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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
66	Crime reporting in the Hindu and the new indian express - A study	Dr. S. Mohamed Haneef	English	Sadakath – A Research Bulletin	Jan 2016	2347-7644

Crime Reporting in *The Hindu* and *The New Indian Express* – A Study

Dr. S. Mohamed Haneef¹

Abstract: The paper proposes to analyse the techniques involved in reporting crime stories in *The Hindu* and *The New Indian Express*. A news report is a short account of news or information reported in a newspaper or a magazine. Since reporting is the main job of a journalist, it is a challenging task for journalists. New formats have emerged due to the development of Print Media and the constant developments in all areas of reporting. Reporters need special skills and current savvy for news reporting. Weaving an accurate, fair and comprehensive story is very essential in crime reporting. The paper discusses in detail the techniques applied in reporting crimes in the two leading English newspapers in South India.

Keywords: *crime, crime stories, forms and techniques*

Introduction:

The news media today has branched out tremendously in the wake of increased readership, technological innovations and globalization. The modern newspaper is a complicated and many-faceted organization. The job of a journalist encompasses a wide range of responsibility. A news item has to be processed very carefully and made fit for being presented to the readers in an attractive, understandable and digestible form. Due to this, the techniques involved in the presentation of news stories are also undergoing changes to fulfill the requirements of newspaper readers. Newspapers have become more and more reader-centred due to various reasons. Various strategies and techniques are applied in the English dailies for attracting readers of all age groups in society. An attempt is made in the paper for analyzing the techniques used in presenting crime stories in the two English dailies which have been chosen for the present study.

Objective:

The paper aims to discuss the origin and the history of newspaper in India, the varied forms of reporting and the techniques of crime reporting.

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India.

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
67	An Analysis of Images and Captions published in The Hindu and the new indian express	Dr. S. Mohamed Haneef	English	Shanlax International Journal of English	Sep 2016	2320-2645

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AN ANALYSIS OF IMAGES AND CAPTIONS PUBLISHED IN THE HINDU AND THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS

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Abstract


The modern newspaper is a challenging and multi-faceted organization. Likewise, the role of a journalist is very significant here. Since reporting is the main job of a journalist, he should have imagination, clarity of thought, fluency in expression and control over his language. He has to strictly adhere to various aspects of Print Media ethics while imparting an information. He should ensure objectivity, accuracy and truthfulness. He should address personal and public rights. News stories need to be handled and processed very carefully and made suitable for being published. It should be presented in an attractive, understandable and digestible form. New formats in reporting have emerged due to revolutionary innovations and developments in Print Media. A journalist has to be aware of the changing trends in all areas of reporting. Discovering all relevant facts, selecting and presenting important facts and producing a readable story are very essential in newspaper reporting. Reporters need special skills for presenting a news item. Weaving an accurate, fair, current and comprehensive story are the essential features in reporting. Due to all these, the techniques involved in the presentation of news items are also undergoing changes to realize the requirements of newspaper readers. Since newspapers have become more and more reader-centered today due to various reasons, different strategies and techniques are used in the dailies for attracting readers of all age groups. A good news story must be combined with an effective story and a perfect image to capture the full information. Photojournalism is a unique form of journalism. It is a powerful tool for communication today. Pictures enhance news stories. The value of an image consists in its choice, composition and quality of reproduction. The major considerations for a photojournalist is 'what to shoot', 'how to frame' and 'how to depict' for publishing images effectively. Similarly, photo captions, like news pictures, are also an important part of a newspaper. Caption writing is a skill and it should reply to 'who, doing what, where, when and why'. Since printing images form an integral part of any newspaper nowadays, an attempt has been made in the paper for analyzing the news photos appear in the two leading English dailies THE HINDU and The New Indian Express. Also, the paper proposes to examine the quality of photo captions printed in the two newspapers.

Keywords: newspaper, news story, news picture, photo caption and ethics.

The paper attempts to analyse news images printed in *The Hindu* and *The New Indian Express* for imparting information to newspaper readers. It examines subject, quality, content, tone, composition and relevance of photographs published in the two English dailies to enrich news items.

Communication is a social activity. It is one of the activities that every human being recognizes. The word 'communication' is derived from the Latin word 'Communis' which refers to 'common' or 'to create commonness' among persons around us. Communication is defined as transfer of a message from one person to other through a medium. It may be

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
68	Actants, Narrative structure and narrative development: A reading of carson Mccullers' the ballad of the sad café from the structural perspective	Dr. S. Mohamed Haneef	English	LangLit	Nov 2016	2349-5189




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'ACTANTS', NARRATIVE STRUCTURE AND NARRATIVE DEVELOPMENT: A READING OF CARSON MCCULLERS' THE BALLAD OF THE SAD CAFÉ FROM THE STRUCTURAL PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

The paper proposes to analyse The Ballad of the Sad Cafe of Carson McCullers from the structural perspective. The Bulgarian – French structuralist critic Tzvetan Todorov's principles of narrative structure would be applied on the selected novel for analysing the narrative functions of the fictional figures, narrative structure and narrative development. It is concerned with narrative "form" – how a story is told. To understand a narrative is not merely to follow the unfolding of the story, it is also to recognize in its construction, the projection of the horizontal concatenations of the narrative "thread" on to an implicitly vertical axis; to read a narrative is not merely to move from one word to the next, it is also to move from one level to the next, and to understand how the characters promote the narrative sequence. It studies the novel from the perspective of the functions of the actors in the narrative and the significance of the functional figures in promoting the narrative sequence as well as the narrative development. It also discusses some of the principles of 'Structuralism', the theories of Ferdinand de Saussure, Vladimir Propp and A.J.Greimas because such an analysis requires knowledge of the theoretical and critical principles of the above mentioned linguists and narratologists, especially, from the narrative angle.

Keywords: Structure, Structuralism, Narrative, 'Actant', Narrative Structure and Narrative Development

A structure can be defined as a set of parts which are connected together. Identifying and describing the part is not explaining the whole because the whole may be greater than all the parts put together. But, identification and description of the parts will go a long way in understanding what the whole communicates besides the sum of parts.

The structuralist method is a way of analysing a subject such as literature, language or society in which different and changing aspects of the subject are considered as being caused and organized by a hidden set of rules and patterns. It is an attempt to find a model for the 'structure'. Since the premises for the analysis have been derived from the theoretical and critical principles of Ferdinand de Saussure, Vladimir Propp and A.J. Greimas the first part of the paper explains their principles and models.

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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
69	New Women in Manju Kapur's A Married Women and Custody	Dr. S. Mohamed Haneef	English	Roots	Feb 2018	2349-8684

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NEW WOMEN IN MANJU KAPUR'S A MARRIED WOMEN AND CUSTODY

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Abstract

ManjuKapur is a formidable Indian Woman novelist who showcases the predicaments of women and gives voice to their social freedom. The modern, educated women in her novels struggle between a sense of tradition and patriarchy on the one hand and individuality and dependency on the other hand. Her female characters are mostly educated and aspiring individuals who feel caged due to the so called societal norms and practices in a conservative society. The women characters in her novels are aware of the dilemma and choose to protest against the traditionally and the culturally accepted norms and their ways. Their education and exposure lead them to think independently. But they are not accepted by the members in their own families and by society as well. Though they are entrapped, they emerge successfully as qualified, new, free and complete women. The purpose of this study is to analyze the advent of New Women in ManjuKapur's two widely read novels A Married Women and Custody.

Keywords: society, space, identity, new women

Introduction

ManjuKapur's writings document the psychological problems that women experience under a restricted society. At the same time, she also shoulders the responsibility to bring changes in society through the abolition of sexist attitudes and patriarchal domination. The Critic like Simone De Beauvoir asserts, "One is not born but rather become a woman" (Beauvoir 295). Thus, feminists explore the idea of womanhood and the importance of them in the male dominated society. The New Women in her novels choose to protest and fight against the age-old traditional beliefs, the accepted norms and the practices in society. She explores her true potential to elevate her status in family and society as well. As K. Meera Bai states, "The word New Woman has come to signify the awakening of women into a new realization of her place and position in family and society. Conscious of her individuality, the new woman has been trying to assert her rights as a human being and is determined to fight for equal treatment with man." (Qtd in Srivastava 15-16) She voices not only for equality and the rights of a woman but also claims her space, seeks recognition, respect, and understanding from her male counterpart.

The novelist takes up the issues of suffering woman and tries to fit themselves in the socio cultural modes of the changed society. In her novels, she represents the new women who accommodate and get adjusted to modernity in order to establish their identity and to live socially and

economically independent life without depending on their male counterparts –whom to be the father, the husband, the brother or the son. ManjuKapur in her novels delineates the picture of rebellious women who seek self-discovery, self-respect and self-govern as they are caught between feudal values and the new life they aspire to live. Yet, the women in ManjuKapur's novels try to maintain a balance between family and society.

ManjuKapur's 'New Woman' represents the new voice of a new social order. Casting aside the burden of inhibition since ages they now want to breathe the air of freedom and assert a position of respectability. ManjuKapur's second novel A Married Woman is the story of Astha, an educated, upper-middle-class, and working Delhi woman. Through her novel A Married Woman, Kapur strives fully to undo this tired and distorted image of women whose cries for freedom and equality have gone and still go unheard in the patriarchal world. This novel offers a fascinating glimpse into the workings of a woman's mind as she struggles to come to terms with her space and identity in society. Astha is such a person who is in search of her identity and the one who could be helpful to her in her pursuit. She forges many relationships with different persons. She represents the whole woman race, the changing Indian society where the upper-middle-class, educated woman who although financially independent, is still facing the problems of adjustment between the old and the new, between appearance and reality and between

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70	Behavioural change and language acquisition: exploring the role of biographies in the English language classroom	Dr. S. Mohamed Haneef	English	IJELLH	Mar 2019	2321-7065

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Behavioural Change and Language Acquisition:

Exploring the Role of Biographies in the English Language Classroom

Abstract

Students of the present era are known for their diverse exposures. The invading of technology is said to be the predominant reason for students' split attention across their academic career. Social media takes the lion's share of students' twenty-four hours in a day. Hence, they stay behind in terms of academic excellence and other generic skills. With varied exposures and easy access to the Internet, the attitude of students in the recent times has gone awry. Providing education is society's crucial responsibility. Educational institutions impart knowledge to students and prepare them to face their life and social challenges. To effect social changes, students need to be properly pruned and shaped. They need support to help themselves excel across the board. The language teachers have to act as

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
71	A Portrayal of the Plights of the Second generation immigrants in the select novels of Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni- A study	Dr. S. Mohamed Haneef	English	IJELLH	Feb 2019	2321-7065

IJELLH

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Paper - 6

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A Portrayal of the Plights of the Second Generation Immigrants in the Select Novels of
Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni- A Study

The Second Generation Immigrants are the immigrant people who were born and brought up in a foreign land. They are facing various problems due to identity crisis as they were left between two worlds. They are in dilemma whether they belong to their native land or the host land. They consider themselves a citizen of their host land and they are ready to embrace its culture. But the problem arises when they confront with the native people where they treat them as others. Identity crisis is the major issue faced by the second generation

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
72	Hegemonic Power, Patriarchal Domination and the Progression of Tribal Womanhood in <i>Stupid Cupid</i> of Mamang Dai	Dr. S. Mohamed Haneef	English	Online International Interdisciplinary Reasearch Journal	Feb 2019	2249-9598

Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, (Bi-Monthly), ISSN 2249-9598, Volume 09, Feb 2019 Special Issue (01)

Hegemonic Power, Patriarchal Domination and the Progression of Tribal Womanhood in *Stupid Cupid* of Mamang Dai

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Abstract

The history of human life has always been a record of power structures with simultaneous oppression and marginalization of the weaker sections from time immemorial. Mamang Dai is one among the contemporary writers, who is the voice of the tribal communities in Arunachal Pradesh. Dai's second novel *Stupid Cupid*, renders a variety of women characters belonging to Arunachal Pradesh tribe with highly contrasting images. The objective of the present paper is to highlight the discrimination and chauvinism faced by the characters in the city. The migrant women tribes experience multiple oppressions and marginalization in the hands of city dwellers. But Dai's tribal women characters are unique and strong who long for freedom and independence. She has envisioned the advancement of tribals though they are victims of brutality, segregation, exploitation and tyranny in every walks. The present analysis introspect the untold miseries as well as the progression of Tribal womanhood as depicted in *Stupid Cupid*.

KEYWORDS: Oppression, Discrimination, Marginalization, Advancement.

Mamang Dai is a promising writer and journalist from Northeast India. Dai switched from being a civil servant to a writer to limelight the nativity, tradition and culture of the Northeast through her writings. Dai's novels are more concerned with the emotional fluctuations of the tribes due to Marginalization, Identity crisis and Discrimination. *Stupid Cupid* is set in Delhi but the characters expose the emptiness that is prevailing in Northeast of India. Dai bridges the divide between the North and North-Eastern through them. It is well known that in Delhi, the people of Northeast are treated otherwise. The migrated North-Easterns' fascination for the city life, disillusionment in love and trapping in an extramarital affair make their life and identity questionable.

In India, Migration takes place due to various reasons. Mass movements took place due to historical, political, economic and personal reasons. However, the Indian community has shown greater amendments, adaptableness, flexibility and availability. The sense of homelessness which every immigrant suffers is extremely true and intense but in the recent times it has been that this concept has been minimized and made less intense through social networking and also with a sense of unity. In the novel, the author

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
73	The Existential Angst of Adivasi's in Hansda Sowvendra Sekhar's The Adivasi will not dance	Dr. S. Mohamed Haneef	English	IJELLH	Mar 2019	2321-7065

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The Existential Angst Of Adivasi's In Hansda Sowvendra Sekhar's

The Adivasi Will Not Dance

Abstract

The present paper introspect the migration of Santhals within India, their marginalization and the agonies faced by them with reference to Hansda SowvendraSekhar's *The Adivasi Will Not Dance*. The paper focuses on the psychological trauma and the physical hardship experienced by the native Adivasis in their own land. The Sahitya Akademi Awardee Hansda depicts the miserable conditions of the tribals in Jharkand in his collection

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
74	A saga of marital life and marital discord in Manju Kapur's Custody	Dr. S. Mohamed Haneef	English	IJELLH	Feb 2019	2321-7065

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Paper - 9.

A Saga of Marital Life and Marital Discord in Manju Kapur's *Custody*

Abstract: Marriage is one of the greatest events in the life of any individual. It marks the beginning of a new existence. All societies have viewed it as the most important occasion not only for the individual, but also for the survival and well-being of the community. Sadly, the current social set up in the modern Indian society shows that the traditional idea of marriage has changed tremendously. The conflict between tradition and modernity is the core issue in the transition era and has been dealt with as a customary theme. Manju Kapur's fifth novel *Custody* is an excellent example of a fragmented marriage, its consequences and its effects on

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
75	Evocative approach for teaching the aspects of reading skill using select biography	Dr. S. Mohamed Haneef	English	Alochana Chakra Journal	Jun 2020	2231-3990

	<p>Alochana Chakra Journal</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISSN NO:2231-3990</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EVOCATIVE APPROACH FOR TEACHING THE ASPECTS OF READING SKILL USING SELECT BIOGRAPHY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">#1 M. Ummu Jasmine, (Reg No: 17221194012001) #2 and Dr. S. Mohamed Haneef, #1 Ph.D Research Scholar (Part Time-Internal), #2 Research Supervisor, Assist Professor and Head, #1, #2 Research Department of English, Sadakathullah Appa College, Tirunelveli – 627011 (Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abishekapatti, Tirunelveli- 627012) #1 arshiadr2010@gmail.com, #2 mhaneesac@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract:</p> <p>English language teaching, since the recent past, has been going through various dimensions by means of a collection of practices, materials and beliefs. Literature exposes learners, in a language classroom, to the nuances of the varied uses of the language. Incorporating biography in language teaching witnesses learners' steady progress and gives outstanding result in terms of language acquisition. Biography, besides an interesting tool in language teaching, helps in improving students' morality and knowledge. It holds a very important place in creating opportunities for communication and language development through listening, speaking, reading and writing activities with concrete and active contexts. This paper aims at providing suitable recommendations for teaching the reading skill through biography of Charles Darwin to make the teaching - learning process effective.</p> <p>Key words: language teaching, literature, acquisition, biographies, morality</p> <p>English is a phenomenon of the modern world. One of the unique features of English is that its second-language speakers outnumber its native speakers. In the world of globalization and technology, English language acts as the linking chain among the citizens of the world.</p> <p>English, despite its richness and history, is still a sour grape for many Indians. Many of the Indian learner's fight tooth and nail to master English. Subsequently, teachers of English across the country feel quite dissatisfied about arriving at the best possible methods</p> <p>Volume IX, Issue VI, June/2020 Page No:8839</p>	
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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
76	DALIT POLITICS IN SIVAKAMI'S NOVEL THE GRIP OF CHANGE	Dr. S. Mohamed Haneef	English	High Technology Letters	2020	1006-6748

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DALIT POLITICS IN SIVAKAMI'S NOVEL THE GRIP OF CHANGE

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Abstract

Dalitpolitics is a very complicated one. It involves the establishment of various levels of identities. Presently the political forms demand newtypes of writing, which is achieved through Dalit literature. Dalit fiction addresses the issues encountered by the Dalits in society. The paper discusses the Dalit politics focussed in the novel *The Grip of Change*. The analysis is based on the Dalit political system that exists under patriarchy and how the Dalit leaders abuse their power. The major characters in the novel are Kathamuthu, Paranjothi Udaiyar, Gowri and Chandran who involve in politics.

Keywords: Dalit Politics, Caste, Slavery and Subjugation.

P. Sivagami, born in 1957, is an acclaimed Tamil writer. She has written four novels and are centered on Dalit and feminist themes. *The Grip of Change* was translated in to English from Tamil in 2009 by the author herself. She is one of the earliest Tamil Dalit writers to draw attention to the dual oppression of Dalit women at the hands of upper caste men and Dalit men. She was initially an IAS officer, but she gave up her job to become a full - time writer in 2008. Her maiden novel, *The Grip of Change* is about the Patriarchal system that exists in the Dalit society. Dalit patriarchy is the central theme dealt with in Tamil Dalit literature.

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
77	Experience of Expatriation and Acculturation in Manju Kapur's the immigrant	Dr. S. Mohamed Haneef	English	Dogo Rangsang	Oct 2021	2347-7180

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EXPERIENCE OF EXPATRIATION AND ACCULTURATION IN MANJU KAPUR'S THE IMMIGRANT

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ABSTRACT

Diasporic Literature as a term refers to the works written by the writers who experience expatriation abroad. It generally deals with alienation, quest for identity, rootlessness, and displacement. It also talks about issues related to disintegration of cultures. Some of the contemporary Diasporic writers are Manju Kapur, Shobha De, Meena Alexander, Arundhati Roy and Anita Nair. Manju Kapur in her fourth novel *The Immigrant* focuses on immigrant experience. It is about the story of two immigrants from India, namely Ananda and Nina and their experiences in an alien country. The novel highlights the Diasporic consciousness and the issues of migration. An immigrant vacillates between two worlds – one lost and the other coming about. The article analyses the experiences encountered by the immigrant characters in the novel and how they are adapting to the different situations.

Keywords: immigrants, expatriation, acculturation, adopt, diasporic.

Introduction

India's contribution to World Literature is largely due to the profusely creative literary works generated by the Indian novelists writing in English. Their works deal with issues like nationalism, freedom struggle, social realism and individual consciousness. Many Indian writers have migrated to foreign countries. Their sensibilities have changed tremendously since their movements to foreign lands. Diaspora has become a reality when people are on the move always. The terms 'diaspora', 'exile' alienation', and 'expatriation' are synonymous and possess an ambiguous status of being both a refugee and an ambassador. The term diaspora is used to study the social world resulting from displacement, flight, exile and forced migration. The main characteristics of diaspora are incorporating a history of dispersed myths and memories of the homeland, alienation in the host country, on-going support of the homeland, and desire for eventual return.

Diasporic Literature is also called as Immigrant Literature which generally refers to the literary works done by immigrant writers. Aijaz Ahmad opines: "Diasporic writings are to some extent about the business of finding new Angles to enter reality; the distance, geographical and cultural enables new structures of feeling. The hybridity is subversive. It resists cultural authoritarianism and challenges official truths" (Ahmad 126). Diasporic Indian English literature has gained much credit during the last few decades. It focuses on themes such as discrimination, cultural shock, and problems in adjustment, acculturation and assimilation.

Indian Diasporic writers live on the margins of two countries and create cultural theories. Some notable diaspora writers are Nirad C. Chaudhari, Raja Rao, R. Parthasarathy, Zulfikar Ghose, Bharati Mukharjee, Kamala Markendeya, Anita Desai, Uma Parmeshwaran, Amitav Ghose, Prafulla Mohanti, Manju Kapur, Amina Kazi Ansari and Salman Rushdie. Among these writers, Manju Kapur's *The Immigrant* discusses in detail immigrant experience. Manju Kapur is a well-known novelist who made her appearance in the literary scene in the last decade of the twentieth century. She belongs to the group of post-independence Indian English Women novelists. She has written six

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
78	Power politics and human relationships in Manju Kapur's Home	Dr. S. Mohamed Haneef	English	KALA: Journal of Indian Art History Congress	2021	0975-7945

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Power Politics and Human Relationships in Manju Kapur's Home

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Abstract

The paper analyses the tyrannical power that plays in relationships. The manner in which the distribution of power and the responsibilities take place between a male and a female create an imbalance of power between them. It takes a complete control over the mind of the woman either in the name of religion, tradition, or culture. A relationship with all its inherent complexity plays an integral role in the novel *Home* written by Manju Kapur. She excels in depicting the dysfunctional relationships through various characters in the novel. Her woman believes in the importance of relationships. However, in her attempt to nurture multiple relationships she loses her essential, innate self and becomes frustrated.

Keywords: power politics, human relationship, imbalance, frustration.

Introduction

Relationships become a vital rather an indispensable thread which binds individual human beings into a unified whole called society. Relationships lend a unique colour to the society. Relationships affect and are in turn affected by individuals. With every passing minute, outlooks and perspectives change bringing about a change in relationships. Relationships change silently, gradually and constantly beyond conception. The dynamics of relationships depend upon the equation of power which the individuals possess.

