception." This aspect of East-West encounter is richly reflected in the novels of Indo-Anglian writers. This is reflected in Kamala Markandeya's *The Coffin Dams* and *Two Virgins*, Nayantara Sahgal's *Rich Like Us*, *A Time To Be Happy* and *This Time of Morning*.*

**Keywords:** Cultural conflict, social issues, marriage, feminism, Indo-Anglian

### Introduction

The cultural conflict or synthesis has always assumed a vital significance for the Indian novelist who writes in English. Almost every individual who leaves his land and migrates to foreign land becomes the product of the conflicts and reconciliations of two cultures, although the consciousness of this tension is different in every individual. A writer is aware of this motivation behind human behaviour more than a layman. He is more aware than others of the elements that make up his personality. A writer's analysis involves the evaluation of his own attitude towards these two aspects of being - one inherited from birth, the other imbibed through education. In many novels, West appears as a character, while in some others as an attitude or a set of values. In the novels written during the Gandhian era, we find the East-West theme performing as the conflict between pre-industrial modes of life and mechanization. After independence, many books have appeared, reflecting the cultural conflict on both social and personal levels, whose theme in broad terms can be called an individual's search for identity in a changing India. The definition of 'East' and 'West' varies from novel to novel, but each tries in its own way to deal with the problem that has bothered the Indo Anglian novelist. The unabating interest was shown by Nayantara Sahgal in the interaction of the two sets of values that exist

side by side, and often coalesce, in twentieth-century India, struck the reader.

Most of the novelists who deal with the theme of East-West encounter basically deals with the theme of the quest for the self. In pursuit of this, they take up East-West conflict at different levels of meaning. This East-West conflict is also reflected in the novels of Nayantara Sahgal. Born in an affluent Indian political family, she was educated abroad. Her writer mind could feel this conflict with much more sensitivity than a layman. In the novel, *A Time to be Happy* this theme is touched with great subtlety.

Her novel, *A Time to be Happy* (1958), begins with Sanad, the protagonist, declaring his decision to resign from the British firm where he is working. The novel then moves back in time, and Sanad's background, childhood, and education are exposed through the narrator. But nowhere in the novel, not even at once, do we come back to the initial point. The story which begins with Sanad's desire to resign from his job with the British firm ends with his decision not to do so. However, his search for a personal sense of identity continues. This character of Sanad is portrayed not only in relation to himself but with other characters.

Although the central character Sanad Shivpal belongs to a rich westernized family leading a sheltered life away from the strife of the people, the national movement touches the life

of Sanad at various levels. Sanad's first posting after joining a British firm happens to be on August 9, 1942. This was the historic day when the Quit India Movement started. Sanad arrived in Saharanpur in August. As it happened it was August 9, a date that will long be remembered because Gandhi has been arrested the night before, and his arrest was a prelude to an avalanche happening all over the country which has no place in this account.

The novel is shaped by two of such happenings and they also reflect Sanad's internal conflict which is the result of his interface with two cultures. A clerk in Sanad's office comes wearing a Gandhi cap, and in those troubled days, this act was enough to provoke the British Officer. Sanad later speaks to the clerk Raghbir, and it is his first contact with the kind of common life he was totally unaware of, and it marks the beginning of his sense of alienation in his own country. This sense of alienation with his motherland dawns as a stark reality on Sanad, who was till now leading a protected and sheltered life. In the case of Sanad Shivpal, it becomes an obsession to know his own 'people'. The way he does this is the most unconvincing element of this. Sanad marries Kusum, the simple, non-westernized and innocent daughter of a college lecturer, who is a typical idealized Indian woman in his desire to overcome his alienation from Indian life. To overcome this sense of being an alien in his own country, he learns Hindi and spinning also. The brother of the girl he marries is killed by a British bullet in the august unrest of 1942. The shadow of this event lies till the end of Sanad's relationship with his wife Kusum. This cultural conflict in reverse form is depicted in Sahgal's novel *Rich Like Us* (1985). In **A Time To Be Happy** Sanad is faced with his sense of alienation and being an outcast in his own country. In *Rich Like Us*, this conflict is felt by Rose, the European wife of Ram, who shifts to India from London after her second marriage with Ram, a marriage which was not solemnly Christian. After coming to India she has to face traditions and cultures totally different from hers. She too faces the same cultural conflict as Sanad.

Though *Rich Like Us* is predominantly a political novel. It also deals with the theme of the man-woman relationship, conflict of ideals

and morals, which is reflected in Sonali's attitude and feministic approach. The important theme that has been frequently harped upon is the cultural conflict resulting from a character's exposure to a different culture as Rose in *Rich Like Us*. Rose's marriage to Ram, an Indian, is a story of narrowing of choices and controlled exploitation. Like an unequal relationship between India and England, Rose's marriage to Ram is an unequal relationship. It is an account of yielding and succumbing to the unilateral demands of this relationship by Rose. There is first the cutting off from her past, a dislocation from her background, a sudden and late revelation that Ram is married and already a father; and then entering this bigamous relationship- a marriage not legally Christian (40). She is treated as a usurper, an outcast. When she first enters the room of Ram's father, he shouts furiously and orders Ram to take her out of his sight without even looking at her. She was discarded by Ram's father because she was her 'Videshi Bahu'. Thus this theme of alienation and cultural - conflict is handled more persistently and resolutely by Nayantara Sahgal, especially in *A Time to be Happy*. The conflict between the two cultures is nowhere so obviously spelled out as in her first novel **A Time to be Happy** and nowhere is the resolution so unambiguous and simple. The solitude of Sanad is the outcome of the clash of values. It is the outcome of his upbringing in an anglicized atmosphere. Moral disorders and cultural chaos breed conflict in Sanad. His problem is that of recognition, of his roots, of belonging: "It occurred to him that his parents had gone a great deal of trouble and expense moulding him to be a figure that would never have reality." He further mourns his fate:

"I don't belong entirely to India. I can't my education, my upbringing, and my senses of value- have all combined to make me in-India. What do I have common with most of my countryman?"

His self-pity arising out of a sense of alienation and rootlessness is a very common theme in Indo-Anglian literature. A similar feeling of cutting off from the past and a dislocation from the background is experienced by Rose in *Rich Like Us* when she marries an Indian and leaves London to accompany him. At times she feels isolated and an outcast and is ready to leave the

country in which she does not understand anything and is forced to live two lives.

Sahgal's concern with religion and religious attitudes is one of the main aspects which she goes in a long way to explain in political and emotional states and personal relationships. Her concern has been a consistent one though it has received scant attention from critics. 'One cannot afford to divide Nayantara Sahgal's works into simple themes like traditions versus modernity or East-West encounter. There is much in tradition which is cordially accepted and much in modernity which she rejects.'

In India tradition is predominantly religious because the vastly followed religion Hinduism is not all about going to temples and holding prayer meetings. It is the way of life in India. It has established itself firmly in the life of people. It influences life at every step - even political, emotional, and personal relationships. But unfortunately, this vastly practiced religion has given birth to a number of contradictions and fails to give a clear view on moral issues.

Nayantara Sahgal's novels are concerned about religion and religious attitude but they also emphasize the need for a change in some religious beliefs which are not helpful in the development of the individuals and society at large. Vishal Dubey, Raj Garg, Professor Usman, Sonali- all question the validity of Hindu philosophy which has bred a number of contradictions. It has not been able to show a clear way that may provide a definite opinion on moral issues or on the way of life. This ambivalence of Hinduism is mainly responsible for happenings today in the Indian society. It is the duality of this religion that baffles- the Hameltian dilemma of action (Karma) and non-action (Akarma). Nayantara Sahgal and her characters both hold this duality responsible for the passivity and lack of commitment to any cause personal or public. Even while dealing with duality in Hinduism she is optimistic that if it is the despair of India it is also its hope. This duality of Hinduism is reflected and touched upon in almost all her novels.

While in **A Time To Be Happy** the main concern is to find self-expression with marriage, in **This Time of Morning** the area of concern is enlarged to a kind of freedom the young women crave outside marriage. Rashmi and Nita belong to these changed social

limitations They emerged as a new woman. They are neither passive nor docile. Instead, they claim the freedom to lead their own lives. Like Sahgal's other novels, *This Time of Morning* is full with upper-class intellectuals, polished officials, scheming diplomats, ambitious civil servants. It presents their pretty but disgruntled better-halves, foreign advisors with an eager eye on beautiful women.

Caught up in this richly eventful situation appear Kailash, Mira, and their daughter, Rashmi. Through them, the novelist seems to be suggesting that the older order is disappearing fast and the new one has yet to take roots. Rashmi, the daughter of Kailash and Mira, is an antithesis to her mother. Whereas mother, Mira, is a devoted loyal wife, embodying the myth of Sita and Savitri. Rashmi, married to an IFS Officer, believes in breaking up a relationship that is a burden. She is back to her parent's home. She is alienated and utterly disturbed, contemplating divorce.

Rashmi supports the need for mutual understanding in marital relationship. She is in favour to end the relationship when there is no mutual communication and reciprocity between husband and wife. She finds nothing wrong in seeking fulfilment in an extramarital relationship. Despite her separation, which is a severe blow to her sacred mother, she actively participates in drink parties and shares "interludes of closeness", including sex with Neil, to assert her individual growth and freedom to be herself. She does not get comfortable in her husband Rakesh but in Neil Bernson. She may easily communicate with Neil and her physical relationship with him seems natural to her. Yet when she does not get what she wants from Neil, she does not blame him because "it was an age of impermanence of brief meetings and of partying." (157) Rashmi is unhappy because of the increasing indifferences of the contemporary society to the humanistic values. She desires a union based on equality and mutual understanding. Rashmi's decision shows her maturity, growth and freedom to herself. She is now an emancipated individual who does not want to be stifled anymore. Another victim of discordant relationship in marital life is Uma, wife of Arjun Mitra, an Officer, whom Neil paints as a woman with "one eye and three

breasts", takes a lot of drinking because it gives her a "Somnolence, a sleepwalker's gait and appearance" (108). A candid woman, proud of her passion, she is always trying to achieve satisfaction and fulfillment of self. Arjun Mitra's utter apathetic attitude had forced Uma to become a drunkard and adventurer. Restoring more and more to drinking she bitterly lashes at the fraudulent double standards of the male-dominated society.

Sahgal's male characters are also victims of conjugal unhappiness or hankering after extra-marital freedom. Kalyan Singh, who is aware of his inability to communicate through personal love, remains unmarried, unrelated and always obsessed with his "terrifying anonymity". Arjun Mitra, who is known for his administrative efficiency, is another male who feels abashed and embittered for his lewd, childless wife. She, on her part, is bored with her barren marriage and runs after physical pleasures freely.

These victims of the "fractured families", who feel a state of idleness, almost of fear, are the silent and sulky protagonists in **This Time of Morning**. The novelist's reply to their ills is the lack of communication of love, warmth, affection, and humanity. The message comes through one or the other character. Kailas is confident that "an acceptable solution would emerge because he had dependent on discussion all his life for the issue and good solutions" (221). Kalyan and Rakesh too, echo the same words of wisdom towards the end: "Discussion always serves a purpose". Lack of communication and understanding is the main cause of marital conflict, according to Sahgal, which can be overcome if that "oxygen of understanding" is created in the atmosphere of freedom. In this respect, Nayantara displays her faith in affirmative human values; she evinces her mature vision as an artist with a deep concern for human values.

## Conclusion

The above discussion of Sahgal's novels vindicates a shift in the status of women in Indian ethos. Their quest for freedom and granting for human status is not a neurotic cry. Sahgal's women are not virtuous in the lineal sense but a real sense. They have shed all hypocrisies and pretences with their own selves. These women are deeply rooted in Indian culture. They respect their individual identity. To save their values they struggle in their own way. They do not take this liberty for granted and toil to earn it. Their struggle is a balanced action leading them towards their goal - a search for a liberated self. The main fetter for the attainment of freedom is economic dependence as Virginia Woolf points out that "a woman must have money and a room of her own". Secondly, this consciousness has not lighted the minds of rural women and the women of the weaker section. But, despite this, the women are marching onwards and exploring new vistas and horizons to shape and sharpen their identity. Like other Indian feminist writers, Sahgal has not confined herself solely to anti-male issues. Like them, she seeks the transformation and reformation of Indian society. This transformation can be the source of the freedom of women. Her novels herald the emergence of *new women*. She insists on the need for freedom and liberty. In her novels, freedom is not stated in narrow terms of political freedom or economic independence. In her novels, she has criticized the anti-human value system of society. Her writings reflect that society is often indifferent and vindictive towards sensitive and suffering people. She has severely criticized the dual code of conduct - one for men and the other for women. In her novels, she has dealt with cultural, social and political issues in a good number but the focus is always on the character's human conditions and inner life.

## References

1. Mukherjee, Meenakshi. (2001). *Twice Born Fiction: Themes and Techniques of the Indian Novels in English*. New Delhi: Pencraft. pp 69.
2. Jain, Jasbir. (1990). *Woman's Writing- Text and Context*. Jaipur : Rawat Publications,. pp 16-29.
3. Jain, Jasbir. (2002). *Writing Women across Cultures*. Jaipur : Rawat Publications.



4. Sahgal, Nayantara. (2008). *This Time of Morning*. New Delhi: Kali for Women, 2000; Noida: Harpercollins publishers;. pp 1-309.
5. Sahgal, Nayantara (1950). *A Time to be Happy*. New Delhi: Sterling, 1975;pp 1-200.
6. Sahgal, Nayantara (1985). *Rich Like Us*. Noida: Harpercollins publishers.
7. Sahgal, Nayantara. (1987). 'A Truly Wonderful moment', *The Hindustan Times*, pp.8
8. Salgado, Minoli. "Myths of the Nation and Female (Self)Sacrifice in Nayantara Sahgal's Narratives." *The Journal of Commonwealth Literature*, vol. 31, no. 2, June 1996, pp. 61–73.

## A STUDY ON THE BARRIERS TO INCLUSION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AT WORKPLACE

D. Dey<sup>1</sup> and R.P. Babu<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu

<sup>2</sup>AVVM Sri Pushpam College, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu

<sup>1</sup>dev.hrm@gmail.com, <sup>2</sup>babuprakash11@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*Maintaining diversity among the workforce is a prime agenda for most of the employers. There are several ways to include a diverse workforce such as on the basis of gender, ethnicity, religion, education etc. Among these disability is one is one of the least priority for many employers. It is due to the challenges that the employers face in inclusion of persons with disabilities at workplace. Challenges may from employer to employer. For some it may be the unawareness about the various types of suitable persons with disabilities or assistive technologies, accommodation required. For others it may be their own mindset towards the inclusion of persons with disabilities. This research paper aims to study the various factors that act a barrier to inclusion of persons with disabilities. 115 organisations that employ persons with disabilities (PwD) were approached from where 236 respondents were surveyed across India to understand the key barriers to inclusion of PwD at workplace. The respondents were primarily from the diversity and inclusion background or human resources department who has been involved in decision making towards the inclusion. .*

**Keywords:** Persons with Disabilities, Inclusion, Diversity

### Introduction

According to the WHO (2011) disabilities are generally specified in terms of physical or mental disorders, limitations of movement and participation restrictions. Impairments may be body function or structural disorders. Limitations to movement means limitations in performing activities or acts, and restrictions to participation include constraints of some sort in daily circumstances.

PwD comes across various challenges right from the availing the educational facilities, facing social stigma, poor financial conditions, access to information, technology as well as their physical and intellectual limitations. Getting included as a part of the workforce itself is a rock hill task for many PwD. At the same time, it is equally challenging for the employers to take a decision to include PwD as part of the workplace. Right from the top management, employees across the hierarchies till the customers are required to be convinced about the ability of the PwD at workplace.

### Literature Review

Many employers are aware about the concept of hiring persons with disabilities who can do the same jobs like non disabled employees. Some of them who are aware of this fact are not sure about the abilities of the PwD or posses the inhibition about the performance

level of the PwD. (Shenoy, 2011). According to the Rights to persons with disability act, 2016, incentives from the government are available to the employers who hire a minimum of 5 percent of the employees as PwD. Till date many employers are not sure about this scheme. The employers who know about the incentive scheme lack trust in the Government system in availing the incentives. Employers carry a perception that the PwD are best suited for the lower level jobs that are routine based repetitive in nature. The PwD might not be able to do a physically demanded job or cope up with stress at work (Heera, 2016).

Unavailability of required level of education among the PwD is one of the obstacle in their inclusion at workplace. Most of the PwD do not fit the required educational qualification for a particular position (Lengnick-Hall, Gaunt, & Kulkarni, 2008). Most of the PwD are available in rural areas. The PwD who are available in the urban areas are easily not available in the traditional sources such as job portals or campuses. Lack of efficient center for sourcing the PwD raises an obstacle for the human resources team to hire in an organisation (Shenoy, 2011).Managers under which any PwD would be allocated will raise a concern stating that they need to spend more supervisory time on the PwD. This perception of the supervisors further discourages the

human resources team to hire any PwD in the organizations (Kulkarni, 2016).

Many organisations do not have the required infrastructure to accommodate the PwD at workplaces. Those organisations that operate from the rented premise face an objection from the parent builder with regards to modification of their building to suit the requirement of the PwD. Those organisation have their own premise are reluctant in modifying their infrastructure after the construction (Nevala, 2015). The perception of the co-workers and customers about the PwD is a major factor in inclusion of PwD at workplace. The co-workers including their supervisors may not be sensitive towards the PwD or they may be over-sensitive and look from sympathy view to the PwD. Secondly there is a degree of uncertainty in the way that customers would accept a service from a PwD (Heera, 2016).

At times employers do not have a long term in employing the PwD at workplace. Majority of them give an employment to the PwD as a part of their corporate social responsibility and employer branding exercise. Due to this approach complete inclusion of PwD does not take place at workplaces (Graffama, Smitha, Shinkfieldb, & Polzina, 2002). Some employers have the perception that the PwD may make unreasonable demands which may not be acceptable to the other employees. In such cases, terminating the employee on humanitarian ground becomes difficult but at the same time, it might be a genuine medical issue with the PwD. Employers do not want to get into such complications hence avoid inclusion of PwD (Kregel & Tomiyasu, 1994). Advancement of PwD in their career path becomes a challenge for the employers as well for the PwD at workplace. It may happen due to the lack of educational qualification or limited knowledge, responsibility that the PwD manages at work (Diksa & Rogers, 1996).

