

E.M.GOPALAKRISHNA KONE YADAVA WOMEN'S COLLEGE

An Autonomous Institution –Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University

Re-accredited (3rd Cycle) with Grade A⁺ and CGPA 3.51 by NAAC



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

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DEMYSTIFYING THE ENIGMA: DOSTOEVSKY'S HEROINE IN CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

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Abstract

Fyodor Dostoevsky is a renowned 19th-century Russian author noted for his impeccable portrayal of the human psyche through his characters. Especially, his women characters are independent, self-sacrificing, empathetic and kind figures capable of making their own decisions and withstanding them. Through his works, he directly tells the story of a male protagonist, but indirectly made his women characters a beacon that guides the male protagonist. These female characters are headstrong personalities, they stick to their decision whatever happens and whoever opposes them. They are not much spoken neither in the novel directly nor researched by the researchers. This article delves deep into the analysis of one such female character of Dostoevsky from *Crime and Punishment*, one of his celebrated novels. Unlike other writers of his period who presented female characters as a thing of beauty and a machine that bears children, Dostoevsky portrayed his female characters not as merely sensual figures and supportive characters but as strong pillars who bear the weight of the whole story. As he is from a Russian Orthodox background, his strong spiritual and religious side is reflected in his female character named Sofya Semyonovna Marmeladov/ Sonya, unlike the male characters of this novel who carry his confused ideologies. This female character is rich in emotion, motivation as well as complexities. The readers gain insights into Dostoevsky's personal faith through the character of Sonya. Like other women, she too was confronted with societal constraints due to her livelihood in a patriarchal society that only accepts things done by a man. But Dostoevsky tackles and overcomes those societal constraints laid for women in a tricky manner. This research paper aims to explore the complex character of Sonya from Dostoevsky's novel *Crime and Punishment* through which we hope to gain a deeper understanding of the portrayal of women in Dostoevsky's works and their significance.

Keywords: Sacrifice, Beacon, Prostitution, Patriarchal Society, Poverty.

Dostoevsky's works and characters can be analysed from multiple perspectives as they have many things to explore. One of the most important dimensions of analysis is the exploration of his female characters as it reveals a clear line of development. His female characters are often placed in problematic situations, but they create their own solution to overcome those situations. Unlike the other writers of his period, Dostoevsky presented his female characters as figures who always had their own statements to make rather than being mere consorts for men. Dostoevsky's attitude towards women and their societal position is strongly represented in his works. Religious themes such as suffering, sacrificial love

and forgiveness are openly expressed through some of his female characters.

In his works, Dostoevsky presented his female characters as more than sexual objects although certain male characters like Svidrigailov, a libertine and womanizer, tend to view women as sexual objects. This research paper particularly focuses on the female protagonist of the novel *Crime and Punishment*. *Crime and Punishment* often cited as one of the greatest works in world literature beautifully mirrors the unconscious mind of the characters, which portrays the psychological problems they undergo. The novel follows the mental anguish and moral dilemmas of Rodion Romanovich

MEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF CURCUMA LONGA (TURMERIC) - A REVIEW

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Abstract

For millennia, Asian cuisine has utilized turmeric, also known as *Curcuma longa*, as a spice and medicinal herb to cure a range of ailments, such as pain, inflammation, wound healing, and digestive problems. Numerous preclinical studies have found that turmeric and its bioactive curcuminoid polyphenols influence a number of chronic disorders. The low oral bioavailability of curcuminoids hindered human studies investigating the efficacy of turmeric and its curcuminoids in treating a range of illnesses. However, because of the development of absorption-enhanced curcuminoid formulations, hundreds of clinical trials exploring the effects of this spice on inflammatory disorders and glucose/lipid dysregulation have been conducted in the last ten years. This narrative summary of human studies discusses the scientific evidence for the potential health benefits of turmeric and its curcuminoids in the treatment of diabetes, metabolic syndrome, and arthritis. It also offers recommendations for future research.

Keywords: Turmeric, *Curcuma Longa*, Chronic Illnesses, Curcuminoid.

Introduction

Although turmeric has been known for millennia to have anti-inflammatory properties, in-depth studies conducted in the last 20 years have demonstrated that curcumin, also known as diferuloylmethane, is the source of this activity. Numerous transcription factors, cytokines, protein kinases, adhesion molecules, redox state, and enzymes connected to inflammation have all been demonstrated to be regulated by this substance. It has been demonstrated that inflammation is a key factor in the majority of chronic disorders, such as neoplastic, metabolic, cardiovascular, pulmonary, and neurological conditions. The present evidence in this review that suggests curcuma may play a role in the treatment and prevention of a number of chronic proinflammatory illnesses.

Turmeric has a highly strong, nontoxic bioactive ingredient called curcumin, which has been used for generations as a common home cure for a wide range of illnesses. Plant extracts are used for their antiviral, antibacterial, and antifungal properties all over the world. Researchers are looking at the antibacterial chemicals found in plants as a result of bacterial resistance to currently accessible antibiotics and the

Growing acceptance of traditional medicine. Botanically, *Curcuma longa* belongs to the Zingiberaceae family, which includes medicinal plants (Chattopadhyay et al., 2004). Commonly referred to as "turmeric," *C. longa* is well-known for its therapeutic qualities and is used extensively as a spice and coloring ingredient (Luthra et al., 2001).

It fights cancer at the start, promotion, and advancement stages of tumor formation because it includes a potent combination of antioxidant phytonutrients called curcuminoids. Strong antioxidant that promotes intestinal health, has neuroprotective effects, and aids in preserving the integrity of the cardiovascular system (Luthra et al., 2001).

According to tests conducted by Chopra et al. (1941), *C. longa* oil inhibited the development of *S. albus* and *S. aureus* in cultures of *S. albus*, *S. aureus*, and *Bacillus typhosus* at doses of up to 1 to 5,000. The effectiveness of several turmeric types on certain bacteria was studied in this study in light of the significant function that turmeric plays in inhibiting the growth of various bacterial cultures as well as its roles as an antioxidant and an antibacterial.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL CONTINUATION OF THE AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION BY THE PIRAMALAI KALLAR TRIBE IN TAMIL NADU

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Abstract

The mystery and controversies over the origin of the Dravidian race that persisted for centuries on an unscientific mythological base has been unravelled by the findings in some of the recent studies in Genomics research. Regarding the religion of the Dravidians' religion, history has nothing more to reveal other than labelling them as Hindus which remain unquestioned till date. When it became an established truth Dravidians migrated from Africa into India, they are found to have retained their African DNA marker in their blood. A question arose, Why would not they have brought with them their Afro-centred socio-cultural, religious faith and practices? Though reasons and routes of Dravidian migration have been analysed biotechnologically, the socio-cultural aspects are yet to open their accounts in research banks of Historical Sciences. Many socio-cultural and religious practices in vogue found among the Dravidians of the southern states of India may not help prove the objective. Comparing such social customs and religious practices unique to both African and Piramalai Kallar tribes, different from that of the vedic religious practices, shall attest the biotechnological scientific truth of the origin, migration and practice of pre-vedic religion of the Piramalai Kallar tribe. The impetus given by science to the training of observation has sharpened the eye of the historian during the knowledge era. Initial collection of facts brought out many striking similarities between African tribes' and the Piramalai Kallar community regarding socio-cultural, African Tradition Religion (ATR) and worship practices.

Keywords: Human Origin; Human Migration; Trans-Continental ATR Continuation; Piramalai Kallars ATR. Ancestor Worship.

Introduction

In the absence of well-established historical facts, alternatives that enter into archives become a compelled belief. In colonial India, the Census enumeration was caste-based. The Census reports during 1890s reported the origin of any caste based on either speculation or mostly drawn from oral history. History is written at times along the lines of least resistance from even the concerned and this is true in the case of castes and tribes in India. Many a time such resistance, even if it was there, did not enter into the annals of history. Gone are the days when history was also with the rulers, administrators, poets and playwrights. The emergence of a scientific discovery related to race movement and human settlement add facts to the origin of humanoids in general and historical aspects of the Dravidians in particular.

In general, the rewriting of history is made necessary because large classes of materials previously unknown or neglected happen to be placed at the service of the historian. A "reliable and established body of scientific evidences" need to supplant the "subjective impressions and traditional assumptions" had so far prevailed and strongly believed too. All this has to be substituted by scientific truth-based historiography of the Piramalai Kallar tribe.

Genomics Delivers Human History

Humanoids originated in Africa about 200,000 years before present (ybp) as reported in genomic studies. During the period 55,000 to 85,000 ybp, they started moving Out of Africa Based on the geological findings, it was reported²⁰⁸ that during the East African mega droughts between 135,000 and 75,000

MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES IN SPAM FILTERING PRINCESS

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Abstract

Email, a ubiquitous and cost-effective communication tool, faces an escalating threat from spam, posing financial risks to businesses and disrupting user experiences. This research undertakes an in-depth investigation into the realm of spam filtering, specifically focusing on the integration of machine learning techniques to address the evolving challenges presented by email-based threats. Recognizing the inadequacy of traditional measures, this study systematically evaluates the effectiveness of various machine learning algorithms in classifying spam messages. Through a rigorous comparative analysis, the research identifies the strengths and weaknesses of these algorithms, offering valuable insights for the development of adaptive and robust spam detection systems. The ultimate goal is to contribute to the ongoing efforts in enhancing email security by striking a delicate balance between efficient spam filtration and the preservation of legitimate communication channels. This research provides a nuanced understanding of the evolving landscape of spam filtering, presenting a foundation for the development of more effective and adaptive solutions in the ongoing battle against email spam.

Introduction

In today's digital landscape, email has evolved into an indispensable tool for personal and professional communication. However, the widespread use of email has also attracted the attention of cyber attackers, particularly through the distribution of spam. Spam emails, often containing unwanted or deceptive content, present significant risks to individuals and organizations alike. As the volume and sophistication of spam continue to rise, traditional rule-based spam filters are struggling to keep pace, leaving users vulnerable to evolving threats.

To tackle this challenge, the integration of machine learning techniques into spam filtering systems has emerged as a promising solution to bolster email security. Machine learning, a subset of artificial intelligence, empowers systems to learn patterns and make decisions based on data without explicit programming. By leveraging the capabilities of machine learning algorithms, spam filters can adapt to the dynamic nature of spam, continually enhancing their ability to differentiate between legitimate and malicious emails.

This paper delves into the application of various machine learning techniques in spam filtering to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of email security. The discussion encompasses a comprehensive review of diverse methods, spanning from traditional algorithms to cutting-edge deep learning models, employed for the identification and categorization of spam. Each approach's advantages and limitations are critically assessed, providing valuable insights for researchers and practitioners to select the most suitable techniques for their specific requirements.

Moreover, this paper explores how feature engineering and dataset characteristics influence the performance of machine learning-based spam filters. Understanding the impact of different features and the quality of training data is crucial for developing robust systems capable of adapting well to diverse and evolving spam patterns.

The research presented herein not only contributes to academic discussions on machine learning in cybersecurity but also offers practical insights for email service providers, businesses, and individuals aiming to fortify their defenses against the ever-evolving threat of spam. Through a detailed

PROBLEMS OF WOMEN MICRO ENTREPRENEURSHIP THROUGH SELF HELP GROUPS IN MADURAI DISTRICT

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Abstract

Self-Help Group has played a major role in the awareness, creating and economic upliftment of women. It has been measured up to what extent the Self-Help Groups have been successful to inculcate the quality of self-dependence, leadership and entrepreneur qualities among women. Primary data has been collected. 100 SHG members were randomly selected and interviewed. Majority of the respondents reported that they faced psychological problem. Most of the respondents reported that they are facing family problem. They first of all wanted that support of family members. Provisions should be made for maintaining equal status of women with that of men in the society. There should be implementation of various programmes for empowering the women, both economically as well as socially.

Introduction

Self-Help Group can play a vital role in the socio-economic upliftment of women. The Self-Help Group is viable alternative to achieve the objectives of rural development and to get community participation in rural development programmes. They enhance the equality of status of women as participants, decision maker and beneficiaries in the economic, social and political. Self-Help Group has played a major role in the awareness, creating and economic upliftment of women. It has been measured up to what extent the Self-Help Groups have been successful to inculcate the quality of self-dependence, leadership and entrepreneur qualities among women.

Empowerment of women through self-help groups would lead to benefits not only to the individual women and groups but also for the family and community as a whole through collective action for development. These groups have a common perception of need and an impulse towards collective action. Empowerment of poor women is a process that enables individual and groups to realize their full identity and powers in all sphere of their life. Self Help Group play a major role in sensitizing more women to form SHGs and in making them realise its importance in their empowerment. This helps the women collective decision making and also to

enhance the confidence and capabilities of the women.

The role of women and the need to empower them are central to human development programs including poverty alleviation. In spite of various programs relating to poverty alleviation has been started, it was observed that woman in rural areas, especially from the poor families could be benefited. An empowerment movement among women across the country has been now turned by rapid progress in SHG formation. Economic empowerment of rural women results in women's ability to influence or make decision, increased self-confidence, better status etc. The formation of SHGs is not ultimately a micro credit project but an empowerment process. The empowerment of women through SHGs would give benefit not only to the individual women but also for the family and community as a whole through collective action for development.

Statement of the Problem

The status of women in India has been changing as a result to growing industrialisation and urbanisation and social legislation. With the spread of Education and awareness more women are participating in Micro Entrepreneurship. Even the government has laid special emphasis on the need for conducting entrepreneurial training programmes for women to enable them to start their own ventures. However,

கவிஞர் வைரமுத்து படைப்புகளில் இலக்கிய நயம்

முனைவர் பா. பனிமலர்

தமிழ்த்துறைத்தலைவர்

இ.ம.கோ.பா.தவள் மகளிர் கல்லூரி, மதுரை, தமிழ்நாடு, இந்தியா

முன்னுரை

புத்திலக்கிய வகைகளுள் ஒன்றான புதுக்கவிதை உருவாக்கத்தில் உணர்வுப் பூர்வமாக தடம் பதித்தவர் வைரமுத்து ஆவார். அவர் தமது கவிதைகளைச் சாமானியர்களும் உணர்ந்து சுவைக்கும் வகையில் எரிய நடை, அழகான உவமை, ரசீம்கள் தூண்டும் வர்ணனை, கவர்ச்சி கற்பனை, உயர்ந்த சிந்தனை என அழகுற படைத்தவர். அவர் தம் கவிதைகளிலும் பாடல்களிலும் இலக்கிய நயம் மிகுந்து காணப்படுகின்றன. அவற்றை ஆராய்வதே இக்கட்டுரையின் நோக்கமாகும்.