Woman is considered a weaker sex and a secondary place is assigned to her in society. Patriarchy subdues and suppresses her and her identity becomes a crisis. Its dictums very cleverly transfer all the significant power in the hands of Man. The position of woman in India has not been different from that of woman elsewhere. Like most of the societies in the world, the Indian society has been patriarchal. A male chauvinist assigns a secondary role to a woman in a society organized on patriarchal lines. According to Virginia Woolf, the subjugation of woman is the central fact of history. Simon de Beauvoir has called the woman, "The Second Sex" to denote the secondary place that she occupies in the patriarchal society. A female finds no place of her own but the one in relation to man. Beauviour says, "Woman has always been man's dependent if not his slave. The two sexes have never shared the world in equality." (Beauviour, 20)

Economic activities are the bases on which the progress of a society rests. Since women are assigned household chores she could play no significant role in the creation of wealth. As a result she has no right to property. She remains busy in her domestic world and brings up the family. The patriarchal system relegate woman to a place of insignificance. Her social identity is also lost. Barring a few exceptions, women as a class have been strictly confined to the boundaries of the household. They are denied formal education in many families and are taught since their childhood to obey the males in the family. Sacrifice, forbearance, obedience, silence etc have

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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
79	Into the Heart of Sundarbans: An Ecocritical Reading of Amitav Ghosh's The Hungry Tide	Dr. S. Mohamed Haneef	English	Sadakath – A Research Bulletin	June 2019	2347-7644

Sadakath: A Research Bulletin

Into the Heart of Sundarbans: An Ecocritical Reading of Amitav Ghosh's The Hungry Tide

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Abstract

There has been a long term relationship between mankind and Nature. Nature attracts and inspires us everyday. Even a bloomed flower can make us smile. But Nature falls a victim to man's greediness. The paper contributes to the debate on Man vs Nature and it highlights the ecological crisis in our world today. The novel is set in Sundarbans where human beings and endangered nature are at risk. The study focuses on wildlife conservation, the threat for animal existence and the needs of the inhabitants. It also discusses the issues of migration in the light of ecocritical perspective. The paper enables the readers to think about the ecological crisis in our day-to-day life.

Keywords: Sundarbans, Eco system, Man and Nature

The novel *The Hungry Tide* is written in two parts. One part of the novel deals with Bengal's historical incident called 'Marichjhapi'. Another part of the novel deals with the quest for a rare breed called Irrawaddy dolphin (Orcella). The protagonist Piyali Roy takes the readers to an adventurous journey to Sundarbans. Piya's expedition for Irrawaddy and Gangetic dolphins push her to go to India. She is an Indian-born-American cytologist. Fokir, a central character in the novel, accompanies her in the travel. He takes Piya to the place where orcella is found. As a native fisherman he knows well about river and sea routes. Kanai is a middle-aged businessman and a translator who lives in New Delhi. Nilima, Kanai's aunt requests him to enquire about her husband's (Nirmal) mysterious death. Nirmal is the Headmaster of Sir David Hamilton School. Once he was a revolutionist in Calcutta and he moved then to Lusibari because of his political involvement. Kusum is one of the victims of Marichjhapi massacre and is the mother of Fokir. Horen, a fisherman who helped Kusum at Marichjhapi. Monica is the wife of Fokir and Tutul is her son.

The Marichjhapi incident shows how Man becomes an inferior to animals in the eyes of the government and the educated people of India. From Piya one can discern about how Man

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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
80	Ads and Words: An Innovative Method of English Language Teaching	K.Syed Ali Bhadhusa	English	Sadakath – A Research Bulletin	Jan 2016	2347-7644

Ads and Words: An Innovative Method of the English Language Teaching

K. Syed Ali Bhadhusa¹

Abstract: Generally advertisements are exposed to people in their day-to-day life. Accordingly they consult advertisements for buying anything and everything. Advertisements are full of words and expressions. They often contain familiar words, common words and mostly words of wide currency, because, firstly, the main objective of ads is to be easily understandable and secondly, they aim at turning the attention of the general public towards the respective products. It is because of this, people cannot be unmindful of the potential words used in commercials. Nowadays the words used in ads are mostly in English. It is a rich source of knowledge for people to learn. Thus, consciously or unconsciously one may get an opportunity to think, speak and write by making use of the words employed in advertisements. The description of advertisements is often short and it carries more than the literal meaning. Correspondingly it makes the learner to read between the lines in order to understand the real meaning. In this way one can gain an insight into the social and the commercial language of the sellers by analysing the ad-words. The objective of the present paper is to describe how English Language teachers can exploit the words used in English commercial advertisements in several ways such as teaching vocabulary, consolidating oral language skills, eliciting discussions in the class, supporting learning activities including writing and giving presentations, eliciting critical thinking, interpretation and association skills. In a sense the topics, characters, situations, styles and the designs of wrapper act as the good sources for producing teaching and learning materials. Different types of ads such as Printed ads, TV ads and Online ads can be drawn upon to exemplify the design of teaching-learning tasks. Since ads deal with real communication it evokes learners' responses easily. Also, ads have specific objectives, purposes and target audience. Hence,

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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
81	A STUDY OF SELECT ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS OF PEDAGOGIC VALUE	K.Syed Ali Bhadhusa	English	Shanlax International Journal of English	Sep 2017	2320-2645

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A STUDY OF SELECT ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS OF PEDAGOGIC VALUE

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Abstract

Presently the Commercial Organizations and Business Houses vie with one another in creating and retaining their market. The advertisers employ all sorts of creative, attractive, novel and innovative methods for gaining momentum for their products among the consumers. In line with this, in order to turn the attention of the customers they concentrate much on naming the products and designing the wrappers and covers. According to the prerequisite of the changing trends of the society they introduce catchy, short and sweet product names, taglines and slogans. There is a vast difference between the names of the present commercial products and the past ones. More or less it is due to the highly-educated, well-informed and knowledgeable members of the society. Currently due to the advent of ICT the entire environment is educative and enlightening. Thus people learn things everywhere and at every time. The Information and Communication Technology and the English Language contribute a lot for this. The English advertisements of commercial products that we see around have the potentials for English Language Learning and Teaching. The researcher of this Paper has taken a sample of English commercials that have some pedagogic value for the study. The attempt is a new one. The study examines the linguistic elements of English commercials and how they can be made use of in the day to day affairs of conversational and vocabulary building processes. As everything is subject to change, the process of English Language Teaching could also be put into the changing process. The teaching - learning process can be an effective and an entertaining one, only when the new, novel or innovative methods are introduced in ELT. The study examines the main possible aspects of using the names of commercial advertisements in ELT and suggests how language teachers could exploit them in the formal and informal way.

Keywords: advertisements, innovative methods, commercial products, product names, conversational and vocabulary building process, taglines and slogans.

Introduction

The practice of publishing advertisements in the media was legally approved in the year 1949. It recognized advertisements as a legitimate subsidiary source of income to offset the heavy production cost and the need to take the Print and Visual Media to the stake holders at a lower price.

Today we live in a world of advertisements. Anything and everything is advertised. Advertising is done through the mass media - the press, the radio, the television and the internet etc. Newspapers and periodicals are undoubtedly the cheapest and largest carriers of advertisements. It is a fact that more than half of the space in newspapers and periodicals is occupied by advertisements of all sorts. Advertising is a form of business communication for marketing. It encourages or persuades the target audience, viewers, or listeners, sometimes a specific group to make it continue with or to take some new action.

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
82	ISSUES IN TRANSLATING ELLIPSIS WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE TAMIL CLASSICAL CANKAMPURANANURU POEM – 191	K.Syed Ali Bhadhusa	English	Shanlax International Journal of English	Dec 2017	2320-2645

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ISSUES IN TRANSLATING ELLIPSIS WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE TAMIL CLASSICAL CANKAM PURANANURU POEM – 191

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Preliminaries

The present paper analyses the problems and possibilities of translating the Tamil Classical Cankam Puram poem into English. The act of translating a Classical work of art is a means of understanding an age-old culture, a distant author and an invaluable document of custom and heritage. Putting such a utilitarian task into an objective test would certainly contribute for the successful accomplishment of the process in the further attempts. In the course of study the source language poem has been analysed with particular focus on lexical and syntactic problems of translation. The study is a comparative analysis of three different translations of the *cankam purananuru* poem, as rendered by A. K. Ramanujan, P. N. Appuswami and M. L. Thangappa. The critical study would account for the variations in each of the translated version in the light of standard techniques, procedures, principles and theories of translation as propounded by Eugene Nida and Peter Newmark. The effort has been attempted via assessing the similarities and differences among the three different translations of the Tamil poem from the *é\Sô à ñ Purananuru* 'four hundred public poems' anthology.

As far as the English rendering of the *cankam* poems is concerned, there have been a number of translations from time to time. Ever since 1957, there have been nearly fifty six English versions of *cankam* poetry of which five are exclusively of *cankam puram* poems. The first, K. Kailasapathy's *Tamil Heroic Poetry*, was published in 1968. The most recent translator of *cankam* poems is Vaidehi Herbert, an NRI in the United States of America. She published her translations of *puram* poems in 2015. Though it is sixty eight years since the first English translation of the *cankam* poetry was published, there have been very few critical analyses and reviews of the great work. At this juncture the

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
83	Issues in translating Epistrophe from Tamil to English with particular reference to Purananuru poem-182	K.Syed Ali Bhadhusa	English	Language in India	Jan 2019	1930-2940.

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**Issues in Translating Epistrophe from Tamil into English with
Particular Reference to Tamil Classical *Purananuru* Poem – 182**

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Introduction

Translation of any literature is a fruitful activity as it forms the way for international influences. Possibly new genres found in other literatures are introduced to the indigenous one by translation. In one way or the other the process of translation broadens the ranges of meaning and expressions of the native language. It offers new ideas and promotes understanding among people of different culture and literature. In the Indian context, its need has become all the more important as we have got millennia old literatures. These works would be restricted to the narrow linguistic areas if they are not translated into other languages particularly English.

When literary works are translated, a critical analysis in the light of standard theories and principles is highly essential so as to improve upon the existing works of translation and further to carry out the work in a well structured form.

Epistrophe means a repetition of the word or words at the ends of successive clauses. Rendering the Source language text's epistrophe into the Target language text is a difficult task for a translator because the epistrophe of the SL may not go in line with the syntax of the TL. Hence the translator can only translate as per the syntactic requirement of the Target language text.

As part of the analysis here the present paper includes the three different English translations of A.K. Ramanujan, the renowned English poet and tri-lingual translator, P.N. Appuswami, a lawyer, educationist and an author and M.L. Thangappa, a Tamil poet, teacher and translator. It is a comparative analysis. There are two levels of comparisons. At the first level, the SL poem is compared with the TL poems and at the second level the TL poems are compared among one another.

Keywords: Epistrophe, Source language text, Target language text, rendering, lexis, syntax, particles of negation, etc.

The Tamil Poem and English Translations

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Dr. S. Jayanthi, Editor. *Translation: Exploring the Nuances and Possibilities of Mediating Intercultural Texts*
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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
85	Victorian Stereotypes on Poor Children with Special reference to Charles Dicken's Oliver Twist	Dr. Kanna Muthiah	English	Shanlax International Journal of English	Jun 2016	2320-2645

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VICTORIAN STEREOTYPES ON POOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHARLES DICKENS'S OLIVER TWIST

Dr. Kanna Muthiah

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This paper entitled, Victorian Stereotypes on Poor Children with Special Reference to Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, aims to accomplish the Victorian society as reflected by Charles Dickens in his *Oliver Twist*. Dickens wrote *Oliver Twist* in order to show what it was like to live in Nineteenth - century London. Dickens was not the first novelist to draw the attention of the reading public to the deprivation of the lower classes in England, but he was much more successful than his predecessors in exposing the ills of the industrial society including class division, poverty, bad sanitation, privilege and meritocracy and the experience of the metropolis. *Oliver Twist* can be read as a textbook of Victorian child abuse and a social document about early Victorian slum life. Dickens's novels present a portrait of the macabre childhood of a considerable number of Victorian orphans. A social commentator and critic his novels revolve largely around the motif of child abuse. The main objective of this paper is to focus on children and child labour in Victorian England. All of his novels share distinct characteristics that mark them as "Dickensian." Dickens's readers are emotionally engaged reading *Oliver Twist*. Most of his characters are lively. He had the instinctive ability to place humanity under a microscope - meticulously probing, dissecting and analyzing - to collect the fodder for his life's work. His characters play into popular Victorian stereotypes: the innocent orphan, the unscrupulous businessman, and the sleazy criminal

In the middle of the 19th - century crime and poverty were an inseparably mixed matter and most of the youngsters who suffered prison sentences were the preys of poverty; unwanted by their family, church and state. During the Industrial Revolution period, a mass of humanity flowed from the countryside into cities and towns, especially London, without any promise of stable homes or shelters. Children ran wild on the streets, fighting for life as best as they could, oftentimes by crime and only the tough and quick-witted held out. They had no education and did pretty much whatever they wanted. They never heard words of kindness, only the language of the people they met in the streets which they copied: various curses, shouting and vulgar language. Young children, who were running in the streets to fend for themselves, were never taught or told what was right and what was wrong; for instance, they taking food from the market tables without paying for it was wrong and they were going to be punished for it if they were caught. It was more of a game to them which they played daily (Duckworth 11). Jennie Duckworth, in her book *Fagin's Children: Criminal Children in Victorian England* quotes Charles Dickens, who in the preface to the 1841 edition of *Oliver Twist* drew an outline to which many homeless children were connected: "The cold, wet, shelter's midnight streets of London; the foul and

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
86	R.K. Narayan's <i>The Snake in the Grass</i> and Stephen Leacock's <i>With the Photographer</i> – A Comparative Study	Dr. Kanna Muthiah	English	Shanlax International Journal of English	Dec 2016	2320-2645

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R. K NARAYAN'S A SNAKE IN THE GRASS AND STEPHEN LEACOCK'S WITH THE PHOTOGRAPHER - A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Dr. Kanna Muthiah

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This paper entitled, R. K Narayan's *A Snake in the Grass* and Stephen Leacock's *With the Photographer* - A Comparative Study, aims to accomplish a comparative study of short stories written by Post- colonial writers. "The shortest of short stories may be no more than a page or two in length", says R.J. Rees (P.202). The two chosen writers are R.K Narayan and Stephen Leacock. R. K. Narayan is the best known and most widely read Indian novelist and short story writer in English. Stephen Butler Leacock, Canadian humorist, short story writer, essayist, biographer, and political economist enjoyed enormous popular success with his short stories and sketches. This comparative study further highlights on the theme, irony, narrative style, characters and cultural and traditional background as the two writers vary in their culture and nationalities. *A Snake in the Grass* by R.K. Narayan depicts a family with a problem. Several superstitions or rituals are indicated in the short story. Living in southern India, the Indian people fear and honour the King Cobra. Its bite is deadly. But people almost worship it. The family in the story has a cobra somewhere in their yard. Someone saw it come into the yard, but it has not been found. Narayan finds some humour in this precarious situation which is characteristic of his writing. Stephen Leacock's *With the Photographer* is an adapted screenplay from one of the Stephen Leacock's short stories. The story is about an enthusiastic customer who encounters an annoying photographer at his sixties. The whole story is about the experience of the customer through the process of getting his photograph taken. Indeed an interesting story and this was one reason to choose Stephen Leacock for this comparative study.

Post-colonial literature comes from Britain's former colonies in the Caribbean, Africa, and India. Many post-colonial writers write in English and focus on common themes such as the struggle for independence, immigration, national identity, allegiance and childhood. Postcolonial theory is a literary theory or critical approach that deals with literature produced in countries that were once or are now, colonies of other countries. It may also deal with literature written in or by citizens of colonizing countries that takes colonies or their peoples as its subject matter. The theory is based on concepts of otherness and resistance. Postcolonial theory became part of the critical toolbox in the 1970s, and many practitioners credit Edward Said's book *Orientalism* as being the founding work. Typically, the proponents of the theory examine the ways in which

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
87	Eco Critical Study of A.K Ramanujam's A River and R. Parthasarathy's River Once	Dr. Kanna Muthiah	English	Roots - International Journal of Multi disciplinary Researchers	Oct 2017	2349-8684

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ECOCRITICAL STUDY OF A.K.RAMANUJAN'S "A RIVER" AND R.PARTHASARATHY'S "RIVER, ONCE"

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During the recent years of literary criticism, ecocriticism is one of the fastest growing and widely discussed topic, because of the exploitation of the nature by human beings which invariably leads to ecological imbalance resulting in environmental crisis. The very survival of the human beings itself becomes threatened by the being degraded ecological system. Ecocriticism is an effort in the literary academia to save the planet earth. Hence ecocriticism is one of the ways chosen by the enviro-humanists to fight for the survival of the planet earth.

Ecocriticism is study of the relationship between literature and physical environment; it also emphasizes the relationship between human beings and their ecological system. The natural world in which we live has come under the scrutiny of the ecocritics. Ecocritical approach to the study of literature as a formal theory has been developed in 1990s whereas the ecoconsciousness has always been embodied in the literary work of art and also engraved in the mind of people, they celebrate nature considering it as the part and parcel of their life. The Indian villagers consider that the trees are the abode of gods and goddesses. Which prevent people cutting down the trees. The sea is worshipped by the fisher folk. Considering it as mother who can give her treasures and wealth to the humankind. Tamil folks venerate the sun, the bull and the instruments which they use for cultivating the lands like plough, spade, crowbar and the like which shows a sense of preserving nature. People may reject these practices branding them as superstitions, which in turn signifies the unawareness of the ecological values. Every village a tree is worshipped as god, and also it is evident that the primitive man worshipped nature

Literature too celebrates ecological values, thereby making the readers aware of the environmental production. Many literatures in the form of poems, fictions, non fictional prose, ordramas are left behind the mankind written on the theme of the nature which are aimed at making the people love nature and enabling them to understand the necessity of maintaining a good relationship with the ecological system. Romantic literature is one of the best examples which has explicitly advocated the need to love nature

Indian literature celebrates nature with utmost care. It emphasizes the need to preserve nature and to maintain a healthier interface with nature. The present study entitled, "Eco-Critical Study of Select Indian English Poems" is an analysis of A.K.Ramanujan's "The River" and R.Parthasarathy's "River, Once" ineco-critical perspectives. In these poems, the landscape is explicitly and succinctly described which can enable the readers love the natural landscapes and also the poets exhibit the human interaction with the particular landscape with the effect, effected by such interface.

The term "Ecocriticism" was coined by William Rueckert with his publication of an article entitled "Literature and Ecology: An Experiment and Eco-Criticism" the aim of this article was to

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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
88	Marginalized women in the plays of Mahesh Dattani	Dr. Kanna Muthiah	English	International Journal of English Language Literature and Humanities	Feb 2019	2321-7065

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Marginalized Women in the plays of Mahesh Dattani

In modern India, the present form of drama can be defined as a mixed form of ancient Indian dramatic features with Western theatre. Colonization paved way for the growth of Indian drama. There are various forms of drama and Theatre form is one among them. The puppet drama is performed in streets. The form of theatre at present time has derived various changes. The British theatre was formed in Bengal in 1757. Calcutta theatre was formed based on Western model. The leading members of Calcutta society were the patrons of the theatre. Schools and colleges were the suitable places where plays written by Shakespeare were enacted. After the downfall of Sanskrit theatre around A.D.1000, there was no other notable theatre activity. British patronage encouraged the theatrical activities. But the feelings

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
89	Capitalism Versus Humanism In The Select Short Stories Of Nana Kwame Adjei-Brenyah's Friday Black	Dr. Kanna Muthiah	English	International Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research	2020	2349-5162

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CAPITALISM VERSUS HUMANISM IN THE SELECT SHORT STORIES OF NANA KWAME ADJEI-BRENYAH'S *FRIDAY BLACK*

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Abstract : This paper aims to interpret the capitalist moves in mall culture and the motives of degenerating humanity in the select short stories of a young Ghanaian-American writer, Nana Kwame Adjei Brenyah. The pompous lifestyle of postmodern world is attacked by the writer in the stories, *Friday Black*, *How to Sell a Jacket as Told by Iceking* and *In Retail*. The globalized world has given rise to many mass cultures. The cohabited popular postmodern culture seems to be elusive and pervasive. Capitalist mode of business has resulted in wage labour, poverty, exploitation and celebration of menial and materialistic things. Materialism is prominent in the capitalist consumerism. Human values are rejected and neglected. Nana Kwame Adjei Brenyah is a young American writer who seems to be much aware of the cosmopolitan world. His collection of short stories, *Friday Black* is poignant, surreal and appears as hard-hitting stones upon capitalism and urbanisation. He shows how the commodity based life will lead to a disastrous destination where virtue and goodness become cold and unnatural life becomes normal. This paper attempts to locate the aftermath of the urbanisation and commodity fetishism in malls and to uncover the possibility of a disoriented future. It explores how capitalism takes a toll on humanism.

Keywords - Capitalism, Mall culture, Consumerism, Manipulation, Inhumanity, Exploitation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Capitalism is a wide spoken term in the twenty first century. It has gained momentum through the critics addressing its growing consequences in people's lives. It is an umbrella term which has multiple layers of derivations and meanings. The SAGE Dictionary of Cultural Studies defines Capitalism "as a mode of production premised on the private ownership of the means of production" (19). In cultural aspect, Capitalism gives rise to class conflict in terms of earning and lifestyles. Exploitation of the working class, commodification and commodity fetishism are the major characteristics of capitalism.

Today, after facing the industrial and economic revolution, the world has turned into a global market focusing primarily on profitable business. Many factories and industries are the outcomes of this business. People are driven into a different world of consumerism. Greed has overpowered the needs of the people. People had been consuming depending on their income. Now, they are being exploited and manipulated by the capitalist masters to procure more than their essentiality. Shops had been a source of essentialism. But now it has become a mode of entertainment and freerplay. Men and women have started to adopt the bourgeois culture. They forget the necessities of life and go after the illusionary globalised world. Gradually they drift from the natural human values and concerns. Capitalism through its proprietor customs completely tries to evacuate humanism. Nana Kwame Adjei Brenyah, who lives in America, has observed the insincerities of the capitalised society and has captured them in his short stories.

Mall is one such arena where variety of illusions and capitalist mode of consumerism can be seen. It is an unrealistic and pretentious place that seems to have almost everything under the sky. Mere commodities are displayed alluringly to exploit the consumers and the products become valuable while the labour it required is masked. This kind of concealed manipulation is called as Commodity Fetishism, which is a branch of Capitalism. SuperShells, Poleface™, Sleekpack, Fleeces, Coalmeister, SkinnyStretches, BurgerLand and BuyStry are the commodities Nana refers to in his title story, *Friday Black*. These are multinational industries. SuperShells and Poleface™ are the popular cloth brands which manufactures expensive coats and denims. This is a clear attack on the modern trends followed by the youth and on the private industries that rules the global market. Every man and woman in the story literally shouts out the names of the popular brands. This shows how the American society is obsessed with materialism. They regard the clothes as something precious than their own life and values. They forget all their moralities and run after the clothes insanely. Attractive schemes, "gift card" and "winter sale"(151) are techniques used by the salesmen to project the brands and raise their material value.