## Methodology

The central research question that arises from the literature review is that, "What are the key barriers which the employers face while inclusion of person with disabilities in an organisation?" The paper is descriptive in nature which aims to understand the barriers to inclusion of persons with disabilities at workplace. The objective of the research was to identify the main factors which are the barriers to inclusion of persons with disabilities at workplace. A survey research method has been adopted for the research. The target respondents are employees from organisations which are known for hiring persons with disabilities. These employees belong either from diversity and inclusion department or from human resources department. A non-probability sampling technique has been selected since the data desired for the research is available only from selected samples. Hence judgment sampling has been adopted. 115 organisations have been shortlisted from where 250 respondents were target for the survey. 8 respondents declined to participate in the survey and 6 responses were incomplete. Hence 236 respondents finally participated in the survey. The respondents were either contacted over phone or email. A google form was shared with the respondents to collect the data. Secondary as well primary data were collected for the research. The secondary data were collected from various research papers, reports from reputed bodies such as ILO, World Bank and various ministries of Government of India. The primary data were collected from the target respondents identified for the survey. The research instrument for data collection was through a structured questionnaire which contained 36 statements. The primary data are analyzed by SPSS (Statistical Package of Social Science) software.

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.829	36

The above reliability statistics table gives the Alpha value ( $\alpha$ )=82.9% and it shows high

internal consistency so the questionnaire is reliable.

**Findings:****Regression test for the barriers to inclusion of PwD at workplace****Table – 1: Model Summary of Regression Test**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.913 <sup>a</sup>	.834	.826	.198

The model summary table reports overall measure of the strength of association that is the strength of the relationship between the model and the dependent variable. R-Square is the proportion of variance in the dependent variable (barriers to inclusion of PwD at workplace) which can be predicted from the independent variables (lack of top management support, resistance to modify infrastructure, limited knowledge about

assistive technology, lack of experience with PwD, cost of inclusion, additional training, low career advancement of PwD, low work performance of PwD, acceptance among co-workers and acceptance among customers). This value indicates that 83.4% of the variance in the barriers to inclusion of PwD at workplace scores can be predicted from the variables

**Table – 2: ANOVA Table**

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	44.385	10	4.438	112.867	.000 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	8.848	225	.039		
	Total	53.233	235			

This above table shows an overall significance test assessing whether the group of independent variables when used together reliably predict the dependent variable. The p-value associated with this F (112.867) value Sig (0.000) is very small compared with alpha level 0.05. So the group of independent variables (lack of top management support, resistance to modify infrastructure, limited knowledge about

assistive technology, lack of experience with PwD, cost of inclusion, additional training, low career advancement of PwD, low work performance of PwD and acceptance among co-workers and acceptance among customers) shows a statistically significant relationship with the dependent variable. Therefore, the independent variables reliably predict the dependent variable.

**Table – 3: Regression Coefficient**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for B	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	(Constant)	.559	.207		2.703	.007	.152	.967
	Lack of Top Management Support	-.022	.042	-.022	-.531	.596	-.106	.061
	Resistance to Modify Infrastructure	.022	.024	.034	.920	.359	-.025	.069
	Limited Knowledge about Assistive Technology	.323	.050	.502	6.519	.000	.225	.420



Lack of Experience with PwD	-.054	.048	-.067	-1.116	.266	-.150	.041
Cost of Inclusion	.113	.029	.205	3.928	.000	.056	.169
Additional Training	.215	.039	.295	5.550	.000	.139	.292
Low Career Advancement of PwD	.047	.023	.067	1.993	.047	.001	.093
Low Work Performance of PwD	.082	.015	.189	5.610	.000	.053	.111
Acceptance among Co-workers	-.116	.040	-.129	-2.929	.004	-.195	-.038
Acceptance among Customers	.262	.041	.272	6.428	.000	.182	.342
a. Dependent Variable: <b>Overall performance</b>							

The above coefficient table depicts that the t-value and p-value used in testing the null hypothesis that the coefficient is 0.000. Comparing each p-value to our preselected value of alpha 0.05 hence Coefficients having p-values (Sig:0.000) less than alpha (0.05) are statistically significant.

Therefore, the coefficient for lack of top management support (-0.531) is not statistically significant at the 0.05 alpha level since the p-value is greater than 0.05. The coefficient for resistance to modify infrastructure (0.920) is not statistically significant at the 0.05 level since the p-value is greater than 0.05. The coefficient for limited knowledge about assistive technology (6.519) is statistically significant because its p-value is less than alpha level 0.05. The coefficient for lack of experience with PwD (-1.116) is not statistically significant at the 0.05 level since the p-value is greater than 0.05. The coefficient for cost of inclusion (3.928) is statistically significant since its p-value 0.000 is less than alpha level. The coefficient for additional training (5.550) is statistically significant because its p-value is less than alpha level. The

coefficient for low career advancement of PwD (1.993) is statistically significant because its p-value 0.047 is less than alpha level 0.05. The coefficient for low work performance of PwD (5.610) is statistically significant since its p-value is less than alpha level 0.05. The coefficient for acceptance among co-workers (-2.929) is statistically significant because its p-value 0.004 is less than alpha level 0.05. The coefficient for acceptance among customers (6.428) is statistically significant since its p-value is less than alpha level 0.05

**Inference:** The regression output above shows that the limited knowledge about assistive technology, cost of inclusion, additional training, low career advancement of PwD, low work performance of PwD, acceptance among co-workers and acceptance among customers 1 are statistically significant because their p-values less than alpha value 0.05. From the results of the study it is revealed that the following factors, limited knowledge about assistive technology, acceptance among customers and low work performance of PwD are highly significant to the barriers to inclusion of PwD at workplace.

**Table – 4 : KMO and Bartlett's Test**

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.652
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1.346E3
	df	45
	Sig.	.000

The above table shows Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of sampling adequacy is 65.2% which determines the responses given with the sample are adequate so altogether these test provides a

minimum standard which should be passed before a factor analysis (or a principal component analysis) should be conducted.

**Table – 5: Total Variance**

Component	Initial Eigen values			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.992	39.922	39.922	3.992	39.922	39.922	2.995	29.953	29.953
2	1.961	19.613	59.535	1.961	19.613	59.535	2.202	22.017	51.970
3	1.070	10.698	70.233	1.070	10.698	70.233	1.826	18.263	70.233
4	.950	9.500	79.733						
5	.680	6.798	86.531						
6	.469	4.694	91.225						
7	.398	3.976	95.201						
8	.247	2.473	97.674						
9	.158	1.583	99.257						
10	.074	.743	100.000						
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.									

Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings column shows, the number of rows in this panel of the table correspond to the number of factors retained. In this, we requested that three factors be retained, so there are three rows, one for each retained factor. The values in this panel of the table are calculated in the same way as the values in the left panel, except that here the values are based on the common variance. The values in this panel of the table

will always be lower than the values in the left panel of the table, because they are based on the common variance, which is always smaller than the total variance. The percent of variance attributable to each factor is after extraction. This value is of significance to us and therefore we determine in this step that they are three factors which contribute towards barriers to inclusion of PwD at workplace.

**Table – 6 :Rotated Component Matrix**

	Component		
	1	2	3
Lack of Top Management Support	.713	.370	.086
Resistance to Modify Infrastructure	.706	.191	-.142
Limited Knowledge about Assistive Technology	.937	.184	-.100
Lack of Experience with PwD	.875	.132	-.082
Cost of Inclusion	.408	.792	.207
Additional Training	.348	<b>.803</b>	.022
Low Career Advancement of PwD	.096	.736	.008
Low Work Performance of PwD	.009	.278	.577
Acceptance among Coworkers	.002	-.262	<b>.889</b>
Acceptance among Customers	-.220	.137	.785

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 5 iterations.

The aim of rotation is to reduce the number factors on which the variables under investigation have high loadings. Rotation does not actually change anything but makes the interpretation of the analysis easier. Looking at the table above, we can see that limited knowledge about assistive technology, additional training and acceptance among co-workers are substantially loaded. These factors can be used as variables for further analysis.

### Conclusion

It is evident that many employers lack in experience working with the persons with

disabilities. Due to this they are unaware of the ability of the PwD lack trust in their performance level. This leads to lack of interest among the employers towards inclusion of PwD at workplace. In such case the employers have very minimal knowledge about the technology, type of infrastructural modification required etc. They perceive that additional training of the PwD would incur a lot of cost, the co-workers and customers would not accept them as part of normal workplace etiquette. Such barriers lead to an obstacle in the inclusion of persons with disabilities at workplace.

### References

1. Census. (2001). Census 2001. Retrieved June 17, 2020, from censusindia.gov.in: [http://censusindia.gov.in/Census\\_And\\_You/disabled\\_population.aspx](http://censusindia.gov.in/Census_And_You/disabled_population.aspx)
2. Census. (2011). Census 2011. Retrieved Jan 17, 2020, from <http://disabilityaffairs.gov.in/>: <http://disabilityaffairs.gov.in/content/page/state-ut-wise-persons.php>
3. Diksa, E., & Rogers, E. (1996). Employer Concerns About Hiring Persons with Psychiatric Disability: Results of the Employer Attitude Questionnaire. *Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin*, 40 (1), 31-44.
4. GoI. (2008). Scheme of Providing Incentives to Employers in the Private Sector for Providing Employment to Persons with Disabilities. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and Ministry of Labour & Employment. Retrieved from <http://ayjnihh.nic.in/scheme.pdf>
5. GoI. (2011). 2011 Census Data. Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Retrieved from <http://censusindia.gov.in/2011-Common/CensusData2011.html>
6. GoI. (2016). The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. Retrieved from <http://www.disabilityaffairs.gov.in>: <http://www.disabilityaffairs.gov.in/content/page/policy.php>
7. GoI. (2016). Disabled Persons in India: A Statistical profile 2016. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Retrieved from [http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication\\_reports/Disabled\\_persons\\_in\\_India\\_2016.pdf](http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Disabled_persons_in_India_2016.pdf)
8. Graffama, J., Smitha, K., Shinkfieldb, A., & Polzina, U. (2002). Employer benefits and costs of employing a person with a disability. *Journal of vocational rehabilitation*, 17 (4), 251-263.
9. Kregel, J., & Tomiyasu, Y. (1994). Employers' Attitudes Toward Workers with Disabilities. *Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation*, 4 (3), 165-173.
10. Kulkarni, M., Boehm, S.A. and Basu, S. (2016), "Workplace inclusion of persons with a disability: Comparison of Indian and German multinationals", *Equality, Diversity and Inclusion*, Vol. 35 No. 7/8, pp. 397-414.
11. L.Lengnick-Hall, M., M.Gaunt, P., & Kulkarni, M. (2008). Overlooked and Underutilized: People with Disabilities are an Untapped Human Resource. *Human Resource Management*, 47 (2), 255-273.
12. L.Stone, D., & Colella, A. (1996). A Model of Factors Affecting the Treatment of Disabled Individuals in Organizations. *The*

- Academy of Management Review , 21 (2), 352-401.
13. Nevala, N., Pehkonen, I., Koskela, I. et al. (2015). Workplace Accommodation Among Persons with Disabilities: A Systematic Review of Its Effectiveness and Barriers or Facilitators. *Journal of Occupational Rehabilitation* , 25, 432–448.
  14. Shenoy, M. (2011). *Persons with Disability & The India Labour Market: Challenges and Opportunities*. Bangkok: ILO.
  15. Simonsen, M., Fabian, E., Fabian, E., & Luecking, R. G. (2015). Employer Preferences in Hiring Youth with Disabilities. *Journal of Rehabilitation* , 81 (1), 9-18.
  16. Sonali Heera, Devi, A. (2016). Employers' Perspective Towards People with Disabilities: A Review of The Literature. *The South East Asian Journal of Management* , 10 (1), 54-74.
  17. Unger, D. D. (2002). Employers' Attitudes Toward Persons with Disabilities in the Workforce: Myths or Realities? Focus on Autism and Other Developmental Disabilities , 17 (1), 1-15.

**MEASURING THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL NETWORK SERVICE (SNS) AMONG YOUTH****D. Kalarani<sup>1</sup> and V.D. Selvi<sup>2</sup>**<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Commerce, Rani Anna Government College for Women, Tirunelveli – 627008<sup>1</sup>kalajohn12@gmail.com, <sup>2</sup>darlingselvi@raniannagcw.edu.in**ABSTRACT**

*Social Life in the twenty first century has been rooted out of the environment and has grounded deep in the virtual Social Medias. Grounded on Rothschild's(1984) dentition of involvement, the current study defines social media involvement as a person's level of interest, emotional attachment or arousal with social media. The involvement with social media seems appropriate to extend the knowledge of social media use for all purposes. A sample of three hundred eighty five persons was taken for study from Youngsters and the impact of the Social Networking Service (SNS)were surveyed with the help of an Interview Schedule. The data collected were analyzed with the help of percentage analysis, paired sample-test and ANOVA. The researcher used IBM-SPSS version 20 software for analysis and interpretation of data.*

**Keywords:** *Involvement, Social Environment, Social Networking Service Virtual Social media, Youngsters*

**Introduction**

Web-based media, characterized by its intuitive nature and client created content, has generally been an instrument and a toy for the affluent and exhausted. Websites, photograph sharing destinations, and online long range interpersonal communication locales have permitted peers (and progressively associations and organizations) to share contemplations, messages, data, pictures, and recordings. Improvement organizations have been using web-based media for quite a long time, utilizing websites, Facebook, Twitter, and different stages to advertise their vision, reason, and exercises; spread news; assemble support; draw in volunteers and contributors; and connect with intrigued portions of the populace. Of compassionate offices, UNICEF is the most 'preferred' on Facebook (1.2 million+) and the UN Refugee Agency, UNHCR, is the most 'followed' on Twitter (1.2 million+) with the American Red Cross, Doctors without Borders, and the World Food Program among others likewise having generous online media followings. For improvement professionals, web-based media and advancement is presently entering another and energizing stage. As web network spreads, and cell utilization spreads considerably further, there are a large number of new potential substance makers accessing web-based media every year. More web-based media content focused on improvement purposes can, and ought to, be made by the objectives of advancement themselves. The

advantages of this shift towards nearby media creation are clear. Web-based media upgrades the capacity of helpless populaces to voice their own interests and needs, and broadcast their own vision and reason. Self-support is a type of strengthening not generally conveyed through customary improvement projects.

**Objectives**

- To evaluate the role played by Social media in the social life of youngsters.
- Involvement of youngsters in social life (before and after) the development of social media.

**Methodology**

This study is confined to social media. Convenience sampling method has been adopted for selecting 385 respondents and Data were collected from 385 respondents who are using Social media, Whatsapp, Face-book, YouTube and telegram. Sample consisted of both males & females, who have been contacted through Google form. A self-designed Questionnaire was framed using from "Character Development/ Worsened Before and after using Social Media" with comparative weight of one and zero. Data was collected from students and working professionals. Data collected through questionnaire is classified, coded, tabulated and analyzed with the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, version 20). The data was analyzed using percentage, paired sample- test and ANOVA



for indicating Involvement in social life before and after the development of social media.

### Reviews

Akash Raj .D.,PPushpac.o (February 2014): Development cannot happen in isolation whether it may be in micro or macro level. So there is a need for a strong tool to connect people instantly so that the knowledge transfer is never ending and instant. Media for development uses to convey messages on issues such as health care, poverty reduction, good governance, environmental protection and community development, socio-economic and cultural development. Today the world is becoming a small place to live in and share knowledge, ideas and passing over valuable culture to the next generation, all the above said things is possible through social networking and media. Every aspect in the society has positive and negative externalities so we need to see how these negative externalities can be balanced and surpassed through positive externalities to reach development in all dimensions.

Kawaljeet Kaur Kapoor, KuttimaniTamilmani,et.al (2017):This study discusses the findings of 132 papers (in selected IS journals) on social media and social networking published between 1997 and 2017. Most papers reviewed here examine the behavioral side of social media, investigate the aspect of reviews and recommendations, and study its integration for organizational purposes. Furthermore, many studies have investigated the viability of online

communities/social media as a marketing medium, while others have explored various aspects of social media, including the risks associated with its use, the value that it creates, and the negative stigma attached to it within workplaces. The use of social media for information sharing during critical events as well as for seeking and/or rendering help has also been investigated in prior research. Other contexts include political and public administration, and the comparison between traditional and social media. Overall, our study identifies multiple emergent themes in the existing corpus, thereby furthering our understanding of advances in social media research. The integrated view of the extant literature that our study presents can help avoid duplication by future researchers, whilst offering fruitful lines of enquiry to help shape research for this emerging field.

### Research Gap

A lot of research is being done on the Awareness of social media .While people are requested to, Research in this field is rare and measures had been taken to study this point of view and the issues of Social -media research article are distinguishing the roles of positive and negative. Safer use of social network services would thus require changes in user attitude and also found an assessment tool for the privacy and security features of the social media site Facebook above author found. We study about Involvement in social life before and after development of social media.

**Table 1: Demographic profile of the respondents**

		Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
<b>Age</b>			
18-20	128	33.2	33.2
21-29	96	24.9	58.2
30-35	161	41.8	100.0
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	148	38.4	38.4
Female	237	61.6	100.0
<b>Educational status</b>			
School level	12	3.1	3.1
Under Graduate	128	33.2	36.4
Post Graduate	112	29.1	65.5
M.phil., PhD Scholars	130	33.8	99.2
Others	3	.8	100.0
<b>Occupation</b>			
Private	106	27.5	27.5

Government	61	15.8	43.4
Student	195	50.6	94.0
Homemaker	11	2.9	96.9
Business	7	1.8	98.7
Others	5	1.3	100.0
<b>Family types</b>			
Nuclear	226	58.7	58.7
Joint family	146	37.9	96.6
Extended family	13	3.4	100.0
<b>Use of social network sites</b>			
Less than 2 times	74	19.2	19.2
3-5 times	151	39.2	58.4
Above 5 times	160	41.6	100.0

**Source: Primary Survey**

The above table shows that (33.2%) within the age group of 18-20, (24.9%) between the age group of 21-29 and (41.8%) between the age group of 30-35 years. (38.4%) consist of males and (61.6%) female. (3.1%) has completed School Level education, (33.2%) have completed Graduation, (29.1%) have completed Post Graduation, (33.8%) have completed M.Phil and PhD and (.8%) have completed other course of education. (27.5%) in Private Employment, (15.8%) in government employee, (50.6%) school, (2.9%) Home maker

(1.8%) in Business people, and (1.3%) involved in other occupation. (58.7%) Nuclear family and 37.9% of the respondents are (58.7%) nuclear family. 74 (19.2%) of the respondents are spent daily view of social media in day at Less than 2 times, 151 (39.2%) of the respondents are view social media daily in 3-5 times day and 160 (41.6%) of the respondents are spent daily on a social media in above 5 times day. Majority of the respondents are spent daily View on a social media in above 5 times in a day life.