இலக்கிய நயம்

கவிதையில் உணர்ச்சிப் பெருக்கை வெளிப்படுத்த, உவமை, உருவகம், வர்ணனை, கற்பனை, சிலேடை, சத்தம், எதுகை, மோனை, முரண், இயைபு போன்றவை துணை புரிகின்றன. அவற்றைத் தமது கவிதைகளில் அழகுற பயன்படுத்தி, படிப்போரின் உள்ளங்களைப் பாங்குற ஈர்ப்பவர் வைரமுத்து ஆவார். அவர்தம் படைப்புகளில் காணலாகும் இலக்கிய நயம் அளப்பரியது.

மோனை

இலக்கிய நயத்தில் மோனை நயம் கவிதையை அழகுறச் செய்வதில் முக்கிய இடம் வகிக்கிறது. முதற்சீரின் முதல் எழுத்து ஒன்றிவரத் தொடுப்பது மோனை ஆகும்.

“நங்கை உந்தன் சுந்தலுக்கு

நட்சத்திரப்பு புரித்தேன்

நங்கை ஷத்து சேரவில்லை

நட்சத்திரம் வாடுதடி”

என்று மோனையைக் கையாண்டு காதலின் பிரிவுத்துயரை கண் முன்னே கொண்டு வருகின்றார்.

எதுகை

ஒவ்வொரு அடியிலும் இரண்டாம் எழுத்து ஒன்றிவரத் தொடுப்பது எதுகை ஆகும். எதுகையும்

மோனையும் கவிதையின் இரு கண்கள் போன்றவை ஆகும்.

“சத்தம் இல்லாத தனிமை கேட்டேன்

யுத்தம் இல்லாத உலகம் கேட்டேன்”

என்று எதுகையைக் கையாண்டு, வேகம் கொண்ட இளைஞனின் புரட்சிகரமான வேட்கையை எழுச்சியுடன் வெளிப்படுத்துவது சிறப்பிற்குரியதாகும்.

உவமை

இரு பொருள்களுக்கு இடையே உள்ள ஒப்புமையை கூறி பொருளை புரிய வைப்பது உவமையாகும்.

“டெலிபோன் மணிபோல் சிரிப்பவள் இவளா?

மெல்பான் மலர் போல் மெல்லிய மகளா?

என அழகான உவமைகளை கூறி தமது படைப்புகளை மிளிர் வைப்பது வைரமுத்தவின் திறன்மிகு படைப்புத்திறனுக்குச் சான்றாகும்.

உருவகம்

உவமையாக உள்ள பொருளுக்கும் உவமிக்கப்படும் பொருளுக்கும் வேறுபாடு தோன்றாமல், இரண்டையும் ஒற்றுமையப்படுத்துவது உருவகம் ஆகும்.

“காலையில் தினமும் கண்விழித்தால்

நான் கைதொழும் தேவதை அம்மா”

வைரமுத்து தமது படைப்புகளில் அதிக அளவில் உருவகங்களை பயன்படுத்தி, கற்போரின் மற்றும் கேட்போரின் கவனத்தினை ஈர்த்துள்ளமை சிறப்பிற்குரியதாகும்.

முரண்

“மொழியினும் பொருளினும் முரணாதல் முறனே” என்று தொல்காப்பியர் முரண் பற்றி விளக்கியுள்ளார். சமூகத்தில் காணப்படும் முரண்பாடுகளைச் சுட்டிக்காட்டி விழிப்புணர்வைத் தூண்டுவதற்கு முரண் பயன்படுகிறது.

“போதிமரம் போதும்

புத்தனைப் புதைத்து விடு”

தமிழ்க் கல்வி கற்றல் கற்பித்தலில் புதுமைகள்

முனைவர் திருமதி வை. நம்பித்தாய்

உதவிப்பொருளியர், தமிழ்த்துறை
இமா.கோயாதவர் மகளிர் கல்லூரி, மதுரை, தமிழ்நாடு, இந்தியா

ஆய்வுக்கருக்கம்

“தான் பெற்று இன்பம் பெறுக இவ்வையகம்” என்ற சொதமைப் பண்பைக் கற்றுத் தருவது தமிழ் இலக்கியம். மூவாயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கும் மேலாகப் பேசப்பட்டும் எழுதப்பட்டும் வரும் மொழி தமிழ். அத்தமிழ் மொழி எண்ணற்ற இலக்கிய வகைமைகளைக் கொண்டு விளங்குகின்றது.

“இறவாத புகழாடைய புதுதூதர்கள் தமிழ்மொழியில் இயற்றல் வேண்டும்”

என்ற பாரதியின் கூற்றுக்கேற்ப தமிழ்க்கல்வி கற்றல் கற்பித்தலில் புதுமையை உருவாக்கவும், ஒவ்வொரு காலக்கட்டத்திலும் மக்களின் வாழ்வியலுக்கு கேற்ப நெகிழ்த்துக் கொடுக்கும் தமிழ்மொழி இலக்கியங்கள் கவையப்படுதற்காக மட்டுமில்லாமல் வாழ்வியலுக்கு வழிக்காட்டும் நிலையில் உலகெங்கும் தோன்றி வருகின்றன என்பதைத் தவிர.

“பழையகவிதழைப்பின்புதுதழை வழைகாலவகையினானே”

என்ற பவணத்தியாரின் வாக்கில் இருந்து பழையபவணத்தியார் புதிப்பவணத்தியார் உள்ள நல்லவணத்தியார் கொள்ளலாம் – அல்லவன்றித் தள்ளலாம் என்ற கருத்துப்படிப்படும் வண்ணம் ஒரு முறை வாழும் தலைமுறைக்கு இன்றைய இலட்சியம் கண்டறிந்து நாளைய வெற்றிக்கு வழிவகுக்க, நாம் புதிய வகைப் படைப்புகளையும், உருவாக்கங்களையும் செயற்படுத்த ஏலாற்று முறைத்திறனாய்வும், விளக்க முறைத் திறனாய்வும் பயன்படுத்தி தமிழ்க்கல்வி கற்றல் கற்பித்தலில் புதுமையைக் கூறிச் செயல்படுத்துவதும், தமிழ்க்கல்வி கற்றல் கற்பித்தலில் எவ்வாறு மாற்றங்களை, சாதனைகளை நிகழ்த்துகிறது என்பதைத் தவிர, தமிழ் இலக்கியங்கள் வழிகுறல் கற்பித்தல் குறித்தான பதிவுகளானவை எவ்வாறாக அமைப்பெற்றுள்ளது என்பதைத் தவிர ஆராய்வதே இவ்வாய்வின் நோக்கமாகும்.

முன்னுரை

உலகத் தொன்மையும் மென்மையும் வளமையும் செழுமையும் உடைய மொழி தமிழ்மொழி. அனைவரும் கற்றுத் தெளிய வேண்டிய மொழி தமிழ்மொழி. உலக மொழிகள் பலவற்றுக்கும் வேர் சொற்கள் வழங்கிய தாய் மொழியாக இருப்பது தமிழ் மொழி. இத்தகைய தமிழ் மொழி சங்ககாலம் தொட்டு இக்காலம் வரை பல பரிமாணங்களைப் பெற்று செம்மொழி நிலைக்கு உயர்ந்தது. தமிழ் மொழி இன்றும் இனியும் பயன்படும் தமிழ்க் கல்வியாக படிமையில் சீரமைக் கண்டு புதுமைக்கும் பெருமை சேர்த்து அமர்த்துவம் பெறுவதே தமிழ்க்கல்வியின் புதுமையாகும். தமிழ்க் கல்வியே, “அறியாமை இருளை அகற்றி அறிவொளி நல்கும்” என்பதை உணர்ந்த திருவள்ளுவர் கல்வி, கல்லாமை, கேள்வி என்ற மூன்று அழிகாரங்களைப் படைத்தார். தமிழ் படித்தவன் மனிதனாவான் தன்மானம் உடையவனாவான் நம்பிக்கைக்

கொண்டவனாவான். இத்தனை சிறப்புமிக்க தமிழ்க்கல்வி கற்றல் கற்பித்தலை புதிய கோணத்தில் ஆராய்ந்து மாணவர்களிடையே விழிப்புணர்வை ஏற்படுத்துவதே இவ் ஆய்வுக் கட்டுரையின் நோக்கமாகும்.

தமிழ்க்கல்வி கற்றல் கற்பித்தலின் நோக்கமும் இன்றியமையாமையும்

கல்வியின் நோக்கம் மனிதனைப் பண்பட்ட மனிதனாக்குவதும், அறிவுடையவன் ஆக்குவதும், பகுத்தறிவுடையவன் ஆக்குவதும் ஆகும். மகாத்மா காந்தி, ‘ஒருவரிடம் உள்ள சிறந்த திறமைகளை வெளிப்படுத்துவதே உண்மையான கல்வி’ என்கிறார். ‘தன்னை முழுமையாக அறிந்து கொள்வதே உண்மையான கல்வி என்கிறார் பொள்ளாச்சி நல்லமுத்து கவுண்டர் மகாலிங்கம். “அன்ன யாவின்னும் புண்ணியம் கோடி ஆங்கோர் ஏழைக்கு எழுத்தறிவித்தல்” என்பது மகாகவி பாரதியின் கூற்று. “எழுத்தறிவித்தவன் இறைவன்

நற்றிணைப் பாடல்களில் இடம் பெறும் குறிஞ்சி மற்றும் நெய்தல் திணை களவுநெய்யில் தோழியின் கூற்றுகள் – ஒப்பீடு

தி. அனுசூயா

தமிழ்த்தொறை விரிவுரையாளர்
இ.மா.கோ.யாதவர் மகலிர் கல்லூரி, மதுரை, தமிழ்நாடு, இந்தியா

ஆய்வுக் கருக்கம்

அகத்திணைச் செய்யுள் மனித வாழ்வில் ஏற்படும் காதல் நிகழ்ச்சிகளைப் பாடுபொருளாகக் கொண்டது. அகப் பாடல்களில் இடம்பெறும் மாந்தர்கள் யாவரும் தலைவன் தலைவியின் காதல் நிகழ்வோடு தொடர்புடையவராக இருக்கின்றனர். திணைச் செய்யுளில் ஒப்பிட முடியாததும் இணையற்றதுமான பாத்திரம் தோழியாகும். காதலைப் பெற்றோருக்கு எடுத்துரைத்தல், பேச்சு துணையாதல், திட்டமிட்தல் என்ற மூன்று நிலைக்கும் உரியவன் தோழி. அவள் கூர்மையான அறிவு நூட்பம் கொண்டவள். சமூக உறவையும் பண்பாட்டையும் நன்கு அறிந்து செயல்படக் கூடியவள். தலைமக்களின் காதலை மீறர் அறிபாது வரைவை நோக்கி கொண்டு செலுத்தும் அறிவுணர்ச்சி உடையவள். இத்தகைய தோழிக் கூற்றின் வழி அன்பின் ஐந்திணைகளில் குறிஞ்சி மற்றும் நெய்தல் நிலத்தில் திணையின் அடிப்படையில் அங்கு நிகழும் தலைமக்களின் களவுக் காதலை இக் கட்டுரை எடுத்தியம்புகிறது.

தோழி அறிமுகம்

தோழி தானே செவிலி மகளே (1069)1 என்ற தொல்காப்பிய நூற்பாவின் படி செவிலித்தாயின் மகளாகக் கருதப்படும் தோழி உலகியலறிவு மிக்கவளாகக் திகழ்கின்றாள். தலைவன் தலைவி காதல் வாழ்க்கையில் பெரும் பங்கு எடுத்துத் துணை புரிபவன் தோழி. தலைவியினுடைய செயல்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் இவள் அறிவாள். தண்ணலம் சிறிதும் இல்லாமல் தலைவன் தலைவியின் நலத்தை மட்டுமே கருத்தில் கொண்டு சாமர்த்தியமாக செயலாற்றும் திறனுடையவன். தலைவன் - தலைவியின் களவொழுக்கத்தினை அதிகமாக நீடிக்க விரும்ப மாட்டான். பகற்குறி இரவுக்குறிகளில் அவர்கள் அடிக்கடி சந்திக்கும் வாய்ப்புகளை ஏற்படுத்தாமல் ஊரார் அலர் பேசும் முன்னர் களவை கூறபாக்க முற்படுவான். அதற்கு வேண்டிய திட்டங்களை வகுப்பதில் அறிவுத் திறம் மிக்கவளாகக் செயல்படுவான்.

குறிஞ்சித் திணையில் தோழி

குறிஞ்சித் திணையை களவுத் திணையெனவே குறிப்பிடலாம். குறிஞ்சியில் மட்டுமே காதலின் தொடக்க நிலைகளான இயற்கை புணர்ச்சி, இடந்தலைப்பாடு, பாங்கர் கூட்டம், தோழியிற் கூட்டம் என முறையே தலைமக்களின் காதல் நிலை படிப்படியாக வளர்வதைக் காண முடிகிறது. இவற்றுள் முதல் மூன்று கூறுகளை எடுத்துரைக்கும் பாடல்களை விட தோழியிற்

கூட்டப் பாடல்களையே புலவர்கள் அதிகம் பாடியுள்ளனர். குறிஞ்சியில் திணைப் புணங்காக்க தோழியோடு தலைவி செல்வது வழக்கமாக கூறப்படுகிறது. இவ்வாறு செல்லும் போதே பெரும்பாலும் தலைவன் தலைவியின் களவு நடைபெறுவதை குறிஞ்சித் திணைப் பாடல்கள் எடுத்துரைக்கின்றன.

திணைப்புணம் காதல் வரைவு கடாவுதல், இறச்செறிப்பு, இரவுக்குறி, குறிகேட்டல், அறத்தொடு நிறுல், முதலியன குறிஞ்சித் திணைக்குச் சிறப்புச் சேர்க்கும் நிகழ்வுகள் ஆகும். இத் துறைகள் அனைத்தும் தோழியின் வாயிலாகவே நடைபெறுகின்றன. தோழி தன் இனிய சொற்களாலும் சில நேரங்களில் அச்சுறுத்தும் சொற்களாலும் எப்போதும் தலைவனிடத்து தலைவியை விரைந்து மணந்த கொள்ள வற்புறுத்துவான்.