The insanity of consumerism is portrayed by Nana. He describes how capitalist consumerism has brutally murdered humanism in the story, *Friday Black*. Black Friday is an occasional sales day of America, where people grab and swallow things in abundance for low costs. People literally push and hurt each other. The madness of the rushing crowd of the sales is realistically pictured by Nana. He says that there are "Blood stains all over the floor"(109). Customers are "Blood-messed humans with money in their wallets"(114). Malls work corporative during festive seasons. The narrator says "Christmas is God here"(110) as it brings much sales. The overpowering superiority and ambitious nature of the capitalist is seen when the narrator says "This is the prominent Mall. We're the biggest store... We're supposed to do a million over the next thirty days"(104). Nana seems to express contempt for Black Friday. The bizarre descriptions of Black Friday, is an attack on the postmodern mall culture. He describes the crowd during Black Friday.

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
90	Gender Bias and Sexuality in Mahesh Dattani's <i>Bravely Fought the Queen</i>	Dr. Kanna Muthiah	English	Shodh Prabha	2021	0974-8946

शोध प्रभा
ISSN: 0974-8946
GENDER BIAS AND SEXUALITY IN MAHESH DATTANI'S BRAVELY FOUGHT THE QUEEN

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Abstract:

Mahesh Dattani is the most intense and compelling dramatic voice in contemporary Indian English drama. With his experiments and ideas, he has expanded and enhanced the Indian Drama heritage. The situation begins to shift with the emergence of Mahesh Dattani on the literary scene. His plays were written in English at the time. He has written a lot of dramas with a variety of subjects, styles, and technologies. Furthermore, his plays have had a lot of success on the stage. Dattani has a unique approach to theater. He sees the theatre as a vehicle for expressing the plight of our society's underprivileged. His plays externalize the problems and pent up feeling of the subalterns in a very authentic and realistic manner.

Mahesh Dattani has given Indian English Drama a new height and breadth as a multifaceted literary and theatrical personality. He has been instrumental in resurrecting Indian English play from obscurity. 'Family' is the most crucial theatrical location in his plays, as it provides the setting for the majority of them. They're concerned with diverse families' myths or legends. Some of his plays are *Where There's a Will*, *Bravely Fought the Queen*, *Dance Like a Man*, and *Tara*, in which the tragic stories of numerous families have been woven into the fabric and texture of the plays. The dramatist depicts the battles being fought among the members of same family at home. Home is the theatre of repeated arena of battle in his dramatic universe. The dissatisfaction eats away at the family's bright and joyful atmosphere, stifling their own growth.

On the basis of the play *Bravely Fought the Queen*, the current study investigates the topic of male dominance and gender discrimination, as well as the prevalence of patriarchy in modern India. Women's subjection in traditional Indian culture is one of the play's most crucial topics. Dolly and Alka have both been physically abused by their spouses, Jiten and Nitin, respectively. It is also explained how patriarchy suppresses and represses women's emotions, instincts, intuitions, and wants in the name of societal norms and practises. Women's basic rights are violated, and they are treated as objects by their male counterparts. In patriarchal culture, Dattani also reveals the hypocritical character of men who are cruel to their spouses in particular and to female sex in general.

Keywords: Physical Violence, Emotions, Feelings, Suppression, and Gender Discrimination.

Dattani's acclaimed stage piece *Bravely Fought the Queen* exposes and explores the socio-psychological imbalance of gender-centric methods in middle-class Indian urban homes. The title of the play *Bravely Fought the Queen* is taken from the poem "Jhansi ki Rani" by Subhadra Kumari Chauhan. Dattani thought the poetry was appropriate for communicating the concept that the protagonists of the poem, Laxmi Bai, and the play, *Bravely Fought the Queen* Dolly, share a shared experience of protesting oppressive gender roles delimitation and defining. Both women, through their lives and works, challenge the patriarchal way of limiting or stopping the female's growth, putting her in a position of marginalisation and contempt. Dattani says in his play that women, like the queen of Jhansi, Laxmi Bai, must resist patriarchy in order to achieve social standing, dignity, and rights.

Dattani paints an image of rich women struggling against patriarchal authority as it exists in current Indian culture. Dolly, the play's protagonist, must face attacks from her abusive and unfaithful

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
91	Gender, Sexuality and Quuerness in Mahesh Dattani's On a Muggy Night in Mumbai	Dr. Kanna Muthiah	English	Journal of Education: Rabindrabharati University	2021	0972-7175

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ISSN : 0972-7175

GENDER, SEXUALITY AND QUEERNESS IN MAHESH DATTANI'S ON A MUGGY NIGHT IN MUMBAI

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Abstract: Mahesh Dattani is a man of Drama with intelligence. The majority of his plays are about Indian middle-class families. Dattani focuses on modern culture and reality on a rapidly changing planet. He is a dramatist who focuses on modern urban India and writes current tragedies. In his plays, he covers issues such as gender, sex, religion, social conflict, feminine identity, same-sex marriage, and, most notably, homosexual and lesbian relationships. As a result, his plays are repulsive, at times absurd. He rose to prominence after receiving the first-ever Sahitya Akademi Award for a playwright in 1998 for his work *Final Solutions* and *Other Plays*. In this paper, I will be analyzing the play *On a Muggy Night in Mumbai* (1998) which is a celebration of gay life. Dattani regularly explores the complex dynamics of the modern urban family. Under the weight of tradition, societal constructs of gender, and repressed desire, his characters battle for some form of liberation and pleasure. The most essential characteristic of Dattani's plays is that they confront current Indian society's "invisible challenges." *On a Muggy Night in Mumbai*, Dattani investigates the psychology of people who are by nature 'gays' or 'bi-sexual,' as well as the desire of some of them to become heterosexual partnerships. Dattani's endeavour to dismantle the image of a 'perfect' heterosexual society is depicted in the paper, as is the imperfection of heterosexuality, which exerts dominance over queer relationships.

Keywords: Gender, Gender Constructs, Homosexuality, Heterosexuality, Transsexuals, Sexuality, Society, Dismantling, interrogation and representation.

Dattani, on the other hand, dealt with gender and gender issues in the same way as women authors do; he was extremely different from women writers. Dattani, as a modern writer, has tackled unresolved themes such as homosexuality. Unlike female playwrights, Dattani's concentration on plays was distinctive. Dattani's plays have concentrated on gay relationships, with particular references to *On a Muggy in Night in Mumbai* and *Bravely Fought the Queen*, and he has also focused on the dehumanisation of transsexuals in *Seven Steps Around the Fire*. Furthermore, he has addressed the marginalisation of transsexuals and homosexuals, as well as the rejection of their existence.

Dattani's *On a Muggy Night in Mumbai* focuses on gender, sexuality, and alternative sexuality. He ridicules heterosexual marriage secrecy and heterosexual culture as a whole. The current study will seek to generate debate and analysis on the gender space of heterosexual, gay women and men, and transgender identities in a patriarchal heterosexual culture.

Homosexuality is defined as sexual attraction between individuals of the same sex or gender. For women, the most prevalent term for homosexuals is 'lesbian,' and for males, 'gay.' Homosexuality has arisen as an abnormality and a taboo relationship since such love and sexual desire between members of the same sex is not acceptable by heterosexual society. Dattani, while bringing the struggle of gays to the forefront, also exposes the despair and worry of these individuals who live an uncertain existence. This issue is repeated by characters such as Kamlesh in *On a Muggy Night in Mumbai*. In the tight patriarchal structure, he experiences alienation and an identity problem. Many writers have exposed and questioned the gender practices but they are often limited to heterosexual spaces. Unlike other writers, Dattani has focused on heterosexual and homosexual dynamics.

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
92	Ignorance as a Means to Perpetuate Slavery with Special Reference to Slave Narrative of Frederick Douglass	Dr.K.Hema	English	International Journal of English: literature, language & Skills	Feb 2018	2278-0742

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**IGNORANCE AS A MEANS TO PERPETUATE SLAVERY WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO THE SLAVE NARRATIVE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS**

Abstract:

The action of bringing someone or something under control or the process of subjugating others is called subjugation. The practice of subjugating people or a group was there in the history from the ancient times. Especially, in the African history, they were subjugated purposively by the Europeans, and were taken to the New World called the USA. The enslaved Africans were made to work on the plantations and mines of the European colonies. The European traders and Slave owners followed many tactics to keep them under their control. This article tries to analyse some of the techniques used by the traders and owners to keep their slaves in mental darkness. And also deals with how ignorance of the slaves served as the tool in slavery and how the slaves realized the importance of literacy to attain freedom or emancipation.

Key words:

Slavery, Subjugation, European Traders, Slave Owners, Enslaved Africans, Tactics,

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
93	Quest for Freedom, Security, Equality and Prosperity in Elizabeth Keckley's Behind the Scenes	Dr.K.Hema	English	KALA: The Journal Of Indian Art History Congress	2018	0975-7945

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QUEST FOR FREEDOM, SECURITY, EQUALITY AND PROSPERITY IN ELIZABETH KECKLEY'S BEHIND THE SCENES

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Abstract

"I know what liberty is because I know what slavery was."

Elizabeth Keckley utters those words while addressing the readers in her masterly and moving account of her slave experiences in her slave narrative, *Behind the Scenes, or Thirty Years a Slave and Four Years in the White House*, in 1868. According to the law of the U.S. South, slaves were human beings, who were denied all of the ordinary rights that people enjoyed. The law conceptualized this deprivation by categorizing slaves as their master's property, thereby cutting slaves off from all claims to customary human rights. Slaves were denied the benefits of personhood and were saddled with burdens that exceeded the obligations of real people. Being a product of former slaves, the role of segregation, discrimination and prejudice had detrimental influences on the life of the slave children. As servants of the crown, they were not allowed to share the same opportunities in education, work, leisure, financial prosperity and status in society. This inequity was contrasted by the seemingly unlimited fortunate lifestyles of the sons of the masters in the kingdom. A servant is definitely not the same as a son. Thus, slaves were considered persons by the criminal law at times. This added insult to injury, because slaves were burdened with extraordinary legal duties and obligations.

When one half battled against slavery in the war, the other was in the battle against prejudice and discrimination in the North as well as the South. And so the enslaved people always had the quest for freedom, security, equality, and prosperity to lead a normal life. And Elizabeth Keckley, being a former woman slave in spite of all these hurdles, became a successful woman entrepreneur of her time, and became a part of the abolitionist movement by helping the poor. This article tries to project her efforts from the days of her enslavement to entrepreneurship.

Key words Enslavement, Craft, Skill, Entrepreneurship, Special Clients, Quest for Freedom, Seamstress, Abolitionist Movement

Introduction

Slave narratives are the autobiographies of the former slaves in their own words, their lives: what it was like to grow up enchained, robbed of their liberty and their very identity, forbidden even to read and write. They range from Olaudah Equiano, William Wells Brown, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Jacobs, Solomon Northup, Henry Bibb, William H. Robinson, etc. Each of these accounts, excerpted from their books, remains a singular story told in a singular voice. Each one shows a black youth, all under the age of nineteen, trying to come to terms with almost inconceivable circumstances: being torn from mother and family, not getting enough to eat, being constantly watched, being whipped and even tortured, being prey to their masters' sadistic fancies, etc. But these are not all tales of deprivation and violence. These slaves overcame tremendous obstacles to learn to read and write, and they tell how;

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
94	Mary Rowlandson's "The Sovereignty and goodness of god"- A Puritan Women's Perspective of Providence	Dr.K.Hema	English	IJRCS International Journal of Research culture Society	July 2018	1749-3897

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MARY ROWLANDSON'S THE SOVEREIGNTY AND GOODNESS OF GOD – "A PURITAN WOMAN'S PERSPECTIVE OF PROVIDENCE"

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Abstract: The history of American literature had its origin with the arrival of English-speaking Europeans to the United States. The Europeans preserved their history through the first written sources of the conflict such as writing Captivity Narratives and other literary works. Therefore Captivity narrative is stories about the Indigenous people of North America. This paper tries to analyze one such Narrative of the Captivity and the Restoration of a Puritan woman Mrs. Mary Rowlandson who was taken as a war prisoner by the Narragansett Indians for ransom money, her strong faith in God in all trials, and her intention to prove herself as a worthy woman in her society through her captivity narrative after her restoration.

Key Words: Native Americans, European explorers, Patriarchal society, Removes, Faith in God, Predestination of Providence, and Restoration.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Native Americans are the aboriginal or the indigenous people of the United States. People lived in North America before the arrival of Europeans from the late 15th century is called the Indigenous people of the Americas. Archaeologists believe that the first people came to America at least 15,000 years ago in several groups or tribes. They were the first people whom the European explorers met when their ships landed in America.

The political, cultural, and agricultural transfer and adjustment took place between the Old and the New World societies after the migration of Europeans to the Americas and the process was known as the Columbian exchange. It is related to European colonization and trade after Christopher Columbus's 1492 voyage. Invasive species, including communicable diseases, were the by-product of this exchange. The changes in agriculture significantly altered global populations. The cultural exchanges and the transfer of people happened between the continents as a result of the Columbian Exchange. The wide variety of crops and livestock increased the population in both the hemispheres. Traders returned to Europe with maize, potatoes, and tomatoes from the Americas, which became the most significant crops in Europe by the 18th century.

The European colonization and outsiders' invasions, the introduction of new societies and cultures greatly affected the natives of America. Various armed conflicts like the American Indian Wars or Indian Wars were conducted against the native peoples of North America by the European colonists, and the new American settlers to suppress them. The wars were the result of competition for the resources and land ownership on the territories traditionally owned by the Native Americans by the Europeans and the Canadian settlers. European powers and the new American explorers encouraged Native American tribes to conduct warfare against each other and their neighboring groups to divide and rule them. Their population declined gradually due to the new diseases, warfare, and slavery which were introduced to them after the arrival of the invaders and explorers. After the establishment of the United States, many Native American peoples were subjected to warfare and removals.

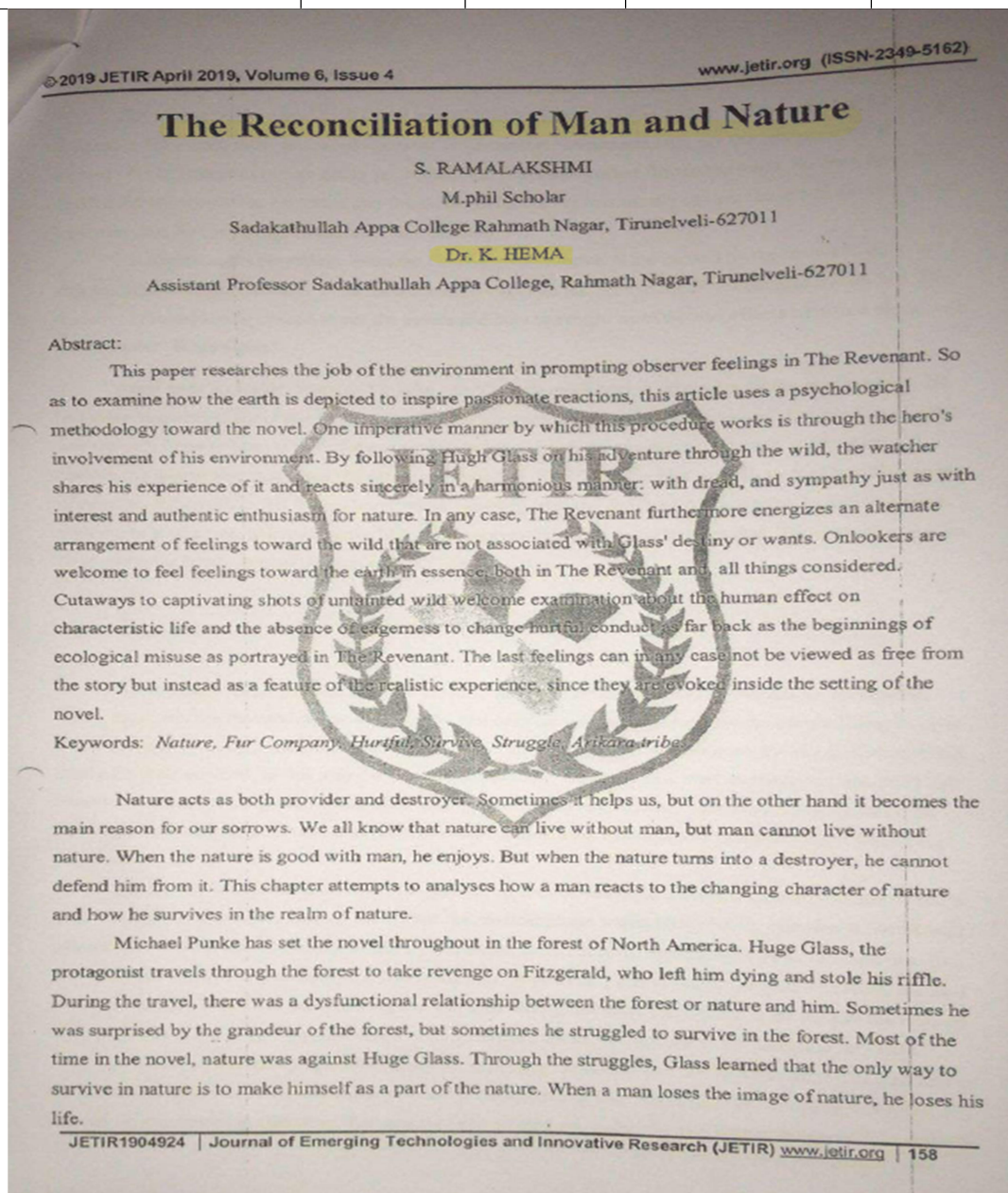
King Philip's War was such a kind of war which had a great connection with the captivity of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson. It was initiated by the Wampanoag chief Metacom known by New Englanders as King Philip. And it was conducted in 1675 to resist the spreading power of New Englanders through the countryside. Along with the support of the Nipmucs and the Narragansetts, the Wampanoag attacked the settlers and destroyed several towns. Mrs. Rowlandson along with her children was captured during this particular war.

Captivity narrative is a literary genre in American literature. They are the stories of people captured as captives by enemies whom they consider uncultured and uncivilized, or whose beliefs, customs, and manners they oppose. These narratives have a permanent place in American literature, ethnography, history, and the study of the Native peoples of America. It emerged with the settlement of North America at the end of the nineteenth century. Even though the captivity narratives written by the Native Americans who were captured by the early Spanish explorers were the primary narratives, the genre commonly refers to the accounts written by European settlers who

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
95	Social Realism and Resiliency in Terry McMillan's 'Mama'	Dr.K.Hema	English	International Journal of English: literature, language & Skills	2019	2278-0742

<p>Ms. S.Viji Ph. D. Reg. No. 12542 Assistant Professor of English, Sri Sarada College for Women, Sadakathulla Appa College, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, India</p> <p>Dr. K.Hema Research Supervisor, Asst. Prof. of English, Sadakathulla Appa College, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, India vijishri37@gmail.com</p> <p>Social Realism and Resiliency in Terry McMillan's Mama</p> <p>Abstract: African American Literature has become an irrevocable part of American Literature and culture. Slave narratives label the initiation of African-American Literature in United States. The yesteryear of slavery and the import of Africans as slaves to America was the main reason for the rise of African American writers. The continuous evolution of some novels of women writers made many black women to turn to better contemplative and accepting of Black women's problems. Black women writers began to examine and expose female identity apart from female experience and they focused mainly on black experience. Women's writing became a tool of feminism in the works of Alice Walker, Toni Morrison and Terry McMillan. In contemporary African American women's fiction Terry McMillan's novels are considered as a remarkable inventive force. Her novels abandon intellectual interests of race which is a supreme threat found throughout African American Literature. She focuses mainly on Black</p>	<p>experiences and particularly the racial and feminist issues. As Terry has mapped urban experiences of African American men and women, her novels are notably popular. This paper investigates the issues such as motherhood, child rearing and mother-daughter rivalry in Terry McMillan's Mama which footmarks her heroine's struggles through hopeless realities. The novel is permeated with social realism and not is merely a woman's wrangle in a patriarchal society.</p> <p>Key words: female identity, female experience, motherhood, child rearing, mother-daughter rivalry</p> <p>McMillan is acknowledged as a remarkable force in contemporary African American Women's fiction. Her first novel Mama gained amicable critical attention and deep-rooted her distinction as an inventive new voice of middle class black America. Her engaging stories, attractive characters and conscious commentary on recent African American experiences are considered, a vital contribution to contemporary popular Literature. Her portrayal of women is more sympathetic. The attention she gives to male-female rifts within the African American community seems at odds with the black solidarity she otherwise implicitly approves.</p> <p>McMillan's work reflects not only the history of Black women but also a labour force by portraying relationships of romantic love. McMillan's fiction defies modern critics' expectation that African American literature must privilege racial conflict. Romantic relationships between black women and black men lie at the centre of McMillan's most popular novels. Romance is often seen as a theme antithetical to the critical agenda advanced by modern African American literary studies. Ann duCille argues, for instance, that "until recently, love and marriage were all but dismissed as female, or, at least feminized themes little worthy of study when juxtaposed to the masculinised racial and freedom discourse assumed to characterize the African American novel" (duCille 3).</p>
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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
96	Reconciliation between Man and Nature	Dr.K.Hema	English	International Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research	Apr 2019	2349-5162



Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
97	The Notion of Relative Deprivation Theory in Douglass' Narrative	Dr.K.Hema	English	DOGORANGSANG	Sep 2020	2347-7180

<p>Dogo Rangsang Research Journal ISSN : 2347-7180</p> <p>UGC Care Group I Journal Vol-10 Issue-09 No. 02 September 2020</p> <p>The Notion of Relative Deprivation Theory in Douglass' Narrative</p> <p>M.Sumathy, Reg no: 17211194012008, Full-time Ph.D. Research Scholar, Research Department of English, Sadakathullah Appa College, Tirunelveli – 627011. (Aff to) Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abishekapatti, Tirunelveli – 627012, Tamilnadu, India. suma2008@sadakath.ac.in</p> <p>Dr. K. Hema, Assistant Professor & Research Supervisor, Department of English, Research Department of English, Sadakathullah Appa College, Tirunelveli – 627011. (Aff to) Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abishekapatti, Tirunelveli – 627012, Tamilnadu, India. drkhemaeng@sadakath.ac.in</p> <p>Dr. K. Shanmuga Sundara Raj, Assistant Professor & Research Supervisor, Department of English, Government Arts & Science College, Kovilpatti – 628 503. (Aff to) Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Abishekapatti, Tirunelveli – 627012, Tamilnadu, India. drckssraj@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The story of blacks in United States is inspiring but painful, instructive but ambiguous. European Americans almost never considered Africans among them, whether enslaved or enfranchised, or to be capable of creative technical thought. They translated that difference into an explicit point of contrast in every aspect. The worlds of labour and of consumption was the hard work of African-Americans who created the rice, tobacco, and cotton economies of the South, and thus so much of America's eighteenth- and nineteenth-century agricultural wealth. Some of that labour also took place in factories, both before and after the Civil War. African-Americans have always been interested in new technologies. And, like most other Americans, they believed in the regenerative powers of technology. But they had always been deprived of all the privileges that the white men enjoyed. This produced a sort of frustration among the African Americans which resulted in many rebellious social movements. This type of feelings of relative deprivation as well as rebellious attitude as a result of frustration can be seen in the <i>Narrative of Frederick Douglass- an American Slave</i>. This article tries to explore the author's transformations right from the slavehood to the great orator of America, in spite of these oppressions.</p> <p>Keywords: Social Psychology, Relative Deprivation, Attribution, Emotion, Comparison, Social Status, Frustration, Behavioural responses, Rebellious Attitude.</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Relative deprivation is the belief that a person will feel deprived or entitled to if a person compares himself or his group in relation to others, and finds his community in a deprived condition, in the society they live, and then he endures a feeling of frustration which in turn led to the sense of Relative deprivation. African-Americans had experienced much greater deprivation than others in the History. And it is evident that the anti-slavery movements were mostly made up of people who have experienced the deprivation of freedom that slavery brings. The vast majority of its membership was made up of non-victims, who in turn seek to organize on the basis of shared values.</p> <p>Over the next several decades social psychology blossomed, Samuel Stouffer, Merton and Rossi, for example, introduced the concept of relative deprivation, utilizing it to explain differences in World War II soldier's feelings of satisfaction and dissatisfaction between themselves and others. The theory suggested that people are motivated by a sense of inequality in relation to others, or their expectations. This theory is greatly influenced by the frustration-aggression theory. According to the</p> <p>Page 105</p> <p>Copyright @ 2020 Authors</p>	
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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
98	Reinventing the Self in Terry MacMillan's <i>How Stella Got Her Groove Back</i>	Dr.K.Hema	English	JXAT Journal	2020	1006-7930

Journal of Xi'an University of Architecture & Technology

ISSN No : 1006-7930

REINVENTING THE SELF IN TERRY MCMILLAN'S *HOW STELLA GOT HER GROOVE BACK*

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ABSTRACT:

The contribution of the twentieth century African American women writers is significant in African American literature as they have upgraded American literary tradition with their individual outlook. They are significant for opposing white predominance as well as the injustice of their own men. The writings of these women propose an unusual alternations in the way of thinking and perception in the lives of African American women. In the contemporary African American women's fictions, Terry McMillan can be acknowledged as an eminent innovatory figure whose novels exhibit the efficiency of female characters. Her way of portraying black men, women, family and love distinguishes her from other women writers for she never emulates the motif of any other predominant writers. Her interesting stories, attractive characters and wise explication of present day African American encounter are treated as a significant addition to up-to-date popular literature. Through her novels McMillan prefers dealing the problems of African Americans in the present-day American society. Her intense interests on African American women can clearly be seen through the portrayal of the women characters in her novels even though she does not give priority to race. McMillan depicts her protagonist as a complex woman with very limited victories over their complicated situations. This paper aims in exploring the issues of the protagonist in finding fulfilling relationship with her men to lead a satisfied life for herself.