**Table 2: Social Media Usage of the Sample Respondents**

Social Media	No of Users	Percentage	Total
Facebook	209	54.3	385
Whatsapp	357	92.7	
Twitter	48	12.5	
Instagram	160	41.6	
YouTube	294	76.4	
LinkedIn	66	17.1	
Messenger	81	21.0	
Telegram	133	34.5	
Others	18	4.7	

**Source: Primary Survey**

From the table it is observed that (54.3%) used in face book, (92.7%) are used in WhatsApp, (12.5%) are used in twitter, (41.6%) are used in Instagram, (76.4%) are used in

YouTube, (17.1%) used in LinkedIn, (21%) used in messenger, (34.5%) telegram and (4.7%) are used in other social media also. Majority of the respondents used in (92.7%) Whatsapp.

**Table 3: ANOVA test for the impact of Social Networking Services (Source: Derived)**

ANOVA						
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig	
Between People	4776.108	384	12.438			
Within People	Between Items	688.662	13	52.974	<b>62.746</b>	<b>.000</b>
	Residual	4214.552	4992	.844		
	Total	4903.214	5005	.980		
Total	9679.322	5389	1.796			
Grand Mean = 3.37						
Reliability Statistics						
Cronbach's Alpha			N of Items			
.940			12			

It is known from the ANOVA test that the mean square Between People is 12.438 and Between Items is 52.974. The F value is 62.746 and is statistically significant as the p value is

less than 0.05. The grand Mean is 3.37 and so it is stated that all the variables taken for analysis Are statistically significant and are amenable for further analysis, **Cronbach's Alpha .940.**

**Table Paired Samples Statistics for the impact of Social Networking Services**

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	N	SD	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Grade the impact of SNS on academic performance	.76	385	.751	.038
	Grade the impact of SNS on academic performance	.65	385	.640	.033
	<b>Difference</b>	<b>-.09</b>			
Pair 2	Express their feelings towards changing relations with family members / Neighbours Before	.77	385	.647	.033
	Express their feelings towards changing relations with family members / Neighbours After	.56	385	.631	.032
	<b>Difference</b>	<b>-.21</b>			
Pair 3	The usage of SNS impacted on social life Before	.72	385	.743	.038
	The usage of SNS impacted on social life After	.69	385	.655	.033
	<b>Difference</b>	<b>-0.3</b>			
Pair 4	The usage of SNS impacted on personal life Before	.80	385	.738	.038
	The usage of SNS impacted on personal life After	.60	385	.655	.033
	<b>Difference</b>	<b>-.20</b>			
Pair 5	The usage of SNS impacted on working Place Before	.72	385	.749	.038
	The usage of SNS impacted on working Place After	.68	385	.646	.033
	<b>Difference</b>	<b>-.04</b>			
Pair 6	Actively do support economic issues Before	.74	385	.756	.039
	Actively do support economic issues After	.73	385	1.188	.061
	<b>Difference</b>	<b>-.01</b>			

**Source: Derived**

From the table it is observed that Grade the impact of SNS on academic performance Before (.76) and After (.65) the Mean Difference is(-.09) , Express their feelings towards changing relations with family members / Neighbours Before (.77) and After (.56)the Mean Difference is (-.21) The usage of SNS impacted on social life Before (.72) and After (.69) the Mean Difference is(-0.3),The usage of SNS impacted on personal life Before (.80) and After (.60) the Mean Difference is (-.20), The usage of SNS impacted on working Place Before (.72) and After (.68) the Mean

Difference is (-.04), Actively do support economic issues Before (.74) and After (.73) the Mean Difference is (-.01).Hence it is observed that the sample of youngsters behaviour having changed Before and After the using of Social media. Social media has affected the normal routine social behaviour of youngsters. Man instead of being a social animal has become a slave for the social/virtual media. The humanity concern of social behaviour has been stunted by the development of the social media and its uses.

**Table 4: Paired Sample Correlations for the Impact of Social Networking Services**

Paired Samples Correlations				
	Pairs	N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	Grade the impact of SNS on academic performance Before –After	385	-.641	.000
Pair 2	Express their feelings towards changing relations with family members / Neighbours Before –After	385	-.641	.000
Pair 3	The usage of SNS impacted on social life? Before –After	385	-.659	.000
Pair 4	The usage of SNS impacted on personal life? Before –After	385	-.661	.000
Pair 5	The usage of SNS impacted on working Place Before –After	385	-.633	.000
Pair 6	Actively do support economic issues? Before –After	385	-.348	.000

**Source: Derived**

As per Paired Samples Correlations, Grade the impact of SNS on academic performance Before – After (-.641), Express their feelings towards changing relations with family members / Neighbours Before – After (-.641), The usage of SNS impacted on social life? Before – After (-.659), The usage of SNS impacted on personal life Before – After (-

.661), The usage of SNS impacted on working Place Before – After (-.633), Actively do support economic issues Before – After (-.348). All the above statements on impact are highly significant as per p values which are 0.000, 0.000 and 0.048 respectively for the Impact of social media using before and After.

**Table5: Paired Samples Test for the Impact of Social Networking Services**

		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	SD	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence interval				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Grade the impact of SNS on academic performance Before –After	.106	1.261	.064	-.020	.233	1.657	384	.098
Pair 2	Express their feelings towards changing relations with family members / Neighbours Before –After	.205	1.158	.059	.089	.321	3.477	384	.001
Pair 3	The usage of SNS impacted on social life? Before –After	<b>.031</b>	1.274	.065	-.097	.159	.480	384	.632
Pair 4	The usage of SNS impacted on personal life? Before –After	.205	1.269	.065	.078	.332	3.172	384	.002
Pair 5	The usage of SNS impacted on working Place Before –After	<b>.044</b>	1.261	.064	-.082	.170	.687	384	.492
Pair 6	Actively do support economic issues? Before –After	<b>.016</b>	1.615	.082	-.146	.177	.189	384	.850

**Source: Derived**

As per the Paired Samples Test, it is observed that there is considerable change in the mean values of all the six Impact of social networking site on academic performance before and After the Mean value of (.106), Express their feelings towards changing relations with family members / Neighbours Before and After the Mean value of (.205), Usage of SNS impacted on social life Before and After the Mean value of (.031), Usage of SNS impacted on personal life Before and After the Mean value of (.205), Usage of SNS impacted on working Place Before and After the Mean value of (.044) and actively do support economic issues Before and After the Mean value of (.016). As per the Paired Samples Test, it is observed that there is considerable change in the mean values of the all the six impact factors of Social media, the mean values are positive for the variables social life, working Place and economic issues.

### Conclusion

Development agencies have been utilizing social media for years, using blogs, Facebook, Twitter, and other platforms to publicize their vision, purpose, and activities; spread news; build support; attract volunteers and donors; and engage with interested segments of the population. As per the Paired Samples Test, it is observed that there is considerable change in the mean values of the entire six impact of Social media, the mean values are positive for the variables social life, working Place and economic issues. Hence it is observed that the sample of youngsters behaviour have been changed before and After the using of Social media. Social media has affected the normal routine social behaviour of youngsters. Man instead of being a social animal has become a slave for the social/virtual media. The humanity concern of social behaviour has been stunted by the development of the social media and its uses. The wise usage of social media networks will give a better solution and a better avenue for the youth to grow in their career development.

### References

1. Bateman, P. J., Gray, P. H., & Butler, B. S. (2011). Research note-the impact of community commitment on participation in online communities. *Information Systems Research*, 22(4), 841–854.
2. Baur, A. W. (2017). Harnessing the social web to enhance insights into people's opinions in business, government and public administration. *Information Systems Frontiers*, 19(2), 231–251.
3. Benthaus, J., Risius, M., & Beck, R. (2016). Social media management strategies for organizational impression management and their effect on public perception. *The Journal of Strategic Information Systems*, 25(2), 127–139.
4. Bharati, P. (2011). Zhang, C., & Chaudhury, A. (2014). Social media assimilation in firms: Investigating the roles of absorptive capacity and institutional pressures. *Information Systems Frontiers*, 16(2), 257–272.
5. Charoensukmongkol P, Moqbel M (2013). The effect of using social networking sites at work on job burnout: The mediating role of coworker support
6. Costa E (2011). Social Media for Social Change: New Media Development, Ideologies of the Internet and Activist Imaginary in Lebanon.
7. D.P, Akash &c.o, Pushpa. (2014). Role of social media on development. *Merit research journal*. 2(2). 015-018.
8. Kawaljeet Kaur Kapoor, Kuttimani Tamilmani, Nripendra P. Rana, Pushp Patil, Yogesh K. Dwivedi & Sridhar Nerur, *Advances in Social Media Research: Past, Present and Future. Inf Syst Front* 20, 531–558 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10796-017-9810-y>
9. Kietzmann, Jan H.; Kristopher Hermkens (2011). "Social media? Get serious! Understanding the functional building blocks of social media". *Business Horizons* (Submitted manuscript). 54 (3): 241–251. doi:10.1016/j.bushor.2011.01.005.
10. Kaplan Andreas M.; Haenlein Michael (2010). "Users of the world, unite! The challenges and opportunities of social media" (PDF). *Business Horizons*. 53 (1): 61. doi:10.1016/j.bushor.2009.09.003. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2011-11-24. Retrieved 2016-12-07.
11. Obar, Jonathan A.; Wildman, Steve (2015). "Social media definition and the governance challenge: An introduction to the special issue". *Telecommunications Policy*. 39 (9): 745–750. doi:10.1016/j.telpol.2015.07.014. SSRN 2647377.
12. Rothschild, M. L. (1984). Perspectives on involvement: Current problems and future directions. *Advances in Consumer Research*, 11, 216–217
13. Tuten, Tracy L.; Solomon, Michael R. (2018). *Social media marketing*. Los Angeles: Sage. p. 4. ISBN 978-1-5264-2387 Check |isbn= value: length (help).



## REPERCUSSIONS OF COVID 2.0 ON INDIAN WORKFORCE: ERRATIC EMPLOYMENT TREND

S. Singh<sup>1</sup> and S. K. Sah<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Banaras Hindu University

<sup>2</sup> DAV PG College, Banaras Hindu University

### ABSTRACT

*The Catastrophic wave of COVID 19 is repetitively trampling the Indian economy. Since its outbreak in March 2020, the economy is getting worse day by day. After the first wave, as soon as the economy was back on track, immediately the second wave of COVID 19, emerged as COVID 2.0, again started to ruin the economy. The initial wave of COVID increased the pressure on the country's economy and affected many facets of modern human existence. Lockdown and social isolation were the only approaches to limit the spread of infection and, ultimately, protect lives and livelihoods. Life and livelihood are complementary to each other, but the ongoing pandemic has created a rift between the two. This complete shutdown has had a devastating impact on economic, demographic, health, social aspects. The aim of this study is to delineate the impact of the second wave of COVID 19 on the livelihoods of the labour force including migrant workers, casual labourers. As per reports of International labour organisations, this pandemic has resulted in the loss of 81 million jobs by the end of 2020. CMIE stated, in their latest report, due to second wave of COVID nearly 10 million have lost their jobs and there is 97% decline in the income of Indian households. All of these must have a profound impact on the income, expenditure, savings and ultimately the standard of living at individual level and job loss leads to poverty, loss in per capita income and thus resulted in diminishing gross domestic product. This study has based on secondary data collected from reports of International labour organisation, Mumbai based think tank centre for Monitoring Indian Economy and newspaper. This study also tried to emphasise the measures taken by government officials to mitigate the devastating effect since the outbreak of COVID.*

**Keywords:** Workforce, Employment, COVID 2.0, Employment trend, COVID 19.

### Introduction

COVID 19, the catalyst for one of the world's worst economic meltdowns, has seem to had a substantial impact on many aspects of elements, including work-life balance, physiological and psychological wellbeing, health, economic stability, and financial volatility. This contagion unveiled the underlying interconnectedness among various facets across the world, illustrating that "none of us will be protected until everyone is protected. "Impact of pandemic of world GDP growth is massive and deepest since the Second World War. Since lockdown and social distancing caused in the loss of production, demand and supply". (Ions, 2021) World economy and people has been massively affected by the pandemic. With every passing day number of cases were increasing so to curb the contamination of virus complete closure has been announced termed as lockdown and India is no different. . With a population of over 134 million people, India, the world's second most populous country, found it difficult to prevent the spread of the disease.

Unemployment is a key indicator of a country's economic growth. In the Indian context, unemployment has consistently proven to be a multifaceted socioeconomic phenomenon. Even before the breakout of COVID, the Indian economy was struggling to deal with unemployment. It has a massive effect on Workforce indices throughout every country, state, industry, and demographic groups. After the first wave in September 2020, the Indian economy showed signs of recovery, but it was not sustained. A recent study found that income, employment and nutrition levels remained below baseline levels before confinement in late 2020. Since March 2021, unemployment has been on an upward trend, reaching two figures in May. In addition to job losses, wages have been reduced, the report says. After the peak of COVID 2.0 CMIE reported that urban unemployment rates are moving more drastically than in the rural areas. Many who lost their jobs during the pandemic outbreak have seemed to still be unemployed or underemployed; because of either a lack of employment opportunities or a decision to

remain unproductive in designed to safeguard themselves. COVID 19 disruptions have affected employment of young workforce more than the adult. Young women are more affected than the young men. Youth unemployment rate is getting severe than adult unemployment rate. To save the future of young generation it is imperative to find a way to tackle its catastrophic effect caused by deadly virus otherwise this generation would have to struggle for decades to overcome.

### **Effect of Economic downturn on the Workforce**

Crisis is the antecedent of recession, whether it is economic, social, and financial or health. There are a number of evidences and events which proves recession always effects workforce. In the global financial crisis of 2008-09 many other countries had to suffer the ravages of recession and India was one of them. According to the International Labour Organization, an estimated 22 million workers lost their employment during the global financial crisis of 2008–2009. (ILO,2009) In UNDP based study conducted by(UNDP; Kumar et al. 2009), it has been pointed out how recession has impacted the migrant workers of different sectors whether they belong to unorganised sector or organised sector. However Influence on organised sector was of less intensity and influenced only those whose contracts were of informal nature.

Recession emerged due to effect of COVID 19 turns out to be more drastic than the financial recession as latter was only financial crisis while former is the inclusion of health, economic and social crisis. International labour organisation in their report assessed that “The economic and labour crisis created by the COVID-19 pandemic could increase global unemployment by almost 25 million; 5.3 million on “low” scenario and 24.7 million “high” scenario from a base level of 188 million in 2019”.(Almost 25 Million Jobs Could Be Lost Worldwide as a Result of COVID-19, Says ILO, 2020)Further ILO stated certain

groups; people in less protected and low-paid jobs, youth and older workers. Women and migrants, will be disproportionately affected by the jobs crisis, which could increase inequality. As per (CMIE, 2021), 7.35 million job loss due to second wave of COVID. The unorganised sector has been the worst hit due to the pandemic. As per the reports and literatures it is drawn recession has always adversely impacted the workforce on the global as well as state level. This study is an attempt to analyse the impact of second wave of COVID on the unemployment. Whether it is worsen or people are learning the complexities of new normal economy.

### **Objectives of Study**

The focus of this study is to develop a framework for exploring the irregular employee turnover, in the country, from the outbreak of the pandemic, through the post-pandemic timeframe and during COVID 2.0.The following sub-objectives are laid forth in this study:

- To study the status of employment in the country from the emergence of pandemic.
- To investigate the influence of COVID on both rural and urban workforces.
- To assess state-by-state and sector-by-sector workforce levels of unemployment.
- To evaluate government initiatives.

### **Research Methodology and Data**

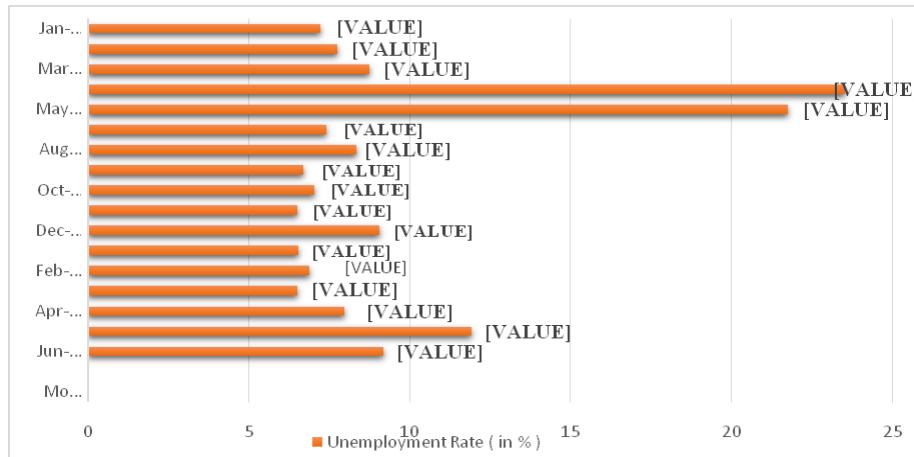
#### **1. Research Design**

This research seeks an exploratory approach to demonstrate the disguised impact of the Pandemic on the Indian economy by highlighting the breakdown of employment in both the formal and informal sectors.

#### **2. Types of Data**

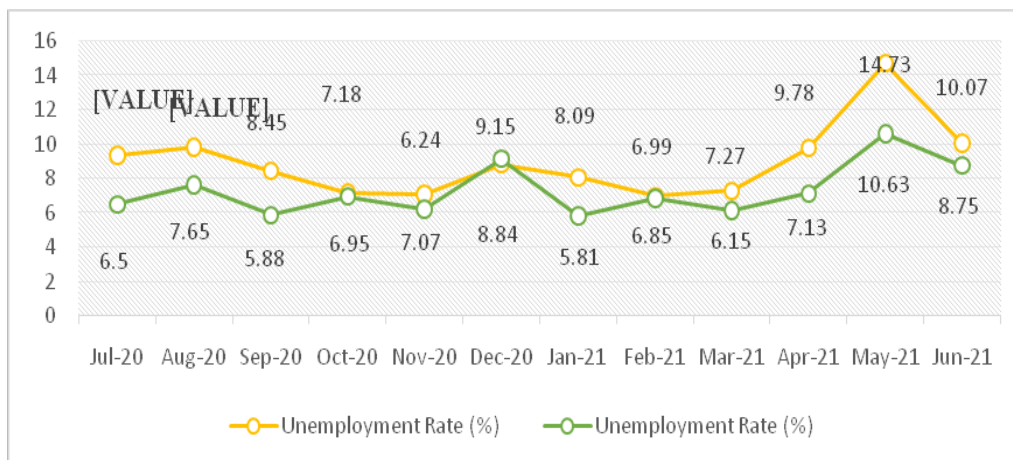
This study is primarily supported by the Secondary Sources of information collected from Various Published Sources such as Reports of, Newspaper and from websites. SPSS and Ms Excel have been used to evaluate quantitative data.