நெய்தல் திணையில் தோழி

குறிஞ்சியைப் போலவே நெய்தலும் மறைவான காதலைக் குறிக்கின்றது. நெய்தல் திணையைப் பொறுத்தவரை மகலிர் கடற்கரையின் அருகே உள்ள மணற்கானலில் நெய்தல் மலர்களை பறிக்கவும் உட்பிட்ட மீனை உலர்த்தவும் காயும் மீன்களை பறவைகள் கொத்திப் போகாதவாறு காப்பதற்கும் வெளியில் செல்வர். இத் நிகழ்வுகள் மூலம் தலைவி தலைவனை சந்திக்கும் வாய்ப்பினைப் பெறுகிறாள்.

UNLOCKING THE THERAPEUTIC TREASURY: NILAVEMBU (ANDROGRAPHIS PANICULATA) IN FOCUS – A LITERATURE SYNTHESIS

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Abstract

"Nilavembu (Andrographis paniculata) in Focus" meticulously explores the medicinal potential of this botanical gem. This literature review provides a comprehensive examination of Andrographis paniculata, commonly known as Nilavembu, focusing on its diverse medicinal properties. Tracing its historical roots in ancient medicine, the synthesis analyses its phytochemical composition, highlighting key compounds like andrographolides. Illuminating a detailed analysis of its phytochemical composition, with emphasis on key constituents such as andrographolides, flavonoids, and diterpenoids, unveils the molecular basis for its therapeutic efficacy. The chronicle extends to its modern applications in integrative medicine and chronic disease management, supported by ongoing clinical trials. While recognizing existing research achievements, the review identifies gaps and suggests avenues for future investigation. This holistic examination positions Andrographis paniculata as a promising botanical resource with significant implications for global health and encourages further exploration in scientific inquiry.

Introduction

In the realm of natural remedies, the exploration of traditional medicinal plants has witnessed a resurgence of interest among researchers, driven by a quest to unveil the therapeutic treasures hidden within nature (Sharma et al., 2014). Among the myriad of botanical wonders, Nilavembu, scientifically identified as *Andrographis paniculata*, has emerged as a focal point of scientific inquiry. This literature synthesis endeavours to cast a comprehensive spotlight on Nilavembu, weaving together the strands of its historical roots (Rajagopal, et al., 2014), chemical intricacies (Mishra, et al. 2016), pharmacological significance (Akbar, 2011) and the promising avenues it presents in contemporary medicine.

Nilavembu has etched its presence in the traditional healing tapestry, and as scientific scrutiny intensifies, its potential to address a spectrum of health concerns comes to the fore. As we embark on this exploration, our journey begins by tracing the historical footprints of Nilavembu, understanding its cultural significance, and unraveling the tapestry of traditional uses that have withstood the test of time.

A closer examination of its chemical composition follows, delving into the molecular constituents that imbue Nilavembu with its medicinal prowess, with a keen focus on the renowned andrographolides and other bioactive compounds (Adhikari & Paul, 2018).

As we navigate through the pharmacological landscape, this synthesis aims to dissect the immunomodulatory, antiviral, antimicrobial, and anti-inflammatory facets of Nilavembu, shedding light on its potential therapeutic applications. Moreover, we will bridge the gap between tradition and modernity, exploring how Nilavembu's ancient wisdom aligns with contemporary scientific investigations, and how it might find a place in the evolving landscape of integrative medicine (Kamalarajan et al., 2019) and (Jain et al. 2020) Join us on this intellectual expedition as we unlock the therapeutic treasury of Nilavembu, a plant whose story transcends time and beckons the scientific community to harness its healing potential for the benefit of humanity.

IMPACT OF CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES IN SHAPING PERSONALITY: PSYCHODYNAMIC PERSPECTIVE IN SUDHA MURTY'S "COMMON YET UNCOMMON"

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Abstract

Literature is a repository of personal experience, individual realities, emotions, feelings and the Human psyche. Both Psychology and literature deal with similar issues and both can borrow from each other for interpretation and perspectives. Psychodynamics is the psychology of mental forces or processes developing especially in early childhood. Understanding the human behaviours through psychodynamic lens emphasizes on the role of underlying factors and subconscious forces. Sudha Murty, the renowned Indian author took inspiration for some of her books from her childhood memories which she spent with her parents and grandparents in her native town. This paper throws light on how the writer drives unconscious inspiration from the personalities of childhood for the rest of her life, which is evident through the characters of her stories in "Common Yet Uncommon". The author relived her childhood day through Nalini, the young girl who observes, participates and understands various aspects of life in the small town. The values she showed up in later life were the true inspirations of the real characters such as Bindu, Hema, Bhagirathi and her grandmother.

Keyword: Childhood Experience, Sudha Murty, Psychodynamic Approach.

Introduction

Sudha Murty is a renowned Indian writer who was born in Shiggaon, Karnataka. She writes in Kannada and English. She took inspiration from her childhood memories which she spent with her parents and grandparents. She has co-founded the Infosys Foundation along with her husband Narayana Murty. She has penned collections of short stories, travelogues, technical books, non-fiction stories, novels and children's books. Some of her books were translated into several Indian languages and adapted as television series and movies. She has received various prestigious awards such as Padma Shri in, the R.K. Narayan Award for Literature and the Daana Chintamani Attimabbe. Her famous works are How I Taught my Grandmother to Read and other stories, The Magic of the Lost Temple, 'Dollar Bahu, Mahashweta and Three Thousand Stitches.

Sudha Murty's "Common Yet Uncommon" is a collection of fourteen stories of ordinary people who stand out to others in everyday life. Sudha Murty delves into her childhood memories from her hometown. The setting of the book is in Northern

Karnataka which has a peculiar history. The region displays the amalgamation of cultures, different dialects and variety of food habits as the footprints of several emperors ruled over the state. Mrs. Murty brings out uncommon personalities from this land who were a part of her grown-up years. She appears as Nalini, called as Nali, who comes sometimes as a young girl, sometimes as adult and sometimes as a married woman linking the stories together.

Literature is a repository of personal experience, individual realities, emotions, feelings and the Human psyche. Both Psychology and literature deal with similar issues and both can borrow from each other for interpretation and perspectives. Psychodynamic is the psychology of mental forces or processes developing especially in early childhood. Psychodynamic theory is an approach to understanding human behaviour that emphasizes the role of underlying factors and subconscious forces. The term is also used to refer specifically to psychoanalytical approach developed by Sigmund Freud. This approach postulates that subconscious motivations are at the root of conscious experience

A STUDY OF THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE SAURASHTRA WEAVERS - A MINORITY GROUP IN MADURAI

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Abstract

The Saurashtra people, also colloquially known as Palkar or simply Saurashtrians are the linguistic minority group of India who speak the Indo-Aryan language called Saurashtra. These people are found majorly in the parts of South India, especially in Madurai. The predominant occupation of these people was weaving and merchanting. But in recent years there has been a tremendous decline in the number of Saurashtrians weaving. This is because of various socio-economic causes. The study aims to analyze the causes and reasons behind the decline of these weavers and the current situation of this minority group. The study also offers some recommendations to restrict the declining number of weavers.

Keywords: Saurashtrians, Handloom, Weavers, Socio-Economic Conditions, Minority Groups.

Introduction

Not too far from the heart of Madurai city, is Krishnapuram Colony, which also goes by the name Weaver's Colony, a reference to the primary vocation of those settled there. The community of handloom weavers hails from Saurashtra, which is the peninsular region of Gujarat, that covers nearly one-third of the western Indian state. The community from Saurashtra migrated to Tamil Nadu about 400 years ago and has made the cultural capital of Tamil Nadu their home. But in recent years the population of this linguistic group opting for weaving is facing a very big drop. The handloom industry in India is the second largest sector after agriculture. Despite such an imperative role played by the handloom industry, there is a notable decline in people's weaving. This is mainly because of industrialization and cheap labour. The study focuses only on the Saurashtrian population of Madurai who have dropped weaving and the reason and causes of such disinterest.

Review of Literature

Many studies have been undertaken to study the economic conditions of handloom weavers at various places and studies have been made on various sectors of the textile industry. Here are a few such studies

reviewed. The paper studies the financial situation of Indian weavers and analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of the handloom industry to make it profitable. The study also suggests a few remedial measures for the growth and development of handloom industries. The paper aims to study the influence of demographic variables like gender, age, educational qualification, occupation and annual income on customer satisfaction towards handloom products. The study analyses the importance of the handloom industry in India and the problems faced by the sector. Also, it reveals the importance of the "Make in India" campaign for alleviating the Indian handloom sector. The paper makes an in-depth study into the life and misery of handloom households in a selected prominent area of this sector.

Statement of the Problem

The paper attempts to study the reason behind the decline in the number of Saurashtrian weavers and their current living status. In short, the studies detail the demographical features, occupational activities and living style of the Saurashtrian weavers at present.

A. Scope of the study The present study deeply analyses the demographic, occupation and living of the Saurashtrian weavers. The study encounters the

THE STATUS OF WOMEN DURING NAYAK'S PERIOD

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Abstract

During madurai Nayak's Period the status of women was generally inferior to that of men. The Madurai Nāyakdom had the credit of having two queens as Regents, Mangammāl and Minākshi. During the declining state of the Nayakdom, power was bequeathed on women. It is to be noted that the rule of queens prevailed in the Madurai Nayakdom alone in the annals of Tamil country. But the status of women was not satisfactory. Education was not given to them. In the sixteenth century women were taken as prisoners of war and put into prison. A recently discovered Palani copper-plate appreciates the deed of Sangu Pillai, the custodian of the Virudhunagar region, for paying eight hundred and eighty gold coins and getting the release of eight women from prison who were captured by the generals of Madurai Nayak.

Introduction

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Marriage

Polygamy prevailed among the ruling class and child marriage was accepted. Girls were given in marriage at the age of seven. The system of swayamvara was rare. The marriage of Akhilāṇḍēswari, the daughter of Vijaya Raghunatha Sethupathi, was performed in the swayamvara model. Different types of marriage tradition were followed by different castes. The Tottian or Kambalathār celebrated their marriage by constructing two huts outside their village. The

ceremony was held for three days. The taliwas tied by the bridegroom's sister and the marriage was performed by Koḍangi Nayakaṇs. The custom of marrying within the caste was strictly followed and the child born of that marriage alone was the legal successor. The system of giving dowry and the observance of rigid ceremonies during marriage was in practice. The Tirukalyanam festival in the Minakshi Temple in the month of Chitirai, which was introduced by Tirumalai Nayak, gives an insight into the ceremonies, customs and tradition of marriage during the Nayak period.

Divorce

Divorce and widow remarriage were allowed among the lower classes. Divorce was not prevalent among higher classes. Divorce was easily obtained by either side if the reasons were established. If the husband opted for divorce he should give half of his property. If the wife initiated the proceedings, she should give forty-two Kali Paṇams which she obtained from her parents.

Poly Gamy

During the time of marriage sridhanam (dowry) was given to the bridegroom. Aivar Rājakkal Kathai lists the things given as dowry. Polygamy prevailed. The kings and poligars married many ladies. Jesuit

AN ENHANCED THRESHOLD VALUES AND NODE PRIORITY (TVNP) GRAPH PROCESSING SCHEME USED IN DISTRIBUTED SYSTEM ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

A large graph is used to store and represent the vast volume of information. Handling such a large graph is complex to operate, and the available single machine mechanism is not sufficient. It is essential to understand its structure and process without any data loss on processing a large graph. An effective way of decomposing the large graph is partitioning or clustering. In partition, the graphs are partitioned into subgraphs known as clusters. In the system, the partitioned clusters are utilized as distributed memory clusters like Pregel. This work proposes an enhanced graph algorithm with the association of threshold values and node priority (TVNP Graph Processing Scheme). The proposed system partitioned the graph into four parts according to the reachability, such as incoming or outgoing. The initial partitions are done based on the inward and outward strategies. The final partitions are done by merging the advantages of both techniques. In the final result, refined partitions is obtained by eliminating the incompatible partitions. The proposed work contains four phases, and its executed in the Java platform. The work is processed with two real-time datasets, and its outputs are considered. The dataset taken for the experiment is good enough for dealing with large graphs addressing the existing issues. The proposed algorithm improves the overall partitioning quickly than the existing algorithms with minimum time.

Keywords: Graph Processing, Large Graph, Sub Graph, Clusters, Node Priority, and Threshold.

Introduction

In recent days, data generation has rapidly growth, and the primary reason for this instance is the evolution of scientific innovation. The primary data generation source is social media, government, healthcare industry, organization etc via the internet. The handling of these enormous data is too complicated for the existing conventional methods. The graph is one of the adequate representations of the data and its characteristics in a well-defined manner. Generally, graphs describe the data collected from day-to-day applications like social media, on-road networks, blogs, online purchases, scientific simulations, etc. The dynamicity of graphs involves hot events or updates of the web contents that happen all over the world [1]. The large scale graph analysis applications are the best solutions for balancing the huge dynamic workloads. Large graphs are enclosed with numerous nodes and millions of edges. The Web graphs, social networks are the most famous instances of the large graph. The graphing of

enormous data is a complicated process because of its complex data structure, massive storage, and variation in knowledge patterns. The size of the large graph is dynamic according to the time. The processing of a large graph begins with the partitions of subgraphs. The next process is connecting subgraphs (nodes) into a cluster based on the relationship availabilities. The existing partition approaches are incremental partition, multilevel partitioning, spectral bisection, and so on. An efficient graph partitioning method is achieved by answering the below questions;

- Need to analyze the threshold value of partition for the given graph.
- What is the connection basis between the subgraphs?