Key words: fulfilling, satisfied, relationship, problems, complex.

McMillan's fourth novel *How Stella Got Her Groove Back* involves the problem of the title character Stella Payne who possesses everything in her life except a steady partner for her. It is a story of a middle-aged woman who falls in love with a twenty one-year- old young

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
99	A Study of Gynocentrism in Terry MacMillan's The Interruption of Everything	Dr.K.Hema	English	JXAT Journal	2020	1006-7930

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**A STUDY ON GYNOCENTRISM IN TERRY MCMILLAN'S THE
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ABSTRACT

African American women writers are the real representatives of the black women living in America. They depict the accurate real life occurrence of black women through their fictions. The main aim of the twentieth century African American women writers is to disintegrate the mistaken belief about black women. The bitter past of these women writers force them to deal with the day-to-day experiences of a black woman in their novels. In the specific history of African American fiction Terry McMillan has a distinctive place for herself because of her portrayed of interpersonal relationships in her novels. Unlike other writers who give priority to racism or any other issues which are common in African American Literature, she surveys current issues such as single parenthood, dissolution, sexual abuse and drunkenness. The depiction of motherhood and friendship play an important role in McMillan's novels. As female bonding gives protection, development, comfort and emotional support, McMillan's women characters confide on their female friends. It is also unavoidable and necessary for black woman because of the boundless deficiencies of the Black men. The representation of

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100	Fear of an Adversarial Wilderness in Qubec Canada in the Select Short Stories of Alice Peterson	Dr.K.Hema	English	International Journal of Research Culture Society	Apr 2020	2456-6683

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Fear of an Adversarial Wilderness in Quebec Canada in the select Short Stories of Alice Petersen

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Abstract: Canada has an astounding variety of pieces of writing in literature. A ponderous phrase 'Francophone writing in Canada' refers more accurately to the factual, dimensional and the conquering range of literature written in French by the French-speaking people in Canada. Quebec Literature began with the broad overview that has articulated their feelings about nature through literary expressions. One of Quebec's famous living writers, Alice Petersen's debut collection of short stories *All the Voices Cry*, acts as the mournful lamentation of human solitude and their inevitability to change. The women characters occupy the minds and hearts of the reader. These stories are about the people who suffer from loneliness and were unable to connect them with the wilderness either outside or inside. This collection of short stories renders and explores the space and landscape of Quebec and it also establishes the link with the transformation of the protagonists' psyche and their mental world. This paper thus investigates the issues regarding the relationship between the landscape and the mindscape through the presentation of the heroic past.

Key Words: landscapes, development of time, human psyche, mobility, unsettling memories.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The article centralizes the troubled relationships among space, place, landscape, narrative, and notion in the context of Alice Petersen's collection of short stories. Space, place, and landscape are the longstanding themes in Quebec literary and cultural studies. Quebecois cultural narratives have proven fertile ground for spatial analysis. In her influential collection of short stories *All the Voices Cry*, Alice Petersen argues that the narrative forms are, in the Quebecois context, profoundly tied up with national myths of land, landscape, and identity. This collection of short stories won her the Quebec Writers' Federation Concordia University First Book Prize in 2012.

Her first work, *A Will to Win* (2001), republished as *Another Alice* (2008), was autobiographical in tone, and it reveals her childhood days as a Tennis player. Her other novels were *Look the World in the Eye* (2005), *You Me and Him* (2007), *Things We Do For Love* (2015), *A Song for Tomorrow* (2017) and *If You Were Here* (2019).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Canadian Literature is the body of written works produced by Canadians. Reflecting the country's dual origin and its official bilingualism, the literature of Canada can be split into two major divisions as English-speaking Canadians and French-speaking Canadians. In an exploration of French-Canadian literature in Quebec across time, a focus on the landscape, its verbal description and its visual representation open an avenue that enables the French-Canadians to pass from seemingly simple imagery to the exceedingly complex question of national identity. The call of the wilderness counterweighted by nostalgia for culture has long characterized the French perception, construction, and representation of the North American landscape.

3. DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS:

The sixteen stories in the collection of short stories, *All the Voices Cry*, balance exquisite renderings of the natural landscapes of rural Quebec and New Zealand with the rich interior landscapes of characters caught up in the moments of transition. This article projects four of the stories from the collection *All the Voices Cry*, which emphasize the rural landscape of Quebec and the people who are trying to connect themselves with the natural world. They also depict the characters on the fringe of potential loss to cancer and other serious diseases.

In 'After Summer', the fact that two children Jake and the narrator grew without their mother, reveals their loss of closeness with their father when he moves in with a new woman. While the narrator thought about her life with her brother when they were kids she could recall the moment they spent with their father in a rented boathouse. It is during the winter days he would rent a boathouse on every Saturday mornings, and start writing poems that he would carry in his head during the rest of the year. A couple of years later he hooked up his hands with Valmae, and therefore Jake

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
101	Women's Suffering and Self Identity in Chitra Banerjee Divakarun's 'Sister of my Heart'	Dr.K.Hema	English	International Journal of Research Culture Society	Apr 2020	2456-6683

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Women's Suffering and Self Identity in Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's Sister of My Heart

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Abstract: The aim of this research paper is to explore the trials and tribulations faced by the female characters in the novel *Sister of My Heart*. This paper analyses how the female characters suffer and how they search for their identities. This article uses gender inequality as a tool to analyze the novel. Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's novel *Sister of My Heart* is based on the sufferings of typical Indian women. The adversities faced by the women existing across Asia where women are given less priority than men are dealt with in the novel. Women are treated like toys in the hands of men and the society. Men play with the emotions and feelings of women. In this novel, one of the female characters is in search of her identity amidst her sufferings. Rules and regulations created by the society are only for women. Men enjoy their freedom. Women are passive sufferers as they are not given chance to express their sufferings. In this paper analysis has been done on the trials and tribulations faced by Sudha and Anju in the novel *Sister of My Heart*.

Key Words: Trials, Tribulation, Gender Inequality, Identity.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The universe is a mixture of animate and inanimate things. Man is endowed with some abilities which other living beings do not possess. Man and woman are two forms of divine energy. They are created to complete each other. There are biological and psychological differences in man and woman. Generally, men are considered as physically stronger than the women. Women are generally passive. Men and women are destined to play different roles which are created by our own society.

In a broad sense, gender inequality is a complex issue. When we utter the word "gender inequality" it is only associated with women not men. When we go through various data about gender inequality and discrimination, we can find that women are far behind men in various fields. On the other hand, women are exploited, degraded and discriminated in their homes and as well as in the society. This type of discrimination can be easily seen in the Indian society. The root cause of gender inequality is the patriarchal system that is deeply rooted in the Indian society. Our religious beliefs have made this system a legal and valid one.

Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, a prolific writer, has carved a niche for herself. She was born in India. She has contributed more than twenty books which are fiction, poetry, children literature and anthologies. She has proclaimed the significance of women's role in her family to lead a perfect life through her novels.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Indian Literature is the written works written by Indian writers. Indian literature is famous for the tradition and culture of India depicted in the literary works. Women's suffering was one among the major themes in Indian literature works.

3. DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS:

The novel *Sister of My Heart* was published in the year 1999. The current paper mainly focuses on the women struggle and self identity apart from the other themes of the novel. Women have strived hard throughout their lives to achieve their identities. The novel is the proof that it does not need a heroic figure to please the readers. The suspense of the novel is well maintained till the end.

Sudha and Anju are the main protagonists of the novel. Both are born on the same day at Calcutta in India. Their family is one among the families of the male-dominated society. They were brought up like twins by three mothers namely Gouri, mother of Anju, Nalini, mother of Sudha and Pishi, sister of Anju's father Bijoy. Pishi told them fairy tales. She once told them that when a baby was born the Bidhata Purush, the goddesses, would come down to the earth to bless the child that night. People, would place sweets and lamp near the baby. If the child is lucky, sweets will be gone in the morning. When Sudha asked Pishi if the sweets had disappeared for them, she shook her head in regret and said "Maybe the Bidhata Purush doesn't come for girl-babies." (6) This tale made Sudha believe that goddesses too are

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
102	Delineation of black matriarchy in terry Mcmillan's A day late and a dollar short	Dr.K.Hema	English	International Journal of Analytical and Experimental Model Analysis	2020	0886-9367

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**DELINEATION OF BLACK MATRIARCHY IN TERRY MCMILLAN'S A
DAY LATE AND A DOLLAR SHORT**

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ABSTRACT

The twentieth century can be considered as an important period in African American history as it paved way for the women writers to exhibit their talents through their writings. Their fictions deal with the issues related to race, gender and class. Their predicaments as a slave, female and black, enforce them to reflect their bitter experiences in their novels in order to awaken the entire women community. Their novels delineate the struggles and pliability of African American women as well as the circumstances and state of the present society. In African American women's fiction Terry McMillan has a unique place for herself. Through her urban romance novel she discusses the problems experienced by the black women in their day-to-day life. Her novels can be distinguished from other black writers as she prioritizes the theme on the personal relationships of African Americans. Through the representation of shrewd and courageous female characters, McMillan makes them to tackle the complicated situations to have a fruitful life. McMillan gives much weightage not only for discussing interpersonal relationships in her novels but also depicting her female characters as brilliant to face challenges in the society to become heroes in their own lives. This paper aims at exploring the issues of the distorted family of Viola Price who is dissatisfied with the behaviour of her four grown-up children due to misunderstanding, clash and competitiveness among themselves.

Key words: distorted, dissatisfied, misunderstanding, competitiveness, right path.

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103	Female distinctiveness in terry mcmillan's who asked you	Dr.K.Hema	English	International Journal of Analytical and Experimental Model Analysis	July 2020	0886-9367

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FEMALE DISTINCTIVENESS IN TERRY MCMILLAN'S WHO ASKED YOU

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Abstract

The emergence of Black Women writers is the platform for investigating and examining female identity and experiences along with the issues related to gender roles. These women-writers prefer writing about their experiences and the society instead of supporting male domination. In the contemporary genre of fiction, Terry McMillan has a stable place for herself as a leading writer of novels. Her main aim is to delineate the issues of black women from metropolitan surroundings. Her speciality is to elect distinctive form and essence for her novels. She differs from other black writers in spotlighting her exclusive point of view in her novels. She wants to depict the issues of women in a practical and constructive way. In her novels, McMillan presents her female characters as bold, intelligent and through them she discloses the flexibility of the black women. The main focus of McMillan's novel is to hypothesize the entangled problems of African American relationships and her novels are extremely fortunate for they depict the inner-city occurrences of African American women with men. Her interesting stories, attractive characters and the happy ending for her fictions are the major contribution to the present popular literature. Though she portrays her protagonists as sufferers, McMillan is very particular in giving fruitful ending for her female characters through their efficiency to tackle their problems and face the challenges in the society. This paper inspects the problems of the protagonist Betty Jean as a mother and a grandmother in providing a positive future for her children and grandsons.

Key words: flexibility, sufferers, tackle, struggle, grandmother.

PANDEMIC DISEASES AND DISORDERS IN LITERATURE

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
104	Dependence of women characters in Khaled Hosseini's a thousand splendid suns	Dr.K.Hema	English	IJRCS International Journal of Research culture Society	Apr 2020	2456-6683

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Dependence of Women Characters in Khaled Hosseini's *A Thousand Splendid Suns*

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Abstract: In this paper a study has been undertaken to discuss the struggles and oppressions faced by the female characters in the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. This paper analyses how the women characters, Mariam and Leila search for their identities. This paper uses gender studies as a tool to analyse the novel. Khaled Hosseini's novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* centres on the friendship between Mariam and Leila wives of the same man, Rasheed. This novel describes the daily life of the Afghan women. Khaled Hosseini has taken the last thirty years of that country's history of war and deals with it on an intimate scale through these two characters. Women are alienated in a remote place; they are forced to marry aged men and their ways of dressing are restricted. Women's mobility is limited and women are treated unfairly through Polygamy. It deals with several dark themes like violence, war and sexual, psychological and physical violence. *A Thousand Splendid Suns* describes the Soviet war followed by the Taliban rule. This novel is written from a third person's point of view. In this novel, he speaks about the true face of the Afghan society. The objective of this paper is to analyse the position of women against this war background.

Keywords: Oppression, Alienation, Taliban rule, Polygamy.

1. INTRODUCTION:

This research is a feminism analysis which aims to reveals to the kinds of gender discrimination faced by women, and the attitudes of women towards gender discrimination in Khaled Hosseini's *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. The struggle and oppression in the lives of two Afghan women are shown in this novel. Centers on the friendship between Mariam and Leila, the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* describes the cruelty and problems faced by Afghan women in their daily life. With the setting of Afghanistan, the novelist has taken the last thirty three years of that country's tumultuous history of war and oppression and told it on an intimate scale through these two characters.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Afghan American literature is a relatively new area of study and is the body of literature produced by the writers of Afghan descent who have immigrated to America. The predominant genre in Afghan American Literature is Life Writing, as people in diaspora, retain memories of their homeland by recording their life experience through literature. Afghan Americans, through writing, situate life histories based on specific individual experience, with their ancestral lineage as Afghan, as well as the idea of a collectively shared identity politics within multicultural America. Afghan diaspora is the single largest refugee group in the world and some of the prominent Afghan American writers are Khaled Hosseini, who is best-seller authors.

3. DISCUSSION:

Gender discrimination is a term to describe an unequal treatment that is based on gender. Despite the fact, that these days in maximum components of the sector gender equality has been accomplished, numerous troubles of gender discrimination nonetheless exist in all components of existence, starting from cultural, political to economical fields. Gender discrimination can be in verbal abuse, violence, threats, humiliation, and intimidating behaviour or conduct.

Gender discrimination is followed in many countries, considered one among them is Afghanistan. A 2011 survey by the Thomas Reuters Foundation (in khan, 2012: 1-2) discovered that Afghanistan is the most dangerous region for women. Women face many obstacles, violence, or even humiliation that results in about 87% of women undergoes abuse and violence in many forms.

Afghan people loved their country very much even though they suffer under the gender discrimination. Some women accept the discrimination and some others struggle against it. Women's perspectives towards the gender discrimination that they undergo play a vital role in changing their lives forever.

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
105	Vilification of Muslims: A Reading of the Renegado by Philip Massinger	Prof. S. Khaleel Ahamed	English	Sadakath – A Research Bulletin	June 2016	2347-7644

Vilification of Muslims: A Reading of Philip Massinger's *The Renegado*

S. Khaleel Ahamed¹

Abstract: During the 16th and the 17th centuries the English merchants undertook trade voyages in the Middle-East, North Africa and the other parts of the Muslim World. The encounter with Muslims, their distinctive religion, culture and complexion posed a direct threat to the English and identity crisis was imminent. They thought that the affluent and mighty Ottoman Empire could influence their cultural domains to a great extent. Philip Massinger, a Jacobean playwright, determined not to genuinely represent the practices of the Islamic Faith, wrote the play *The Renegado* to portray badly Islam and its followers.

Keywords: The English, The Ottoman Empire, Islam, Muslims, Jacobean Era, Christians, The Western World, Turkish Plays, Bad portrayal, Bias, Strangers, Moor, Turk, Blackness, Conversion, Pagans.

Introduction:

England during the 16th and the 17th centuries saw a dramatic change in economy as trade brought the English merchants to the Middle-East, North Africa and the other parts of the Ottoman Empire. Having seen handsome profit in such types of trade contacts and out of curiosity to explore new countries and cultures, the English traders came into close contacts with people of different religious, cultural and ethnic backgrounds. The encounter with Muslims, their unique religion and complexion posed a direct threat to the English and questioned their own identity. The English thought that the prosperous and strong Ottoman Empire was sufficiently potential to influence cultural domains of England to a great extent. The paper aims at discussing the techniques adopted by the playwright Philip Massinger, who wrote during the end of the Jacobean Era to portray Muslims in bad light against the backdrop of the Christian Faith.

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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
106	The Quran in South Asia: Translation of the Quran in the Tamil context	Dr. Yunush Ahamed Mohamed Sherif	English	Sadakath – A Research Bulletin	July 2018	2347-7644

Sadakath: A Research Bulletin

The Quran in South Asia: Translations of the Quran in the Tamil Context

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Abstract

Translation of the Quran has been a controversial topic from the moment the Quran was revealed to the Prophet. Though translations were seen as aberrations, the expansion of Islam beyond the Arab world and the number of languages that Islam encountered made the translation of Quran an inevitable task. Similarly when Islam entered the Indian subcontinent, particularly South India, the Quran had to be translated into the local languages. Though Islam arrived in South India very early, translation activities, particularly the Quran, were undertaken during the mid-19th century only. The present paper will focus on the Tamil speaking Muslims and the Tamil translations of the Quran. The interesting factor about the Tamil translation of the Quran is that initially it was not translated using the Tamil script, instead it was translated into Tamil using the Arabic script. This variety of writing which is also known as Arabuttamil/Arwi was being used by the Tamil Muslims for many centuries till the mid-20th century. From the first translation works undertaken around the mid-19th century to the early 20th century, the translation attempts were undertaken in Arabuttamil/Arwi. Only after 1910 the standard Tamil script was used for such translations. The present paper will try to trace the history of translating the Quran into Tamil with particular focus on the early translation done in the Arabic script and the social conditions that led to the adoption of the Tamil script while abandoning the Arabic script. Therefore the present paper seeks to shed some light on the nature and importance of Arabuttamil/Arwi among the Tamil Muslims from socio-linguistic as well as cultural perspectives.

For Muslims, the divine Word assumed a specific, Arabic form, and that form is as essential as the meaning that the words convey. Hence only the Arabic Qur'an is the Qur'an, and translations are simply interpretations. (Abdul-Raof, 2001)

The Qur'an is the divine word of Allah for the Muslims and it has a very significant role among the Muslims around the world. As the Quran was revealed in the Arabic language, it

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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
107	Postmodern Trend of Self-Reflexivity in Muhammad Marmaduke Pickthall's <i>Said a Fisherman</i>	Dr. Yunush Ahamed Mohamed Sherif	English	Ajanta	Apr 2020	2277-5730

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6. Postmodern Trend of Self-Reflexivity in Muhammad Marmaduke Pickthall's *Said the Fisherman*

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Abstract

Under the Law of Nature, every individual is unique of its features and aspects. There may be both ends, achievements and downfalls, for which one seems to be responsible for one's own consequences. Postmodern aspect of self-reflexivity suits well with the hero of Marmaduke Pickthall's *Said the Fisherman*, who is lucky at the first part of this book and becomes a prey of his misdeeds at the second part, 'The Book of His Fate'. This roving ward withstands existential propagations and reflects his decentered-self proving the multiplicity of the individual self. There are instigations upon the individualism showing that how a person's wishes and quest varies, that indeed paves way for that person's greatness or downfall.

Keywords: Law of nature, postmodernism, self-reflexivity, decentered-self, multiplicity of self, individualism, etc.