**Fig 1: Unemployment rate in India from Jan 2020 to June 2021**



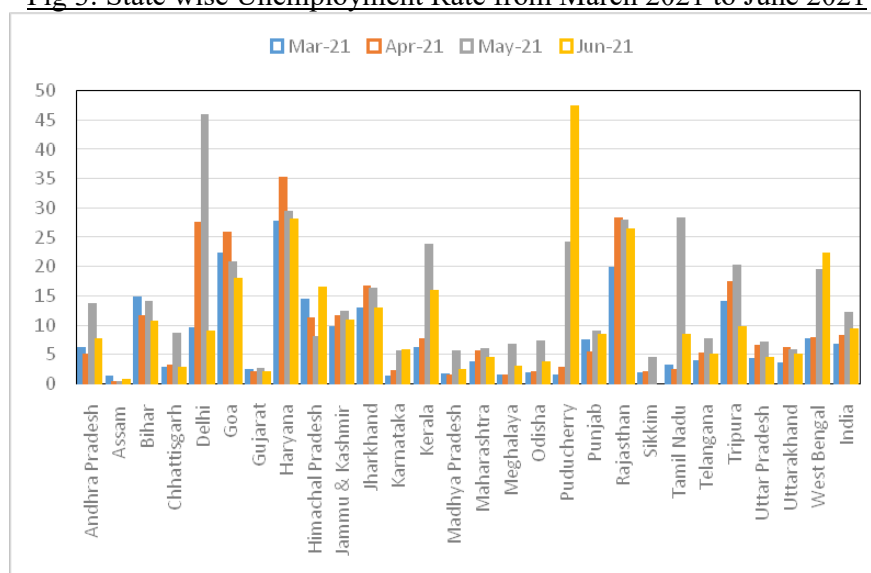
Source: CMIE

**Fig 2: Rural and Urban Unemployment rate from July 2020 to June 2021**



Source: CMIE

**Fig 3: State wise Unemployment Rate from March 2021 to June 2021**



Source: CMIE

Fig 3: Sectorwise Job loss due to COVID- 19

SECTORS	PRE-COVID EMPLOYEES (in lakhs)	JOB LOSS DUE TO COVID (in lakhs)
Auto manufacturing	50	26
Auto dealership	40	2
Retail	460	60
Real estate	700	140
Travel and Tourism	550	380
Restaurant	73	20
Media & advertisement	60	6.8
Education	180	40
Manufacturing And Telecom service	20	0.7
Steel	20	2.25

Source: Business Standard

## Analysis and Discussion

### Upsurge in unemployment rate

Both unemployment and underemployment have increased significantly in the wake of the virus. This can be analysed from the data presented through figure: 1. With the outbreak of Novel-Coronavirus Unemployment reached at a record peak i.e. 23.52%, an all-time high. However in the march 2020 it was 8.75%, in Indian context it is quite normal. This sudden increase was caused by a nationwide lockdown announced on 25<sup>th</sup> march to curb the spread of ongoing pandemic. With the announcement of unlock Unemployment Rate started to resume back to normal. However there is volatility with every passing month as this was being affected by the number of COVID cases and government restrictions. There is positive correlation between government restrictions, Number of COVID 19 cases and unemployment rate. Second wave of COVID 19 again put a pressure on government. State governments and Union territories head imposed restrictions and lockdowns. Once again Unemployment Rate shows upward trend, and in May 2021 this touched the point of 11.9%, highest in first six month of 2021.

Data presented in Figure 2 shows that Urban Unemployment rate are increasing more drastically than in rural areas. It has been

revealed through previous work in this direction that rate of urbanization and rate of unemployment are inversely correlated, but COVID 19 has changed this presumption and shows that during crisis Increase in Unemployment rate leads to the Increase in Urban unemployment rate. From July, 2020 to June, 2021 urban employment rate is constantly higher than the rural unemployment rate. It shows Big cities and urbanised areas are more vulnerable due to pandemic. In May, 2021 variation between urban and rural was more significant as urban unemployment rate is 14.73 against the rural unemployment rate 10.73%. Heterogeneous Unemployment rate across States According to report of (CIME), Haryana has recorded the highest unemployment rate (35.1%) in the month of April 2021 followed by Rajasthan (28%), Delhi (27.3%), Goa (25.7%), Tripura (17.3%), Jharkhand (16.5%), and Bihar (11.5%). Assam (0.2%), Madhya Pradesh (1.4%), Meghalaya (1.4%), Sikkim (1.8%), Odisha (1.9%), Karnataka (2%), and Tamilnadu (2.3%) were the states recorded lowest unemployment rate. Delhi has recorded the highest unemployment rate (45.6%) in the month of May 2021 followed by Haryana (29.1%), Tamilnadu (28%), Rajasthan (27.6%), Puducherry (24%), Kerala (23.5%), and Goa(20.6%). Assam (0.1%), Gujarat (2.3%), Sikkim (4.2%),

Karnataka (5.3%), Madhya Pradesh (5.3%), and Uttarakhand (5.5%) were the states recorded lowest unemployment rate. Union Territory Puducherry has recorded the highest unemployment rate (47.1%) in the month of June 2021, followed by Haryana (27.9%), Rajasthan (26.2%), West Bengal (22.1%), Goa (17.7%), Himachal Pradesh (16.3%), and Kerala (15.8%). Sikkim (0%), Assam (0.6%), Gujarat (1.8%), Madhya Pradesh (2.3%), Chhattisgarh (2.6%), and Meghalaya (2.8%) were the states recorded lowest unemployment rate.

Haryana, Rajasthan, goa, Delhi are the states facing highest unemployment rate during COVID 2.0 i.e. From April 2021 to June 2021. However Assam, Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat are those states where unemployment rate was much lower than the national average. Variation in Labour participation rate and the region of states viz. hilly, urban, rural these two are the key factors responsible for Heterogeneous unemployment rate across states.

Variances in job loss pattern among Sectors

The increase in unemployment rate reflects the severity of the employment problem in India since the pandemic. Workers across all sectors are affected, however the rate may vary. Hospitality, travel, and autos were the most affected industries. Due to the obvious lockdown, Indians were persuaded to stay at

home, and these sectors either dismissed or put their staff on unpaid leave. About 50% of the total employment loss occurred in the travel and tourism industry and travel agents, tour guides were the most affected. Apart from travel and tourism, the hotel and tourist business was also negatively affected. Restaurant closures are caused by labour migration and concern of COVID-19 infection. The automotive and transportation industry was also impacted, with many drivers being laid off in a response of school closure and corporate workers work from home practice. Manufacturing Industry employed 51 million Indians in 2016-17, but that figure has dropped to 40.14 million in 2019-20. It fell by 32% between 2020 and 2021, accounting for a total of 27.3 million workers. Employee turnover in the real estate and construction business fell dramatically during the previous five years, from 2016-17 to 2020-2021. This industry utilized 69 million workers in 2016-17, but by 2020-21, that figure has slipped to 53.7 million, a 25% fall.

### International Labour Organization policy framework

ILO has structured policy framework based on International labour norms in response to the first COVID crisis around four pillars to tackle the global socio-economic crisis. Each pillar leads to a significant magnitude of the enormous burden that economies must bear.

### Fundamental Pillars of ILO



### Indian Government Initiatives



During the COVID 19 epidemic, the Union government took remarkable efforts to strengthen economic condition of workers, including the migrants, and process of job creation across India.

1. As Advised by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, all State Governments/ Union Territories were instructed to provide financial assistance to construction workers from the Building & Other Construction Workers' Cess Fund preceding the lockdown. Construction Labourers are supposed to represent the greatest percentage of migrant workers. Approximately two crore migrant workers have received 5000.00 crores directly in their bank accounts from the Building & Other Construction Workers' Cess Fund, which is managed by several States, till the second week Of September 2020.
2. Further, Ministry of Labour & Employment had set up 20 Control Rooms all over the country to resolve the grievances of migrant workers. These control rooms have successfully resolved more than 15000 complaints of the migrant workers.
3. Financial package of worth 1.7 lakh crore was launched to aid the country's poor, needy, and informal sector employees. During the second wave of the COVID-19 epidemic to provide relief, the government distributed 28 lakh tonnes food grains free of cost to approximately 55 crore people through ration shops in May. The most recent expansion of free food grain scheme aims to address the effects of the second wave of the COVID-19 epidemic, which has gripped the country since March.
4. Under Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Act, an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work', per day wages have been enhanced from Rs.182 to Rs. 202.
5. The PM Street Vendor's AatmaNirbhar Nidhi or PM SVANidhi scheme was launched on June 1, 2020 by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to grant affordable working capital loans to street

vendors to assist them restart business just after COVID-19 lockdowns and empower their livelihoods. The initiative would last until March 24, 2022. According to the ministry press release, the initiative aims to provide up to 5 million vendors with collateral-free working capital loans of up to Rs 10,000, of one year tenure, to enable them restart their operations.

6. Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Scheme, with financial package of Rs. 20 lakh crore, has been released with the intent of creating jobs for migrant workers, unorganised sector workers, strengthening MSME sector, and fostering rural economy. It comprises a plethora of initiatives in all of these fields.
7. Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, the Ministry of Labour & Employment has permitted all EPF members to withdraw % of their entire provident fund invested in their EPF Account in order to provide minimal financial assistance to workers through their EPF Account. EPFO members have withdrawn nearly Rs. 39,000 crore so far.

### **Conclusion**

This study revealed that to curb the spread of COVID 19 government had to enforce the nation-wide closure, it was not just at the national level but it was worldwide. Imposition of lockdown has resulted in losing the job and furthermore drastically damaged economic and commercial strength of the country. The country's gross domestic product (GDP) went negative due to lower per capita income. In April 2020, India's employee turnover rate hit an all-time low, the lowest in 28 years. However the condition of U.S. and Brazil is far worse than India. In India, workforce turnover rate is improving but there is much volatility. Improvement and stability in unemployment rate is highly demanded. Stability will be probably attained, only after a rise in manufacturing and service sector. This study was based on historical data, further study can be done with the projection of future trends keeping the present scenario in trend.

### References

1. Almost 25 million jobs could be lost worldwide as a result of COVID-19, says ILO. (2020, March 18). ILO. [https://www.ilo.org/global/about-theilo/newsroom/news/WCMS\\_738742/lang/en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/global/about-theilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_738742/lang/en/index.htm)
2. CMIE. (2021.). CMIE. <https://www.cmie.com/Ians>. (2021, May 13). 7.35 million job losses in April due to corona virus second wave.
3. CMIE. Business Standard. <https://www.business-standard.com/latest-news>
4. Ministry of Labour & Employment. (2020, September 16). Union government has taken unprecedented measures for labour welfare and employment generation across India during covid-19 pandemic : Shri gangwar.
5. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. (2021, June 1). Under 'Pradhan mantra garib kalyan package (PMGKP): Insurance scheme for health workers fighting COVID-19', a new system of processing of the insurance claims introduced to streamline the process [Press release]. <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1723396>

## AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON STUDENT'S INDISCIPLINE AND ITS SOLUTIONS

P. Talukdar

Dept. of Education, B.H.B. College, Sarupeta

## ABSTRACT

Learners are the most essential element of the inhabitants of our nation because they are the future of our country. The youths of today are expressing their frustration by working against social customs in a way in which elders are confused. Indiscipline means to oppose following these types of rules and regulations. That means a lack of discipline in any act or situation is termed indiscipline. Students' indiscipline can be simply understood to be short of discipline among the students. It is observed that students adapt to different forms of violence and destructive activity at the nominal matter. Students' indiscipline is not only confined to India but also is a worldwide problem. Students' indiscipline has been a universal phenomenon in most of the higher educational institutions of the world. Various sociologists have explained various grounds of sources for students' indiscipline in our society like- faulty system of education, unsure future before the students, new generation disconnect from the past, default relationship between teacher and parents, imperfect method of teaching, psychological causes, etc. Growing students' indiscipline is poisonous for a nation. Our social and educational system and the political parties in the country are equally responsible for the solution of our students' indiscipline. In this paper, Secondary sources of data are used.

**Keywords:** Student, Indiscipline, College, University, Society, Teacher.

## Introduction

Learners are the most vital element of the inhabitants of our nation. They are the future of our country. If the learners follow good quality ethical values, they will be able to take our nation to the next rank. If they will go behind a disciplined life, they will be free of our nation from all the social giants. Discipline will give the learners a vivid prospect. But now a day, student's indiscipline is a common problem in our society. The youths of today are expressing their frustration by working against social customs in a way in which elders are confused. It is noticeable that there is a vast generation gap in our society. In our nation, learners behave extremely and unacceptably and have very powerful feelings that they cannot control.

## Objectives

The objectives of the present study are-

1. To understand the concept of students' indiscipline.
2. To highlight the different sources of students' indiscipline.
3. To study some suggestions to eliminate students' indiscipline from our society.

## Methodology

In this present study, the investigator used the descriptive method. In this study, the investigator has been collecting data from

secondary sources such as textbooks, journals, newspapers, study reports, and web site.

## Concept of student indiscipline

Generally, indiscipline is the opposite of discipline. Discipline means following the rules and regulations of the society, whereas indiscipline means to oppose to follow these types of rules and regulations. That means a lack of discipline in any act or situation is termed indiscipline. Students' indiscipline can be simply understood to be short of discipline among the students. While the students reject to follow the rules and regulations of an institution or to follow the orders of their concerned authorities, it can be termed as students' indiscipline. More or less daily in the newspaper, we read such news of indiscipline by college and university students. Indiscipline acts may be as disobeying a teacher, destructing a college building, misbehaviour towards women students, ambush someone, disturbance of the normal life of society, burning of public transport, looting shops, etc. Students also use unfair means to get through the tests and examinations, threaten their invigilators and abuse the staff for any alleged reason.

These acts of indiscipline start on any issue and are led by the student leaders followed by thousands of excited students. It is the

indication and the effect of a disturbed campus. All we know is that the majority of the students studying in college and universities are adolescence. At this period they have lots of energy and while this energy is not channelized they adapt to-do such types of indiscipline acts. Aside from this, they also have their frustration and value conflicts with their parents, teachers, and other elders of the society. As a result, when they get inopportunity to release their frustration, they adopt different indiscipline acts. Students' indiscipline has to turn into a great matter of anxiety for all the people who are related to the educational field. It is observed that students adapt to different forms of violence and destructive activity at the nominal matter. Students go on strike and sit on 'dharma's' until their demands are fulfilled by the concerned authority. Yet, they do not pay attention to think whether the demands are reasonable or not. They just get irrigated over an issue and sometimes even adapt to violence like breaking of glasses, pelting stones at the authorities, causing large damage to public property.

Students' indiscipline is not only confined to India but also is a worldwide problem. Students' indiscipline has been a universal phenomenon in most of the higher educational institutions of the world. The phenomenon of student indiscipline started in India with the movement of 1905 led by Calcutta and Dacca students to oppose the partition of Bengal. As a result, this movement manifested students taking part in national movements. As a part of the national struggle, it was encouraged by all political parties and welcomed by the public. Therefore, after that, the student's involvement in the national political movement in India increased at every stage particularly in Quit India Movement in 1942. Most of the national In general, it is very difficult to describe the sources of students' indiscipline because there are many sources of students' indiscipline. Colleges and universities were to take part in National Movement at the call of their beloved leaders.

### **Sources of student indiscipline**

Various sociologists have explained various grounds of sources for students' indiscipline in our society. In general, it is extremely difficult

to explain the sources of students' indiscipline because there are many sources of students' indiscipline. Some of them are mentioned below-

#### **Faulty system of education**

An important source of students' indiscipline is the defective educational system. The present educational system is unable to attain its professed objectives and it does not help the students to equip with skills that may be able to stand on their own feet. Consequently, it makes them discontented. As a result, they behave in an indiscipline way.

#### **Unsure future before the students**

The existing system of education does not help a student to decide his/her aim of life. This has made the problem of unemployment in our nation more serious. The number of educated unemployed youths is rising day by day. This circumstance has made the problem of students' indiscipline more sensitive.

**Political source:** Another important source of students' indiscipline is political activities. Students are encouraged by leaders to take part in different types of political activities. Moreover, the various political parties exploit the students for their benefit. Today politics is the most significant source of students' indiscipline.

#### **New generation disconnect from the past**

All of us are living in the age of science and technology. Today's student has become a worshiper of intellect and reason; they are not ready to accept anything without inquiring. Traditional morals and beliefs have lost their demand, with that, man has lost his spiritual mornings, and become a straw wafer about in all directions with every wind of change. As a result, the new generation disconnects from the past and facing an unsure future. This is one of the important sources of student's indiscipline.

#### **Default relationship between educator and parents**

The default relationship and contact between educators and parents is another source of students' indiscipline. Both the educator and the parent are uncertain about the drawbacks of each other, and therefore they condemn each

other for the defects of the students without making any effort to promote the student. And this situation has made the dilemma of students' indiscipline.

### **Psychological causes**

As its root, indiscipline is a psychological defect of character. Among its more significant causes are abnormalities concerning sex, inferiority and superiority complexes, feeling of insecurity, the absence of any aim, etc. all these aspects contribute to the frustration of the student, which is converted into violence. This violence is manifested in the facts of students' indiscipline which is commonly condemned.

### **The behavior of teachers**

One of the important sources of students' indiscipline among students is the behavior of the teachers. It is well known that without teachers' participation it is impossible to complete the process of education. If the teachers have an autocratic outlook towards the students, they adopt different types of indiscipline activities.

### **Overcrowded classes**

In general, we see that each class consists of lots of students. But the majority of them do not come in contact with each other and they rarely meet their teachers. For this reason, there is a lack of corporate life between teachers and students. They are unable to understand each other's problems. As a result, students adopt some indiscipline activities.

### **Students' union**

Students are in nature excited to form their union in their school, college, or university. But unfortunately, many political parties and teacher-politicians creep into the politics of the students' Union to serve up their vested interests. This type of interfering makes the students' Union dishonoured and boosts indiscipline inside the mind of students.

### **Economical obscurities**

A lot of students come from very poor families. Now a day, the system of education has become very costly. Many students do not know how to meet their different expenses.

Accordingly, they have engaged in anti-social activities.

**Imperfect method of teaching:** The method of teaching in our schools, colleges, and universities has become imperfect. Some educators in colleges and universities are seen giving lectures sitting on tables in front of students. Some of them do not get ready for their lectures. And, accordingly, they come to speak whatever comes to their minds at the time of lectures. Some teachers in colleges and universities come lately to their classes and leave the classes early. This circumstance has produced be short of respect for teachers in the mind of students and a sense of dissatisfaction as well.