Graph processing is an application used to distinguish and analyze big data. Graph analytics are classified into two types as Online graph analytics (or graph querying) and Offline graph analytics (or batch processing). Online graph analytics is

IMPORTANT VAISHNAVA TEMPLES AROUND MADURAI

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Abstract

In India, a region's temple is frequently the focal point of its history and culture. This is especially true in South India, where the temple has had a significant impact on people's religious and social and cultural lives in addition to serving as the centre of their religious life. Nonetheless, Madurai is one of the few cities that has had a continuous history that dates back to the prehistoric era. In Madurai, Saivism and Vaishnavism flourished. The monarchs of Pandya and Nayak generally practiced religious tolerance. Kings Pandya and Nayak encouraged Vaishnavism and constructed numerous temples in its honors. In and around Madurai, there are a large number of Vaishnava shrines. Kudal Alagar, Tallakulam Prasanna Venkatachalapathy, Alagarmalai, Thirumohur, and Aanaimalai Narasinga Perumal temples are significant temples in this regard. The village of Narasingam is located to the Aanaimalai Narasinga Perumal temple. Although the Thirumohur temple is small in size, it is an old shrine that dates to the fourteenth century and has remnants of earlier constructions. Kudal Alagar temple is one of the 47th sthalas the 108 Thirupathies and one of the well-known padalsthalam. Situated right in the middle of Madurai. The Prasanna Venkatachalapati temple dates back four centuries. In Tamil Nadu, there are 108 Vaishnavite temples, including Alagarkoil. It is located directly beneath the southernmost tip of the hill known as Tirumaliruncolaimalai or Alagarmalai. People can get the necessary spiritual benefits from temples. These Vaishnava temples are hubs of intellectual, artistic, social, and commercial activity.

Keywords: *Vaishnavism, Temples, Religion.*

Introduction

In India, a region's temple is frequently the focal point of its history and culture. This is especially true in South India, where the temple has had a significant impact on people's religious and social and cultural lives in addition to serving as the centre of their religious life. Nonetheless, Madurai is one of the few cities that has had a continuous history that dates back to the prehistoric era. In Madurai, Saivism and Vaishnavism flourished. The monarchs of Pandya and Nayak generally practiced religious tolerance. Kings Pandya and Nayak encouraged Vaishnavism and constructed numerous temples in its honors. In and around Madurai, there are a large number of Vaishnava shrines. Kudal Alagar, Tallakulam Prasanna Venkatachalapathy, Alagarmalai, Thirumohur, and Aanaimalai Narasinga Perumal temples are significant temples in this regard. The village of Narasingam is located to the

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that dates to the fourteenth century and has remnants of earlier constructions. Kudal Alagar temple is one of the 47th sthalas the 108 Thirupathies and one of the well-known padalsthalam. Situated right in the middle of Madurai. The Prasanna Venkatachalapati temple dates back four centuries. In Tamil Nadu, there are 108 Vaishnavite temples, including Alagarkoil. It is located directly beneath the southernmost tip of the hill known as Tirumaliruncolaimalai or Alagarmalai. People can get the necessary spiritual benefits from temples. These Vaishnava temples are hubs of intellectual, artistic, social, and commercial activity.

Kudal Alagar Temple under Pandiyas

Kudal Alagar temple is the Vaishnava temple in Madurai city. The names "Koodal" and "Alavoi" were also used to refer to Madurai back then. In the "Pasurams" of the great Alvarss, this holy place is referred to as "Thirukudal". The majority of Pandayan monarchs extolled Tirumal, bestowed upon the numerous grants, and erected numerous temples in her honour. Among the 108 Tirupathies, the temple in

GENDERED ROLES AND SOCIETAL DYNAMICS IN ARUNDHATI ROY'S THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS AND NGUGI WATHIONGÓ'S DEVIL ON THE CROSS

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Abstract

The God of Small Things by Arundhati Roy and Devil on the Cross by NgugiwaThiong'o both novels highlight how colonized women's roles in postcolonial African and Indian literature are always evolving. In Detained: A Writer's Prison Diary, NgugiwaThiong'o states, "When I'm writing a book, I love to hear the voices of the people. The lively voices of attractive women are what I need their touches, their sighs, their tears, and their laughter" (8-9). Arundhati Roy's protagonists in The God of Small Things fight against allowing themselves to be bound by the laws and regulations set out by a society that is very conservative. The voices and decisions made by women to improve the world in which they and others live are expressed in the works of both authors. The purpose of the paper is to illustrate the predicament of women fighting against an exploitative and restrictive society while also symbolizing the emergence of a new one.

Keywords: Gender, Dominance, Subjugation, Oppression, Freedom.

Introduction

In non-European continents, British colonies were just new communities settling for better living conditions. Nonetheless, over time, the settlers established their racial superiority over non-White peoples, imposed their history, culture, language, customs, and beliefs, and eventually persuaded the colonized to view them as universal, normative, and superior to their own local indigenous culture. This led to the colonized developing a strong sense of inferiority, encroaching on their colonies for economic gain, and causing the non-White colonized to feel divided and alienated from their own culture. In the words of Peter Barry, "For centuries the European colonizing power will have devalued the nation's past, seeing its precolonial era as a pre-civilized limbo, or even as a historical void (Barry 192). Derek Walcott satirizes the entire notion of colonialism in his poem 'New World' as:

"Adam has an idea.

He and the snake would share

The loss of Eden for a profit.

So both made the New World. And it looked good" (qtd. in Breslin 114).

In opposition to these Occidental inclinations towards colonization, dominance, marginalization, and subordination, postcolonial authors saw it as their duty to highlight the suffering of the colonized to the world. The study of postcolonial literature delves into the many ways that race, gender, class, ethnicity, and sexual orientation shape power dynamics, identities, and subjectivities. According to Nayar, post-colonial literature aims to identify methods for non-European (Asian, African, and South American) literatures and cultures to reject, reclaim, and reverse their "own" pre-colonial pasts, as well as to confront the ways in which these cultures and literatures have been marginalized as a result of colonial control (1).

The range of roles that women play in literature is often rather broad. A formidable female figure has emerged within the stormy colonial age; rather, a new breed of feminine strength has sprung from the ashes of depressing literary damsels. Remarkable and extraordinarily strong-willed are the two fictitious characters that symbolize South Africa's Wariinga in NgugiwaThiong'o's Devil on the Cross and Rahel in Arundhati Roy's The God of Small Things. This study investigates the choices taken by women in the

ACHIEVEMENTS AND AGONIZATIONS OF WOMEN IN THEIR WORK SPACE AS REPRESENTED IN FRANCES HARPER'S IOLA

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Abstract

'Women and Glass Ceiling', many of us are unaware of this conception, it might sound as a typical feminist term, but it has shades of profound meanings. Women are vehemently put down under the Glass Ceiling, which restricts and devastates their career path. If something that hurdles or prevents them from making a progress in their professional life, it is termed as Glass Ceiling. This study gives a detailed scrutinization of achievements and agonizations of women in their workspaces, through the lens of Frances Harper's Iola Leroy.

Objective: *The primary aim of this study is to impart awareness among women about 'Glass Ceiling' and to make them efficiently capable and strong enough to face the challenges in the outside world.*

Keywords: *Woman and Glass Ceiling.*

Introduction

'Women and Glass Ceiling' is one of the core concept that falls under Women's studies. The term 'Glass Ceiling' is an oblique representation of trammels like male dominance, sexual abuse, marginalization and gender discrimination etc., that shackles women in their workplaces. Women are being curbed and tormented in the name of rules and regulations. But women are obstinately determined to break these barriers. Though they have been put down by the society, they have proved their mettle by etching their names in the pages of history. An American author named Frances Ellen Watkins Harper captured women's success and snags because of Glass Ceiling in her strikingly notable work Iola Leroy. Frances Harper profoundly sketched the Protagonist Iola Leroy, whose character is a conspicuous portrayal of the accomplishments and vanquishments of women in the patriarchal society. Iola Leroy who has negro blood in her veins, was repressed by the society. But with her persistent effort, she touched the zenith of triumph by conquering the crest-fallen episodes of her life. This paper is an explicit illustration of how women can shatter the Glass Ceiling to embellish their dreams with wings to fly.

Sad Truth Behind Glass Ceiling

The term 'Glass Ceiling' was first coined and leveraged by a consultant and writer Marilyn Loden in 1978 at a discussion about women's position in the workplace. The term gained its popularity in the year 1980 through a book. The Working Woman Report in 1984 and through an article Wall Street Journal in 1986. In 1990 in the U.S. women employees are less than 54 million, but after the circulation of this term women procured progress by women workers rising up to 74 million in 2022. But the betterment doesn't last long, soon nearly one million women were forced to relinquish their jobs. Later as the women employees increased in number, the Glass Ceiling becomes immovably strong enough to break. The government implemented 'The Glass Ceiling Act' in 1991, which tried to unfetter women from certain barriers. Though government executed many acts for the well-being of women, Glass Ceiling persistently remained as an ineradicable stumbling block that restricted women from reaching a better position. From days of yore till today, it remains indestructible and it is strong enough to prevail over the life of women. Glass Ceiling implicitly signify that the work world is different for both men and women, which propels men to move forward but deliberately drag down proficient

A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS LOOKING FOR BEHAVIOUR OF LIBRARY USERS IN SELF-GOVERNING ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES IN TAMIL NADU

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Abstract

The libraries aren't handiest accumulating and providing get admission to everyday published materials, but additionally coping with ever-growing range of electronics sources, online indexes, databases, ejournals and so on., the e-books are growing day by day and are every day be had inside the internet. The present paper deals with data seeking behaviour of customers in autonomous colleges and humanities and technological know-how colleges in Tamil Nadu. It additionally examines the utilization level of ejournals, characteristics of e-journals, sorts of e-journals, steps worried in getting access to e-journals the position of library professionals, its merits and demerits. Information leads the day-to-day activities of the people. Everybody wishes statistics. Powerful utilization of facts determines the extent of pride on the success of needs. This looks at goals at analyzing the information in search of conduct of users in independent humanities and science colleges in Tamil Nadu.

Keywords: *Information Seeking Behaviour, Autonomous Colleges and Arts & Science College, Tamil Nadu State, E-Resources.*

Introduction

The existing technology is the era of facts and know-how revolution. Records is now starting to be considered as a vital useful resource for the socio-financial development of a rustic. It's also familiar as a device for the usage of natural and human resources (Avijit dutta, 2007).

Facts looking for behavior is the package of attitudes through set of moves with a view to gain statistics need. Whilst attitudes and moves are collaborated, the overall performance emerges. Based totally on the extent of performance, the satisfaction level of the received information is decided (Poongodi et al., 2017).

Libraries help to improve reading habits, know-how, and recognition of the customers. They can be a part of properly examine habits of college students in any vicinity of specialization. Reading enhances private talents and helps to address complicated ideas or troubles. Reading encourages quick getting to know and strengthens the curriculum of the scholars. There are numerous forms of readers like talented readers, ordinary readers and e-readers. Gifted

readers have the addiction of deep analyzing and the normal readers read for his or her purposes simplest and the e-readers examine e-books only through internet. The arts & technology colleges' libraries have a diffusion of books to fulfil extraordinary purposes of numerous types of instructional readers. Smooth access to analyzing materials is one of the crucial elements in cultivating reading.

Studying habits are crucial for college kids for their highbrow improvements. The library has the obligation of creating information day to day in different formats day-to-day inspire studying subculture the various college students. The college library has the obligation of creating statistics resources day-to-day in different forms everyday encourage analyzing conduct of the freshmen. Library customers read books day-to-day get the contemporary facts every day associated with their day-to-day realistic lifestyles. Books are chargeable for creating and generating analyzing habits among the university students. even though reading conduct are crucial want of the students, the full-size explosion of data posted within the shape of

CYCLIC PARTITIONS OF SUPERMAGICAL PARTITIONS

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Abstract

Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer and $P_n = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r\}$ be a set of $r \geq 2$ partitions of n satisfying the following conditions:

1. in each p_i the integers are all distinct and
2. any two distinct p_i 's have at most one part in common.

Further the set P_n is called a supermagical configuration of n and of order p if it satisfies for some positive integer p . Two special types of supermagical configurations of n called cycles and stars have been discussed by E. Sampathkumar et al. in 2006. If n admits a 3-uniform r -cyclic partition, then vertices and edges of C_r , the cycle of length r , can be labeled with $\{1, 2, \dots, 2r\}$ such that for each edge $e = uv$, $l(u) + l(v) + l(e) = n$. Necessary and sufficient conditions for n to admit a 3-uniform super magic r -cyclic partition have been given by them for $3 \leq r \leq 6$. This paper extends this result to $r = 7, 8, 9$ & 10. It has been proved that n admits a 3-uniform supermagic 7-cyclic partition if and only if, $19 \leq n \leq 26$. If n admits a 3-uniform supermagic 8-cyclic partition if and only if, $23 \leq n \leq 29$. Two more special configurations are introduced. Instead of C_r , we take disjoint union $C_r \sqcup C_r$ in the first and union of two cycles of length r with exactly one common vertex in the second. Bound for n to admit the above types of partitions have been obtained. It has been proved that $n \leq n$ in type I. $n \leq n$ in type II. AMS Subject Classification: 05C 022 Graph Theory

Keywords: Cyclic Partition, Partition of an Integer, Supermagical Partition.

Introduction

Partition of number play a vital role in number theory. Magic square attracts everyone's attention towards number theory. It is highly interesting to deal with Supermagical partitions which in turn are associated with a particular type of graph labeling.

Definition 1.1. Partition

By a partition of a positive integer $n \geq 2$ we mean an ordered k -tuple (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k) of positive integers a_i , called its parts, such that n equals their sum; we regard two partitions of n as identical if they have the same set of integers. A set of partitions of n is a positive integer $n \geq 3$ is said to be semigraphical if every member of S has at least two parts and no two members of S have more than one part in common.

Super Magic- Cyclic Partition

Definition 2.1. Supermagical configuration

Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer and $P_n = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r\}$ be a set of $r \geq 2$ partitions of n satisfying the following conditions:

1. in each p_i the integers are all distinct and

2. any two distinct p_i 's have at most one part in common.

Further the set P_n is called a supermagical configuration of n and of order p if it satisfies for some positive integer p .

Definition 2.2. Super magical partition

A set $P_n = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r\}$ of partitions of an integer n is super n -magic if for some integer p , every integer in $S_p = \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$ belongs to some p_i in P_n , and every p_i contains integers only from S_p .

Definition 2.3. Cyclic Partition

A linear set $P_n = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r\}$ of $r \geq 2$ partitions of n is

1. r -cyclic (or cycle of length r) if each pair of ordered pairs of the form (p_i, p_{i+1}) , (p_{i+1}, p_{i+2}) the first part of p_{i+1} is the last part of p_i and the last part of p_{i+1} is the first part of p_{i+2} , $1 \leq i \leq r$, where indices are reduced modulo r , and no two partitions other than those specified above share a common part;
2. An r -star if all the partitions in P_n have a part in common. Further, P_n is r -cyclic (an r -star), then we

GENDER EMPATHY IN KAMALA MARKANDAYA'S SOME INNER FURY

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The Indian social system, with just a few exceptions, is dominated by patriarchy, which advocates male supremacy and female subordination. The bigger share has always been in the clutches of men and women have to be satisfied with the secondary role and have to be confined to the background. In this system, a woman is expected to mould herself in the pattern of the family into which she is married and ultimately merges her identity with that of her husband.