As merits and demerits, riches and poverty, fame and fall are paradoxes but part and parcel of life, Pickthall's hero Said was blessed in spite of his treacherous friend in the first part and was forced to taste the bitterness of his own deeds that were cooked by him earlier. The full novel is self-reflexive in a way to reflect the self of Said. The novel's second part begins in a bizarre market exhibiting the flourished Said who becomes the talk of the town Es-sham. It shows the utmost height to which his acquired treasure flourishes with the help of his hardworking servant Selim and his trade mastery. It is known that every individual is with a flaw; none is fully perfect. Said's quest for Ferideh's white beauty and inevitable trust upon her was the main goal and achievement in the first part that turns out to be the trap of him in the second. In a complete view, the narration in this novel is fully self-reflexive to explore the

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
108	Post Colonialism in Amitav Ghosh's Glass Palace	Dr. Yunush Ahamed Mohamed Sherif	English	Ajanta	Apr 2020	2277-5730

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20. Post Colonialism in Amitav Ghosh's The Glass Palace

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Abstract

The Glass Palace was written by Amitav Ghosh in 2000. It is a story of three generations, epical in form and spreads over three interlinked parts of the British Empire – Burma, Malaya and India. The vital components of this novel are the process of colonization and the state of the colonized. In *The Glass Palace* Ghosh is interwoven the historical narrative with the fictional characters. The main narrative of the novel takes place between 1885 and 1942. The narrative centres around historical events; first Britain's invasion of Burma, then Japan's victory over Russia and the beginning of Europe's decline, the first World War, the national independence movement of 1920's and 1930's. It tells the stories of a cast of characters, royal, working class, bourgeois Indians, Bengalis and Burmese and also narrates how the violent historical events reshape twentieth century Burma and India. In this novel Ghosh portrays beautifully many places, war and displacement, exile and rootlessness. In this novel All the characters are very difficult to face their life during the colonial period.

Key words: historical, epical, colonization, interlinked, interwoven etc.

In this novel Ghosh creates the third person narration. It is a historical drama. It pictures the real historical event. Margaret Gunning remarks, "it's historical drama on a grand scale, swift moving yet packed with detail, as naturally cinematic as *Gone With the Wind*". Ghosh describes the aspirations, defeats and disappointments of the dislocated people in India, Burma, China, Malaysia and America. Meenakshi Mukherjee says, "The story spans more than a century in the history of the subcontinent. People get involved in unexpected relationships across countries and culture; wars are fought, rebellions quelled, political and ethical issues are debated, fortunes are

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
109	Moral Panic in the South Asian perspective of Calvin and Hobbes by Bill Watterson	Dr. Yunush Ahamed Mohamed Sherif	English	Ajanta	Apr 2020	2277-5730

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1. "Moral Panic" in the South Asian perspective of Calvin and Hobbes by Bill Watterson

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Abstract

Calvin and Hobbes definitely recreated the active experiences of young budding individuals through Calvin, a six year old boy. The culmination of a traditional setup, leading ways to technological premises proved a highly problematic situation in South Asian nations. Two opinions cross swords for primacy. The past wishes strict adherence to previously generated beliefs and on the other hand, the passion of young heads to run along the new trends, creates a struggle. Such a clash can be well defined using familial situations in South Asia. The unbending thoughts of elders can never serve the likes of youths in the new born South Asian Westernized culture. Culture generates itself with different colors. One such is the Youth Culture, which moves away from all that stops them in order to attain a new republic space of their own created through their own whims and fancies which are credited with European and American frames now engulfing South Asians too. South Asian countries fit families as a centre of respect. When someone in the family transgresses, it creates tensions. The demand for more perfection makes their chains on the children even tighter. Calvin, when conceived to belong to any Asian country, he must have been despised by many for such hellish and malicious behavior. The kids are not to be blamed; of course, as it is the Westernized intervention brings forth massive twists. Irresistible ideologies forced into the lives, are to be accused. Finally, the characters of Calvin and Hobbes are to be studied in a South- Asian perspective where the same kind of a conflict is set in motion.

Key Words: South Asia, Family, Folkish, Stylish, Emotions, Moral Panic,

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
110	Psychological Perspectives in Sebastin Barry's The Secret Scripture	Dr. Yunush Ahamed Mohamed Sherif	English	Studies in Indian Place Names	Mar 2020	2394-3114

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Psychological Perspectives in Sebastian Barry's *The Secret Scripture*

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ABSTRACT

Every human being is comprised of physiological and psychological aspects. The circumstances of our life have the direct impact on the psyche. The characters of Sebastian Barry's *The Secret Scripture* are some of the lifetime examples to prove that adverse situations alter our behaviour. The idea of psychological attributes is dealt here based on Freud's theory of Psychoanalysis.

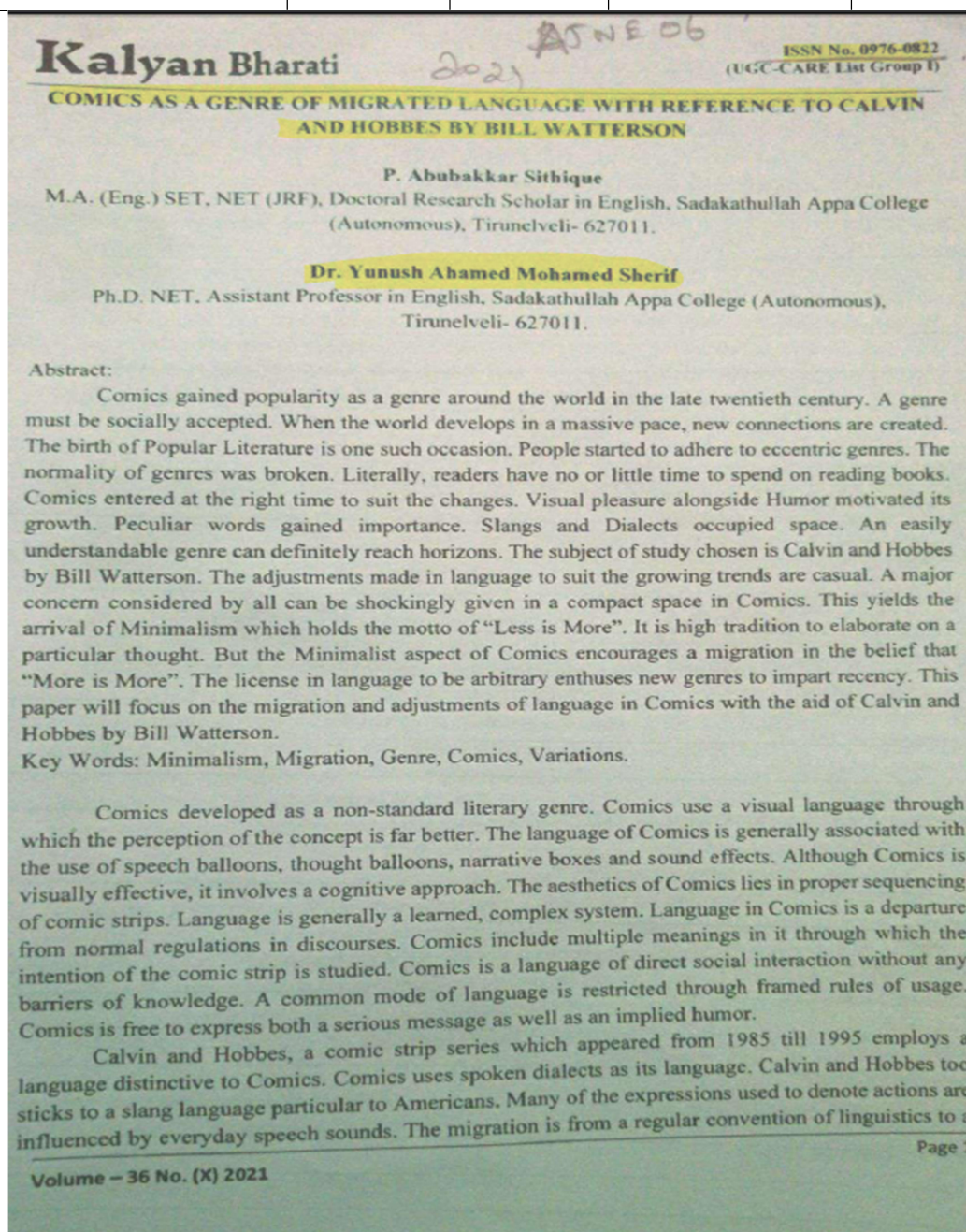
Keywords: Psychoanalysis, Freud, impact of situations, changes in behaviour, instincts, insights, etc.

Psychological attributes seem to be the part and parcel of every one's life. In every single moment of this novel, the characters react as per their psychological influences. With regard to *The Secret Scripture*, psychoanalytical approach is applicable. It is explicitly

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
111	Estrangement in Upamanyu Chatterjee's English August: An Indian Story	Dr. Yunush Ahamed Mohamed Sherif	English	Thathapi	May 2020	2320-0693

<p>Tathapi (UGC Care Journal)</p> <p>ISSN: 2320-0693 Vol-19-Issue-18-May-2020</p> <p>ESTRANGEMENT IN UPAMANYU CHATTERJEE'S ENGLISH, AUGUST: AN INDIAN STORY</p> <p>Smt. M. Lalitha M.A., M.Phil., Assistant Professor of English, Sri Sarada College for Women, (Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli)</p> <p>Dr. Yunush Ahamed Mohamed Sherif M.A., Ph.D Assistant Professor of English, Research Department of English Sadakathullah Appa College (Autonomous) (Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli)</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Upamanyu Chatterjee was born in 1959 in Patna. He joined the Indian Administrative service in 1983 and at present works as a civil servant in Bombay. <i>English, August: An Indian Story</i> is his debut novel, which was first published in 1988. This novel is a captivating metaphor of contemporary English educated Indian urban youth and his failed quest for self-realization. Through this novel Chatterjee offers a complex view of the post-colonial society in which exile and alienation seem to be an inescapable and inevitable human condition. Agastya Sen is a westernised Indian who feels alienated not only professionally, but even socially and culturally. In Madna he feels a strange sense of desolation, alienation and frustration. Through this novel Chatterjee reflects very sharply on the pathological careerism of modern Indian youth.</p> <p>Key words: alienation, frustration, desolation, pathological, westernised.</p> <p>Agastya Sen is the protagonist in this novel. He is born of a mixed parentage; his father is a Bengali Hindu and his mother a Goanese Christian. His mother dies from meningitis when Agastya was just three years old, so he has spent his days with his uncle, Pultukaku at Delhi. He is named after a great Hindu sage, Agastya, but he is often asked what kind of name is it?, what does it mean? by others. His parents call him as Ogu. His uncle says "an absurd combination, a boarding-school English literature education and an obscure name from Hindu myth" (129). R.N. Srivastav, the Collector and District Magistrate of Madna, his mentor and boss for the months of training asks "So? Agastya, what kind of name is</p> <p>Page 90</p>	
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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
112	Comics as a Genre of Migrated Language with reference to Calvin and Hobbes by Bill Watterson	Dr. Yunush Ahamed Mohamed Sherif	English	Kalyan Bharathi	2021	0976-0822



Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
113	Significance of Turkish Cuisine With Reference to Marmaduke Pickthall's Sid the Fisherman	Dr. Yunush Ahamed Mohamed Sherif	English	Purakala	May 2020	0971-2143

(UGC Care Journal)

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SIGNIFICANCE OF TURKISH CUISINE WITH REFERENCE TO MARMADUKE PICKTHALL'S SAID THE FISHERMAN

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ABSTRACT

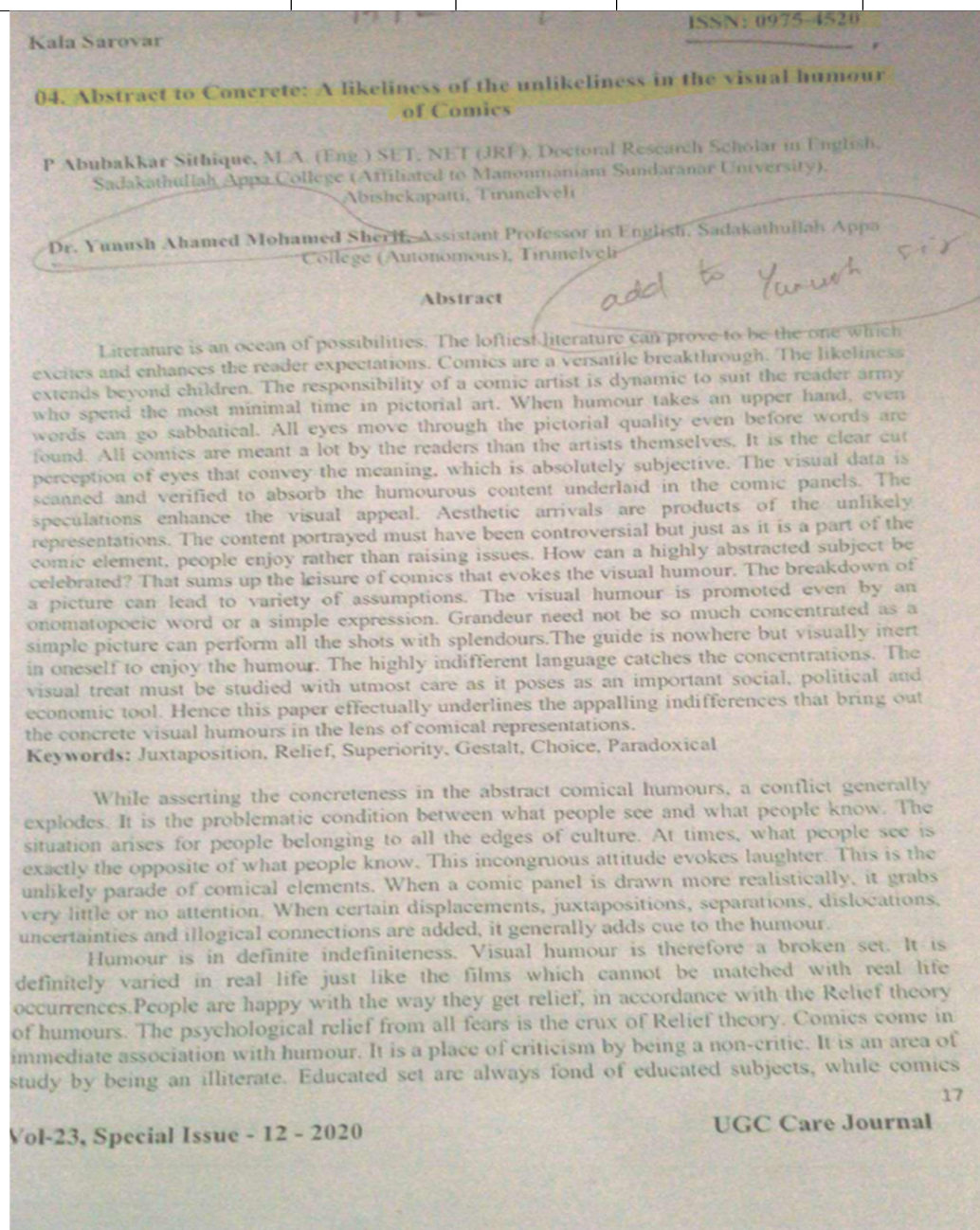
Every country's legendary past stands in the path of designing its cuisine culture which indeed speaks of the country, its people and its traditional heritage. Pickthall's *Said the Fisherman* mirrors the Turkish Cuisine Culture which was actually derived out of the nomadic past history. In fact, this novel stands as a landmark to prove that the nomadic history led to the varieties and variabilities that constitute the Turkish Cuisine Culture.

Keywords: Turkish Cuisine Culture, nomadic past history, varieties, variabilities, etc.

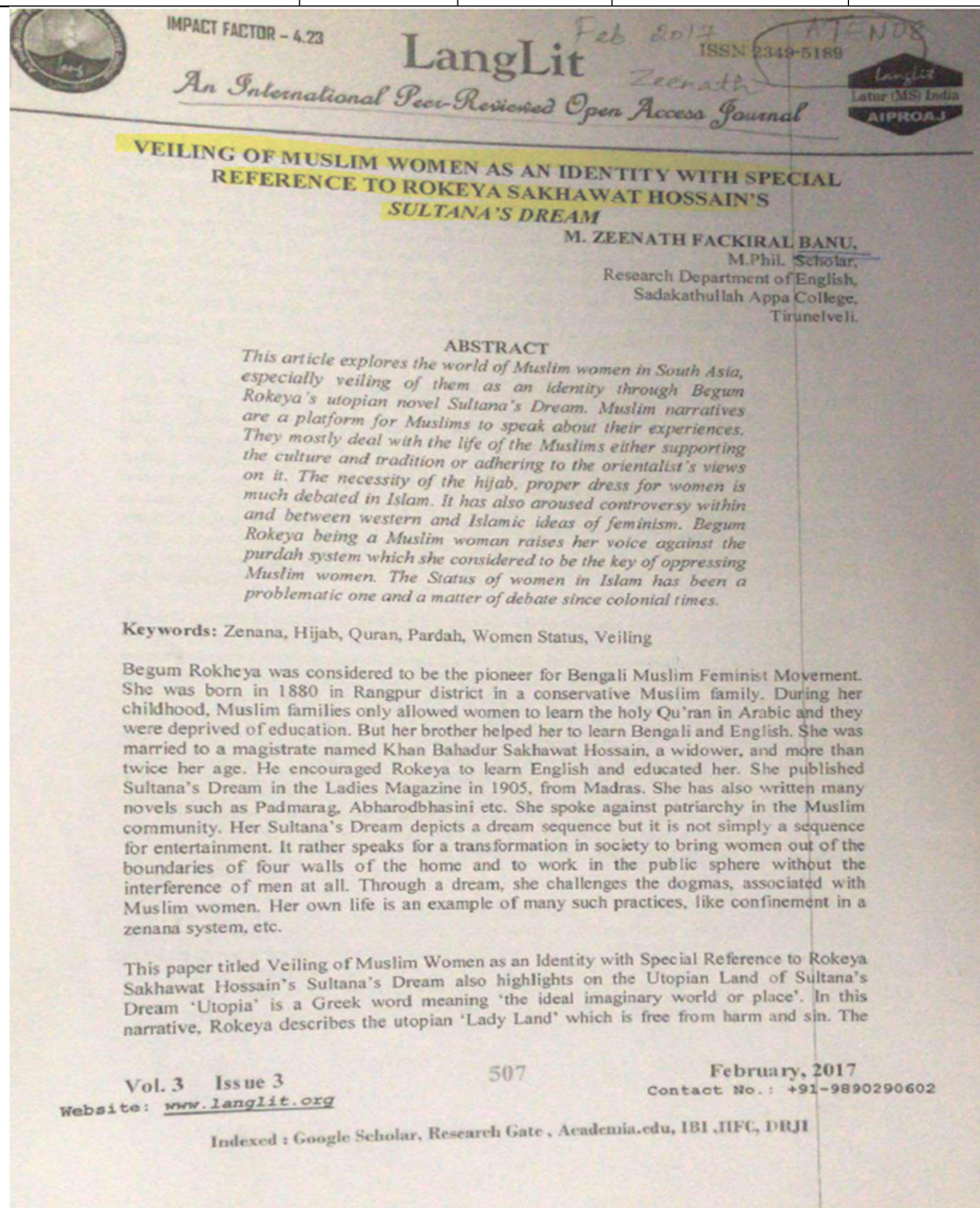
Everything that is related to a place or a country often stands by the side of reflecting and glorifying the conventional past or the historical influences with which certain practices evolved. Turkey is known for the abundance and diversified foodstuff due to its rich flora, fauna and regional differentiation. The legacy of an Imperial Kitchen is remarkable as hundreds of cooks specialized in different types of dishes with all eagerness to please the royal palate, had their influence in perfecting the Cuisine. Time is of the essence; as Ibn'i Haldun wrote, "the religion of the King, in time, becomes that of the People" ("The Story of Turkish Food: A Prologue"), which also holds for the King's food. Thus, the reign of the Ottoman Dynasty during 600 years, and a seamless cultural transition into the present day of modern Turkey, led to the evolution of a grand Cuisine through differentiation, refinement

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114	Abstract to ConCrete: A Likeliness of the unlikeliness in the visual humour of Comics	Dr. Yunush Ahamed Mohamed Sherif	English	Kala Sarovar	2020	0975-4520



Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
115	Veiling of Muslim Women as an Identity with Reference to Sultan's Dream	Prof. M. Zeenath Fackiral Banu	English	LangLit	Feb 2017	2349-5189



Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
116	The fascinating Features of Faulkner's Nobel Prize Acceptance Speech	Prof. S.O.Katheerja Fazeela	English	Sadakath – A Research Bulletin	July 2018	2347-7644

Sadakath: A Research Bulletin

The Fascinating Features of Faulkner's Nobel Prize Acceptance Speech

Katheerja Fazeela S.O.¹

It is *The Sound and the Fury* which has earned Nobel Prize for Literature in 1949 for William Faulkner. Unlike other speeches his Nobel Prize Acceptance Speech is paradoxical in tone and drives home the objective to all the budding writers to be conscious of the thirst of Humanity and to pave a supporting stand to Humankind.

The novelist begins, "I feel that this award was not made to me as a man, but to my work- a life's work in the agony and sweat of the human spirit, not for glory and least of all for profit, but to create out of the materials of the human spirit something which did not exist before. So, this award is only mine in trust." Faulkner tries to make the point clear that fruits of toil are always sweet. Though he was given the award, it is only a reward for the spiritfult work. There's no use in mere imitation. So, he urges to be unique in expressing things while writing. After several steps of analysis the award winner is being chosen, but anyway it is an act of 'trust', says Faulkner. He is not a man to be satisfied with the material benefit that was granted to him but he wants to utilize that great moment offered to him completely by instigating the young writers to design works of art that are worthy enough to touch the human heart. Because, the listeners there are the youngsters among those anyone may stand in the same position like Faulkner in the future.

Out of fear for the public, every young writer is nervous of the question, "When will I be blown up?" So, a writer may be missing his opportunity to showcase the problems and needs of the human heart. A work which deals with the conflicts, confusions and the problems of the human heart is considered 'Good Writing' because it is only "worth the agony and the sweat." Not only preaching is important but also following it. In order to do so, Faulkner opens his heart towards the young writers intimating them to throw away all their fears and allow room for the pricking heart to get solace. To balm the aching bosom, one should concentrate on the old Universal truths like love, honor, pity, pride, compassion and sacrifice.

Whenever there is a lack of old verities and truths of the heart, the story becomes 'ephemeral and doomed'. If these values are missing, then the writer has to travel a curse of lifelessness. At times things become empty when there is no liveliness. For instance, a body without the soul; a book without the writings; a pen with no ink in it; a flower lacking its

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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
117	Psychological Perspectives in Sebastin Barry's The Secret Scripture	Prof. S.O.Katheerja Fazeela	English	Studies in Indian Place Names	Mar 2020	2394-3114

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Psychological Perspectives in Sebastian Barry's *The Secret Scripture*

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ABSTRACT

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Keywords: Psychoanalysis, Freud, impact of situations, changes in behaviour, instincts, insights, etc.