### **Overemphasis on examination system**

Teaching has turned dominated by examination. Lots of teachers teach only what they think essential for examination. The students have developed the habit of memorizing essential points for examination without understanding them. Good examination results are well-thought-out as very significant for prosperity in life. Hence, for good results students are now adopting unfair means in the examination.

### **Scarcity co-curricular activities**

The objective of an educational centre is not only to get ready candidates for examinations. In reality, the objective of education is to develop an all-around personality. For these various kinds of such creative activities, as-debates, dramas, music, preparation of magazines, games and social work, etc. are essential. Our educational centres have not yet paid enough attention to the running of such programs. As a result, lots of aspects of the personality development of the student are neglected. In the future, this situation works as a prologue to the indiscipline behaviours of numerous students.

### **Suggestions to eliminate students' indiscipline**

Following are some suggestions to eliminate students' indiscipline from our society-Politics in any form must be kept out of schools and colleges and universities. The authorities must be maintained a path so that the political parties



do not intervene in the work of the institution and are not able to provoke the students to adopt indiscipline activities. The relationship between the teachers and the students should be friendly and that of reciprocal love and respect. Teachers must be friends, philosophers, and guides of their students in the real sense. Guidance and counselling programs should be introduced in each school, college, and university to boost the students in the selection of courses and to give guidance in the solution of personal and psychological problems. The curriculum of any educational institution must be covered lots of subjects so that the students can select the subjects according to their own choice. Different types of programs of co-curricular activities should be prepared not only during the college term but also during vacations. Education must be related to the day-to-day life of experiences. There must be no gap between what is taught in the schools, colleges or universities, and the practical life of the students. Financial aid in the form of scholarships, book banks, and textbook loans, etc. should be provided by the Government and other organizations. As well as the provision for students to earn while they learn may be useful in minimizing their economic heartbreak and students' indiscipline. The students will have to get the opportunities for a part-time job though they are yet to receive an education. In this way, the crowd to admission in universities and colleges will be decreased, because then, a university degree will stay no more important for fruitful jobs and occupation in life. Our aim should be on helping students to imbibe creative thoughts from the very beginning. The development of these creative thoughts may be possible by inspiring students' participation in various types of co-curricular activities. As early as possible the drawbacks in the system

of education should be pointed out by various committees and commissions as well as must be made some recommendations for eradicating these drawbacks immediately. As most of the students are following their teachers both consciously and unconsciously. Therefore, the teachers must put forward the appropriate model in every sphere of manner. Be short of moral education is also liable for students' indiscipline in our society. In any case, moral education will control the indiscipline amongst students. The psychological factors are the root of students' discipline and this can be eradicated by creating the appropriate ambiance in schools. As far as possible, the ambiance should resemble that of a large family in which the relations between boys, girls, educators, students, etc. would be morally and psychologically healthy.

### **Concluding remark**

Growing students' indiscipline is poisonous for a nation. To eradicate it, these aspects must be understood and all concerned must carry out their respective duties because it is a social and educational problem which can be solved only through the co-operation of all concerned. Our social and educational system and the political parties in the country are equally responsible for the solution of our students' indiscipline. Therefore, the co-operation of all the units of society – parents, guardians, teachers, planners, leaders of various political parties, Central and State Governments, various social organizations, industrialists, mills, factories, and employers, etc. will be necessary. Government alone cannot solve it. Therefore, all those who are at the state of affairs in any way have to play their creative and constructive responsibilities for eradicating the student's indiscipline.

### **Reference**

1. Agarwalla S. (2012). Emerging issues and education, Aditya Book Distributors, Ghy-1
2. Das Baruah B. & Bhuyan Baruah S. (2012). Emerging issues of Indian education, Ashok Book Stall, Ghy-1.
3. Chaube, S.P., Problems of Indian Education, Vinod Pustak Mandir, Agra-2, Latest Edition.
4. Mathur, S.S. (1997). A sociological Approach to Indian Education, Vinod Pustak Mandir, Agra-2.
5. Sharma, R, N. & Sharma, R. Kr. (1996). Problems of Education in India, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi.

## MIROSLAV HOLUB'S VANISHING LUNG SYNDROME: A STUDY ON THE USE OF MEDICAL PERSPECTIVES AS BODY POLITIC

B. Bauna

Department of English, Seacom Skills University, Bolpur, Birbhum, West Bengal, India, 731236  
biswajitbauna2016@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*One of the leading poetic voices in the late-twentieth century is a Czech-born poet and a doctor named Miroslav Holub whose collection entitled Vanishing Lung Syndrome, published in 1990, is pregnant with thought-provocative and meaningful medical metaphors. This paper attempts at analyzing those medical perspectives as body politic in order to highlight the contemporary socio-political milieu under the Communist Czechoslovakia. Being an immunologist by profession and a poet by genuine interest, he definitely possesses a microscopic poetic view which helps him in observing and examining the societal position of man, political factors and its function in shaping the atmospheric impacts upon humanity and world around in a unique way. His pathology-oriented poetic focus is refined by his medical metallization. Applying multifarious symptoms, indications or medical syndromes, he distinctly upholds the personal, social and political realization in the form of a disease-struck body which needs immediate attention. He employs a number of medical terms like parasites, blood cells, fetus, virus, spinal cord, cyst, lung hypertension, measles, small pox, radiation diseases, liver inflammation, cardiac apoplexy, central nervous system, pacemakers, mitral valve, corticosteroid anoint psoriasis, intensive care, heart transplant, caesarian section, diabetes, anesthesia etc. He pens down the poems while Czechoslovakia was still under communist (mis)rule and this collection has become the epitome of his body politic perspectives where having 'lost in the landscape/ where only surgeons/ write poems' (Vanishing Lung Syndrome 4478). He wittily regards society as a body which is constantly tormented by politically-ridden maladministration, disorder, and uproar. Through the apt use of medical imagery, he pierces the societal diseases, displeasure, grief and misfortune, and he makes his lay readers acquainted with all these depictions in a realistic association. Undoubtedly, His thoughtful, wise and intellectual writing opens up a new vista before the realm of European poetry.*

**Keywords:** *Body politic, communist, Holub, medical and syndrome.*

### Introduction

As is historically acknowledged, body politic is a term which is derived from Medieval Latin corpus politicum, which is again drawn from the Latin corpus mysticum, developed by Catholic Church as the mystical body of the Jesus Christ. With the passage of time, the term achieves its metaphorical implication which is remarkably extended to adopt political meaning as seen in the case of Aesop's famous fable named 'The Belly and the Members'. Originating in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC in the ancient Greek, the image has been politically used in Roman philosophy too where the medieval revival of the Byzantine Corpus Juris Civilis is identified as the 'Body of the Civil Law' which consists of a collection of elementary works in jurisprudence. From 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards, the term has been significantly employed to hold political thoughts. During the Renaissance period in European history, a remarkable transition from the medieval period to modernity, medical knowledge flourished by Galen has been incorporated into the term body politic to make it more symbolic and

representative of socio-political position of a country. A mutual parallelism has been drawn between suppositional causes of disease in a society and disorder in the political stance. While reviewing Jonathan Gil Harris's book entitled Foreign Bodies and the Body Politic: Discourse of Social Pathology in Early Modern England, the cultural critic Barbara Traister points out that the chapter 2 of the book "examines the reciprocal relationships between medical and political discourses of the sixteenth century. As a result of this mutual attention, when medical writers began to modify Galenic theory to accommodate the theories of Paracelsus, the representation of illness in the body politic changed as well. Harris bolsters his claims about these changes by analyzing in details two political essays, Thomas Starkey's A Dialogue between Reginald Pole and Thomas Lupset (c.1535) and William Averell's A Mervailous Combat of Contrarieties (1588). Starkey conceived social disease as lack of harmony, reflective of internal disorder. Some fifty years later, Arvell represents disease as 'no longer a condition, but

a determinate, ontological enemy' (45), a threat from without."(Traister 538-9). In the seventeenth century, one of the founders of modern political philosophy named Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) helps strengthening the image of the body politic and develops it into a modern theory of the state as an artificial person. To better convey the-then social political circumstances, this metaphorical usage of the body politic plays a significant role in Miroslav Holub's poetic output.

Holub is one of the most remarkable charismatic figures of the twentieth century. He is a renowned poet and immunologist. He was born in Pilsen, Western Bohemia on 23rd September in 1923. After the Second World War, he was sent to study medicine at Charles University in Prague. He worked there in a psychiatric ward. At the same time, he started showing his interest in poetry. He engaged himself as an editor of 'Vesmir', a science magazine. In 1953, he earned an MD degree from the Charles University School of Medicine. He was appointed as an immunologist at the Microbiological Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science. In 1958, he received a PhD from the Czech Academy of Science Institute of Microbiology. To continue his scientific research, he studied and examined a group of hairless mice in the laboratory to work on them as carrier of different diseases. This resulted in his noted monograph, Immunology of Nude Mice. He wrote more than 150 scientific papers. But, it is for his poetry he is more celebrated outside his country. The Communist Czechoslovakia has greatly exercised an unavoidable influence on shaping his socio-political notions which has a direct impact on his poetry. In the chapter titled-'Arrival in English: Lowell, Ferlinghetti, Ginsberg, Holub' of the book entitled *Between Two Fires: Transnationalism and Cold War Poetry* (2015), Justin Quinn speaks of Holub's emerging as a distinct poet in the following quote:

“Miroslav Holub began establishing his poetic reputation in Czechoslovakia during the mid-1950s. In 1956 he published an essay entitled "We Are Grounded In the Everyday", which declared that the mundane was of interest not for what

it included, but rather for its implicit criticism of the poetic excesses of the 1950s, Which has contributed to Marxist propaganda? Remaining within the bounds of What he calls "socialist humanism", he carefully situates the new aesthetic so that It does not threaten the cultural policies of the Czechoslovak regime, and yet Leaves room for poetry whose forms, phrasings, and ideas are not dictated by Ideology.” (Quinn 111)

The glimpses of 'socialist humanism' is discernible in his poetic landscape from the very beginning and undoubtedly it has its culmination in the collection entitled *Vanishing Lung Syndrome*, published in 1980 where the contemporary socio-political issues serve as a vital force behind his applying medical mentalization as body politic to represent various societal maladies and commoners as its worst victims. Now, he is known for his ironic wit, his impatience with irrationality and poetic precision charged with scientific imagery and references. Further his poetry is marked by his surreal mixture of scientific exactness, biological allusion and absurdist human's condition. Undoubtedly, he has a sound knowledge about medicine and diseases. He successfully employs them in his poetic creation. Though he was not in the Czech Republic until after the fall of communism, he was conscious of the political turmoil of his country and accordingly he had written them in his poetic output. By the 1970s, his work has been translated into different languages, more than 30 and he is now regarded as a unique poet who artistically has merged both his medical knowledge and poetic genius in order to convey the socio-political and personal circumstances under the (mis)rule of communism. His medical metaphors play a significant role in exploring his societal perspectives in a unique manner. Poet Seamus Heaney narrates Holub's writing in the following quote as:

“A lying bare of things, not so much the skull beneath the skin, more the brain Beneath the skull; the shape of relationships, politics, history; the rhythms of Affections and disaffection; the ebb and flow of faith, hope, violence, art.”  
(Para 2)

Being a devoted pathologist and immunologist by profession, he owns a unique microscopic view which helps him identify multifaceted health hazards and symptoms of maladies. He considers the society as a body which is infested with various diseases, tortures, violence, non-human activities, psychological wounds and politically-ridden maladministration. He often uses biological and scientific analogies in his poetic fields which no doubt allow him in finding poetic equivalents for the new reality of the micro-worlds. His outstanding body politic concern has been famously reflected in Vanishing Lung Syndrome. His poetic exploration gets necessarily shaped and polished by his intellectual body politic mentalization. His body politic view emanates from the western political thought, an ancient metaphor where a state, church, society or institutions are conceived of as a biological self or body. Apart from its common metaphorical usage that implies hierarchical leadership of a state or church, or a division of labour in a society through a strong autocratic or monarchial connotation, here in Holub's case, body politic metaphor deals with the diseases in a societal body where political factors act as a dominant background. Like a true pathologist and having possessed poetic capability, he metaphorically deals with all kinds of societal problems, reasons of health abnormalities, causes of socio-political disturbance, hampering of normalcy in common life and factors behind the destruction of peace and happiness in man's social life. Society is conceived of as a body and representative of collective humanity which suffers a lot. Holub equates the harmful impact and action of political misuse of power with that of existence of parasites in a human body. In the poem named Parasite, he mentions the biological functions of parasites how they live on or in another organisms termed as host, causing it damage. He delineates how a parasite, the representative of political organization "rises somewhere in the inner dark" part of its host, i.e., societal body. It consumes host's substance "with a worm's tiny mouth" which is "sweetly round, lined with hooklets". Here, the metaphorical usage highlights the fact that the reign of any political maladministration carries on its constant

violence and exploitation upon the common people in large in any society like a parasite's deeds in a body. He keenly observes how a parasite "grows, releasing one segment after another" in its prey and how it becomes "impregnated by the drowsy ballads of mucosae", i.e., the political leaders are supported and fed up by the blind flatterers in the society. The phrase "drowsy ballads" indicates the imbecile sycophancy on the part of single-eyed followers of communism in Czechoslovakia. Thus, being adored "in agreement's protective slime", like a parasite, the communism in social body "grows, swells, expands" and with passage of time it "outgrows the body of its host", resulting in bringing harm in societal equilibrium. His body politic exploration has highly been reflected in the following lines:

"It rises somewhere in the inner dark  
Like the fruit of a surplus morning star.  
It eats with a worm's tiny mouth,  
Sweetly round, lined with hooklets  
Of embryonic exactitude.

It grows, releasing one segment after another,  
Impregnated by the drowsy ballads of mucosae,  
Embedded in agreement's protective slime,  
It grows, swells, expands,  
Outgrows the body of its host"  
(Holub 4125)

Typical of Holub's dealing with the interplay between various layers of human experience is seen in the poem named 'Haemophilia/Los Angeles'. The title of the poem evokes equalization between personal and political feelings, between the disease-struck body and dysfunctional body politic of Los Angeles, a sprawling southern city in California in United States of America. Haemophilia is a medical term referring to a disorder in which the blood doesn't clot naturally. It is mostly inherited genetic dysfunction that impairs body's natural ability to make blood clots, a process in body needed to cease bleeding. If bleeding continues, it results in permanent damage in joints or in brain. Holub regards the city as the sufferer from haemophilia and his use of repeated imagery of circulation in the line "and so it circulates", suggests heavy traffic congestion along with an imagined landscape of freeways and then he makes the disturbing impact of haemophilia upon the diseased body of the city



through nightmarish perception. Employing medical framework, he registers the pathetic situation where “each blood cell” becomes “totally different” and denies the mutual cooperation in performing coagulation in the following:

“And so it circulates  
With the full, velvet hum of the disease,  
Circulates all hours of the day,  
Circulates all hours of the night  
To the praise of non-clotting,  
Each blood cell carrying  
Four molecules of hope  
That it might all be something  
Totally different  
From what it is.”  
(Holub 4344)

Through the use of body politic metaphor, he reveals how the stability in socio-political life has been thwarted. While writing poems for this collection, Czechoslovakia remains under the communist or socialist rules which hamper normal social rhythm in the lives of commoners. His overtly political realization is expressed in his description of multiple medical syndromes. In the poem called ‘Kuru, or the Smiling Death Syndrome’, he exhibits his dark criticism about the inaction and effortlessness of his fellow citizens whose stupor pains him very much. He starkly opines that they are too indifferent to be moved by social decay and degeneration. They don’t feel ‘spasms’ in their tortured “brain and spinal cord” unlike someone who is attacked by the reactions of “the slow virus”. He views that they are packed with “progressive dementia” and “typical grimace”. Their split personality, intense indifference towards social downfall, physical sloth and psychological inertia do not make them feel humiliated or ‘embarrassed’, quite contrarily they keep on smiling in their faces. They passively accept all the scars caused by political milieu of their time. Concerning their societal position, Holub's murky criticism finds its manifestation in the following:

“We aren't the Fores of New Guinea,  
We don't indulge in ritual cannibalism,  
We don't harbour the slow virus that  
Causes degeneration  
of the brain and spinal cord with spasms,  
Shivers,  
Progressive dementia and

The typical grimace.

We just smile,  
Embarrassed, we smile,  
Embarrassed, we smile,  
Embarrassed, we smile.”  
(Holub 4455)

In the title poem of the collection entitled Vanishing Lung Syndrome, Holub points out somebody's struggling ‘for breath’ who, “getting in everyone’s way”, remains in a helpless situation. The “flow of crowds” whispers about how “he just fights for breath”.