In recent years, there has been an overabundance of hypothetical speculations on the problems of women in their feminine identities in the context of societal interpersonal relationships. Indian women novelists in English have reflected this in their writings with a sharp concern for the role and status of Indian women in terms of social and familial authority. Markandaya's novels exemplify a perceptive and insightful understanding of the feminine and the female in the Indian ethos. Women in her novels fall into two distinct categories – first are those who acquiesce their traditional social roles and perceive ideal womanhood in terms of being an obedient daughter, a subservient wife, a protective mother and only a marginal participant in decision making and the second are those who militate against the constraints of traditional Indian womanhood and attempt to assert social and sexual power in the face of socio- moral resistance. A.V. Krishna Rao, in his *The Indo-Anglian Novel and the Changing Tradition*

Observes

Kamala Markandaya's novels, in comparison with those of her contemporary women writers, seem to be more fully reflective of the awakened feminine sensibility in modern India as she attempts to project the image of the changing traditional society. (Rao 55)

This paper attempts to examine and discuss the torments and desires, the pains and the pleasures of women in *Some Inner Fury*. The portrayal of the relationships between the two genders always had a

fascination for Markandaya. Her characters are strong and courageous as they have sturdy will power and face all the odds of life with great audacity. The protagonists of Markandaya are not idealists but they surpass the general weakness of the mortals. They know how to bend like a grass and how to face the reality of life and they always exhibit the courage to overcome disappointment and despair and they choose to fight against the odds of life through a heroic indulgence in conflict and struggle. For them, consistent fights form the integral part of life. However her women pass through the transitional phase which is neither too conventional nor too avant-garde. In all her novels, Markandaya has revealed her protagonists who believe that they are never inferior to their male counterparts.

Gender sensitization is mainly dealt through the experience of love and death in *Some Inner Fury*. S.C. Harrex writes that the theme of the novel "is the tragic participation of disunity and catastrophe in personal relationship." (Harrex 258) The novel is set against the background of the Second World War when the Quit India Movement was in air in 1942. It studies the impact of the troubled national spirit upon the love of Richard and Mira who belong to the different race and status – the ruler and the ruled. Mirabel being the protagonist of the novel, is the most comprehensively presented character with her own compassion and ingenious insight. She is more contemporary than conventional in her attitude as she is brought up in a Westernized household where there are two dining halls and two sets of cooks, one

IDENTIFICATION OF BUTTERFLY DIVERSITY IN E.M.G. YADAVA WOMENS COLLEGE CAMPUS, MADURAI, TAMILNADU, INDIA

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Abstract

Among the most noticeable members of Earth's biodiversity are butterflies. These insects are considered to be valuable bioindicators because of their high sensitivity to changes in temperature, humidity, light, and rainfall patterns. Due to the degradation of habitat caused by urban development activities Considering the surroundings and the careless use of natural resources, many native butterflies are rapidly disappearing, and their survival is currently under risk. The objective of the present survey is focused on the assessment of the diversity of butterfly in the study area. In present investigation, during June 2021 to December 2021 a total 20 species of butterflies under 4 families and 15 genera were recorded in E.M.G. Yadava Womens College Campus, Madurai. Nymphalidae was recorded as the most dominant family in terms of number of species, represented by 10 species followed by Pieridae (5), Papilionidae (3) and Lycaenidae (2). The literature suggests that each family of butterflies contributes uniquely to the ecosystem's biodiversity, therefore future planning is necessary to effectively conserve both the butterflies and their host plants, as well as the nectar-food plants. The goal of this study is to support our campus's approach for restoring biodiversity.

Keywords: *Butterfly, Biodiversity, Bioindicators, E.M.G. Yadava Womens College, Madurai.*

Introduction

Butterflies are generally regarded as one of the best taxonomically studied group of insects. Butterflies are scaled wing insects belonging to the order Lepidoptera of class Insecta. They provide the best rapid indicators of habitat quality. Butterflies are also called the Beauty of the Insect World (Duncan, 1934). India is described as a butterfly paradise by Venkataramani. Some larvae (caterpillar) are useful for weed control as a biological agent in place of herbicides. Among the insects, butterflies occupy a vital position in ecosystems and their occurrence and diversity are considered as good indicators of the health of any given terrestrial biotope. Of late, we are rapidly losing greenery in the name of development. There has also been an alarming rise in industrial and automobile pollution in Indian metropolitan cities with shrinking of greenery and increase in pollution, butterflies, birds and all our wildlife are fast disappearing. The net result is a complete imbalance of the ecosystem and extinction of many species. E.M.G. Yadava Womens College campus which is

located in the rural region of Madurai has a rich canopy to its credit. It is located between latitude and 28.634540 and 77.234170 E longitude. The present survey was aimed to prepare a checklist of the butterflies found in E.M.G. Yadava Womens College campus.

Material and Methods

Butterflies were primarily identified directly in the field with the help of field guides followed by photography. Classification was done in the light of available literature (Mani 1974) using the standard keys (Akinori et.al. 2004) as well as different websites from the internet. Survey was conducted for a span of six months from June to December 2022 between 9.00 am to 12.00 Noon the active biological hours for butterflies.

Result and Discussion

Twenty species of butterflies representing four families and fifteen genera have been recorded during the study. The family Nymphalidae and Pieridae was common with ten species in

THE REBELLIOUS JOURNEY OF SURPANAKHA IN KAVITA KANE'S LANKA'S PRINCESS

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Abstract

Mythology is a momentous and lively construct of contemporary significance as it could be said to define every experience and emotion of people specially in India. One must have an understanding of our myths and their influence on the people to grasp the complex social, political, cultural and religious context and attitudes of modern India. Myths, has been a predominantly patriarchal discourse which has ignored women, driving them towards the margins. Women writers have now taken a bold step ahead to re-visit mythology by reconstructing, retelling and refolding it from the perspective of a woman. This research paper attempts to analyze Kavita Kane's novel Lanka's Princess, lending a feminist interpretation to the unheard voice of Surpanakha and seeks to reform her position from that of an ugly, adulterous, disfigured ogress in Valmiki's narrative, Ramayana to that of a self-assured, bold and a strong woman with a clear voice who has survived hatred, loss and rejection, only to rise up again and fight among the odds around her.

Keywords: *Identity, Desire for Love, Mythology, Patriarchy and Marginalized.*

In India, Mythology has been the basis of many cultures, it is as significant that it sparkles and constructs the contemporary significance as it could be said to describe every experience and emotion of people. The impact and understanding of myths influence on the people to grasp the complex social, political, cultural and religious aspects. People still believe in the myths as it a part of our culture in the society among all classes which marginalize the woman to a certain perspective in the patriarchal society.

Kane, in her novel Lanka's Princess gives a feminist inference to the unheard voice of Surpanakha. She reforms her position from that of an ugly, adulterous, disfigured ogress, in Valmiki's narrative, Ramayana to that of an assertive, bold and a strong woman with a clear voice who has survived hatred, loss and has faced denial, only to rise up again and fight.

Kavita Kane known for her Mythological writing all based on Indian Mythology. She is an author of the new era of retelling the stories. The best part of her writing is that she focuses on the women characters who are spanked by their loved ones by their disrespectful behavior.

Marginalisation can be seen from two perspectives – the familial and the societal, each feeding and sustaining the other. Marginalisation starts no where but in our own family itself starting from the birth of an individual. Primarily, a person's birth primarily determines whether one is hegemonic or marginal. The first norms at the societal and familial level is gender. In most societies and families, gender is the first criteria that pushes one to the margin if one is unfortunate enough to be born a woman. But this would seem all too simple a categorisation for, within the umbrella term of marginalisation, there are further layers of discrimination and oppression that unfold and unravel when probed further.

The fiction starts with the birth of Surpanakha, daughter of Rishi Vishravasa and Kaikesi, an asura Princess. Kaikesi attracted the Rishi so that he abandons his first wife and son Kuber. Kaikesi's plan was to get back Lanka's crown from Kuber, for which she needed powerful and wise offspring. Her strategy was as exact as she had planned, as she had three sons Ravana, Kumbha, and Vibhishana. When the fourth child was the daughter, Kaikesi expressed her aversion right from birth, "This girl has cheated me

A CASE STUDY ON ELIMINATION OF DAUGHTER IN MADURAI DISTRICT: SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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Geographically Madurai District is located in the Southern part of Tamil Nadu state in Indian sub-continent. It is bounded on the North by the districts of Dindigul, Thiruchirapalli and on the East by Sivagangai and on the West by Theni and South by Virudhunagar. The geographical coordination of Madurai is 9° 56' 20.7348" N and 78° 7' 18.1884" E.. Historically Madurai was an ancient city, the capital of Pandya rule and the classic Tamil language has had its patronage under their administration. Eventhough, the Madurai district has been highlighted in this concern, an alarming issue of aversion on female daughter is identified among a selective group of people in the study area. As per Census 2011, The Sex Ratio of Madurai district is 990. The Child Sex Ration was 932 which is less than Average Sex Ratio (990) of Madurai district.

The daughter elimination is one of the crucial issues in the modern days and it is mainly due to son preference to coup up the future of family customs, social commitments and under development in economic realm. All these factors are totally against the biological equilibrium and the instability causes undesirable effects on humans. The reviews also showed the daughter elimination in the form of female infanticide in Tamil Nadu came to attention of the public due to the continued efforts of media as well as Non-Governmental Organisations.

In the part of Government, policy decision were taken to eradicate the practice of female infanticide and the Government came out with several measures and schemes to eradicate the daughter elimination in the state. The major measures of the State Government included the cradle baby scheme, financial assistance incentives and legal action against the practice of female infanticide through the

tightened laws. However, the practising of negligence over female daughter is being identified in the study area. In this concern, an attempt has been made in this article to assess the real socio-economic causes on female daughter elimination, role of government measures and Non-Governmental Organisations to avert the practice in this district. On the basis of case study, this article tries to exhibit the real socio-economic grounds which tempt them to prefer the male child rather than the women child. Moreover, the study also attempts to bring out some of the vital suggestions to rule out it.

Area and Objectives of the Study

Madurai district consists of seven taluks. They are Madurai North, Madurai South, Melur, Peraiyur, Thirumangalam, Vadipatti, and Usilampatti. The present study covers almost all the taluks to gather the facts and relevant information connected with the status of discrimination over daughters and the major focus is on the rural taluks of Madurai district. Since, the rural people especially in Usilampatti, Thirumangalam and Melur are lacking behind when compare to the other districts in the context of economic condition. With these backdrop, the study has certain objectives, they are as follows

- a. To identify the socio- economic status of the peoples and what made them to avert the female child.
- b. The role of government in preserving the female child rights and other welfares measures for their well-being in the society.
- c. To assess the recognition of Cradle Baby System among the people and its significance on society.

**A DEEP DELVE INTO AN EPOCH-MAKING SOCIETAL CONCERNS:
ABJECT POVERTY AND LAMENTABLE HOMELESSNESS, THROUGH
THE PRISM OF GEORGE ORWELL'S DOWN AND OUT IN PARIS AND
LONDON AND MULK RAJ ANAND'S COOLIE**

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Abstract

Food, shelter and clothing are the primary requisites in a human's life. Only blessed souls are bestowed with these such facilities, but some people are mithering over futile affairs, while a slew of poor souls are sleeping in the sun and storm without even bed and board. Poverty is a ruthless weapon which has an intense power to even perish a soul. Being homeless is yet another brutish thing in the world. This paper will provide a comprehensive analysis of these two epoch-making societal concerns, by examining George Orwell's Down and Out in Paris and London and Mulk Raj Anand's Coolie.

Keywords: Poverty, Homelessness, Societal Concerns and Harsh Realities.

Introduction

Here's a question to the readers; How will be a life without a meal to munch, a cot to nap, a cloth to sport and a roof to board? Well, the answer would probably be 'No'. It would be the most nightmarish thing for all. If people can't even imagine living without a meal to eat, a bed to sleep on, clothes to wear, and a roof over their head for just a day, then just think about the people who are forced into such circumstances and are compelled to live like this. This is the most horrendous truth behind poverty and homelessness in today's society. Statistics states that, over 700 million people worldwide are fighting against extreme poverty and nearly 150 million people were left homeless all over the world. The most distressing fact over here is, new-born babies and children are trying to prevail poverty, amidst these poverty-stricken people. A life with the absence of essentialities like food and housing, dress, electricity and so on is horrible. Do they deserve this kind of life. There is a big question mark over their

future. While other children obtaining education with an ease, the term 'education' has even become a very big dream for those poor children. Above all, the most heart-shattering truth is, 22,000 children perish per day because of extreme hunger and poverty. Being homeless and skirmishing against poverty is the most fiendish bind in the world. George Orwell's semi-autobiographical novel Down and Out in Paris and London and Mulk Raj Anand's Coolie, is a manifest elucidation of how poverty can topple the life of a person. George Orwell and Mulk Raj Anand weaved the story with a profound theme, so that the readers can sense the essence of patheticness from page to page. These two eye-opening novels, written by George Orwell and Mulk Raj Anand, aim to raise awareness about poverty and pacify the suffering of those who are living in poverty. The motive to merge these two works is to underscore the thread of similarity that weaves both the novels, which are nothing but, poverty and homelessness.