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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
119	Postmodern Trend of Self-Reflexivity in Muhammad Marmaduke Pickthall's <i>Said a Fisherman</i>	Prof. S.O.Katheeja Fazeela	English	Ajanta	June 2020	2277-5730

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6. Postmodern Trend of Self-Reflexivity in Muhammad Marmaduke Pickthall's *Said the Fisherman*

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Abstract

Under the Law of Nature, every individual is unique of its features and aspects. There may be both ends, achievements and downfalls, for which one seems to be responsible for one's own consequences. Postmodern aspect of self-reflexivity suits well with the hero of Marmaduke Pickthall's *Said the Fisherman*, who is lucky at the first part of this book and becomes a prey of his misdeeds at the second part, 'The Book of His Fate'. This roving ward withstands existential propagations and reflects his decentered-self proving the multiplicity of the individual self. There are instigations upon the individualism showing that how a person's wishes and quest varies, that indeed paves way for that person's greatness or downfall.

Keywords: Law of nature, postmodernism, self-reflexivity, decentered-self, multiplicity of self, individualism, etc.

As merits and demerits, riches and poverty, fame and fall are paradoxes but part and parcel of life, Pickthall's hero Said was blessed in spite of his treacherous friend in the first part and was forced to taste the bitterness of his own deeds that were cooked by him earlier. The full novel is self-reflexive in a way to reflect the self of Said. The novel's second part begins in a bizarre market exhibiting the flourished Said who becomes the talk of the town Es-sham. It shows the utmost height to which his acquired treasure flourishes with the help of his hardworking servant Selim and his trade mastery. It is known that every individual is with a flaw; none is fully perfect. Said's quest for Ferideh's white beauty and inevitable trust upon her was the main goal and achievement in the first part that turns out to be the trap of him in the second. In a complete view, the narration in this novel is fully self-reflexive to explore the

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
120	Self-Effacing Women: Kalyani in Shashi Deshpande's Novel <i>A Matter of Time</i>	Dr. L.Faustina Leo	English	Roots International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research	Feb 2018	2349-8684

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SELF-EFFACING WOMEN: KALYANI IN SHASHI DESHPANDE'S NOVEL *A MATTER OF TIME*

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Shashi Deshpande the recipient of the Sahitya Akademi Award, is the most celebrated and accomplished contemporary Indian women novelists writing in English. Deshpande began her writing with short stories which later developed into writing novels. Shashi Deshpande has focused on the domestic aspects and upheld the female-centric themes and delineated the various issues faced by the women characters in a domestic sphere. Her portrayal of women is based on traditional Indian families settled in the south. *That Long Silence* is Shashi Deshpande's Sahitya Akademi Award-winning novel for the year 1990.

Shashi Deshpande frequently writes about women who belong to the Indian middle class family and brought up in a traditional, environment and are struggling to liberate themselves and seek their self-identity and independence. She has presented in her novels the modern Indian educated women's struggle who tries to find a place in her society to exhibit her identity. Shashi Deshpande among the writers of the present day also highlights the image of the middle class women who are torn between tradition and modernity. She lays open the inner psyche of the Indian women in a realistic manner especially the way she relates to the characters in *A Matter of Time* and in the rest of her novels. This paper entitled "Self-effacing Women: Kalyani in Shashi Deshpande's Novel *A Matter of Time*" attempts to focus on the protagonist Kalyani's struggles and hardships that she has undergone throughout her life and how the same life her daughter too faces in her life to bring up her children in this male dominated world.

Self-effacing people never believe their ability and capacity, and always feel like "I do not know how I am going to get anywhere." Clark Kent defines self-effacing as a behaviour which makes people to ignore... They avoid social gathering and find very hard to express their ideas, stories, and achievements. At times they feel incompetent and lose their courage and determination. Shashi Deshpande tries to bring out this idea through her women characters in *A Matter of Time*. Indian society being a male

dominated society causes the self-effacing portrayal of women in literature. The present paper also attempts to analyse the image of women in a self-denial mode as reflected in Shashi Deshpande's novel *A Matter of Time*.

The story revolves round four generations of women of a middle-class family. Deshpande's perspective of marriage is elaborated through these four different generations: Manorama, an uneducated woman representing the first generation; Kalyani, the grandmother, who is not really educated; Sumi who is educated but confined to household works and has not worked outside home; Charu and Seema, who all aspire for independence and careers. All co-exist in a family that is modern but with certain old values. All of them have their own mind-sets and values about marriage.

Manorama, who represents the first generation, came from a humble background and married to the rich Vithalrao. After her marriage, she broke off all the ties with her family except her younger brother, Shripati, who was born after her marriage.

The fact that her mother died just a year after her marriage... Not that she broke off ties completely. She gave what help she could, specially during any crisis; but she rarely went home, nor were any of her brothers and sisters invited to visit her, expect a younger sister, and that only once (AMT120-121)

Manorama failed in giving a male heir to the family, she had a daughter, Kalyani, whom she regards as a symbol of her failure to have a son. Manorama feels, "To add to her insecurity, that main crutch, the one most women depended on, a son, was denied to her. All that she had was a daughter, Kalyani, who would get married and become part of another family." (128)

In fact, woman is not treated at par with man as Ernestine also observes: Vithalrao, Kalyani's father, never grudged the birth of Kalyani. Manorama wanted to have a son. But for Vithalrao, it made no difference whether he had a son or a daughter. Vithalrao was an uneducated

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
121	Existential Feminism in Dattani's <i>Dance like a Man</i>	Dr. L.Faustina Leo	English	Parshodh Journal	Feb 2020	2347-6648

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Existential Feminism in Dattani's *Dance like a Man*

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Abstract: Indian writing in English has gained colossal acceptance as it portrays the current social issues. Indian tradition is dexterous. The article ruminates on the hidden exploitation which is imposed on people in the society in the name of culture. In the current literary era, many literary pieces reveal the societal sadism that is prevailing in and around the world in an effectual approach. Mahesh Dattani's play *Dance Like a Man* is one such literary piece that tears off the real face of tradition which actually coerces genders. The title itself suggests that a man is supposed to do the work which suits a man and not to prowl after the career which makes him less of a man. The protagonist Jairaj's father does not want his son to choose a career which makes his son behave like a woman and so that his son should not pursue his career in dance. Dattani puts a question on man's identity and sexuality in which the play deals with the self and the significance of others in a manner of gender roles assigned by society and however if we break the pattern, we are on the rocks by the society. The article here focuses on the concept of feminist existentialism with respect to the character of Ratna who makes choices regarding her way of life and suffers the anxiety associated with freedom, passion, isolation which demonstrates the credo of existentialism.

Keywords: Gender discrimination, selfish, passion, misguide, boilerplate.

Mahesh Dattani is the first playwright and the recipient of Sahitya Akademi Award in English is an Indian author. He found his theater group 'Play pen' in 1984. The prominent themes in his plays include stereotypical attitude, suppression, gender discrimination, misleading one for one's own benefits, social construct etc. His plays have been directed by eminent directors like Alyque Padamsee.

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122	A Journey from Self-Alienation to Self-Identity in Shashi Deshpande's Novel <i>The Dark Holds No Terrors</i>	Dr. L.Faustina Leo	English	Research Journal of English	2020	2456-2696

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A JOURNEY FROM SELF-ALIENATION TO SELF-IDENTITY IN SHASHI DESHPANDE'S NOVEL *THE DARK HOLDS NO TERRORS*

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Abstract

The contemporary Indian women writers have surpassed the complexity of the human relationship and the miserable plight of women suffering under their insensitive and inconsiderate patriarchal conventions. These women novelists have given a new dimension to the Indian and they have incorporated the recurring female experiences in their writings and it has affected the cultural and morphological patterns of Indian literature. Shashi Deshpande is one among the Indian women novelists has tried to deal with the physical, psychological and emotional stress syndrome of women. Shashi Deshpande has been one of the writers who make an earnest effort to understand the inner dimension of the female characters for the portrayal of the predicament of the middle class educated Indian women, their inner conflict and quest for identity, issues pertaining to marriage and sex, and their exploitation. This study tries to analyse the protagonist's sufferings in her married life how she tries to escape from her chosen life, then in her journey how she transforms from self-alienation to realization which ultimately leads to self-identity with reference to Shashi Deshpande's novel *The Dark Holds No Terrors*.

Keywords: self-alienation, self-identity, realization, subjugation

Shashi Deshpande the post-independence Indian woman fiction writer is known for her sincerity and ability in voicing the concerns of the educated middle-class Indian women. Her fictions explore the search of the women to fulfil herself as a human being. Her women protagonists are in fact held in captivity. Viewed from this position, the woman in India is still trapped in the world so much so that she cannot have an independent existence without her husband. This idea is vividly portrayed through the protagonist Sarita in *The Dark Holds No Terrors*. It explores how the protagonist Sarita (Saru) undergoes the exploitation by her mother during the childhood and sexual harassment in the hands of her husband during her married life. This study tries to examine the protagonist's sufferings before and after her married life and how she is alienated from her chosen life, then in her journey of life how she transforms from

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
123	The Mortal Cost of Ecological Conservation in Amit Ghosh's <i>The Hungry Tide</i>	Dr. L.Faustina Leo	English	Alochana Chakra Journal	May 2020	2231-3990

Alochana Chakra Journal

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The Mortal Cost of Ecological Conservation in Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tide*

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Abstract

Conservation ecology deals with the preservation and management of biodiversity and natural resources. Recently it emerges rapidly as a result of the increase in the deterioration of natural systems and the worldwide species' extinctions and its main drive is to preserve species, habitats, landscapes and ecosystems. Ecocriticism draws a picture of environmental concerns and explores the ways in which literature treats the subject of nature. Literature as such is closely interconnected with the environment, landscape and eventually the entire ecosystem. Most of the writers analyse the possible solutions for the correction of contemporary environmental problems through their writings. Amitav Ghosh is also one among those writers who expresses his views through his characters and situations in his narratives. This paper strives to analyse the environmental issues related to the people, habitats, animals and dolphins of the Sundarbans with reference to the novel *The Hungry Tide*

Keywords: Conservation ecology, Ecocriticism, Cultural criticism, Man and Nature,

Amitav Ghosh, a contemporary Indian English novelist and a man of diverse interests is keenly interested in Sociology and Anthropology. Apart from this, his interests lie in history and politics, mythology and religion, human suffering and quest for identity which are remarkably reflected in his novels. So far he has produced eight novels to his credit and *The*

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
124	Teaching Idioms through Etymology-With reference to The Bible	Dr. P. Abukaniba Meeran	English	Sadakath: A Research Bulletin	June 2017	2347-7644

Sadakath: A Research Bulletin

Teaching Idioms Through Etymology - With Reference to The Bible

P. Abukaniba Meeran¹

Abstract

Idioms are one of the important aspects of the English language. An Idiom is a phrase or a fixed expression that has figurative and literal meanings. Idioms teach about customs and gives worldly knowledge. Teaching idioms is a challenging task. Etymology is the history or origin of words with the help of which teaching idioms becomes relevant. Since idioms are culture bound, it is available across all languages. Teaching idioms by explaining the etymological background helps learners, particularly, L2 learners learn usages and to understand meanings. Idioms have its origin from literature, the Bible, fables, sports, animals, etc. Biblical references play a significant role in today's English. The idiomatic expressions found in the Bible enrich the English language. The paper focuses on teaching biblical idioms with the help of etymology.

Objective

The objective of the paper is to shed light on the fact that idioms can be taught easily by explaining the origin of an idiom and the historical development of its meanings.

Introduction

An idiom is a multi-word vocabulary and its meaning is different from the single-word vocabulary. The meanings have to be taught using various tools of learning or using different methodologies. Examples of idioms are:

'on cloud nine' (extremely happy),

'at one's wits' end' (to be so worried by a problem and do not know what to do next),

'put two and two together', (concluded from the facts)

'got hold of the wrong end of the stick' (came to the wrong conclusion).

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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
125	Task based language learning and teaching	Dr. P. Abukaniba Meeran	English	Language, Literature and creativity: A Fusion of three for human uplift	Mar 2019	2456-5571

Task Based Language Learning and Teaching

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English language teaching is a phenomenon that draws aspirants from the four corners of the world on a daily basis. Studies on English language zero in on the best method to learn and teach it, despite the various methodologies followed across the globe. The fact is that different sets of learners warrant different methodologies. The modern day of teaching English poses great challenges. Students' attitudes towards learning, focusing on students' specific needs in language use, the psychological aspects of students and the wrong notions about English among students are to name few with regard to challenges in language classrooms. The present era students have great acquaintance. In such conditions, teacher-centered classrooms, pay no dividends. The reason is that containing such vibrant students and making them attentive in the classroom for a period of time is a Herculean task these days. Theory based teaching turns out to be ineffective, especially, in skills oriented language learning and teaching classes. To contain and make students attentive, Task Based Language Teaching bears fruit. TBLT is an approach that puts students in doing some tasks. In this approach, students would be active enough to perform the given tasks, which, in turn, help them shed their inhibitions or shyness, besides focusing on the actual learning. This article is about the importance of Task Based Language Learning and Teaching in English classes.

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
126	Influence of Psychology in English in English Language Teaching	Dr. P. Abukaniba Meeran	English	American College Journal of English Language and Literature	Sep 2018	1725 2278 876X

	<p style="text-align: right;">Research Department of English</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Influence of Psychology in English in English Language Teaching ABUKANIBA MEERAN</p> <p>Abstract English language learning and teaching is a bandwagon that everybody wants to join in. Across the globe, this phenomenon is gaining momentum day in day out. Witnessing the proliferation of the language, the number of aspirants is growing rapidly. Yet, it is a question that whether all the aspirants come out with flying colours. In classroom teaching, the teacher should be a competent one, besides he should also be a psychologist to some extent to transport the knowledge to the target group. This article sheds light on this factor. Keywords: teaching learning process, psychology, counseling</p> <p>Introduction The English language, among other languages, stands out with its unique features. Considered the language of library, aviation, it has been attracting learners across the age and across the globe. In spite of the growing influence of the Queen's language day in day out, there are short comings in the actual learning and teaching of English. There are very many factors that influence language learning ambience. English language teaching poses great challenge to both teachers and learners. One of the reasons for its above-mentioned characteristic is that English is only a second-language to Indian learners. Moreover, compared to other languages, it is quite unique with its ever-expanding vocabulary, spelling and pronunciation. While this is one aspect of English, the other aspect is its aspirants i.e. learners of English. In classroom set ups, English learning and teaching needs criterion more than its methodology or mode of teaching. The twenty first century sees students/learners with different mindsets, attitudes and they are from various different backgrounds such as rural, urban background, rich, poor and the like. Besides all these above-mentioned characteristics, students, these days, by and large, are sensitive. Irrespective of gender, students are shrinking violets in the era of nuclear family system. Students have their own problem that has its origin either from their home or of their age. Besides these factors from students' perspective, there are students who undertake part-time employment opportunities before and after the class hours. Such students, sometimes, appear, with laidback attitudes. They are often tired and do not pay enough attention, if not undivided attention. Moreover, there are students who pursue their course at the behest of their parents, it goes without saying the kind of mentality these students have. Considering all these aspects, teachers' role in English language teaching is essential, though, at least as a facilitator. Here, teachers should understand the nature, attitude, background and age of the students. It is the responsibility of the teachers to understand the younger generation of the twenty first century. Teachers should put themselves in the shoes of the students for a complete understanding of the latter in a better way. Besides the routine responsibility of teachers such as helping students become expertise in reading, writing, arithmetic or science, teachers are highly expected to transfer knowledge into another person or students. There is no point in being a mere subject expert without the ability to communicate with his students. When teachers and students are aware of the respective roles i.e. teaching and learning respectively, there is progressive for sure. They are like railway tracks which must go hand in hand for smooth running. When students lag behind or trail, teachers should give them a hand to put them on track again. In learning and teaching process, psychology plays an important role. Psychology is the scientific study of mind and behaviour. It helps one understand human behaviour such as thoughts, feelings and actions. A person with knowledge of psychology has the ability to understand others' attitudes, personalities and character. Educational psychology is the branch of psychology concerned with the scientific study of human learning. Educational psychology is important that it is applied in order to understand the aspects and components that are involved in the life of the learner. Psychology in Education is important because it lays down</p>					
	<p>10 Page</p>					

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
127	Learning and Teaching of Phrasal Verbs using Pictures	Dr. P. Abukaniba Meeran	English	International Journal of Business Intelligence and Innovations	Sep 2018	2348-4705

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7. Learning and Teaching of Phrasal Verbs Using Pictures

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Abstract

English is an international language that is the key to success in one's career. To learn English, by and large, ensures one a handsome employment opportunity. In order to learn English effectively and easily, one has to learn its vocabulary. English vocabulary is colossal. English vocabulary comprises of phrasal verbs and idioms. The former is colossal and is quite common in the English language. Since it is common in spoken mode of English, learning and teaching these multi-word expressions have become inevitable. For L2 learners, learning phrasal verbs is very important so that they will understand native varieties of English. Phrasal verbs are so peculiar that they are not available in Tamil language. So learning or teaching this figurative expression is a Herculean task in the L2 context especially among Tamil medium students. Keeping these things in mind, one (the teacher) has to devise various techniques to make students comprehend and produce phrasal verbs in their day today use of English. This article deals with learning and teaching phrasal verbs using pictures.

English is a gift England has spread all over the world. It is a phenomenon that the world is going after English yearningly. This gifted language by the British is in everybody's tongue today. This is because of its adaptive nature and flexibility in embracing words from other worldly languages. One can say that English is an amalgamation of different languages. With more than half a million words under its belt, English gets on average two words every hour. It is a bandwagon everybody aspires to join. The growth of English is synonymous with the increase in its vocabulary. English vocabulary is colossal, for its varieties. From single lexical to phrasal verbs and idioms, this *lingua franca* dominates the world with its rich vocabulary.

Phrasal verb, an item of vocabulary, is the combination of a verb and a particle. Their meaning is different from that of the literal one giving idiomatic meanings and is quite common in spoken form of the language. Phrasal verbs are important categories of multi-word expressions which are common in spoken form of English, especially among native speakers. Phrasal verbs are polysemous. The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 9th edition, defines phrasal verb as a verb combined with an adverb or a preposition, sometimes both, to give a new meaning. Examples for phrasal verbs are 'abide by something' 'back

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
128	Problems faced in translating English Idioms	Dr. P. Abukaniba Meeran	English	Language in India	Jan 2019	0022-1945

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Problems Faced in Translating English Idioms

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Abstract

English, the Lingua Franca of the modern world, is a beautiful language acclaimed by many across the globe. English language grows rapidly along with various discoveries and inventions in the world. There are very many features that are unique in this auxiliary language. English vocabulary is one such feature. In general, vocabulary in English is categorised into three. They are single lexical, phrasal verbs and idioms. In English language, the role of idioms, in particular, is colossal. It is not an exaggeration that idioms add beauty to the Queen's language. An idiom is a part of English vocabulary. One of the aspects of English idioms is its peculiarity. Idioms are of native varieties which are considered unique. Though English embraces single lexical and idioms from languages around the world, it is a Herculean task while translating idioms into regional languages. The reason is idiom's constituent parts and its idiomaticity in nature. As against translating English vocabulary in to regional languages, translating English idioms poses a great challenge. This article sheds light on the various problems faced in translating English idioms.

Keywords: Translating English Idioms, Idiomaticity, literal meaning, cultural context, sense

Idioms are peculiar ones in English language. More than the fact that it adds beauty and colour to the language, idioms interest students/learners to learn English. An idiom is a group of words that gives an idiomatic meaning. Here in an idiom, the constituent parts do not give meaning individually. An idiom is viewed or treated as a single entity or unit. It, for convenience sake, can be said as a lengthier item of vocabulary with a unique meaning. Idioms, by and large, are not literal, though there are transparent and opaque idioms in English.

Idioms are present /available in almost all the languages. These multi-word expressions have its origin from culture of respective countries. In fact, idioms and culture are inextricably linked. One can even go to the length by saying that no idioms can exist without a cultural context/background.

Opaque idioms pose difficulty in the comprehension of its meaning. This is because opaque idioms give no clue at all in the semantic aspect. The constituent words in an opaque idiom are clueless and challenging for the L2 learners. They, the opaque idioms, as a single unit, give a special, readymade and fixed meaning. Neither the meaning nor the structure of the idioms could be changed. It is reiterated that idioms are fixed one.

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Dr. S. Jayanthi, Editor. *Translation: Exploring the Nuances and Possibilities of Mediating Intercultural Texts*
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Problems Faced in Translating English Idioms

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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
129	Language through Literature: Using Short stories to Learn English	Dr. P. Abukaniba Meeran	English	PURKALA	May 2020	0971-2143

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Language through Literature: Using Short Stories to Learn English

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ABSTRACT

English is a phenomenon. Considered an important yardstick for success in one's prolific career, it has become a quest to learn and teach English across the world. Right from Grammar Translation Method, there are a number of methodologies that the world and the aspirants of English speakers have tried. One of the methods to learn and teach English is using literature in the classrooms. Literature paves the way for a great context upon which language learning is a possibility. Learning a language is synonymous with mastering its vocabulary. Hence, vocabulary could be learned or taught using short stories in English.

Keywords: Yardstick, career, methodology, vocabulary, context, short stories.

INTRODUCTION:

Any language is a useful tool as long as it serves its purpose effectively. Among all the languages of the world, English is, without an iota of doubt, unique for various reasons. English is perhaps the only flexible language in the world. Its pronunciation, vocabulary and spelling are quite distinct from that of other languages. Phrasal verbs are unique to English language.

Beginning its journey as a second language, English is one of the official languages in many countries. This is because English, the language of the world, could serve all the needs of an effective communication. The importance of English goes without saying. To attain the status or position of library and internet language is not a joke. Further, English is the language of the air.

Across the globe, to learn and teach English, there are umpteen of methodologies and techniques that the world has witnessed. Despite the best efforts, there has not been an absolute method or a panacea for the aspirants of English language. This is because learners belong to diverse categories and backgrounds. Different methods of learning and teaching English serve different categories of learners.