Metaphorically, ‘he’ here stands for the freedom, equality and fraternity who gets choked owing to the usage of misrule and maladministration under the Communist Czechoslovakia. In a suffocating atmosphere, Holub in a pathological mood supposes that inside the social body, “there may be growing/ a sea monster” like “bulbous emphysema with cyst development”. His use of the medical term “bullous emphysema” refers to a chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) which is characterized by damaged alveoli that puff to form exceptionally large air spaces, especially within the uppermost parts of the lungs, causing “lung hypertension”. This physical condition of the lungs, accompanied by cyst, i.e., a sack-like pocket of membranous tissue, is synonymous with society’s struggle for free respiration in a such traumatized socio-political environment where freedom in every respect is smothered. Through the use of medical analogy, Holub’s body politic vision is remarkably portrayed in the following:

“Once in a while somebody fights for breath.  
He stops, getting in everyone's way.  
The crowd flows around, muttering  
about the flow of crowds,  
but he just fights for breath.  
Inside there may be growing  
a sea monster within a sea monster,  
a black talking bird,  
a raven Nevermore that  
can't find a bust of Athena  
to perch on and so just grows  
like a bulbous emphysema with cyst  
development,  
fibrous masses and lung hypertension.”  
(Holub 4464)



In another poem named 'Job's Syndrome', he alludes to the autosomal dominant hyper immunoglobulin E (IgE) syndrome (HIES), which is commonly termed as Job's Syndrome. It is first identified in 1966. It is named after the Biblical character Job, who is "smote... with sore boils". This quoted engraving is done by English Romantic poet William Blake in 1825 as an illustration to the book entitled Book of Job (1826). Medically, this syndrome is recognized as an immune deficiency which is caused by a genetic mutation either in STAT3 (autosomal dominant) or DOCK8 (autosomal recessive). Patients with either form of IgE syndrome have faced the problems in fighting with the harmful bacteria and fungi. They are prone to easily catch serious infections. Also they are destined to suffer a rare digestive disease like the triad of eosinophilic, eczema, recurrent skin and pulmonary infections shown in 'exposed gills'. Although ocular involvement in Job's Syndrome is rare, but there are reports of keratoconus, staphylococcal chalazia with blepharitis which brings about some complicated cataract in the eyes, or blood-ridden symptoms in eyes. Through this use of medical metaphor, he refers to contemporary society's autosomal stance where "The body no longer recognized itself". The blood-ridden eyes of the political leaders fail to what should to be seen. Holub compares this blood-ridden condition of the eyes to the "fluorescent eyes" of the "little vampires". The communists are like vampires suck the blood, i.e., hope, faith, aspiration, life force of the fellow citizens. He ironically says that political leaders' making promises is like "a menhir", i.e., a tall upright stone in prehistoric times in Western Europe destined to decay over the times, having contained no fruitful effects on common people. Only unfruitful "black depths of principle" prevails there. Holub summaries his realization in the following way:

"The body no longer recognized itself.  
From their nests in the skin  
little vampires with fluorescent eyes  
flew out.  
Disease like a slug with exposed gills.  
Disease like a menhir erected  
out of horizontal white insomnia.  
In the black depths of principle  
under all the scabs

even Job is still  
a little bit glad to be alive,  
out of touch."  
(Holub 4500)

In the poem named 'Animal rights', Holub categorically speaks of dogs, mice, earthworms, protozoon, cells and central nervous system which are the representative of blind and faithful followers to his master, common living specimens for executing scientific experiments, nasty entities in societal status, free-living or parasitic elements in nature, a small room, and prime controlling part of most bodily actions respectively. In a political straightjacket of Communist Czechoslovakia, all have become the subjects of continuous dismay, torture and violence applied to them either physically or mentally. He urges the revolutionary thinkers and patriotic political leaders in the society to implement necessary 'pity for' all, irrespective of their status in society. Otherwise, the fellow citizens can have turned into "patients" with "amyotrophic lateral sclerosis", commonly termed as ALS which denotes a group of uncommon neurological diseases that predominantly involve the neurons, the nerve cells responsible for controlling voluntary muscle movement. The doctor-poet sincerely wishes that the patients with such ALS "shouldn't have been born" anywhere in his dear country. His mention of a Dutch/Netherlandish painter from Brabant named Hieronymus Bosch (c.1450--1516), who is especially noted for his macabre and nightmarish depictions of hell, recapitulates the contemporary socio-political circumstances of the Czechoslovakia as well as pent-up professional frustration of the doctors as reflected in the following:

"Pity for the central nervous system,  
microglia excepted.

Patients  
with progressive amyotrophic lateral sclerosis  
can just fuck off. They shouldn't have been  
born.  
Hieronymus Bosch be with them  
forever and ever amen."

(Holub 4525) Holub's body politic perspective highlights the socio-political position of the fellow citizens in such a way that as if they are wandering in "the festival of the patients". He

helplessly observes that they “with all the known diseases”, proclaim roughly “for the pacemakers” which is generally a small device placed under the skin in someone’s chest to help control one’s heartbeat. He metaphorically indicates that his fellow beings need additional setting in their breathing system to breath in such traumatized socio-political environment. Sometimes, they require to be placed “in the pavilion of intensive care” and “are given artificial respiration”. They even in static posture listen to how the heart “swallows the murmurs of the mitral valve”. Thus, through using such medical scene, he uncovers the society’s life-in-death condition in the following lines from the poem 'The festival':

“At the festival of the patients  
with all the known diseases  
the crutch choir sings  
for the pacemakers.  
The double astigmatic landscape  
gratefully swallows the murmurs  
of the mitral valve  
In the pavilion of intensive care  
fish with fish skin disease  
are given artificial respiration.”  
(Holub 4542)

Similarly, in other poems, Holub artistically applies a number of biological terms, medical metaphors, pathological facts and physical scenarios like “The mucous membrane of civilization”( A small town in the Sonora Desert 4397), “to granulation tissue”(Crush Syndrome 4484), “Radiation diseases/ show us our place in the cosmos” ( Diagnoses 4510), “a microscopic landscape with roads like capillaries”(Heart transplant 4560), “Born by Caesarian section” (The cloud shepherd of Hans Arp 4591), “like proteinoids and oligonucleotides” ( Landscape with poets 4613), “it’s always something like a premature birth” (The fall from the green frog 4703) and so on.

Conclusion: Thus, obviously Holub’s purpose is to strike a unique blow upon the

readers’ realization about the socio-political circumstances of the-then Czechoslovakia. In an interview with Irene Blair Honeycutt, published in VQR, on 2nd April in 2013, Holub's comment reads:

“Every poem is a political act in the state of society when even love is. In the case of poetry, the question is that of the intension. In a good fat totalitarian system, you know that praising a beautiful woman is a form of disdain of the ugly Brezhnev and that most readers will understand this.”  
(Honeycutt)

So, his intension of depicting the socio-political environment through the use of body politic is quite transparent. He doesn't only decorate his poetic canvas with scientific and biological allusions. He rather employs them as a vital instruments for conveying his socio-political understanding in a unique way as well as awakening fellow citizens' comprehension of that victimization under communism as he “belong to a dissident community of 'wakers up', as intellectuals were known in nineteenth-century Czechoslovakia” (Paulin 219). Conceiving the entire community as a biological body and its politically-ridden pitfalls, maladies, degeneration, violence and scars-- all are drawn precisely and artistically through his brilliant usage of body politic. The whole collection evokes the readers to rethink the societal position of humanity in communist background. His deep-rooted social concerns are faithfully merged with body politic perspectives to such extent that the whole phenomena has made him “one of the half-dozen most important poets writing anywhere” (Murphy 142-9), as opined by Ted Hughes in 1988 in the magazine *New Scientist*, and his book *Vanishing Lung Syndrome* has become an excellent late twentieth-century epitome of body politic at the interfaces of pathology, morality and politics.

### References

1. Holub, Miroslav. (2016) *Poems Before and After*. Bloodaxe Books, Kindle for Realme5, version VI.0. Electronic book, October 1, 2019.
2. Honeycutt, Irene Blair. "Interview With Czech Poet Miroslav Holub". *VQR*, April 2, 2013.

3. [www.vqronline.org/interview/interview-czech-poet-miroslav-holub](http://www.vqronline.org/interview/interview-czech-poet-miroslav-holub). Accessed 10 July 2021.
4. Murphy, Kathryn. "Miroslav Holub: Poems Before After by; Six Czech Poets by Alexandra Buchler". *Translation and Literature: Review (Journal)*, Vol.18, No.1, pp.142-9, (Spring, 2009), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/i40014626>. Accessed 17 July, 2021.
5. Paulin, Tom. (1992) *Minotaur: Poetry and the Nation State*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
6. Quinn, Justin. (2015) *Between Two Fires: Transnationalism and Cold War Poetry*. London: Oxford University Press.
7. Traister, Barbara. (1999). "Jonathan Gil Harris. Foreign Bodies and the Body Politic: Discourses of Social Pathology in Early Modern England", *Shakespeare Quarterly*, vol.50,no.4,pp.538-9
8. Miroslav Holub: 1923-1998", <https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poets/miroslav-holub>.(Pdf).

## THE ROLE OF FISCAL POLICY INTO RECOVER ECONOMIC CONDITION FROM PANDEMIC OF COVID 19

**J.P. Sarode**

Department of Economics, Dadasaheb Devidas Namdeo Bhole College, Bhusawal, , Maharashtra, India  
jayashrisarode42@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*The tools of fiscal policy such as Mobilization of resources, Taxation, public Expenditure and Investment, Capital Formation etc can helps to start the economic engine. Fiscal policy is implemented by government, which is most important to start the engine of economy. In this situation demand and supply has broken down. So to improve the demand people need to have the capacity of purchase the product. In Industrial sector there is no demand for supply. Thousands of business has closed due insufficient demand and profit. To sustain the industrial sector the taxation policy has to minimize so that entrepreneur can generate the maximum profit and motivate to invest the capital. Fiscal policy is the means by which a government adjusts its spending levels and tax rates to monitor and influence a nation's economy. It is the sister strategy to monetary policy through which a central bank influences a nation's money supply. These two policies are used in various combinations to direct a country's economic goals. Here's a look at how fiscal policy works, how it must be monitored, and how its implementation may affect different people in an economy.*

### Introduction

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is global. An increasing number of developing countries and emerging economies have imposed very strict lock-down measures to prevent uncontrollable spreading of the virus and turning the COVID-19 crisis into a humanitarian crisis. These lockdowns have a profound impact on the lives of hundreds of millions of vulnerable people. Many of them live on a low-income and rely on daily earnings to survive. They see their income sharply decrease or even disappear without financial buffers or other safety measures to fall back on. In this context, our work as an impact investor is more important than ever. Through our Financial Inclusion funds, we are active in over 40 developing countries and emerging economies, providing finance to over 130 financial institutions that service tens of millions of businesses, workers and households who are now being hit so hard. This crisis hits the most vulnerable people the hardest in their health and economic situation. Uncertain times have additional side effects such as volatility in local currency rates, falling oil prices and rising prices for basic needs like food. In emerging markets micro and small businesses are the engine of the economy. Collectively they account for most of the employment. If they are not supported, the economic side-effects of COVID-19 will have a devastating and lasting

impact on many lives far beyond the direct medical impact of the virus. Many of the daily wage workers, micro and small entrepreneurs may hardly be able to repay their loans, as their incomes have dropped. Furthermore, collection of microfinance loans very often happens on a cash basis, at branches or at group meetings. Thus, apart from clients' incomes, the repayment process is also disturbed. Meanwhile, it is crucial that not all financing dries up. Certain sectors think of food production and companies involved in health care, need to continue to operate and serve the people. This is only possible if selected sectors are being supported by governments as well as by the financial sector.

### Objectives of the study

1. To study the impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy
2. To Study the effective fiscal in worst current situation

### Hypothesis

1. The fiscal policies can help to improve the current economic situation

### Research Methodology

This study is depend of secondary data includes reference books, journals, research papers, articles and govt. reports etc.

### Importance of Study

This study gives an idea about the impact of Covid 19 on Indian Economy. The corona virus pandemic is having a "deep impact" on Indian businesses and has already caused an unprecedented collapse in economic activities over the last few weeks, says an industry survey released on Tuesday. The survey, jointly conducted by industry body Ficci and tax consultancy Dhruva Advisors by seeking responses from about 380 companies across sectors, also said that businesses are grappling with "tremendous uncertainty" about their future. Almost 72 per cent of the respondents said that the present situation is having a "high to very high" level of impact on their business. this paper tries explain the answer of this question. In this worst condition more than 47 lakh people infected in worldwide and 3 lakh dead due to the Covid-19 pandemic. As vaccine is yet to be found, lockdowns remain the only way to slow its spread. However, the lockdowns are also pushing major economies to the brink. The far-reaching measures enacted by most countries worldwide to contain the COVID-19 pandemic have massive consequences for the economies. The situation affects almost every enterprise, regardless of whether it caters local communities or the global economy. The effects spread across countries as tightly knit global production networks are interrupted. Countries have different capacities to absorb the shock and counter it with fiscal policy. Not only the nature of a pandemic is global as it does not stop at borders; the tight integration of the world economy make the economic fall-out a global challenge to solve. So that in this lockdown all the economy has stopped. All sectors are closed due to this covid-19 pandemic. After this situation which action should be take and which policies should be obtained to save the economy? This study tried to solve the problem of this question and economic recession.

### **The Role of fiscal Policy**

Article by Pragyandeepa on Economic Discussion with entitled "Role of Fiscal Policy in Economic Development" has gives focus on role of fiscal policy. In this article gives focus on the role of fiscal policy can archive the desired growth in developing countries. With

this reference of article we can see the role of fiscal policy. The various tools of fiscal policy such as budget, taxation, public expenditure, public works and public debt can go a long way for maintaining full employment without inflationary and deflationary forces in underdeveloped economies. Taxation and public expenditure is a powerful instrument in the hands of public authority which greatly affect the changes in disposal income, consumption and investment. An anti-depression tax policy increases disposable income of the individual, promotes consumption and investment. This will ultimately result in increase in spending activities which in turn, increase effective demand of the people. On the contrary, during inflation, anti-inflationary policy measures help to plug the inflationary gap. During inflation, such measures are adopted which help to wipe off the excessive purchasing power and consumer demand. Tax burden is raised in such a manner as it may not retard new investment. Keeping in view all facts in mind, it is stated that fiscal policy plays very significant role for promoting economic development and stability of under developed countries.

A Speech by Otmar Issing, Member of the Executive Board of the ECB International Conference "The role of fiscal and monetary policies in the stabilisation of the economic cycle"

Fiscal policy can promote macroeconomic stability by sustaining aggregate demand and private sector incomes during an economic downturn and by moderating economic activity during periods of strong growth. An important stabilising function of fiscal policy operates through the so-called "automatic fiscal stabilisers". These work through the impact of economic fluctuations on the government budget and do not require any short-term decisions by policy makers. The size of tax collections and transfer payments, for example, are directly linked to the cyclical position of the economy and adjust in a way that helps stabilising aggregate demand and private sector incomes. Automatic stabilisers have a number of desirable features. First, they respond in a timely and foreseeable manner. This helps economic agents to form correct expectations and enhances their confidence. Second, they



react with an intensity that is adapted to the size of the deviation of economic conditions from what was expected when budget plans were approved. Third, automatic stabilisers operate symmetrically over the economic cycle, moderating overheating in periods of booms and supporting economic activity during economic downturns without affecting the underlying soundness of budgetary positions, as long as fluctuations remain balanced.

In principle, stabilisation can also result from discretionary fiscal policy-making, whereby governments actively decide to adjust spending or taxes in response to changes in economic activity. I shall argue, however, that discretionary fiscal policies are not normally suitable for demand management, as past attempts to manage aggregate demand through discretionary fiscal measures have often demonstrated. First, discretionary policies can undermine the healthiness of budgetary positions, as governments find it easier to decrease taxes and to increase spending in times of low growth than doing the opposite during economic upturns. This induces a tendency for continuous increases in public debt and the tax burden. In turn, this may have adverse effects on the economy's long-run growth prospects as high taxes reduce the incentives to work, invest and innovate. Second, many of the desirable features of automatic stabilisers are almost impossible to replicate by discretionary reactions of policy makers. For instance, tax changes must usually be adopted by Parliament and their implementation typically follows the timing of budget-setting processes with a lag. Not surprisingly, therefore, discretionary fiscal policies aiming at aggregate demand management have tended to be pro-cyclical in the past, often becoming effective after cyclical conditions have already reversed, thereby exacerbating macroeconomic fluctuations.

Clearly, the short-term stabilising function of fiscal policy can become especially important for countries that are part of a monetary union, as nominal interest rates and exchange rates do not adapt to the situation of an individual country but rather to that of the union as a whole. Fiscal policy can then become a crucial instrument for stabilising domestic demand and

output, which remains in the domain of individual governments. At the same time, however, the limitations of active fiscal policy may be greater when there is increased uncertainty about future income developments. This is the case today in many European countries where there is a growing concern about the difficulties faced by public pension and health care systems in view of demographic trends. Under such circumstances, cyclically-oriented tax cuts and expenditure increases today may simply translate into higher taxes or lower expenditure tomorrow. Aware of this, the public may increasingly react to fiscal expansions by raising precautionary savings rather than consumption.

### **Fiscal Policy after great depression of 1930**

The United States economy completed its recovery from the Great Depression in 1942, restoring full-employment output in that year after 12 years of below-full-employment performance. Fiscal policies were not the most important factor in the 1933 through 1940 phase of the recovery, but they became the most important factor after 1940, when the recovery was less than half-complete. World War II fiscal policies were, then, instrumental in the overall restoration of full-employment performance.

### **Conclusion**

The tools of fiscal policy such as Mobilization of resources, Taxation, public Expenditure and Investment, Capital Formation etc can help to start the economic engine. Fiscal policy is implemented by government, which is most important to start the engine of economy. In this situation demand and supply has broken down. So to improve the demand people need to have the capacity of purchase the product. In Industrial sector there is no demand for supply. Thousands of business has closed due insufficient demand and profit. To sustain the industrial sector the taxation policy has to minimize so that entrepreneur can generate the maximum profit and motivate to invest the capital. Fiscal policy is the means by which a government adjusts its spending levels and tax rates to monitor and influence a nation's economy. It is the sister strategy to monetary policy through which a central bank influences a nation's money

supply. These two policies are used in various combinations to direct a country's economic goals. Here's a look at how fiscal policy works, how it must be monitored, and how its implementation may affect different people in an economy. Before the Great Depression, which lasted from October 29, 1929, to the onset of America's entry into World War II, the government's approach to the economy was laissez-faire. Following World War II, it was determined that the government had to take a

proactive role in the economy to regulate unemployment, business cycles, inflation, and the cost of money. By using a mix of monetary and fiscal policies (depending on the political orientations and the philosophies of those in power at a particular time, one policy may dominate over another), governments can control economic phenomena.

### References

1. Datt & Sundaram. (2015). Indian Economy, S. Chand publication, New Delhi.
2. Dr. H. L. Ahuja. (2014). Principle Macroeconomics, S. Chand Publication, New Delhi.
3. A paper by Narendra Natham entitled with "As the world is undergoing the impact of Corona virus, the IMF has revised its global GDP growth estimate. ET Wealth studies how India is placed in this scenario."
4. Website: [www.global-solutions-initiative.org](http://www.global-solutions-initiative.org)
5. Website: [www.economicdiscussion.net](http://www.economicdiscussion.net)
6. Website: [www.ecb.europa.eu](http://www.ecb.europa.eu)

## A STUDY ON EFFECT OF AYURVEDIC PRODUCTS ON CONSUMER HEALTH DURING COVID-19

S. Kumar<sup>1</sup> and Shiv Kumar<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> School of business Management, Noida International University Greater Noida (UP)

### ABSTRACT

**Aim:** The aim of this study is to find out whether the use of Ayurvedic products for curing or prevention of covid-19 has a positive impact on the health of the masses or not.

**Methods:** The research had been conducted through a survey to find out the effect on the health of the consumers in the pandemic after using Ayurvedic medicines. The methods which had been adopted in this study were non-probability and purposive sampling in which the Ayurvedic health related products that had affected the health either positively or negatively among 200 respondents had been identified.

**Results:** From the study conducted the results were found as the impact of Ayurvedic products on the health of the consumers is more positive in nature and has least side effects.

**Conclusion:** With increased spread of the pandemic the masses had started putting emphasis on healthcare by paying more intention towards developing the immune systems. Thereby giving the Ayurvedic companies a chance to enhance their market and for launching new products it is a golden opportunity for the manufacturers of Ayurvedic companies with modern and innovative formats that would appeal to the customers even in post COVID phase.