EXPLORING SUSTAINABLE ORGANIC FERTILIZER PRODUCTION FROM AGROINDUSTRIAL WASTES: AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

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Abstract

India is the world's biggest producer of sugar, with 464 sugar mills and 319 molasses factories operating throughout the production season. Significant amounts of organic waste (press mud, bagasse, molasses, sugarcane debris, and molasses-based distillery waste effluent) are produced by based distilleries. Approximately 40 million tonnes of cane waste, 10.0 million tonnes of press mud, and there are more renewable energy sources used in the production of 40.40 x 10¹⁰ of effluent annually. As trash, these energy resources are released onto land or into nearby bodies of water, especially untreated, and are one of the main sources of pollution in the environment. These agroindustrial wastes disposal and environmentally responsible management have grown to be major worldwide issues. Press Mud (PM), Sugarcane Trash (ST), and Biomethanated distillery Effluent (BE) are highly available and underutilised agroindustrial wastes that can be vermicomposted using six different proposals (1000 g PM + 0 g ST + 790 ml BE, 900 g PM + 100 g ST + 740 ml BE, 800 g PM + 200 g ST + 696 ml BE, 700 g PM + 300 g ST + 655 ml BE, 600 g PM + 400 g ST + 625 ml BE, and 500 g PM + 500 g ST + 542 ml BE). During this process, the earthworm activity, *Perionyx excavatus*, was studied in terms of mortality, biomass, hatchling, and vermicompost recovery. All treatment proportions showed a noticeable and improved earthworm activity; however, 800 g PM + 200 g ST + 696 ml BE showed a greater amount of earthworm activity than the other treatment proportions. Rich cellulose, OC, N, P, microbial activity, and increased water-holding capacity all appear to be responsible for this. Ultimately, the combination of agroindustrial wastes-press mud, sugarcane waste, and biomethanated distillery effluent will enable *P. excavatus* to more effectively vermicompost and be employed in vermiculture and vermicomposting techniques.

Keywords: Agroindustrial Wastes, *Perionyx excavatus*, Vermicompost, Pressmud, Sugarcane Trash, Biomethanated Distillery Effluent.

Introduction

One recycling method that works well and uses little energy is vermicomposting. It involves earthworms that collect organic fertiliser from organic wastes from industry, agriculture, and cities. The viability of employing earthworms as a possible source of protein for animal nutrition and waste management hinges on having a basic understanding of the variables affecting the survival, development, and reproduction of earthworm species. The fertility of earthworms was determined by the food's quality and accessibility. (Neuhauser et al, 1979; Edwards et al, 1998; Bhattacharjee, 2002). Additionally, it has been noted that the kind and quantity of food items available affect the size, species variety, growth, and fertility of earthworm populations. It has been demonstrated that earthworms need food high in

cellulose, nitrogen, and microbes for development and reproduction. (Hartenstein and Bisesi, 1989; Ranganathan and Parthasarathi, 1999).

Numerous writers have examined the life cycle of *Perionyx excavatus*, a tropical species of composting earthworm. In controlled laboratory settings with varying moisture and temperature regimes. (Kale et al, 1982; Reinecke and Hallatt, 1989; Hallatt et al, 1990; Edwardset al, 1998; Biradaret al, 1999; Chaudhuri and Bhattacharjee, 2002; Parthasarathi, 2007a). Hallatt et al. (1990) investigated the growth rate, rate of maturation, cocoon formation, the success of cocoon hatching, the incubation duration, and the number of offspring per cocoon. According to Biradar et al. (1999), who examined the seasonal fluctuations in the development and reproduction of *P. excavatus* grown

DEPICTION OF CULTURE AND FEMINISTIC PERSPECTIVE IN CHITRA BANERJEE'S NOVELS, *THE PALACE OF ILLUSIONS* AND *THE MISTRESS OF SPICES*

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Abstract

The present research article examines the concept of feminism and illustration of culture in the select novels of Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni. The writer reconstructs the story of Draupadi and she discusses the themes like, love, marriage, revenge and death. Banerjee has retold the study of feminism in her writings and rendering to her feminism is an emotional segregation of women which paves way to the development of a female world. Banerjee portrays the Indian woman's position after marriage and she remark that woman is not a toy in the hands of a male to be used according to their convenience. The novel, *The Palace of Illusions* is written in the first-person narrative, giving Draupadi's own thoughts and ideas in her own life. Draupadi is a fiery female redefining for us a world of warriors, gods and the ever-manipulating hands of fate. In the novel, *The Mistress of Spices*, Banerjee offers a more complex portrayal of diasporic identity. The unique revelation of characters inner thoughts and feelings adds a significant emotional dimension to this novel. In all her works, Chitra Banerjee demonstrates women as a warrior and she discoursed many problems confronted by women in their life. She hopes that readers would view the female characters in these novels from the feminist point of view after reading these novels.

Keywords: Feminism, Culture, Identity, Tradition, Customs, Patriarchal System Society.

Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni is an Indo - American author and worked as a professor of English in the university of Houston. She is also an award-winning writer in Diaporic literature. She has written number of poems, short stories and novels. Her significant novels are, *The Mistress of Spices* (1997), *Sister of My Heart* (1999), *Queen of Dreams* (2004), *The Vine of Desire* (2002), *The Conch Bearer* (2003), *The Mirror of Fire and Dreaming* (2005), *The Palace of Illusions* (2008), *One Amazing Thing* (2010) and *Oleander Girl* (2013). She is an expatriate writer and she always portrays the Indian womanhood and how they are treated by men in the society. Divakaruni's novel mainly addresses the cultural issues and feminist aspects from the point of view of the female characters in her novels. Now a days many modern writers have started to focus on the position of women as a responsible person in a family and mention the social restrictions which are imposed upon them. On the other side, the author highlighted that how they are religiously manipulated by their own family itself. Actually, they try to break all the

barrios in the name of customs, tradition and culture.

Banerjee has created a different world of feminine consciousness in the background of cultural displacement and she portrays the issue of national consciousness also. Many Indian Women writers like Jhumpa Lahiri, Kiran Desai and Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni have examined the identity crisis of women and their struggle to get their identity in the society. In the ancient days, woman was not allowed to go outside and not to get education. They were supposed to do all the domestic works and she had to sacrifice herself for her parents, husband and children. Even she had no equal rights with men. As a human being, she too endowed with feelings like, joy, sorrow, passions and ambition.

Here, in the novel, *The Palace of Illusions*, the author reconstructs the story of Draupadi and she discusses the themes like, love, marriage, revenge and death. The author has retold the study of feminism in her writings. According to the author,

A HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE ON CHILD LABOUR

Dr. S. KALAIVANI

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E.M.G.Yadava Women's College, Madurai*

Abstract

The concepts of child labor and child work are casually used, interchangeably in the literature of the subject in fact, child labor, sub-set of child work denoting that work, which is child. Child work becomes child labor when it threatens the health and development of the children. It is child labor, not child work, but something that one has to be concerned with. Child labor becomes exploitative when one starts full exploitative of the full-time work at an early age. The International Labor Organization estimated in 2000 that, of the approximately 246 million children engaged in labor worldwide, 171 million were working in situations harmful to their development. Child Labor and Human Rights provides a comprehensive overview of child labor from a human rights perspective. It obligates the States of respect and ensures that children get a fair and equitable deal. There has to be a convergence of various services in order to make a dent in the child labor situation. Panchayats and urban local bodies at the local level are charged with the responsibility of ensuring development and social justice. The implementation of various programs can ensure this convergence. Panchayats have to pay special attention to this department and ensure effective implementation of Programmed like crop insurance, cheap credit, subsidized fertilizers and seed. Along with convergences of services, there has to be convergences of attitude among law enforcement agencies.

Keywords: Human Rights, Child Labor, Programme.

Introduction

Child Labor has become a growing phenomenon across the world. Millions of children are working in hazardous and exploitative conditions harmful to their physical, mental and moral development. When we talk about the health of child workers, most of the children work more than 12 hours in inhuman conditions that result in physical deformities and make them vulnerable to several infectious and other disorders and diseases. Often, the long hours of work and poor environmental conditions in the workplace expose children to cramped conditions and hazardous substances. it is necessary to begin with the meaning of the To understand the phenomenon of child labor he acts and provisions are been stated by the government but their implementation is in stake child work. The concepts of child labor and child work are casually used interchangeably in the literature of the subject. In fact, child labor is a subset of child work, denoting that work is exploitative of the child.

Child work becomes child labor when it threatens the health and development of the children. It is child labor, not child work, that one has to be

concerned with. Child work becomes exploitative when one starts full-time work too early and This happened historically in the earlier stages of industrialization in Europe, where children began working in factories at the age of nine, eight, or even five years.

This is still the case today in many developing countries. Working too long within or outside of the family so that children are unable to attend school, where it is available, or to make the most of school due to fatigue or lack of time. In some cases, children still work 12–16 hours a day. Work resulting in excessive physical, social, and psychological strains upon the child, as in the case of sexual exploitation in prostitution and pornography work in sweatshops, as well as such, dangerous work as military service and mining .The International Labor Organization estimated in 2000 that, of the approximately 246 million children engaged in labor worldwide, 171 million were working in situations harmful to their development. Child Labor and Human Rights provides a comprehensive overview of the phenomenon of child labor from a human rights perspective. The authors consider the connections

INTERVENTION OF ZUMBA DANCE PROGRAM ON SELECTED PHYSICAL FITNESS AND BODY COMPOSITION VARIABLES AMONG COLLEGE WOMEN STUDENTS

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Abstract

The main objective of this study was to ascertain the intervention of a zumba dance program on selected physical fitness and body composition variables in among college women students. The sample for the study consisted of thirty (30) women's college students, ages 18 to 24, who participated in each training session during the twelve-week intervention of the zumba dance program. When conducting this study in the months of July, August, and September of the academic year 2023–2024, they did not participate in any other physical activity or training program. They were put through testing before and after the zumba dance program was introduced. The tests were conducted in an indoor EMG Yadava Women's College in Madurai, Tamil Nadu and India. There, a constant temperature of about 20°C was maintained inside. Each of the 24 zumba dance classes was led by a certified zumba instructor. Randomly, the participants were divided into two equal groups. Group II is the control group, and Group I is the Zumba dance program. Recently, Zumba dance programs have been introduced with the goal of enhancing the social, physiological, and physical outcomes of students. The purpose of this research is to ascertain the impact of the Zumba dance program on the physical fitness and body composition goals of the physical and health education course that is provided to university students in their year of preparation. This study employs a simple random experimental pre-test and post-test design. Students were divided into two groups: one for experimentation and the other for control. About 30 science track students who enrolled in the course during the first semester of the 2023–2024 academic year were among the possible participants. The basic random sampling method was used to choose the research sample, which consisted of 30 students-15 in each group. The percentage of body fat and agility were the assessed dependent variables chosen for this investigation. A shuttle run timed in seconds was used to gauge agility, and a bioelectrical impedance analyzer yielded a percentage test for body fat. For a total of twelve weeks, the training program consisted of five days a week, sixty minutes a session. A 40-minute Zumba dance program, a 10-minute musical warm-up, and a 10-minute musical warm-down comprised these 60 minutes. To determine whether there were any significant differences between the groups for each variable separately, an analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used. Whenever the "F" ratio of the adjusted post-test means was determined to be significant at the 0.05 level of confidence, the Scheffe's test was used as a post-hoc analysis. Lastly, the study's findings also showed that, when compared to the control group, the Zumba fitness program group's agility and body fat percentage had significantly improved.

Keywords: Zumba Dance, Agility, Percentage of Body Fat and Women Students.

Introduction

Dance has always been a part of human cultures, religions, and rituals; in contemporary society, it is primarily used for celebrations. Dancing is still primarily done for fun, relaxation, happiness, calm, and self-expression these days, though it can also be

done for competition. It is an enjoyable means of maintaining physiological function and increasing physical activity, both of which keep the human body in good shape.

People of all ages, shapes, and sizes can stay in shape by dancing. Many physical and psychological



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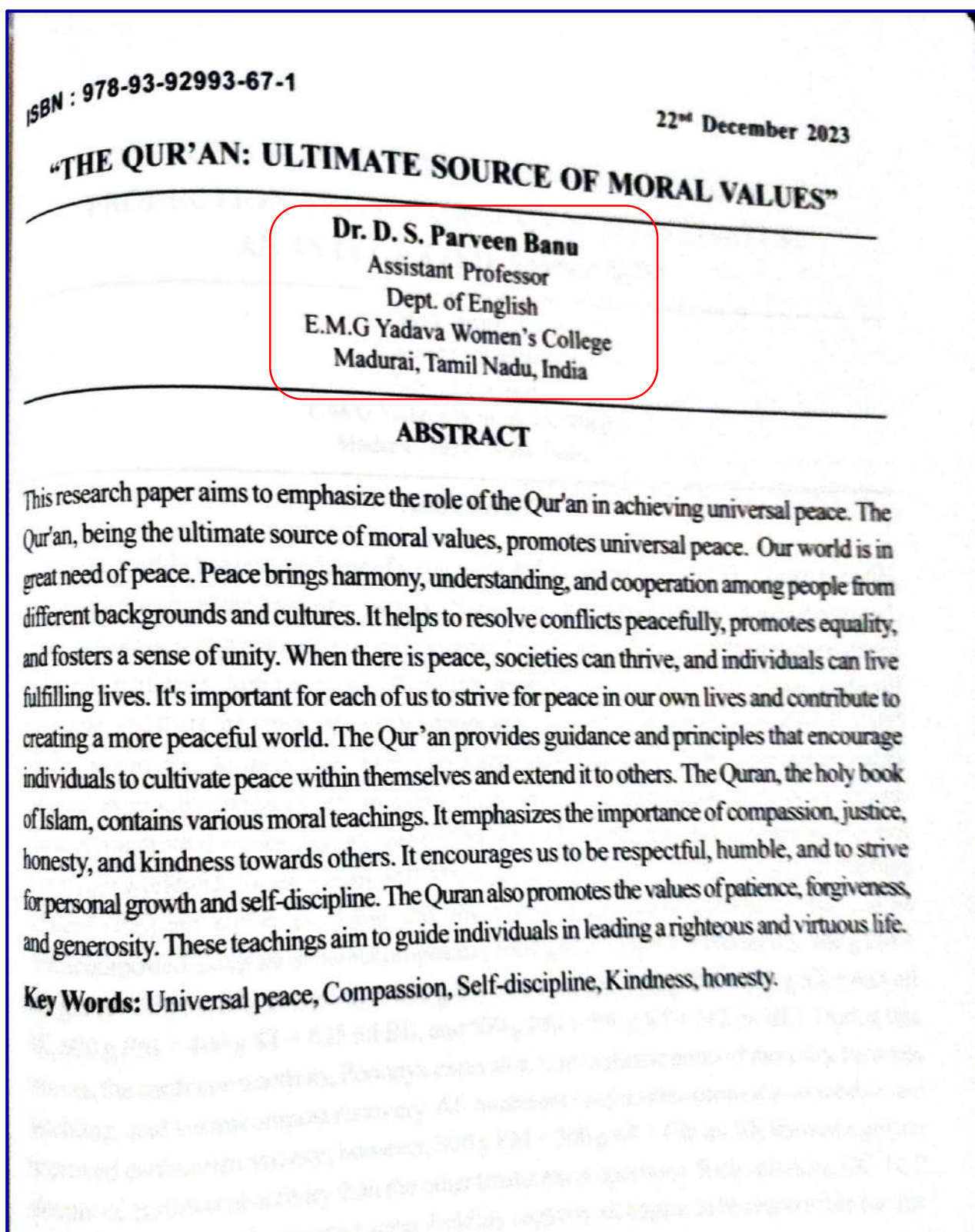
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GENDER EMPATHY IN KAMALA MARKANDAYA'S SOME INNER FURY

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ABSTRACT

The Indian social system, with just a few exceptions, is dominated by patriarchy, which advocates male supremacy and female subordination. The bigger share has always been in the clutches of men and women have to be satisfied with the secondary role and have to be confined to the background. In this system, a woman is expected to mould herself in the pattern of the family into which she is married and ultimately merges her identity with that of her husband. In recent years, there has been an overabundance of hypothetical speculations on the problems of women in their feminine identities in the context of societal interpersonal relationships. Indian women novelists in English have reflected this in their writings with a sharp concern for the role and status of Indian women in terms of social and familial authority. Markandaya's novels exemplify a perceptive and insightful understanding of the feminine and the female in the Indian ethos.