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
130	Exploring Green Philosophies in the Select Stories of Ruskin Bond	Dr. P. Abukaniba Meeran	English	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	Apr 2021	0022-1945

	<div style="text-align: right;">ISSN NO: 0022-1945</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>EXPLORING GREEN PHILOSOPHIES IN THE SELECT STORIES OF RUSKIN BOND</p> <p>Ms. RISANA.S M.A English (II Year), Sadakathullah Appa College (Autonomous), Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu – 627 011</p> <p>Dr. P. ABUKANIBA MEERAN Assistant Professor, PG Department of English, Sadakathullah Appa College (Autonomous), Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu – 627 011</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Planet in today's world faces issues aplenty concerning the environment. It is no denying fact that there is an ecological imbalance across the world. The aforementioned is accepted by environmentalists, academicians and politicians. Despite the impact and effects of the ecological imbalance, the common man seems to have a lack of awareness about the issues of environment. In the decades to mention in particular, only a few writers bring to light about ecological concerns and its shortcomings. Among them Ruskin Bond is a prolific writer who recaptivates the beauty of flora and fauna, landscape and rare species in his works. This article looks at the ecological concern in the select stories of Ruskin Bond and how his works are notable for contemporary environmental issues. Further, this article highlights how Ruskin Bond motivates the reader to appreciate the nature and preserve their surroundings besides making an organization that works to preserve nature.</p> <p>Keywords: Nature, Flora, Fauna, Ecological imbalance, Ecocriticism.</p> <hr/> <p>Urbanization and industrialization have led to numerous job opportunities. Urban people avail themselves of the advantages of modern technologies than that of the rural people. The rapid urbanization has resulted in an ecological imbalance through the means of population explosion, felling trees and prone to contagious diseases. In order to live a happy and healthier life, man has to preserve the environment.</p> <p>Ecological crisis is one of the talks of the town in the modern era. The credit goes to social activists, NGOs, government policy makers and literary artists who play a vital role in giving awareness to people. Ruskin Bond, among the literary figures, is one such author, who, through his poems, short</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 20px;"> Volume XIII, Issue IV, April/2021 Page No: 488 </div> </div>					
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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
131	Whispering hope in Willa Cather's Lucy Gayheart	Dr. L. Anita Gnanamuttu	English	BODHI	Apr 2018	2456-5571

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WHISPERING HOPE IN WILLA CATHER'S LUCY GAYHEART

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Abstract

Willa Cather is one of the prominent Western Women Writers. Lucy Gayheart was one of Cather's last four books and it was published in 1935.

Lucy Gay heart's tale is an example of hope springing only to be crushed in the jaws of death. Lucy Gay heart is the portrait of talented Mid Westerns small town girl who travelled to Chicago to study music and met with a tragic end. Cather explores there levance of gender to action and shows a woman's worldly struggle to become an artist. In Lucy Gayheart, Cather based her central character upon two girls she had met while living at Nebraska. From her early years Cather remembered Sadie Becker, who with her family moved from New York to their to their small town. She had accompanie dasinger Findley Hypes. In Red Cloud, Sadie Becker was known for skating and her romance with a local boy. The pair met parental opposition and he married another girl. So Sadie Becker left to Chicago to study music. Once during a dance at Blue Hills he met Miss Gay heart and talked to her about the classics and French literature. She felt that MisoGay heart was not suited to teach in a school which was in the rough remote village and she was wasting her youth. Cather mixes both these characters in Lucy Gay heart. The novel is oddly split between two kinds of stories, that of the Europeanized artist in crisis and that of the American businessman, hard headed but capable of passion and weakness. The divide here between the native and the European, the commercial and the artistic, romance and realism, is awkwardly managed but it is revealing and characteristic. The deepest split in Lucy Gay heart is inevitably, between the past and present.

Keywords: Hope, opposition, crisis, passion

Introduction

Lucy's father Jacob Gay heart was a German born watch maker and flute player. He was gentle, courteous and had deep affection for both his daughters, Lucy and Pauline. Their mother was dead when then ovel opened, and father was out of place in a society which was on the edge of the civilization. Pauline had raised Lucy after their mother's death. She had also played the role of Lucy's forgotten mother. Pauline's dull and un rewarding life was what Lucy's life could have become, had not Pauline's shard work made it possible for her father to insist that Lucy grew up with piano.

Pauline once tried to chop down the family orchard to make room for the onion field. But Lucy opposed it vehemently. Pauline was completely immersed in community. When Lucy was too weak to develop an auto no mous self, Pauline was sub merged in the community, struggling constantly to be everything that Haver ford expected her to be. She was others centered in an all consuming way. Left with the responsibility of raving young Lucy when their

mother died, Pauline lived through Lucy but continually found herself competing with Lucy for community praise. She was to run between her motherly love and loyalty to what was 'Gay heart' in Lucy (L.G167) and her own need for a fulfilling, individual existence. What she resented about Lucy was, she saw as 'most individual', perhaps because he herself had trouble being 'individual'. When Lucy and Sebastian were getting closer Harryca me to Chicago with the in tension of marrying her. Lucy and Harry went to Chicago Arts museum. They had an argument about the modes of representation as they stood before an exhibit of French impressionist. Out raged, Harry began to point out the figures that were correctly drawn. But Lucy read the painting with more flexibility and humility. That righ the took Lucy out to dinner and announced his intention of marrying her. He was in dulgently amused when she told him about the love for another man. When he did not take her feelings seriously, she furiously told him that she and Sebastian were having an affair. This open

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
132	Facing Americas failed dream in Willa Cathers one of Ours	Dr. L. Anita Gnanamuttu	English	Shanlax International Journal of English	Mar 2018	2320-2645

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FACING AMERICA'S FAILED DREAM IN WILLA CATHER'S ONE OF OURS

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Abstract

Willa Cather is one of the prominent Western woman writers. She was born on December 7th 1873 in Winchester, Virginia where her family had farmed the land for generations. Cather's fifth novel, One of Ours (1922) was written during World War I and was inspired by the death of Cather's cousin on the Western Front in France. Claude Wheeler in the novel is an idealistic Nebraska farm boy who enlists in the army after an unhappy life on the farm and a failed marriage. He dies thinking; he is helping to save the world for democracy. She was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1922 for her novel One of Ours, and it is a courageous novel because it pursued its hero's quest for family happiness. It reached a crisis when it showed the happiness fulfilled by life and death in the army. Cather made a technical decision that put a weak character at the centre of her novel, thus precluding a strong affirmation of values in her usual mode. This seemed to force her into a rather desperate assertion that any values even a false one is better than no value at all. The two components are the clear statement of values usually in the form of an ideal which was pursued and affirmed with vigour and a strong character who was the human embodiment of that ideal. Cather created a false centre of value in the war experience of Claude. By making Claude believe in war she divides herself and compromises her own moral position. Creating war as a saving ideal for Claude was a neat device, for, it provided both the illusion of fulfilment and the death which spared the young idealist from ultimate disillusionment. Many young men who joined the armed forces tended to idealize their prospective roles in World War I but Claude did not stop there. He saw the war as a chance to start his life which he thought was over. He believed that he had at last found his route to the ideal.

Keywords: Quest, Crisis, Affirmation, War, Fulfilment

One of ours is the story of a boy of exceptional sensibility who underwent a slow strangulation of intellect and feelings on the Nebraska Prairie where he had been born. His induction into the army at the outbreak of the World War I provided an escape and an unexpected opportunity for the growth of his character and personality. The war touched Cather deeply. She loved France and could not bear to think of French country being torn and laid waste by the battles being waged there. It touched her in many ways. A stream of soldiers from Lincoln, Red Cloud and Pittsburgh who were her friends stopped by her New York apartment and visited her. Many of them were on their last furlongs before being sent overseas.

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
133	Crisis of self and Glimmer of Hope	Dr. L. Anita Gnanamuttu	English	LangLit	Feb 2018	2349-5189



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CRISIS OF SELF AND GLIMMER OF HOPE

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ABSTRACT

Willa Cather is one of the prominent Western woman writers. She was born on December 7th 1873, where her family had farmed the land for generations. My Antonia is the fourth novel written by Willa Cather. In this novel she captures poignantly the life of Czech immigrants most notably the title character Antonia Shimerda who in real life was a close friend of Cather. Much of Cather's writing dealt with variations on themes of transplantation, adaptation and survival of how men and women would tackle these challenges. It was the study of the Europeans, Scandinavians, Germans and Bohemians who had emigrated to farm at Nebraska. After living in Pittsburgh and New York for seventeen years, Willa Cather discovered Nebraska as a prime subject for fiction and her memories of her youth there, came flooding back. It is the story of immigrants who tamed the wild land, the protagonist being Antonia Shimerda, a strong-willed and capable woman. The novel depicts Antonia as a strong pioneering woman who overcame hardships by establishing a place for herself and her family. After going through a period of barrenness, restlessness and frustration she emerged out of it and achieved fruitfulness, contentment and a sense of peace. She resisted the violence and destruction associated with her brothers' masculine approach to establish order. She insisted on awaiting the fruition of the land. She was always able to control her emotions and proceed with the business of every day life. When she suffered through disappointments and losses, her character always remained constant and predictable. The novel began in autumn, the season of memory and of death and of rebirth. Antonia became symbolic of the cyclic nature of life. Though a battered woman, she turned her crisis into triumph with her indefatigable spirit. But she had her weakness, the greatest of which was her strength too.

Keywords: Cather, Antonia, Tame, Immigrants, Crisis

Antonia is the protagonist of Cather who survived crisis in her life. The story of *My Antonia* is based on Anna Pavelka whom Cather knew as a child. Much of Cather's writings dealt with variations on themes of transplantation, adaptation and survival of how men and women would tackle these challenges. It was the study of the Europeans, Scandinavians, Germans and Bohemians who had emigrated to farm at Nebraska. *My Antonia* shows fertility of both soil and human beings. Cather's characters go West to find and accept a role in the social order and to attempt to achieve one's fullest human potentiality.

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134	Glimmer of hope on Willa Cather's My Antonia	Dr. L. Anita Gnanamuttu	English	Daath Voyage	Mar 2018	2455-7544



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Glimmer of hope in Willa Cather's My Antonia

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Abstract: Willa Cather is one of the prominent Western woman writers. She was born on December 7th 1873, where her family had farmed the land for generations. My Antonia is the fourth novel written by Willa Cather. In this novel she captures poignantly the life of Czech immigrants most notably the title character Antonia Shimerda who in real life was a close friend of Cather. Much of Cather's writing dealt with variations on themes of transplantation, adaptation and survival of how men and women would tackle these challenges. It was the study of the Europeans, Scandinavians, Germans and Bohemians who had emigrated to farm at Nebraska. After living in Pittsburgh and New York for seventeen years, Willa Cather discovered Nebraska as a prime subject for fiction and her memories of her youth there, came flooding back. It is the story of immigrants who tamed the wild land, the protagonist being Antonia Shimerda, a strong-willed and capable woman. The novel depicts Antonia as a strong pioneering woman who overcame hardships by establishing a place for herself and her family. After going through a period of barrenness, restlessness and frustration she emerged out of it and achieved fruitfulness, contentment and a sense of peace. She resisted the violence and destruction associated with her brothers' masculine approach to establish order. She insisted on awaiting the fruition of the land. She was always able to control her emotions and proceed with the business of every day life. When she suffered through disappointments and losses, her character always remained constant and predictable. The novel began in autumn, the season of memory and of death and of rebirth. Antonia became symbolic of the cyclic nature of life. Though a battered woman, she turned her crisis into triumph with her indefatigable spirit. But she had her weakness, the greatest of which was her strength too.

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
135	A comparative studies of Teaching Grammar in Online and Offline classes	Dr. L. Anita Gnanamuttu	English	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	Apr 2021	0022-1945

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TEACHING GRAMMAR IN ONLINE AND OFFLINE CLASSES

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ABSTRACT

English is an universal language and the lingua franca of the world. The number of people learning English language is significantly increasing. To gain the proficiency in a language, one must have acquired the four basic skills of that language, namely listening, speaking, reading and writing. To prove themselves as masters in that particular language everyone should write and speak efficiently without grammar mistakes. Instead, it is mandatory for every student to learn English grammar. Learning the grammar items and its rules seems very difficult for the foreign students. The researcher strongly believes that the online education system will not be fulfilling the demands of education. Therefore, the researcher has conducted a study on the title *Comparative Study of Teaching English Grammar in Online and Offline Classes*. The main objective of the study is to find the merits and demerits of online and offline classes.

Keywords: Teaching grammar, online class, offline class

A language is the medium of expressing one's own thought and ideas to another person through written or spoken format and it would be originated when the human race started, there was a need for a tool to express their thoughts and feelings. The language English evolved during 600 A.D by Angles and Saxon. The development of English can be divided into three eras, such as Old English (600 – 1100 A.D), Middle English (1100-1500A.D), and Modern English (after 1500 A.D). English language

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
136	Thematic Analysis of magical realism surrealism and grotesque in the short story collections the girl in the flammable skirt by Aimee Bender	Dr. L. Anita Gnanamuttu	English	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	2021	0022-1945

Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research

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THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF MAGICAL REALISM, SURREALISM AND GROTESQUE IN THE SHORT STORY COLLECTION *THE GIRL IN THE FLAMMABLE SKIRT* BY AIMEE BENDER

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ABSTRACT

Short story, in brief fictional prose narrative that is shorter than a novel and that usually deals with only a few characters. A short story is a piece of prose fiction that can typically be read in one sitting and focuses on a self-contained incident or a series of linked incidents, with the intent of evoking a single effect or mood. The short story is one of the oldest types of literature and has existed in the form of legends, mythic tales, folk tales, fairy tales, fables and anecdotes in various ancient communities across the world. The modern short story was developed from the early 19th century. This paper is on the study of the Thematic Analysis of Magical Realism, Surrealism and Grotesque in the short story collection *The Girl in the Flammable Skirt* by Aimee Bender. The main objective of the study is an attempt to highlight the narrative techniques and creative writings of Aimee Bender. To show that human emotions and struggles are largely analogized and formed through fairy-tale representations.

Keywords: Magical Realism, Surrealism and Grotesque

Aimee Bender was born on June 28, 1969. She is an American novelist and short story writer, known for her surreal stories and characters. She is a 2011 recipient of the Alex Awards. Her genre was fiction and short story. Aimee Bender's first book was *The Girl in the Flammable Skirt*, a collection of short stories, published in 1998. The book was chosen for a The New York Times Notable Book of 1998 and she spent seven weeks at Los Angeles Times bestseller list.

Aimee Bender's writing style is usually categorized as magical realism. The term has a suitable oxymoron, combining two contradictory ideas because that is what happens in this

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
137	Medieval transition in John Gower's in prase of Peace	Dr. L. Anita Gnanamuttu	English	Sambodhi	2021	2249-6661

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MEDIEVAL TRADITION IN JOHN GOWER'S IN PRAISE OF PEACE

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Abstract

John Gower, is a famous writer and companion of Chaucer. He was born around the year 1330, into a noticeable Yorkshire family. Gower's three major works are in French, English, and Latin, and he also wrote a series of French ballads intended for the English court. The *Speculum meditantis*, or *Mirour de l'homme*, in French, is composed of twelve-line stanzas and opens impressively with a description of the devil's marriage to the seven daughters of sin; continuing with the marriage of reason and the seven virtues. It ends with a searing examination of the sins of English society just before the Peasants' Revolt of 1381: the denunciatory tone is relieved at the very end by a long hymn to the Virgin.

Gower's foremost Latin poem, the *Vox clamantis*, owes a lot to Ovid; it is essentially a homily, being in part a criticism of the three estates of society, in part a mirror for a prince, in elegiac form. The poet's political doctrines are traditional, but he uses the Latin language with fluency and elegance. Gower's English poems include *In Praise of Peace*, in which he pleads urgently with the king to avoid the horrors of war, but his greatest English work is the *Confessio amantis*, essentially a collection of exemplary tales of love, whereby Venus' priest, Genius, instructs the poet, Amans, in the art of both courtly and Christian love. The stories are chiefly adapted from classical and medieval sources and are told with a tenderness and the restrained narrative art that constitute Gower's main appeal today.

Key Words: Love, War, Horror, Peace.

John Gower, a writer and companion of Chaucer, was born around 1330, into a noticeable Yorkshire family. He had properties in Kent, Yorkshire, Norfolk and Suffolk. Gower's coat of arms is indistinguishable to those of Sir Robert Gower of Brabourne. Nothing is known of his instruction, in spite of the fact that it has been guessed that he was prepared in law. Gower himself held properties in Suffolk and Kent, where he appears to have dwelled until taking up home within the monastery of St. Mary Overies in Southwark, London, around 1377. "*In Praise of Peace*" is a poem composed in English in 55 stanzas rhyme royal.

Gower's accomplishments are in composing significantly in all three essential dialects of his time—Anglo-French, English, and Latin. He was a source of pride to others and, without a doubt, into the ultimate a long-time passion of his life that he proceeded to deliver verse in all the three dialects. Certainly, there is a reason to know these lyrics for the light they shed on the strongly partisanship and occasions of awesome minute encompassing the usurpation 1399–1400. It was amid these parlous times that Gower composed most of the sonnets including "*In Praise of Peace*". All are imperative records generally, but they too are sonnets admirable equally for their expertise and make. *In Praise of Peace* is within the same position as the shorter Latin works altered and translated in the volume overlooked, ignored, decreased, or consigned to the dusty domain of references. There is a distant mode at work in this complex poem, as Gower's verse deftly weaves in and out of the chronicled, political, social, and devout settings and contentions of its day.

John Gower composed two known works in English. To begin with, and certainly the more popular, is his fantastic *Confessio Amantis*. The moment may be a distant shorter poem called *In Praise of Peace*. John Fisher contended that the last mentioned was, in fact, "Gower's last critical sonnet. It entreaties up the ultimate twenty a long time of both his scholarly career and his scholarly accomplishment. The previous is fixated with the lord, the last mentioned with the thought of majesty." Whether or not one concurs with Fisher's evaluation of the relative significance of

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
138	Quest for identity and social inequality in Baburao bagul's when I hid my caste	Dr. L. Anita Gnanamuttu	English	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	Apr 2021	0022-1945

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**QUEST FOR IDENTITY AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY IN BABURAO BAGUL'S WHEN
I HID MY CASTE**

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ABSTRACT

India is one of the fastest growing countries in the world, yet, it is notorious for its rigid caste system. It is widely believed that all Dalit literary creations have their roots in the Ambedkar thoughts. Baburao Bagul's "When I hid my caste" shows dramatic accounts of social-political experiences of Dalit community in the caste based society of India. In this short story he shows how society is psychologically affected by caste. Baburao Bagul shows how both Educated and Uneducated are equal in discriminating others by the name of caste. This research paper traces the conditions of the Indian social factors that surround the Dalit's and their interactions with Dalit's and non-Dalit.

Keywords: Dalit, oppression, caste system, upper caste people, Education.

"When I Hid My Caste" is not only the title of the story but also it represents the protagonist who tries to hide his caste from this society. The Author never tells the name of the protagonist because it is not only happening in this fictional story but also in the day to day life of many Dalit's. They are facing the horrible situations in their life. Modern society Dalit's are facing this discriminations in their life. Whenever he tries to hide, he feels guilty and pretends as if he is from the high caste. "He face difficulties after he conceal his caste come to mind, memory ignites a furnace in his heart. In this country human beings should not be born as Dalits.

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
139	Suffering of slum people in Katherine Boo's <i>Behind the beautiful forevers: Life, Death and Hope in Mumbai Undercity</i>	Dr. L. Anita Gnanamuttu	English	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	Apr 2021	0022-1945

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SUFFERINGS OF SLUM PEOPLE IN KATHERINE BOO'S *BEHIND THE BEAUTIFUL FOREVERS: Life, Death and Hope in Mumbai Undercity*.

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ABSTRACT

Behind the Beautiful Forevers: Life, Death and Hope in Mumbai Undercity is written by Katherine Boo. She is an American Journalist and *Behind the Beautiful Forevers* is her first Nonfiction book. It won the National book Award. In this book Boo has documented the lives of slum people in India. Katherine Boo's husband was an Indian citizen. So she has been watching the landscape of his country transform and its economy grows since 2001. Katherine Boo's writings are mostly based on poverty, corruption and the sufferings of poor people. This work is about the daily stresses, problems and struggles like poverty, disease, hunger, dirt, violence, ethnic strife, fear and corruption. The story *Behind the beautiful Forevers* projects the interconnected lives of the residents including a female slum lord, trash picker and a college student. In this story the characters are undergoing struggles and learn to overcome the struggles.

Key Words : Suppression, poverty, corruption, opportunities, struggles and challenges.

The sufferings of the slum people are present throughout the book *Behind the Beautiful Forever* by Katherine Boo. This book is about the slum people of Annawadi who were located near the airport of Mumbai big city face more struggles to survive. Boo shows the challenges of the slum people to get a significant improvement in their life. The people are always searching for an opportunity to grow and change the aspects of slum people's life. But they face many obstacles in their life like poverty, corruption, education, sickness. The slum people are working hard for their better future. In this story Abdul is a teenage boy working as a garbage sorter. He is sacrificing his dream for his family because his father is sick, so he does not go to work. "Wake up fool!" she said exuberantly, 'you think your work is dreaming?'(BBF-4). Here Abdul's mother Zehrunisa guides Abdul to work hard without

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
140	Issues in Translating Sujatha Rangarajan's pencil in the collection of Olai Pattasu into english	Dr. L. Anita Gnanamuttu	English	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	Apr 2021	0022-1945

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ISSUES IN TRANSLATING SUJATHA RANGARAJAN'S PENCIL IN THE COLLECTION OF OLAI PATTASU INTO ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

English is a universal language and the lingua franca of the world. The numbers of people learning English language are extensively increasing. To gain expertise in a language, one must have acquired four basic skills of that language, namely listening, speaking, reading and writing. To prove themselves as masters in that particular language one should have known the meaning of the words in the mother tongue. Instead, it is mandatory for every student to learn Translation. Learning Translation might be difficult to the foreign learners. The Researcher strongly believes that learning Translation is a must for every foreign learner. Therefore, the researcher has conducted a study on the title Issues in Translating Sujatha Rangarajan's short story Pencil in the collection of Olai Pattasu into English.

Keywords: Translation, Theories, and Issues.

Translation:

Susan Bassnet in her book *Translation Studies* says, "Translation involves the transfer of 'meaning' contained in one set of language signs through competent use of dictionary and grammar, the process involves a whole set of language signs through competent use of dictionary and grammar, the process involves a whole set of extra – linguistic criteria also" (*Translation Studies* - 22). J.C Catford in his *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* defines that "The replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)." Peter NewMark in his *Approaches to Translation* states, "Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and / or statement in one language by the same message and / or statement in another language (*Approaches to Translation* - 7). Eugene A. Nida defines that translation consists of the RL, the closest natural equivalent to the message of the source language, first in meaning and second in style.

Translation plays a crucial role worldwide. Language is a powerful means of decolonization and self-respect building. Translation is an effective tool of language and it works in the process of restoring the bruised national pride. It is a tool for transferring ideas, cultural

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
141	A study of tribulations and disputations of women in Bapsi Sidhwa's ice candy man	Dr. L. Anita Gnanamuttu	English	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	Apr 2021	0022-1945

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**A STUDY OF TRIBULATIONS AND DISPUTATIONS OF WOMEN
IN BAPSI SIDHWA'S ICE CANDY MAN**

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ABSTRACT

Fiction contains certain symbolic and thematic features known as Literary merits. Bapsi Sidhwa is a Pakistan novelist of parsi descent who writes in English. Bapsi Sidhwa is beyond doubt one of the best contemporary novelist writing in English. Her novel *Ice- Candy-Man* published in the year 1991 earned and international acclaim and acceptance as one of the most promising English novelist from South Asia. The novel brings out Sidhwa's qualities as a prolific writer, her heightened sense of story and character and her moral vision of community. *Ice- Candy-Man* belongs to then genre of the partition novel. It is about the bloody partition of India. The novel effectively, realistically and artistically depicts the unforgettable historical moment of partition novel describe bout violence and bigotry.