**Keywords:** Ayurvedic products, consumer health, covid-19, etc.

### Introduction

India has perhaps the world's longest and largest tradition in medical systems. The word "Indian Systems of Medicine" refers to both Indian and non-Indian medical systems that have been implemented in India over time. Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathy, Yoga, and Naturopathy are examples of these systems. They've assimilated into India's society and traditions. India has a lot of potential in this sector because of its deep traditional herbal medicine awareness and extensive plant biodiversity. Collection of raw drugs from about 2,400 species of plant is used in the codified Indian system of medicine. There are also fewer raw drugs on the market, with only 1289 botanicals derived from 960 plant taxa. The Ayurvedic method employs the greatest number of traded medicinal plant species. The crisis of COVID-19 has increased the psychological level of distress. In Fact the health care workers are more vulnerable to it as it puts an impact on mental illness. This form of distress accompanies with it the immune function alteration, with an increment in the level of risk of getting infected with viral infection in the respiratory tract.

Ayurveda is India's traditional system of medicines from 3000 years ago. The Sanskrit terms 'ayur (life) and veda (science)' are

combined to form the term Ayurveda (knowledge or science). The "classic Ayurvedic text Charaka Samhita" discusses infection control and describes immunity as the ability to prevent and stop disease progression in order to preserve homeostasis. Ayurveda places a greater focus on mental and physical strength in order to deal with a variety of stressors, including infection. Immunity (strength or bala) in Ayurveda is graded as chronobiologic (Kalaja), natural (Sahaja), and acquired, similar to acquired and innate immunity (Yuktikrut).

For improving protection to respiratory diseases, Ayurveda offers a variety of treatment options, including immunomodulators (Rasayana), systemic and local interventions. In Ayurveda, local prophylaxis steps for respiratory disorders include herbal decoctions, Intake of hot water, medicated water gargling, and steam inhalation. These strategies can be easily implemented on a broad scale and have the benefits of being easy, affordable, and acceptable. It is clear that conventional approaches may have a beneficial impact on psychological wellness and insusceptible capacity by balancing psychoneuroimmune pathways. A few allopathic prescriptions are at present being researched for COVID-19 prophylactic use, and apparently existing prophylactic advances are insufficient.

Conventional and elective medication frameworks, for example, Ayurveda and Yoga have been demonstrated to be fruitful prophylaxis and adjuvant treatment for COVID-19.

In light of the applicable factors, this impact can be seen as sure, negative, or nonpartisan. It is basic to assess the negative and beneficial outcomes of genuine ailment in pandemic structure on the economy, populace, public strategy, preventive, promotive, and remedial wellbeing, personal satisfaction, and the environment, just as to allot research projects for most extreme benefit with insignificant misuse of assets and labor. The term "health impact assessment" refers to a collection of practices, processes, and instruments utilized for determining the health consequences which are possible for a programme, project or policy. HIA looks to foster proposals that will help chiefs and different partners in settling on choices about choices and changes to forestall sickness/injury and effectively support wellbeing utilizing quantitative, subjective, and participatory strategies.

The COVID - 19 pandemic has an enormous presence in numerous nations, as confirmed by Wikipedia. In any case, neither Wikipedia nor some other web crawler on the web stages makes reference with its impact on Ayurveda practice and science. Thus, an appraisal of the impact of the COVID - 19 pandemic on Ayurveda practice and exploration was made. Ayurveda is a living western medical services strategy that has been rehearsed for more than 3000 years. After the foundation of the Department of AYUSH in 2003, Ayurveda acquired noticeable quality in India, where it started. In 2005, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) included Ayurveda (a piece of AYUSH) as an elective treatment alternative to consolidate with western medication to all the more likely to serve individuals of India.

Following the foundation of the AYUSH service in 2014 Ayurveda medical services have gotten more focused. In 2016, the Central Council of Research in Ayurveda Sciences (CCRAS) extended its fundamental examination based program and project and renamed its establishment as a particular system put together to gather more information with respect to Ayurveda practice and lead

research. 75–80 percent of the total populace, for the most part in agricultural nations, utilizes natural medication for essential medical care. However, according to the NSSO survey from 2014, just 6.9% of Indians supported the AYUSH method of medicine.

To popularize the scheme, several committees recommended that more knowledge and analysis be conducted. Many patients favour Ayurveda after disappointment or discomfort with modern medicine, because of the lower cost of Ayurveda medicine compared to allopathic medicine, quick access to Ayurveda physicians, and the fact that it is the last choice with less side effects. Furthermore, some patients prefer Ayurveda based on personal knowledge and clear recommendations from others.

The indicative strategy in Ayurveda is emotional and patient-focused, and some demonstrative instruments, like Prakruti (Constitution) evaluation and NadiPariksha (Pulse determination), are likewise quiet focused. The treatment is regularly customized to the individual and is partitioned into two classes: Sodhana (purging) and Samana (mending) (Palliative). Sodhana treatment is otherwise called Panchakarma treatment or detox treatment, in which snehana (oiling) and swedana (perspiring) are preliminary treatments that require individual collaboration with a panchakarma professional and an Ayurvedic doctor. Parasurgical strategies like the Kshar Sutra, siphon treatment, and uttaravasti are usually utilized in Ayurveda hospitals. Academic concentrate in postgraduate communities and extraordinary exploration in research places are two kinds of examination in Ayurveda. Clinical preliminaries, creature contemplates, and different sorts of examination, like clinical the study of disease transmission and pharmacoepidemiology, have been directed by a few scholastic organizations and establishments.

## **Methods**

### **1. Data Collection**

The study has been conducted using both primary and secondary data. In this study a sample of 200 respondents had been collected from the patients who were suffering from

covid- 19 and had preferred Ayurvedic products over other medicines available in the market. The research had been conducted through a survey to find out the effect on the health of the consumers in the pandemic after using Ayurvedic medicines. The methods which had been adopted in this study were non-probability and purposive sampling in which the Ayurvedic health related products that had affected the health either positively or negatively among 200 respondents had been identified.

## 2. Statistical Analysis

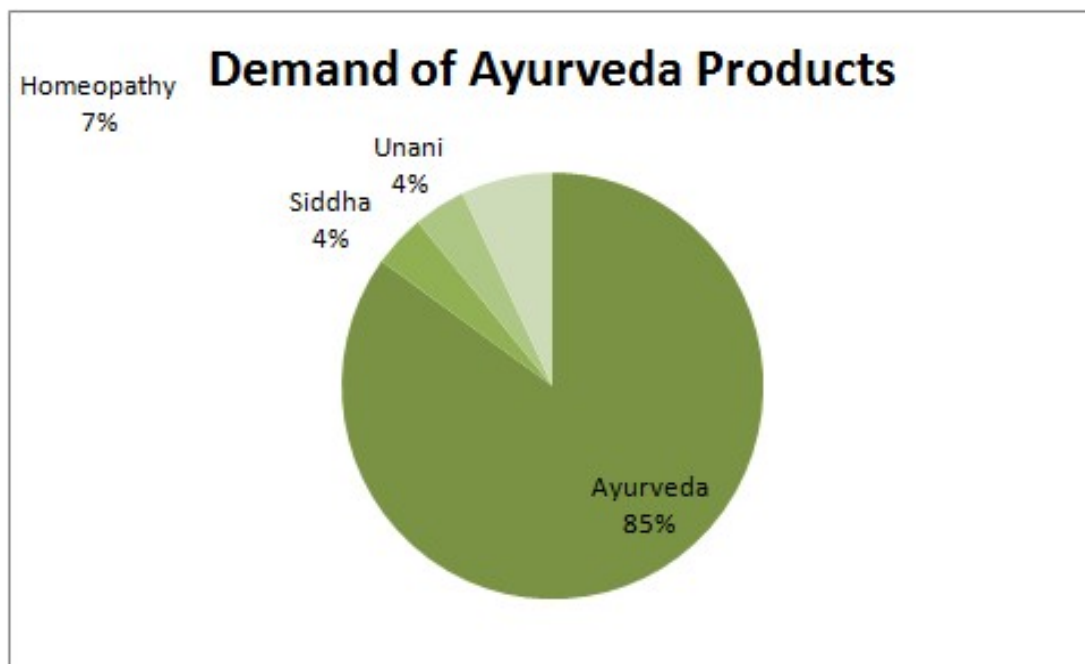
The systematic methods had been utilised for finding the impact on consumer health. The subjective and the objective were the two different assessment methods which had been used for assessing the impact on health. Thereby it has been accomplished in multiple

ways. Among the methods which had been mentioned above, health has been measured using the multi or uni- dimensional scales of satisfaction i.e. for knowing the satisfaction that the consumers have from Ayurvedic products in maintaining their health. The multi-dimensional dealings being more significant deals with collection of separate products list than uni-dimensional which exhibited only one indicator.

### Demand of Ayurvedic products for healthcare

As per the survey conducted by Euro monitor's Health and nutrition survey, 2020 It has been observed that in 2020 when there were serious health issues the age group ranging between 30-45 years had started shifting to Ayurvedic medicines with the awareness about the ingredients of Ayurvedic health care products

The chart given below exhibits the health condition during 2020 in Noida



Graph 1.

### Ayurvedic Products which had been used for healthcare

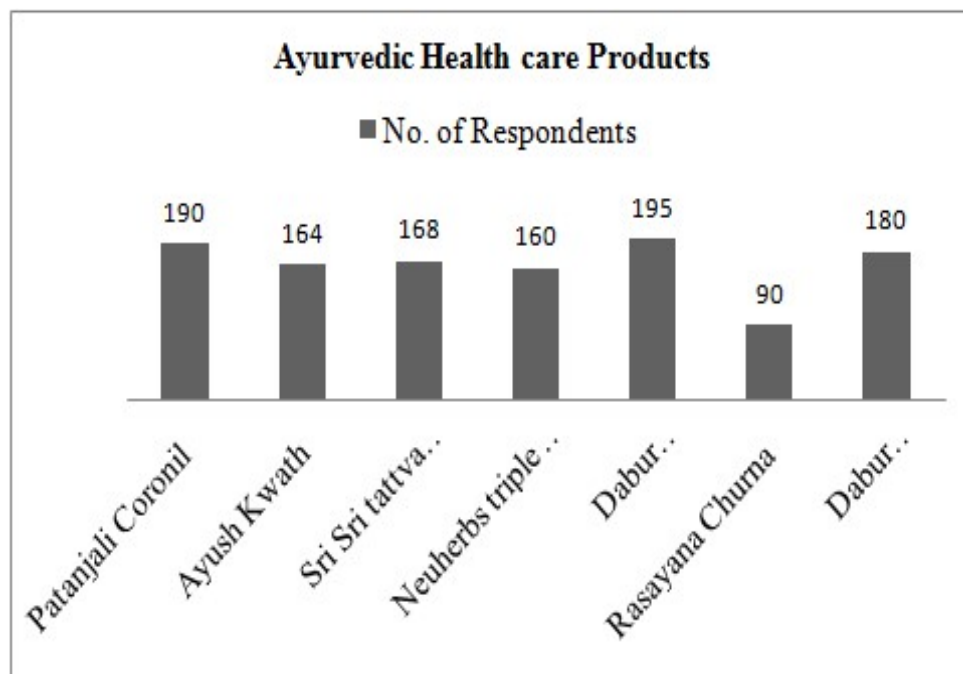
During the pandemic phase various Ayurvedic products for boosting the immunity and for giving relief from the symptoms and attack of covid- 19 various medicines had been

manufactured. The various Ayurvedic medicines which had been purchased by the youth for fighting against covid- 19 and for building strong immunity the following products had been purchased by the youth.



**Table 1. Depicts the demand of various Ayurvedic products for healthcare**

Ayurvedic Products	No. of Respondents
Patanjali Coronil	190
AyushKwath	164
Sri Sritattva Immunity booster	168
Neuherbs triple tulsi	160
Dabur Chyawanprash	195
Rasayana Churna	90
Dabur Ashwagandha	180

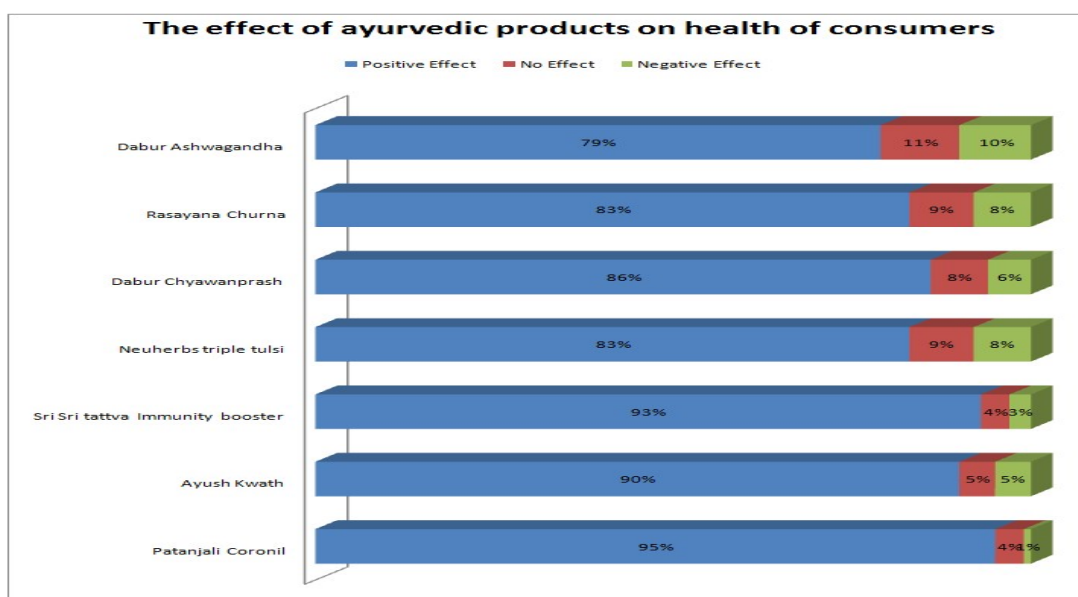
**Graph 2.****Effect of Ayurvedic products on Health care**

In table 3. The effect of Ayurvedic products on the health of the consumers has been shown

which would assist in finding out the benefits of Ayurvedic products in making the consumer healthy.

**Table 2. Depicts the effect of Ayurvedic products on health of consumers**

Ayurvedic Products	Positive Effect	No Effect	Negative Effect
Patanjali Coronil	95%	4%	1%
AyushKwath	90%	5%	5%
Sri Sritattva Immunity booster	93%	4%	3%
Neuherbs triple tulsi	83%	9%	8%
Dabur Chyawanprash	86%	8%	6%
Rasayana Churna	83%	9%	8%
Dabur Ashwagandha	79%	11%	10%

**Graph 3.**

### Results

In this study the respondents from all age groups who were either facing or wanted to prevent themselves from getting infected were chosen. From the study conducted above it can be depicted from graph 1. In the region of Noida the cases related to covid-19 are rising steadily from March to May in the year 2020. From the march 16 to April 5 it can be seen that

the cases has raid to 4 times the case in the month of march but in the mid of April it again remained to 6% but a gradual increase was seen in the health issues faced by the masses from 13th to 19th of April i.e. 33% which in the end of the April decreased to only 18%. In the beginning of May the cases reached 52% and till the end of the month the cases reached the zenith and there were 90% COVID cases in Noida. Thus from this graphical representation

it can be found that during the year 2020 the patients with ill health were constantly increasing.

The graph 2. Represents the demand of various medicines groups in the market. The results are as follows:

- The demand for Ayurvedic products during this phase is 85%.
- The demand for Siddha and unani is 4%.
- The demand of Homeopathy is 4%

Thus from this chart it can be seen that during the increased healthcare issues the patients for healthcare were preferring more Ayurvedic products than other medical products available in the market. The demand of Ayurvedic products in this covid-19 phase was 85% whereas all other medical brands contributed to just 15%.

The table 1 exhibits the number of respondents who have purchased the Ayurvedic products of various brands. The results of graph 3. Are as follows:

1. The chyawanprash of Dabur Company which helps in the development of strong immunity was the most preferable product as it was purchased by 195 respondents.
2. The Ayurvedic medicine for curing the COVID of patanjali brand i.e. coronil was purchased the most by the respondents. It has been purchased by 190 respondents.
3. Followed by Patanjali coronil, Dabur Ashwagandha was the product which was given preference by the consumers. It was purchased by 180 respondents.
4. The Ayushkwath, Sri Sritattwa immunity booster and Neuro herbs triple tulsi were the products which were purchased by 160 to 170 respondents.
5. The product which was less in demand in comparison to above mentioned products is RasayanaChurnai.e, 90 respondents only purchased it.
6. It has been reviewed by 95% of the respondents that coronil has positive effect, 4% choose no effect whereas the category of negative effect was only 1%.
7. The positive effect of AyushKwath was 90% whereas the no effect and negative effect were 5% each respectively.

8. The positive or no effect of Sri Sritattva immunity booster was 97% whereas the negative effect was only 3%.
9. Neuro Herbs triple tulsi and Rasayanachurna had 83% positive effect, 9% no effect and 8% negative effect.
10. The daburchyawanprash has 94% positive or no effect whereas 6% has the negative effect.
11. The daburashwagandha has 90% of respondents who didn't have any negative effect.

Thus the result of the above study can be interpreted as the Ayurvedic products have more positive effect and the negative effect is very less and that too depends upon the respondents who are consuming the Ayurvedic products. But the above conducted study has few limitations as the above data is just related to the Noida region so it cannot be made applicable to any other region. Due to the pandemic it was not possible to carry out the field survey so the data has been gathered through online surveys and reviews on online shopping websites. Thereby it can be concluded from this study that Ayurvedic products have a positive effect on the healthcare of the consumers.

### Conclusion and Discussions

The Indian government perceives Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Naturopathy, Homeopathy, and Yoga. The Central Council of Indian Medicine Act of 1970 was the initial move toward allowing this acknowledgment, followed by the production of the Central Council of Homeopathy (CCH) in 1973. Conventional medication and homeopathy are effectively advanced by the Indian government in public wellbeing administrations, family government assistance projects, and essential medical services. India plays a conspicuous part in the worldwide home grown field because of its rich legacy of conventional frameworks of medication and immense vault of common assets. In any case, the way taken to resuscitate these customs is believed to be flighty. The nature of meds made in huge amounts is regularly undermined, bringing about the creation of inadequate or fake medications. What's more, it's absolutely impossible to

control it without enactment. This has spoiled the appearance of native drugs. College prepared specialists recommending OTC drugs have supplanted the idea of vaidyas endorsing and figuring medications dependent on a person's necessities. One of the frameworks' foundations, the all-encompassing and individualistic methodology, is currently

viewed as outdated by pundits. Vaidyas are losing their basic ancestry. Accordingly, the current need is to restore conventional frameworks and empower the utilization of natural medications, or, in all likelihood our legacy will be lost, bringing about a huge misfortune to the locale.