NAVIGATING TOMORROW: A GUIDE TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP, SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES



NAVIGATING TOMORROW: A GUIDE TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP, SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES



**PG & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
MANNAR THIRUMALAI NAICKER COLLEGE (Autonomous)
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CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Dr. M. Neelavathy

*Assistant Professor of Commerce
EMG Yadava Women's College, Madurai*

Introduction

Entrepreneurship describes a person's ability and drives to insist on a chance to succeed financially, to create new value, or to define a chance, whether they do so independently or as part of an organization. The innovativeness or innovations helps the entrepreneur enter the market, compete, alter the market in question, or create a new market. The ability to combine creativity or innovations with a trustworthy management system and customize an organization's development by optimizing it at every stage of the life cycle is necessary for bringing a new idea to success in the business world. The creative thought process does not look ages. It depends on how we think and analyze the problem and to get a solution to get through it. It describes a person's ability and drive to insist on a chance to succeed financially, to generate new value, or to define a chance, whether they do so independently or as part of an organization. Specifically, we aim to investigate the types of business models that young entrepreneurs use, the skills that contribute to their success, and the factors that enable them to overcome challenges and barriers in their entrepreneurial journeys.

India has entered into the digital world. The concepts of Digital India, Start-up India and Make in India programs started by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2014, paved smooth way for digital entrepreneurs in India. In the field of entrepreneurship, a digital entrepreneur is a new trend. In the era of industry 4.0, with technologies like block chain, big data, internet of things, AI and machine learning, cloud technologies being available in markets, new business activity has developed rapidly called as Digital Entrepreneurship. Businesses are adapting new market changes. Digital transformation is business imperative. A digital entrepreneur carries their business online through website like bloggers, online traders or contractors. Industry 4.0 revolution has changed the perspective of businesses to produce and distribute their goods and services. Data analysis has improved due to ERP, supply chain, embedded software. Data collection has become handy and easy due to smart factory system. During the pandemic of COVID 19, economies were confronted with economic downturns, high unemployment rates and digital transformation for small business for survival. Google search trends were also like-how to Start new business, how to start business from home or online. Within a decade, India had 500 start-ups, but today it has reached 100,000 startups and 109 unicorns. Objectives - This article focuses on concept and growth of digital entrepreneurship in India. This article analyses issues and challenges in the sector. The study offers implications for scholars and entrepreneurs.

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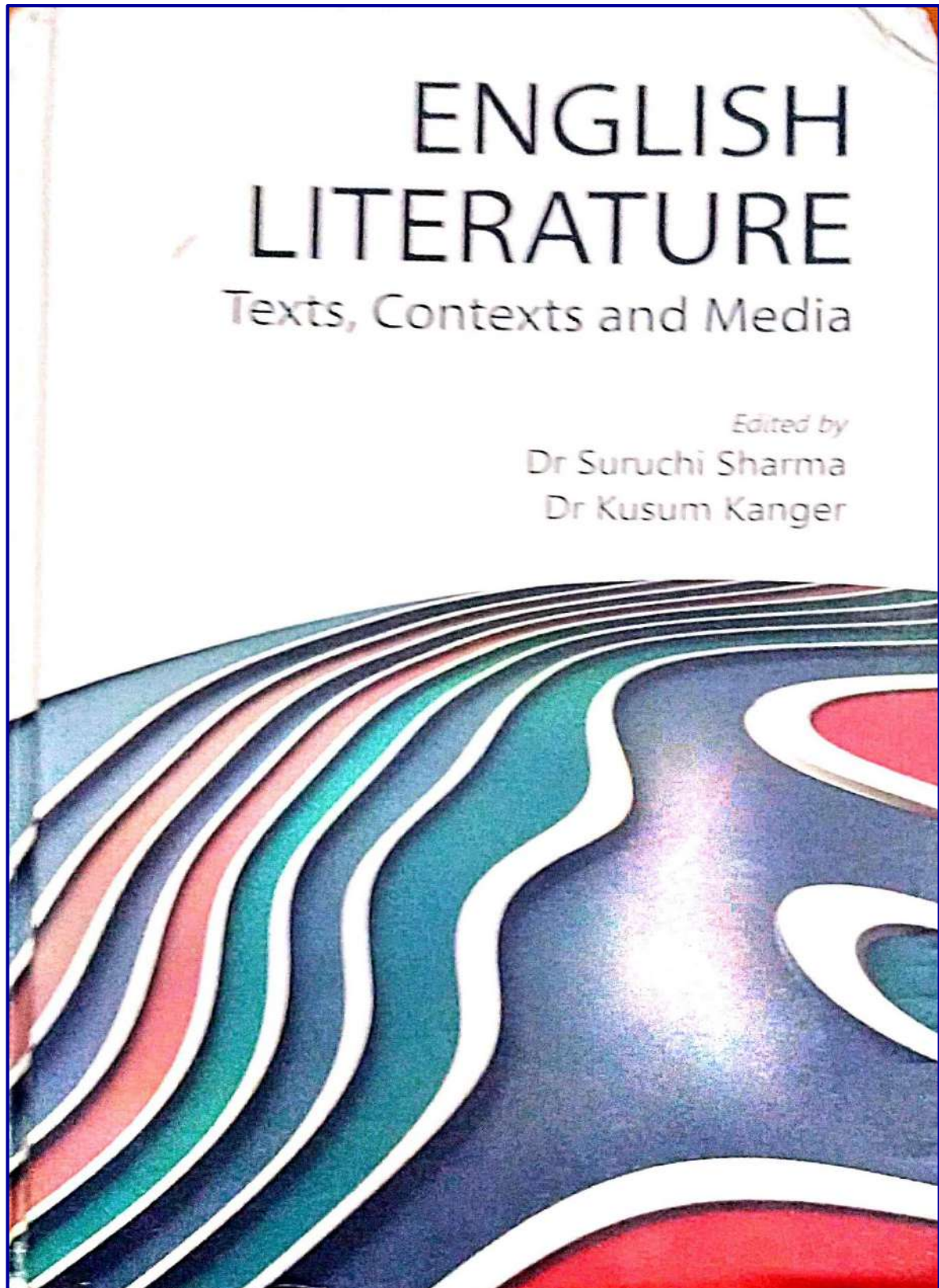
**NAVIGATING TOMORROW: A GUIDE TO
ENTREPRENEURSHIP, SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND
EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES**

Er. S. Lakshmanan

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J. Krishnamurti as a Unique Spiritual Leader to Alleviate Social Disharmony through His Literary Outpourings

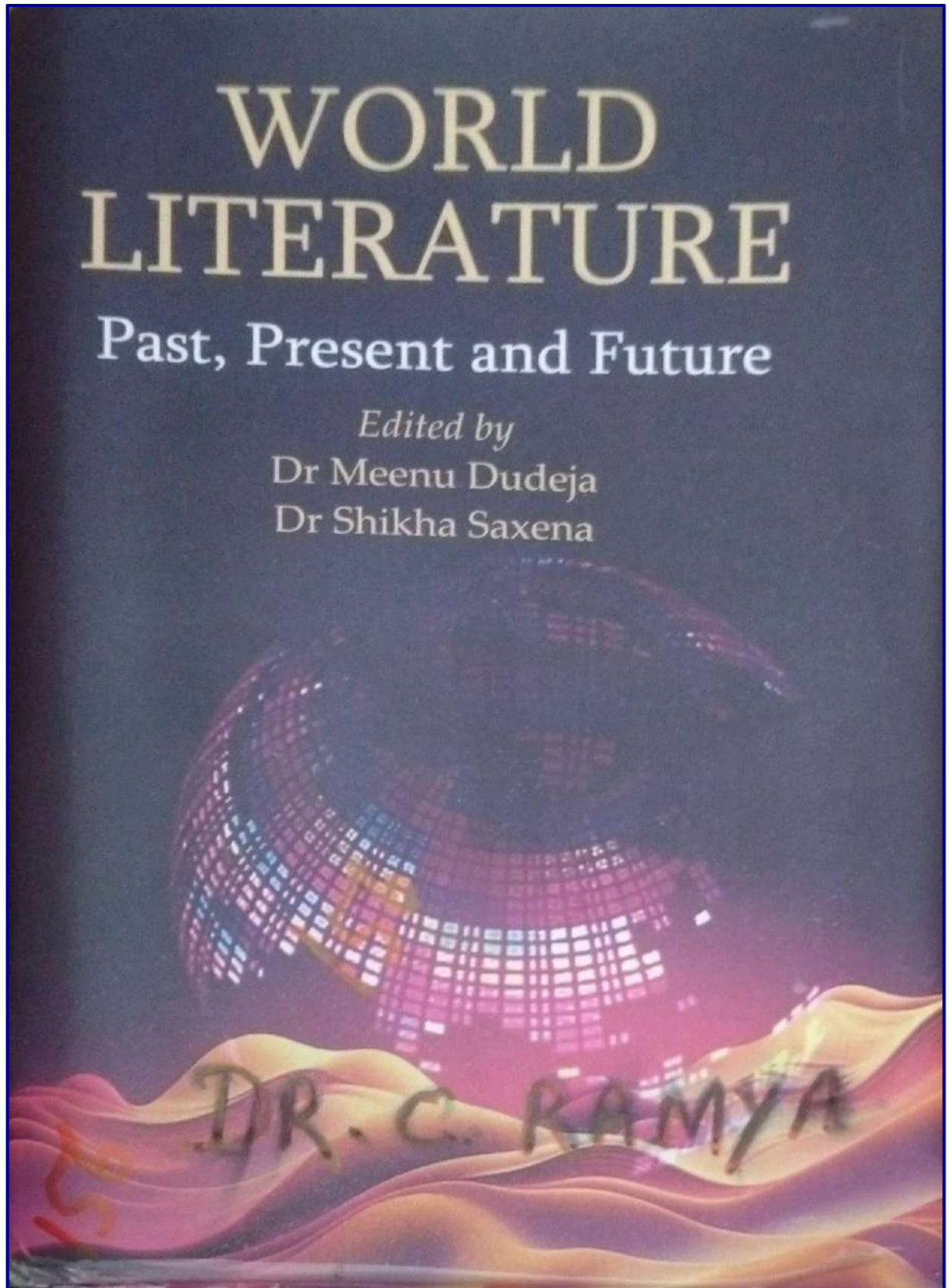
Dr C. Ramya

J. Krishnamurti is a unique and distinct type of thinker who believed that truth is a pathless land and no one can claim to lead anyone to truth. His views had been extremely radical sometimes almost shocking. He neither quoted anyone, nor followed anyone. He claimed to be one's guru or teacher. He simply rejected all established notions of religious scriptures and tenets. He was regarded "as the incarnation of Maitreya but he refused any such titles. He was a mesmerising speaker. His talks have been published besides his *Note Book* and three volume series of *Commentaries on Living*" (Nimavata 106). In Indian philosophy, freedom from suffering is connected with the cycle of birth and death. It is termed as 'Moksha'. This traditional view of freedom is then connected with the ideal of Sin and virtue, good and bad actions and their consequences. According to J. Krishnamurti, as long as the 'me' is present, there would never be freedom. The unconditional freedom is not outside but inside. It takes place not by practice but by acute awareness and attention. When there is no thought or ego to interfere an action or perception there is freedom from duality. It is a pure state of being.