Keywords: New Historicism, Partition, Religious War

This work is an analysis of Bapsi Sidhwa's novel *Ice Candy Man*. The main purpose of this paper is to show or underlying the problems of women in the novel. *Ice Candy Man* is a story told from a female perspective and Sidhwa's elaborate the unique price paid by women amidst the mayhem and violence of partition. The story deals with abduction, rape prostitution and recovery of a parsi family's Hindu maid is an attempt to retrieve from silence and the many untold stories that have died unspoken on the lips of their hapless protagonists.

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
142	Hardships faced by the queer and discriminated community in the novel funny boy written by Shyam Selvadurai	Dr. L. Anita Gnanamuttu	English	Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research	Apr 2021	0022-1945

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HARDSHIPS FACED BY THE QUEER AND DISCRIMINATED COMMUNITY IN THE NOVEL FUNNY BOY WRITTEN BY SHYAM SELVADURAI.

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ABSTRACT

Literature had always reflected the society. It helps us to understand the problems faced by people and it gives a required solution. His writing had depicted the barely exposed Sri Lankan culture. He gives the detailed account of Sri Lankan beauty. His writings have quick wittiness and liveliness. Selvadurai's novel settings are almost in Sri Lanka, it shows his love for his home land. Most of his novels talk about Sri Lankan Civil War. His genres are mostly based on Young Adult fiction. The protagonists of his novels are queer adults. They face difficulty in finding their own sexuality. He had talked about the theme of queerness and ethnic problems. He relates family relation, dramas and interlaces it to national, historical and social politics. Funny Boy is a coming of age novel. It talks about ethnic violence during the Civil War. It talks about the queerness faced by Arjie and ethnic crisis of Tamil Eelam. It also talks about the problems encountered by a queer individual.

Key words: Queer community, Gender Binary, Tamil Eelam, Discrimination.

Shyam Selvadurai was born in Sri Lanka. He was born in February 12,1965. He is a Sri Lankan Canadian Novelist . He had spoken about the gender problems faced by the Queer community .His writing in general talks about ethnic tensions in Sri Lanka and aftermaths of the post colonization. He intertwines historical , political, social and cultural events of particular Sri Lankan era into a family drama and introduces the story , to country and people. Shyam Selvadurai gives major importance to his characters and their relationships. It turns out be

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
143	English as Lingua Franca in the Indian Context	Dr. L. Anita Gnanamuttu	English	The Journal for english language and literary studies	Mar 2017	2249-216X

English as *Lingua Franca* in the Indian Context

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India is a fast emerging Nation in the world and one of the top most contestants to become the next World Super Power. Time and again, it makes its presence felt to the Third World Nations through its multifaceted culture, indigenous languages and the multi-talented ubiquitous youth. Besides these, there are many other factors such as science and technology, music, books, architecture, medicine, natural resources and the like that make the world countries throng India. When India is one of the hubs for many things, it goes without saying that the Nation is filled with tourists and traders from different countries. It is here the need of a common language gets its prominence. Though there are many languages in India, the lacuna for a common language is filled successfully by none other than English, the *Lingua Franca* of the world.

India stands, by and large, high in the world economy now. English is, one of the most prominent reasons, among other things/factors that the economy reaches its height every now and then. One of the other reasons is Indians speak English fairly. English is a vehicle in which, by and large, the success of the Nation travels. The ethnic qualities of India are witnessed and liked throughout the world with the help of English language, without which the world will move at a snail's pace. For example, India's traditional forms of medicines are gaining momentum throughout the world for its unique qualities and effectiveness. One cannot witness or imagine this without the active role of the Queen's language. It is not a denying fact that English language made happen globalization. People move freely around the world with the passport called English language. Indian literature in English takes the lion's share in popularizing the Nation's culture, ethnicity and custom. There is a great emergence of Indian writers such as Karnad, Basheer and others writing in English. These writers help the Nation in one way or the other through their writings in English. There are a great many numbers of languages in India that produce literature on its own way. However, they are not popularised until they are translated into English. Had not *Gitanjali* been translated into English, Tagore would not have received the prestigious Nobel Prize. Tagore, the first non-European, got the Nobel Prize largely for the English version of *Gitanjali*.

The Journal for English Language and Literary Studies
– January – March 2017

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
144	Teacher Motivation in Improving L2 learners reading skills	Dr. L. Anita Gnanamuttu	English	International Journal of Business Intelligence and Innovations	Sep 2018	2348-4705

	<p style="text-align: center;">INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE & INNOVATIONS ISSN 23484705</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6. Teacher Motivation in Improving L2 Learners' reading Skills</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr.A.Ali Sofia, Assistant Professor of English, Sadakathullah Appa College, Tirunelveli – 627 011.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>English, the <i>Lingua Franca</i>, is one of the predominant reasons for many people's success in their career. With its numerous tags such as library language, internet language and language of the aviation, this Queen's language is considered as the key to many arenas in the world. To keep pace with the technology, one needs English, a very important trump card, to cope with the worldly affairs. English is the yardstick one's capability is measured with in job markets. India, a fast developing nation, is facing a serious threat these days with its young graduates becoming unemployable without the skills required to meet industry needs. Despite umpteen of technical and non-technical institutions, Indian graduates lag behind other developing countries' graduates in terms of caliber and employability skills such as communication skills, soft skills etc. One of the biggest problems India facing today is not unemployment but unemployability among its young graduates. The problem starts with the lack of reading skills. Reading skill is very important as far as English competency is concerned. Without knowing how to read English, it is an uphill task in mastering English.</p> <p>This article deals with the importance of reading skills among students and the active role of teachers in improving students' reading skills.</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Reading Skills, among other skills, hold an important place in language learning. The English essayist Francis Bacon rightly says that reading makes a man full. One becomes complete in terms of maturity and language learning when one reads a lot. Reading helps one to be confident, stable, and constant and to act in a balancing way. Outside the curriculum, reading helps one to be gentle and makes one a man. Research says that there is a strong link between one becoming an antisocial element and one's lack of reading habits. This, one of the essential skills, helps one to acquaint oneself with many things/aspects in terms of language learning and one's social behaviour.</p> <p>Voracious readers, who live in their own world of happiness, go after books in search of both pleasure and knowledge. To say this in Tennyson's words, voracious readers read 'to follow knowledge like a sinking star'. Voracious readers understand the fact that the more they read/learn, the more they unread/unlearn. Reading helps one to understand/realize where they stand, in terms of learning and maturity that includes one's emotional quotient. In fact,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">29</p> <p style="text-align: center;">QUARTERLY ISSUE SEPTEMBER 2018</p>	
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Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
145	Updating english vocabulary through know your english of the Hindu	Dr. Alis Sofia	English	American College Journal of English Language and Literature	2018	1725-2278-876X

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Updating English Vocabulary through 'Know your English' of *The Hindu*

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Abstract

Language plays an important role in human life. Among all the languages in the world, English is considered important and many people attempt day in day out to learn it. A person needs to know fluent English to make his personality a smart one. Fluency here does not mean to speak very fast but to speak without fumbling for words. When one has enough vocabulary, one can speak English fluently.

Keywords: vocabulary, know your English, newspaper

Introduction

'Without grammar very little can be conveyed, without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed'. This is how the linguist David Wilkins summed up the importance of vocabulary learning. His view is echoed in this advice to students from a recent course book. 'If you spend most of your time studying grammar, your English will not improve very much, you will see most improvement if you learn more words and expressions. You can say very little with grammar, but you can say almost anything with words!' Teachers emphasize the importance of having an extensive vocabulary in the sense of knowing many words. But what does it mean to know a word? At the most basic level, knowing a word involves knowing:

- Its form, and
- Its meaning

However, knowing a word means more than knowing its meaning. One must remember, while learning a word, to learn a word's pronunciation, meaning, parts of speech, spelling, collocation and usage. Only when learners learn all these above-mentioned aspects, he can say that he knows the word completely. Knowing only the meaning of the word will not be accounted for one's wardrobe.

English vocabulary is a unique one. This is because of its nature. It is often said that English vocabulary is colossal. The words in English are growing on a daily basis. On an average, there are two words added in the English language every two hours. It is unbelievable but true. Such is the pace at which English grows. There are very many reasons why English words are colossal. One of the reasons for the rapid pace of growth of vocabulary is that English is the most flexible language. It borrows and embraces words from other languages. Globalization and colonization are other reasons to mention with regard to the reasons for the growth of English vocabulary.

There are umpteen of English dictionaries available with regard to learning English. To be precise, there are exclusive dictionaries for phrasal verbs, idioms, and collocation and the like. Despite these factors, it is difficult to contain all the words of English language in one single book/dictionary. Having this fact in mind, dictionaries are updated based on corpus. Corpus determine whether a word to be added or retained or removed from the dictionaries. Based on corpus, dictionaries are updated once a while, and not annually or bi-annually. With the rapid pace of growing vocabulary and the dictionaries updated once a while, it is difficult to keep abreast of the words that are added in the English language every day.

Real lovers of language and voracious readers will be quite unhappy about the pace of English words. With these things in mind, The Hindu newspaper is in fact doing a service to the society by publishing a column about English in its Monday edition with the supplementary Edge. With dictionaries are updated once a while based on the corpus, lovers of English language may not be able to keep abreast of the latest additions in the language. 'Know Your English', a weekly column in *The Hindu* newspaper, comes in handy with regard to updating one's vocabulary power. The Hindu newspaper has been allowing this column to be published for more than 20 years. This column has been written by Dr. S. Upendran, Professor of English at English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad.

The column 'Know Your English' discusses usages in English, grammar, pronunciation, spelling and vocabulary. This column, often, discusses vocabulary in detail. It discusses phrasal verbs, idioms and single lexical. Besides these above mentioned facts, 'Know Your English' discusses coinages, new expressions, usages and the latest additions of words in the English language. One who

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
146	Vocabulary enhancement methodology	Dr. Alis Sofia	English	Language, Literature and creativity: A Fusion of three for human uplift	Mar 2019	2249-2151

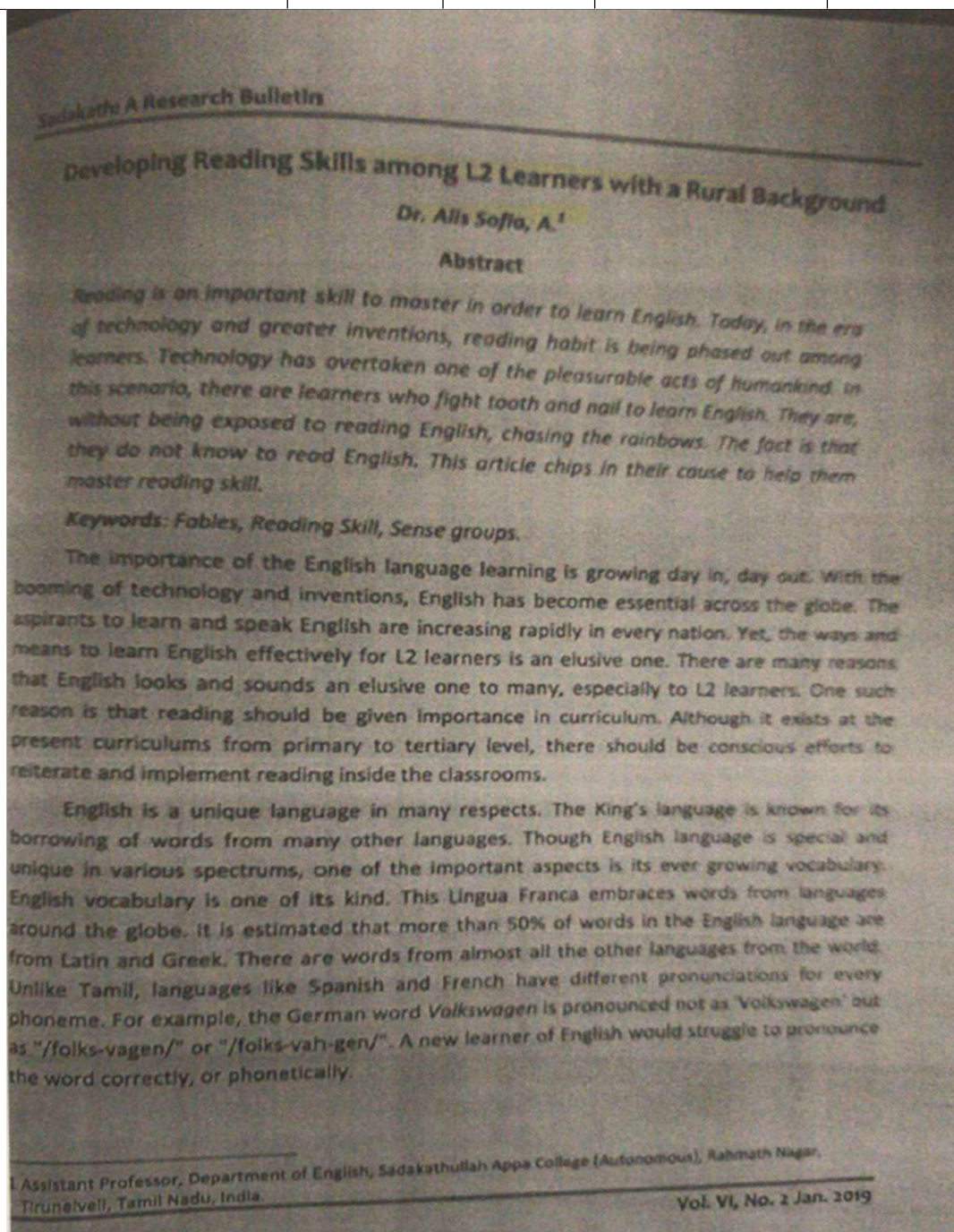
Vocabulary Enhancement Methodology

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English language, the Lingua Franca of the world, has been very popular and gaining widespread name and fame. It is no exaggeration that English is growing in a dynamic pace. Witnessing its ever growing importance, there have been millions of learners thronging to master the Queen's language. In the several attempts to learn English, few succeed with flying colours. Yet, there are aspirants to learn and master English language but with futile efforts. The predominant reason for many people's ineffectual efforts to learn English is that they overlook vocabulary. Vocabulary is the most important aspect in a language. Without word power, learning English is like building castles in the air. There are umpteen ways to master English vocabulary effectively. This article throws light on the methodologies in learning and teaching vocabulary, besides focusing on the basics of language learning.

In a rapid pace, English language is growing across the world. Considered the Lingua France of the world, English language acts as a trump card, a yardstick and gateway for a prosperous career across the board. A person with good command of English gains, as it goes without saying, enough confidence to confront the world.

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
147	Developing reading skills among L2 learners with rural background	Dr. Alis Sofia	English	Sadakath: A Research Bulletin	Jan 2019	2347-7644



Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
149	The Issues in Translating Pudhumaipithan's Select Stories	Dr. Alis Sofia	English	Journal of Interdisciplinary Research	Apr 2021	0022-1945

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THE ISSUES IN TRANSLATING PUTHUMAIPITHAN'S SELECT SHORT STORIES

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this article, Issues in Translation on the chosen stories of Pudumaipithan is an attempt to find out the problems faced by the translator while translating from one language to another. Translation, a branch of study thus aims at bringing together the nuances of two different cultures and languages, encountering socio-cultural and linguistic codes. The process of translation was once viewed merely as a hit - or - miss affair accountable in terms of losses and gains; the translated text was once seen only as a poor imitation of source text. But in recent times translation has received insightful inputs from scholars working within different disciplines. Translation is now viewed as transformation and intercultural activity.

Key words: Issues, Target Language, Source Language, Research Language.

‘Lexeme’ or lexical unity is a term derived from the Greek ‘Lexis’ which means a ‘word’. A word is not simply a lexical entity. Once poet has properly incarnate, his most fleeting motion in the most appropriate words, then this emotion will continue to live on through these words for millennia and prosper in every sensitive reader.

Plants grow in almost every part of the world. However, not all kinds of plants grow in all parts of the world. For example, cattails live in only in such wet places as swamps and marshes. Cactus on the other hand are found mainly in deserts. Trees found in such evergreen coniferous forests are firs, larches, spruces and pines. The pointed triangular shape of these trees helps them shed heavy snow.

Many elements make up a plants environment - the location, climate and physical nature of a region. One of the most important features is weather – sunlight, temperature and precipitation (rain, melted snow other moisture). The environment of a plant also includes the

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
150	The Social Class and Manners of 20th century in George Bernard Shaw's Pygmalion	Dr. Alis Sofia	English	journal of Interdisciplinary Research	Apr 2021	0022-1945

Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research

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**THE SOCIAL CLASS AND MANNERS OF 20TH CENTURY IN GEORGE
BERNARD SHAW'S PYGMALION**

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ABSTRACT

Drama is a popular genre of literature. Drama depends heavily on spoken dialogue to keep the audience informed about the characters' feelings, personalities, motivations, and plans. The play *Pygmalion* is written by George Bernard Shaw. He has adopted this idea from the mythological story *Pygmalion*. But he has modified the story as not from a statue to a woman, but as a low creature, like a flower selling girl being adopted by a man and he trains her and teaches her and makes her like a Duchess. But the moral story line of both the stories is same. In the mythological story, the statue transforms into woman. Here a very lower-class woman just transforms into an upper-class lady. Therefore the researcher has conducted a study on the title *The Social class and manners of 20th Century in George Bernard Shaw's Pygmalion*. The main objective of the study is to find the class distinction in the society in 20th century.

Keywords: Marxism, social class, education

The social class in 20th century contains three classes, the upper class, the middle class, and the lower class. George Bernard Shaw used to spread the message about social problems through his works. Likewise, he deals the class conflict in Victorian period in the play *Pygmalion*. This play sets in the early 20th century, at the end of the Victorian period. In this play Shaw portrays the social distinctions. He has divided the society into three parts, which are the wealth, education, and language. He shows the social class through the

Sl. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN
151	Family Relationship in Mahesh Dattani's <i>Dance Like a Man</i>	Dr. Alis Sofia	English	journal of Interdisciplinary Research	Apr 2021	0022-1945

**FAMILY RELATIONSHIP IN MAHESH DATTANI'S
*DANCE LIKE A MAN***

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ABSTRACT

Drama is literature in which the plot and character are developed through dialogue and action; drama is literature in play form. The main objective of this study is an attempt to highlight the familial relationship in *Dance Like a Man*. It also highlights the conflict between the relationship and sufferings and depression faced by the characters in the play. It explores the difference in culture among three generation of people in the family. Here in this play arises conflict tradition verses modernity.

Key Words: Literature, conflict, tradition, modernity, sufferings and depression.

Mahesh Dattani is a playwright, stage director, screenwriter and filmmaker. In 1998 Mahesh Dattani won the prestigious central Sahitya Akademi Award for his book *Final Solutions and Other Plays*, the highest award for a literary in the country. Mahesh is the first playwright writing in English to receive this award. Today his plays are produced in all cities of India. His works have been produced in cities outside the country as well, including London, Leicester, New York, Washington DC, Sydney, Colombo & Dubai. Most of his plays have been translated and performed in Hindi, Gujarati and Kanada.

Family relationship can be defined as the way in which a person is related to somebody else in a family. How they behave towards each other, how they differ from each other, or how they are like each other, all this falls within the ambit of a family relationship. Dattani has presented a good set of family relationship in his play *Dance Like a Man*. It is the story of Jairaj and his wife, Ratna, two retired Bharatanatyam dancers; Jairaj's father, Amritlal Parekh; their

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152	The struggling for life in Angie Thomas's <i>The Hate you give</i>	Dr. Alis Sofia	English	journal of Interdisciplinary Research	Apr 2021	0022-1945

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THE STRUGGLING FOR LIFE IN ANGIE THOMAS'S

THE HATE U GIVE

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Abstract:

The Hate U Give was written by Angie Thomas. She is an American young adult writer best known for *The Hate U Give*. Her second novel is *On The Come Up*. Her novel had genre of young adult fiction and Middle Grade. Angie Thomas was born in Jackson Mississippi. She grows in the neighbourhood of assassinated civil rights. At the age of six, Thomas witnessed of shooting. Thomas described her in an interview recounted in interview "The Guardian" and her mother took Thomas to the library and show her that there was more to the world that what saw that day. This inspired her to take up writing. She had skill of rapper and her career in music was in short. She went to Belhaven University, a private Christian college in Mississippi. In creative writing she was the first black teenager. Angie Thomas wants to challenge the racism that is extended by those in power. Thomas had invented to write fantasy and middle grade novel. She worried about her first manuscripts which turn into her first novel, *The Hate U Give*. In college, one of her professors describes her own experiences, which is unique. So she gave voice and made her experience as a story stories. The major influences on the novels are death of the Trayvon Martin, Tamar Rice, Michael Brown and Sandra Blade. Thomas inspired the cities Tupac Shakur for her writing. I want to make you think at times. I want to make you laugh at times; I want to make you cry at times. So she was in influence in that way. She described that the title *The Hate U Give* inspired by Tupac's THUG LIFE tattoo. Thomas describe her role as an activism.

KEY WORDS: Racial discrimination, double-consciousness, multi-cultural society, humiliation, prejudice, brutality.

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153	Interdependence of Culture and Nature in Alice Walker's Novel The Colour Purple	Dr. Alis Sofia	English	Journal of Interdisciplinary Research	Apr 2021	0022-1945

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**INTERDEPENDENCE OF CULTURE AND NATURE IN ALICE WALKER'S NOVEL
THE COLOR PURPLE**

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ABSTRACT

The present study displays how Alice Walker in The Color Purple reconciles the duality of culture and nature through the female protagonist Celie. It also shows how Walker represents a new vision of culture and nature from the Western patriarchal image of God. This article explores the culture and nature of the Olinka tribal life. Celie, the female protagonist in The Color Purple comes to understand the destructive nature of a male-defined deity. It also highlights the relationship between the local cultural preservation and the defence of biological diversity. It also shows how white man inspects and exploits the Olinka territory for its rubber plantation. This study also highlights how the author used cultural and natural symbols throughout the novel and images of trees and wood are used both as positive affirmation of the beauty of nature and negatively as symbol of suffering.

Keywords: Culture, Nature, Biological Diversity, Ecowomanism

Alice Walker was an active in the American Civil Rights Movement, a momentous effort, beginning around 1960, by blacks and others that sought to remake the nature of black and white interaction across the United States, and most specifically in the South. Although the Civil War had been over for nearly a century, many African Americans were made to experience humiliating and devastating discriminatory laws which made it impossible for black people to use the same water fountains, lunch counters, and bathrooms as white patrons. These laws also

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