### References

1. Acharya Y.(1992). Editor. CharakaSamhita.ChaukhambaSurbharati; Varanasi, India.
2. Balasubramani S.P., Venkatasubramanian P., Kukkupuni S.K. Plant-based Rasayana drugs from Ayurveda. *Chin. J. Integr. Med.* 2011; 17:88–94.
3. Chandran S., Dinesh K., Patgiri B. Unique contributions of Keraleeya Ayurveda in pediatric health care. *J. Ayurveda Integr. Med.* 2018; 9:136–142.
4. Edwards SJ. Ethics of clinical science in a public health emergency: drug discovery at the bedside. *Am J Bioeth.* 2013;13(9):3-14. doi:10.1080/15265161.2013.813597
5. <https://blog.euromonitor.com/ayurveda-and-its-growing-influence-in-preventive-healthcare-in-india/>
6. <https://nistads.res.in/all-html/Indian%20Herbal%20Sector.html>
7. <https://science.thewire.in/the-sciences/ministry-of-ayush-task-force-clinical-trials-herbs-prophylactics/>
8. M. M. Pandey, S. Rastogi, and A. K. S. Rawat, "Indian herbal drug for general healthcare: an overview," *The Internet Journal of Alternative Medicine*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 3, 2008
9. Mardinoglu A, Nielsen J. Editorial: The Impact of Systems Medicine on Human Health and Disease. *Front Physiol*, Published 2016.
10. Panda AK,Jaikrishnan (2006) Consumer demand for traditional medicine in Chennai rural. *Aryavaidyan* 19: 180-183
11. Rajkumar R.P. Ayurveda and COVID-19: Where psychoneuroimmunology and the meaning response meet [published online ahead of print, 2020 Apr 22] *Brain Behav Immun.* 2020 S0889-1591(20)30637-1.
12. Samal Medicinal Plants and related development in India: A peep into 5-year plans of India. *Ind J Health Sci Biomed Res* 2016; 9:14-9
13. Samal, Janmejaya; Dehury, Ranjit Kumar (18 October 2018). "Utilization, preference, perception and characteristics of people adopting traditional and AYUSH systems of medicine in India: a systematic review". *Journal of Complementary and Integrative Medicine.* 16 (2)
14. Shroff FM. What is Ayurvedic health care and how is it applicable to the Modern Day? *J Nutr Hum Health.* 2017;1(2):17-29

## INTERNSHIP PROGRAM IN ENGINEERING PROGRAM IN ENGINEERING EDUCATION: PERCEPTION AND CHALLENGES

S.Nachammai<sup>1</sup>, TR. Gurumoorthy<sup>2</sup> and A.Thangam<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Department of Commerce, Alagappa University, Karaikudi

<sup>1</sup>s.nachmmai@gmail.com, <sup>2</sup>kirthigurum@yahoo.co.in, <sup>3</sup>thangam.ammu88@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*Institution-industry linkage is considered as a strategy to equip students, with theoretical and practical knowledge. The purpose of this research was to investigate the engineering student's perception and challenges faced by them in pursuing an internship program. The participants were engineering students. 40 students were selected through convenience sampling technique. Pilot study is also undertaken to judge the validity and reliability of data. The present study is primarily exploratory and descriptive in nature. The data were collected through questionnaire and interview and analyzed through percentage analyses, Anova and weighted average ranking method. The results are presented thematically within three categories including socio economic factors, perceptions and challenges.*

**Keywords:** Internship, Training, Career Development, Employment, Engineering, Industry Linkage, Professional Skills

### Introduction

Economic reforms in India brought a sea change in business and academic culture, internships have found a prominent place in the life of a business management and engineering studies. An increasing presence of multinational companies, rapid economic growth, globalization, individual's aspirations, urbanization have all influenced the role and desirability of internships. An internship is on-the-job training for many professional jobs, similar to an apprenticeship, more often taken up by college and university students during their under graduate or master degree to supplement their formal education and expose them to the world of work. Internships, mentoring, and collaborative projects are three forms of developmental interactions that students can use to acquire knowledge, gain advice, and get support to guide them through the transition to post college life (D'Abate, C., 2010). An internship may be compensated, non-compensated or some time to some extent paid. Paid internships is usually the norm in fields like medical and health science, engineering, laws and politics, business, graphic design accounting, banking and finance, information technology, media, journalisms, hospitality and tourisms whereas unpaid Internships are common. Internships at NGO/ nonprofit organizations and think tanks and are deemed voluntary. Internships may be part-time or full-time. In general, they are part-time during the academy year and full-time in

the summer vacations. They usually last for six weeks to two months, its tenure varies from organization to organization, and it may be shortening or long based on the organization for which they intern.

According to Maertz Jr, C. P., Stoeberl, P. A., & Marks, J (2014), interns reap many benefits from internships such as job-related benefits, career-related benefits, and networking/job market benefits. The overall positive effects of business internships and confirm that they are a win-win situation for the main 3 stakeholders: students, employers, and higher education institutions (Sanahuja Vélez, G., & Ribes Giner, G., 2015). Internship results in more career development support, more job satisfaction, more career satisfaction, more organizational commitment, and faster promotion rates (D'Abate, C., 2010). Internships may provide more realistic perceptions than traditional means of anticipatory socialization, like recruitment or vocational messages (Dailey, S. L. (2016). According to J. M. Moghaddam (2011), internships to be an effective means of providing students with business education and preparing them for their future careers, and the institution's internship office and internship sponsoring companies/agencies to be effective in student placement and support. Academic internships represent an approach for professional development of student's generic and specific skills and allow students to gain relevant work experience (Gerken, M., et. al.,



2012). Likewise, personality traits have more impact on perceptions/expectations of those students who have not yet taken an internship (J. M. Moghaddam, 2011).

### **Internship program in engineering education**

Many theoretical and empirical studies indicated that internship has positive effects in engineering education. Engineering and technology students learn to gain a lot of experience from different approaches. According to Prabhu, B. V. (2016), student internship plays a major role in transforming the engineering interns to ready-to-use professionals. The researcher identified and discussed those issues and provided a framework for effective learning and above-mentioned transformation considering the engineering industry. The role of the faculty is very important to successfully pursue an internship program. In the words of Garcia, R. & Puig, J. (2011), Work Internship Placements (WIP) is a new and transversal enterprise internship program, which is focused on quality improvement, academic control and satisfaction of collaborating enterprises. The fundamental WIP infrastructure combines a web-based intranet platform, that provides a complete set of WIP tools, with a protocol of procedures and tasks that are observed and followed at all internship stages by every participating agent, i.e. enterprises, students, coaching professors and administrative staff. Martín-Lara et. al. (2019) revealed that the majority of students were satisfied with the internship program. Students recognized that the possibility of carrying out the internship abroad and improve the soft skills are some of the advantages of the internship offer of master's degree. In fact, most of them prolonged their training period in order to perform their final Master project in the research center where they had carried out their internship. Some aspects should be improved, namely the communication between the academic tutor and the students, the information and guidance in the internship selection or the proposal of practices in more varied sectors. Internship program helps engineering students to acquire a new concept and idea that does not cover in classroom

instruction. According to Marsono, Sugandi, Tuwoso, and Purnomo (2017). Sisay and Eshetie (2018) found out that lack of strict placement procedures, limitations of academic mentorship, and poor supervising practice in the industry are the major challenges of the internship mentoring program. Kaul, Ferguson and Yanik (2019) studied the impact of leveraging peer mentorship and vertical integration in a project-based learning environment, and reported that the program helped students to improve their academic achievement. Brush, Hall, Pinelli and Perry (2014) also studied interns and mentors' knowledge and skills and perceived importance of these skills in engineering and science careers; the researchers reported that the internship mentoring program is helpful to gain written and oral communication skills, decision-making skills, collaborative work, innovation, time management, critical thinking, and technical skills. Zerihun (2019) also studied the challenges facing in the internship program. The researcher reported that inadequate guidance support, funds, and lack of enough time are the major challenges of the internship program. Charles, 2016 in his study revealed that students can expect to gain experience and exposure to both technical and general competencies. Though research and policy relating to technical fields have emphasized professional competencies such as teamwork, communication, and professionalism, this analysis suggested that the internship postings greatly emphasized technical skills at the expense of general competencies. Learning at the workplace has become a challenge for the interns due to several issues. A knowledge gap analysis has been depicted considering all stakeholders of the internship, including the intern, faculty, institution and the industrial organization Prabhu, B. V. (2016).

### **Research Objectives**

1. To study the socio – economic profile of engineering students
2. To investigate engineering student's perception on internship program
3. To identify the challenges faced by engineering students in internship program

### Research Methodology

The main purpose of the study is to investigate the engineering student's perception and challenges faced by them in pursuing an internship program. Convenience sampling is used to identify sample respondents in engineering students. The sample size is 40. Pilot study is also undertaken to judge the validity and reliability of data. The present study is primarily exploratory and descriptive in nature. The research considered both qualitative (interview) and quantitative (questionnaire) approaches in which they were

collected simultaneously through embedded research design (Creswell, 2012). The questionnaires scaled with 5 Liker scales (5=strongly agree, 4= agree, 3= no idea/neutral, 2= disagree and 1=strongly disagree). The data was analyzed through percentage analyses, Anova and weighted average ranking method.

### Results

The results are presented thematically within three categories including socio economic factors, perceptions and challenges.

#### Socio Economic Factors of Engineering Graduates

Socio Economic Factors includes Gender of the respondents, Studying year, and Department.

**Table 1**  
**Socio economic factors of engineering students**

S.No	Gender	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	23	57.5
2	Female	17	42.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>
S.No	Year	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	I Year	8	20
2	II Year	16	40
3	III Year	8	20
4	IV Year	8	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>
S.No	Department	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Civil Engineering	7	17.5
2	Mechanical Engineering	9	22.5
3	Electronics & Communication Engineering	12	30
4	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	7	17.5
5	Information Technology	5	12.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data

#### Inference

Table 1 reveals that, majority of 23 respondents are Male (57.5%) and 17 respondents are Female (42.5%).

It is observed that majority of 16 respondents are second year students (40%) and 8 respondents each for first year (20%), third year (20%) and fourth year (20%).

Table 1 shows that majority of 12 respondents are Electronics & Communication Engineering students (30%) followed by 9 Mechanical Engineering students (22.5%), 7 Civil engineering and Electronics Engineering

students (17.5%), 5 Information Technology students (12.5%).

#### Engineering student's perception on internship program

##### Hypothesis

Null Hypothesis (Ho): There is a significant relationship between engineering student's perception on internship program and department Alternate Hypothesis (Ha): There is no significant relationship between engineering student's perception on internship program and department

**Table 2**  
**Analyses of Variance of benefits gained by students in ITP and Departments**

ANOVA						
Particulars		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Career guidance	Between Groups	38.425	5	7.685	11.131	.000
	Within Groups	23.475	34	.690		
	Total	61.900	39			
Entrepreneurship development	Between Groups	13.423	5	2.685	6.272	.000
	Within Groups	14.552	34	.428		
	Total	27.975	39			
Gaining work experience	Between Groups	26.731	5	5.346	35.164	.000
	Within Groups	5.169	34	.152		
	Total	31.900	39			
Networking with professionals	Between Groups	11.798	5	2.360	2.974	.025
	Within Groups	26.977	34	.793		
	Total	38.775	39			
Improved skills and knowledge	Between Groups	31.200	5	6.240	5.829	.001
	Within Groups	36.400	34	1.071		
	Total	67.600	39			

**Source:** Primary Data (Computed Table)

### Inference

Table 2 shows that there is a significant relationship between career guidance and Department as the significant value are .000. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted.

From Table 2, it is clear that there is a significant relationship between Entrepreneurship development and Department as the significant value is .000. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted.

Table 2 indicates that there is a significant relationship between gaining work experience

and Department as the significant value is .000. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted.

Table 2 shows that there is no significant relationship between networking with professionals and Department as the significant value are .025. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected.

Table 2 shows that there is a significant relationship between improved skills and knowledge and Department as the significant value are .001. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted

### Challenges faced by engineering students in internship program.

**Table 3**

#### Actual score of challenges faced by engineering students in internship program

S.No	Particulars	5	4	3	2	1	Total
1.	Lacking supervisor's skills	16	4	3	11	6	40
2.	Lack of supervisor's interest to follow up and assist students	9	11	5	11	4	40
3.	Insufficient support from the administrators ( enough budget, transportation and other facilities)	24	4	10	1	1	40
4.	Timing problem	4	27	5	2	2	40
5.	Lack of adequate guidance	3	22	4	7	4	40

**Source:** Primary Data (Computed Table)

Table 3 discuss that the actual score gained for the each statement of problem. The researcher has given the actual score as per the descending order from 5-1 (5-Strongly agree, 4- Agree, 3- Neutral, 2-Disagree, 1-Strongly disagree).

### Weight score and Rank of challenges faced by engineering students in internship program

The following table will display the weighted average score and rank of the challenges faced

by engineering students in internship program. Mean score can be calculated by using the following formula.

$$\text{Mean Score} = \frac{\text{Total Weight Score}}{\text{Total Respondents}}$$

**Table 4**  
**Weight score and Rank of challenges faced by engineering students in internship program**

S.No	Particulars	Weight					Total	Mean	Rank
		5	4	3	2	1			
		Weight Score							
1.	Lacking supervisor's skills	80	16	9	22	6	133	3.33	III
2.	Lack of supervisor's interest to follow up and assist students	45	44	15	22	4	130	3.25	IV
3.	Insufficient support from the administrators ( enough budget, transportation and other facilities)	120	16	30	2	1	169	4.23	I
4.	Timing problem	20	108	15	4	2	149	3.73	II
5.	Lack of adequate guidance	15	88	12	14	4	133	3.33	III

**Source:** Primary Data (Computed Table)

Table 4 shows the weighted average score and rank of the challenges faced by engineering students in internship program. The researcher has given weights from actual score on to base of descending order from 5-1.

#### **Inference**

From the above table, insufficient support from the administrators is the major challenges faced by engineering students in internship program, as it is ranked I. Followed by timing problem as Rank II, lacking supervisor's skills and lack of adequate guidance as rank III and lack of supervisor's interest to follow up and assist students as rank IV.

#### **Discussions and Implications**

The purpose of the study is to investigate the engineering student's perception and challenges faced by them in pursuing an internship program. The researcher indicated that engineering students have positive perceptions on internship program. They perceived that internship is necessary to develop their knowledge and career related skills. Simultaneously the engineering students faced some of the problems in pursuing internship program. This research finding indicated three implications on approaches to internship training. Firstly, supervisors should know the appropriate ways of guiding and assisting students to achieve the designed objectives. Secondly, supervisors and administrators should train and inform students the significance of the internship training

program. Lastly, trainers, administrators, and other stakeholders should work closely to minimize the challenges that impact the practice of internship training. This study has certain limitations whereby this study has limitations given the time and constraints of factors faced by researchers. The data were collected only from only one institute and students, and it did not include specific organizations or company representatives. Therefore, future study is required by considering large samples and organizations. Secondly, further research is crucial to observe the effect of internship training on students' academic achievement, psychological development, future career, and communication development through an experimental study.

#### **Conclusion**

This research was aimed at examining the engineering student's perception and challenges faced by them in pursuing an internship program. Engineering students are highly benefitted through internships. They have good positive perceptions on Internship training program. Further they expect more internship which will help them to gain practical work related knowledge which will help them to hold better employment opportunities. Likewise, the engineering students are also facing some of the challenges in internship training program, which can be solvable to some extent.

## References

1. Brush, K., Hall, C., Pinellui, T., & Perry, J. (2014). Intern and mentors' Evaluation of workforce knowledge and the perceived importance of these skills in Engineering and Science Careers. ASEE Southeast Section Conference. American Society for Engineering Education
2. Charles R. McClure, Jinxuan Ma (2017) "Work-integrated learning (WIL) in information technology: An exploration of employability skills gained from internships", Higher Education, Skills and Work-Based Learning, Vol. 7 Issue: 4, pp.394-407, <https://doi.org/10.1108/HESWBL-08-2017-0046>
3. Creswell, J. (2012). Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and evaluation quantitative and qualitative research. Pearson
4. D'Abate, C. (2010). Developmental interactions for business students: Do they make a difference? *Journal of Leadership & Organizational Studies*, 17(2), 143-155.
5. Dailey, S. L. (2016). What happens before full-time employment? Internships as a mechanism of anticipatory socialization. *Western Journal of Communication*, 80(4), 453-480.
6. Garcia, R. & Puig, J. (2011). A Model for Improving the Quality of Student Internship Placements in Engineering Degrees. *International Journal of Advanced Corporate Learning (iJAC)*, 4(1), 4-11.
7. Gerken, M., Rienties, B., Giesbers, B., & Könings, K. D. (2012). Enhancing the academic internship learning experience for business education—a critical review and future directions. *Learning at the Crossroads of Theory and Practice*, 7-22.
8. Kaul, S., Ferguson, C., Yan. Y., & Yanik, P. (2019). Triangulated mentorship of engineering students-leveraging peer mentoring and vertical integration. *Global Journal of Education*. 21(1) 14-23
9. Maertz Jr, C. P., Stoeberl, P. A., & Marks, J. (2014). Building successful internships: lessons from the research for interns, schools, and employers. Career Development International.
10. Marsono, A., Sugandi, M. Tuwoso, & Purnomo (2017). Study the impact of internship on improving engineering students' competency. *Green Construction and Education for Sustainable Future*. AIP Publishing
11. Martín-Lara, M. A., Iáñez-Rodríguez, I., & Luzón, G. (2019). Improving the internship experience in the master of chemical engineering at the University of Granada. *Education for Chemical Engineers*, 26, 97-106.
12. Moghaddam, J. M. (2011). Perceived effectiveness of business internships: Student expectations, experiences, and personality traits. *International Journal of Management*, 28(4), 287.
13. Prabhu, B. V. (2016). Success of student internship in engineering industry: a faculty perspective. *Higher Education for the future*, 3(2), 164-182.
14. Sanahuja Vélez, G., & Ribes Giner, G. (2015). Effects of business internships on students, employers, and higher education institutions: A systematic review. *Journal of employment counseling*, 52(3), 121-130.
15. Sisay, G., & Eshetie, B. (2018). Impact of internship program on Engineering and Technology Education in Ethiopia: Employer's perspective. *Journal of Education and Training*, 5(2) 127-140
16. Zerihun, G. (2019). Challenges facing internship programme for engineering students as a learning experience: A case study of Debre Berhan University in Ethiopia. *IOSR Journal of Mechanical and Civil Engineering*, 16(1) 12-28.