Such a great educator and thinker stands among the guiding stars of the world. No doubt, he was a teacher par excellence. He was born in 1895 in a town called Madanapalle in the Cuddappah

BOOK 4

Dr. C. Ramya, Assistant Professor of English

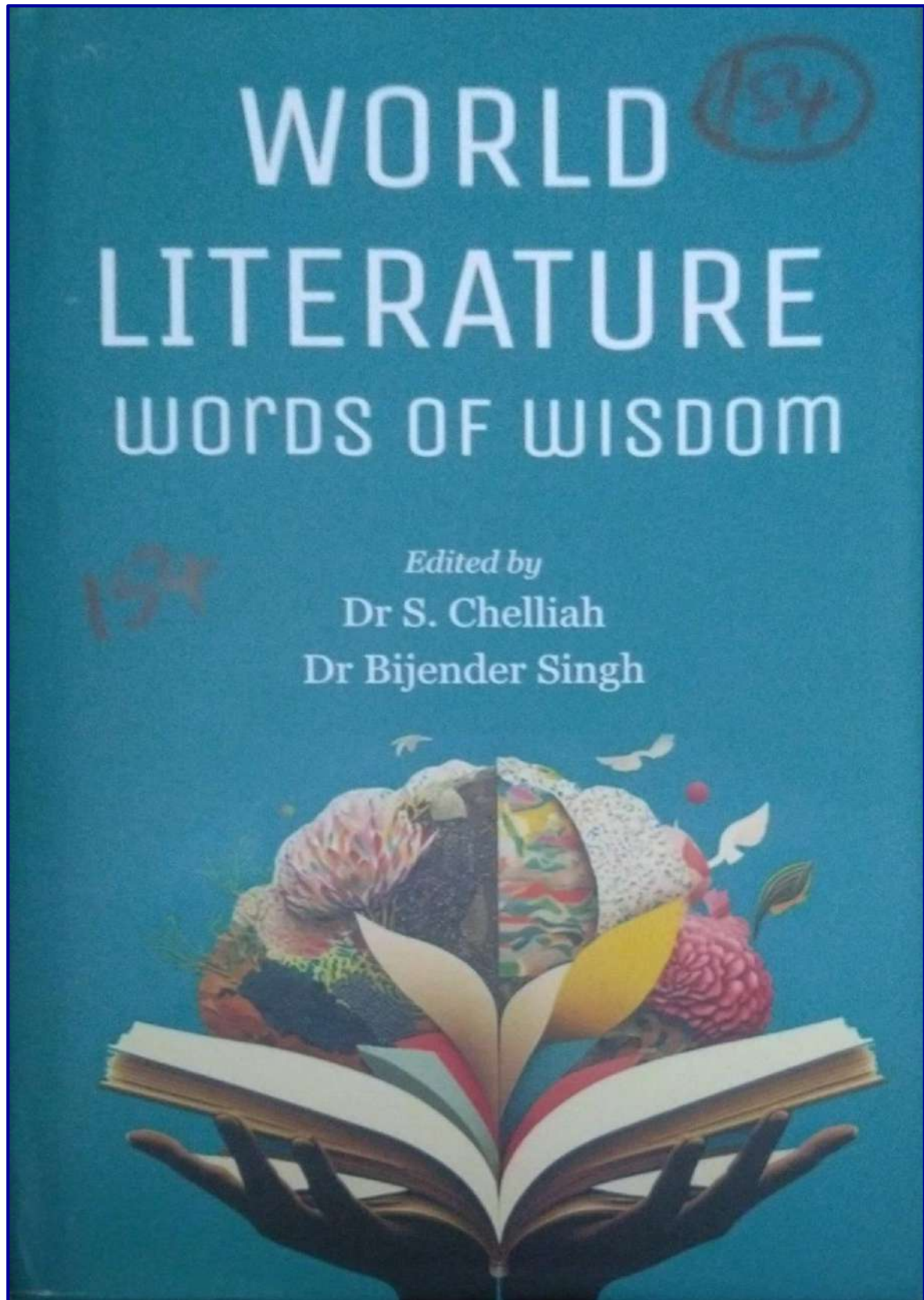


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ANITA DESAI'S CHARACTERS: A PARADOX OF ROBIN SHARMA'S DOCTRINES

DR C. RAMYA

"Mind Management is the essence of
Life Management Most people just don't
Realize the enormous power of their minds"

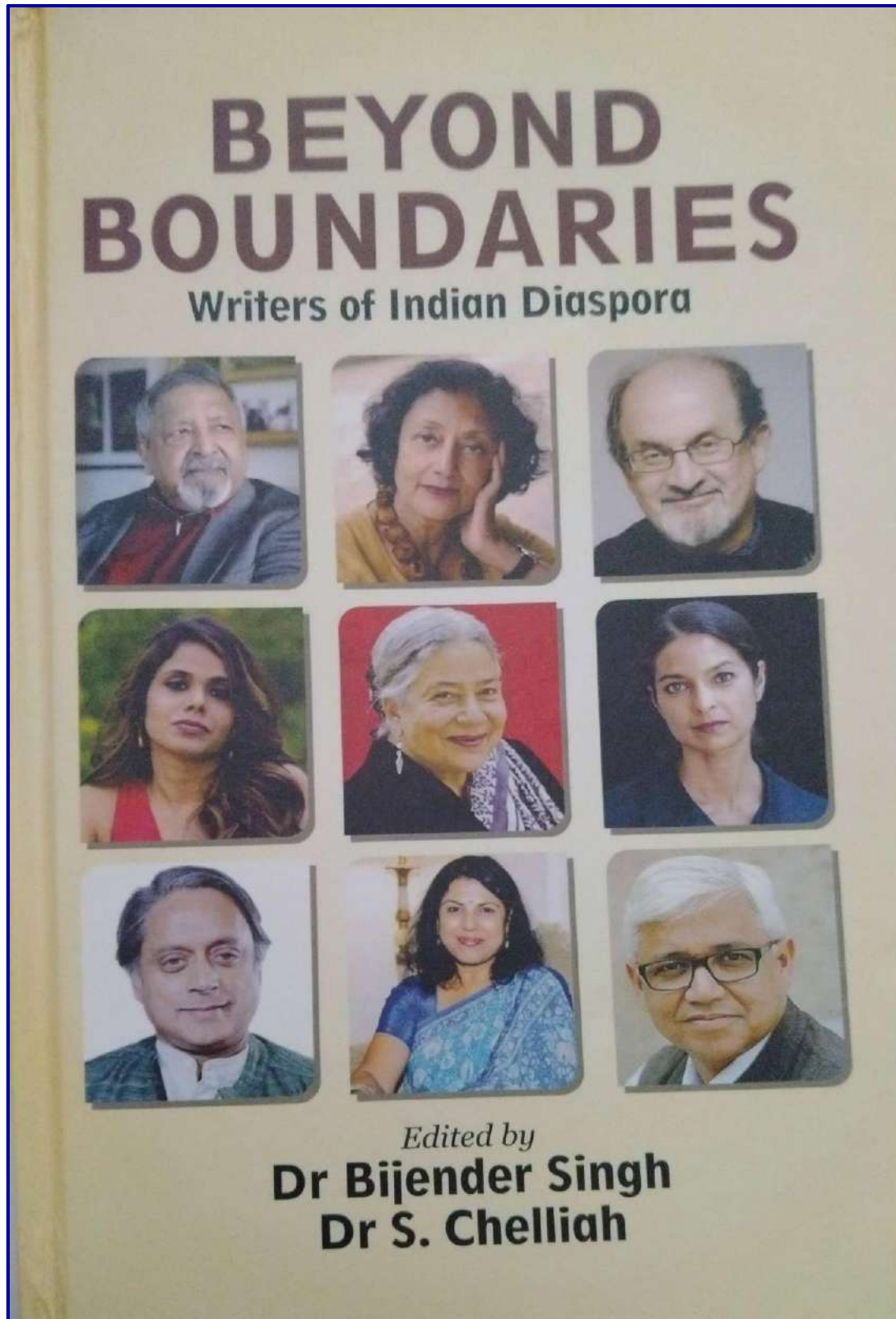
— (Robin Sharma *TMWSHF* 43)

Through the words of Julian Mantle, Robin Sharma, a much sought-after speaker, influential blogger and social media celebrity narrates an inspiring fable providing a step-by-step approach to fulfil one's dreams and live a life of greater courage, balance, abundance and joy. According to his convictions, the garden is a symbol for the mind. One should guard one's mind and care for its thoughts just like how the gardeners cultivate and nurture a fertile and rich garden so as to blossom without letting the weeds to take roots and elude the deep inner harmony. The worries, anxieties, agonies, self-created fears, brooding over the past and fretting about the future are like the toxic waste that most people put into the fertile garden of their minds every single day. In order to live life to the fullest, one must stand at the gate of the garden and let only the best information of positivity enter and curb even a single negative thought that would block the enormous potential of their minds to carry out the magic and get all that they want in life.

As all humans under the sky look for, Anita Desai's protagonists thrive for a contented, balanced and rewarding life. To put it straight forward, everyone wants to be happy and merry but how does it happen? What has to be done to fulfil all that one wishes from life?

BOOK 6

Dr. C. Ramya, Assistant Professor of English



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AMERICAN DREAMS AND INDIAN REALITIES: CULTURAL CLASHES AND COMIC RELIEF IN ANURAG MATHUR'S *THE INSCRUTABLE* *AMERICANS*

DR C. RAMYA

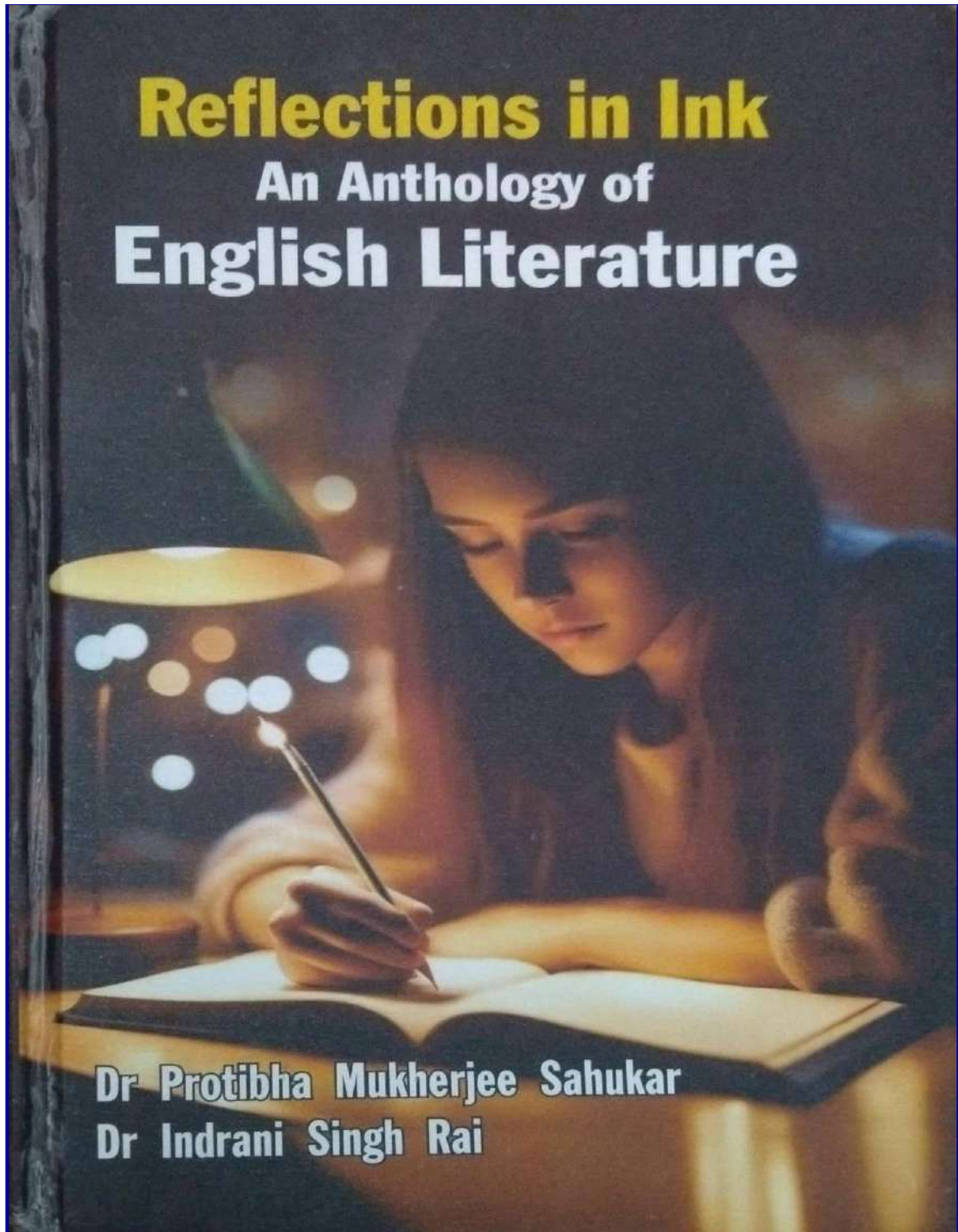
Literature and life are intimately connected in a profound way that allows people to express their thoughts and ideas. Literature must deal with topics that are of public interest and should arouse positive feelings in readers in order for it to have a broad impact. Humour and satire, which are regarded as two of literature's essential components, are prevalent in this novel. They act as the main building blocks that give writing its interest and enjoyment. Humour provides flavour and much-needed spice to the otherwise boring dish that is literature.

All people, regardless of age or cultural background, are amused by humour. It acts as a unifying force that crosses barriers and brings people together via laughter. A small number of writers have skilfully left their marks in the vast galaxy of Indian literature by incorporating humorous moments that provide solace for heavy hearts. But mastering the skills of satire and humour in literature is a difficult task. If there is too much, the importance of the subject may be diminished; if there is insufficient, the audience may not be engaged. The art is in deftly fusing these components with the narrative, enhancing the reading experience as a whole.

In the world of literature, humour acts as a mirror, illogicalities and peculiarities of social and human behaviour being reflected. Contrarily, satire functions as a knife, slicing through the veneer of pretence and exposing the more profound realities hidden beneath. Together, they make a strong team that may inspire reflection and stimulate discussion while providing much-needed relief from the serious issues of life.

BOOK 7

Dr. C. Ramya, Assistant Professor of English



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TOTALITARIANISM, ALIENATION AND CENSORSHIP IN A REPRESSIVE SOCIETY: A STUDY OF HERTA MÜLLER'S *THE LAND OF GREEN PLUMS*

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Herta Müller, born on August 17, 1953, in Nitzkydorf, a German-speaking village in Romania, is a renowned German-Romanian novelist, poet, and essayist. Her early life was shaped by the repressive atmosphere of Nicolae Ceaușescu's regime, as Romania was under communist rule at the time. Growing up as part of the German-speaking minority in the country, Müller faced discrimination and censorship, experiences that would later influence her literary works. Müller studied German and Romanian literature at the University of Timișoara, where she began to develop her passion for writing. However, her outspoken criticism of the Romanian government and its policies led to her dismissal from her job as a translator at a machine factory. This marked the beginning of her struggles against censorship and persecution.

Herta Müller immigrated to West Germany in 1984 with her husband, novelist Richard Wagner. The decision to leave her homeland was driven by the desire for freedom of expression and a life without the constant threat of government surveillance. Her experiences as an exile and the memories of life under a totalitarian regime became central themes in her later works. Müller's literary career took off with the publication of her debut novel, *Niederungen* (Nadirs), in 1982, which depicted the harsh realities of life in a small Romanian village. The novel drew attention to Müller's unique voice, combining poetic language with a stark portrayal of oppression. Subsequent works like *Herztier* (*The Land of Green Plums*) and *Reisende auf einem Bein* (*Traveling on One Leg*) continued to explore themes of identity, exile, and the impact of political oppression on individuals.