

**ANVESHANA'S INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN EDUCATION,  
LITERATURE, PSYCHOLOGY AND LIBRARY SCIENCES.**

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CBIT, Hyderabad

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**INTERNATIONALS CONFERENCE ON RECENT CHANGES IN ENGLISH  
LITERATURE , LINGUISTICS AND EDUCATION**

**ICRCLE-2017**

**16th September 2017**

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**Message**

INTERNATIONALS CONFERENCE ON RECENT CHANGES IN ENGLISH LITERATURE , LINGUISTICS AND EDUCATION ICRCELLE-2017 addresses issues through the seminar and exhibitions, bringing together representatives of all those involved at every fields of business, industry, academic, government and civil. The National Conference facilitates ideas, information and program possibly to solve. This conference is going to address many issues. I am confident that your deliberations and the outcome of your efforts will raise public awareness about the role and value technology as a tool to promote economic, social and cultural development while addressing the complex issues on your agenda. I wish all the delegates a successful techno career and take the privilege to welcome you all to this National Conference ICRCELLE-2017 . We look forward for your participation. With best wishes.

**Dr. Ch. Suvarna Ragini**  
CBIT, Hyderabad

**INTERNATIONALS CONFERENCE ON RECENT CHANGES IN ENGLISH  
LITERATURE , LINGUISTICS AND EDUCATION  
ICRCELLE-2017  
16th September 2017**

**Message**

ICRCELLE-2017 brings the academicians, researchers and industrialists together on a platform for exchange of scientific and technological information and initiates discussion, debate and dissemination of knowledge in the fields of emerging trends in engineering applications and basic sciences. This conference will help the researchers who work continuously towards the development of new ideas for the growth of human kind and to provide solutions to the various research problems. Another step of the conference is filling the gap between formal engineering texts and practically to promote academic interaction and faster collaboration. We hope that presentation of papers, suggestions and recommendations would help in better understanding of issues. This conference will go a long way in establishing the concept and disseminating the knowledge about the emerging trends in engineering application and basic sciences.

**Dr. D. Sucharitha**  
Director-AERF

**INTERNATIONALS CONFERENCE ON RECENT CHANGES IN ENGLISH  
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ICRCELLE-2017  
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**Message**

INTERNATIONALS CONFERENCE ON RECENT CHANGES IN ENGLISH LITERATURE , LINGUISTICS AND EDUCATION ICRCELLE-2017 being organized under the aegis of the Anveshana Education and Research Foundation (AERF). I wish to compliment the vision of AERF aimed at keeping the younger generation abreast of the latest multi-disciplinary trends in technology. We are all aware of the \_future shock \_syndrome where what is current today is rendered obsolescent tomorrow. This underpins the paramount need to move in synch with the latest trends in research and technology. Today innovation constitutes the cornerstone of technological advancement. The talent and skills of Indians are being recognized globally. It is conferences like ICRCELLE -2017 that would offer a veritable platform for the dissemination and exchange of ideas. I would appeal to all the participants to make the best use of this opportunity and derive the maximum benefit.

**Dr. Manohar Dugaje**

Assistant professor

Trimbakeshwar College, Nashik, Maharashtra

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**“IMAGE/TEXT AND TEXT/IMAGE: REIMAGINING MULTIMODAL  
RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH DISSOCIATION”**

**Paper ID - 1001**

**Dr.M.Latha,**

Associate professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

“W.J.T. Mitchell has famously noted that we are in the midst of a “pictorial turn,” and images are playing an increasingly important role in digital and multimodal communication. My dissertation addresses the question of how meaning is made when texts and images are united in multimodal arguments. Visual rhetoricians have often attempted to understand text-image arguments by privileging one medium over the other, either using text-based rhetorical principles or developing new image-based theories. I argue that the relationship between the two media is more dynamic, and can be better understood by applying The New Rhetoric’s concept of dissociation, which Chaim Perelman and Lucie Olbrechts-Tyteca developed to demonstrate how the interaction of differently valued concepts can construct new meaning. My dissertation expands the range of dissociation by applying it specifically to visual contexts and using it to critique visual arguments in a series of historical moments when political, religious, and economic factors cause one form of media to be valued over the other: Byzantine Iconoclasm, the late medieval period, the 1950’s advertising boom, and the modern digital age. In each of these periods, I argue that dissociation reveals how the privileged medium can shape an entire multimodal argument. I conclude with a discussion of dissociative multimodal pedagogy, applying dissociation to the multimodal composition classroom.”

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**“APPARITIONAL ECONOMIES: SPECTRAL IMAGERY IN THE ANTEBELLUM  
IMAGINATION”**

**Paper ID - 1002**

**Dr.M.Latha,**

Associate professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University, Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

“Apparitional Economies is invested in both a historical consideration of economic conditions through the antebellum era and an examination of how spectral representations depict the effects of such conditions on local publics and individual persons. From this perspective, the project demonstrates how extensively the period’s literature is entangled in the economic: in financial devastation, in the boundaries of seemingly limitless progress, and in the standards of value that order the worth of commodities and the persons who can trade for them. I argue that the space of the specter is a force of representation, an invisible site in which the uncertainties of antebellum economic and social change become visible. I read this spectral space in canonical works by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edgar Allan Poe, Herman Melville, and Walt Whitman and in emerging texts by Robert Montgomery Bird, Theophilus Fisk, Fitz James O’Brien, and Edward Williams Clay. Methodologically, Apparitional Economies moves through historical events and textual representation in two ways: chronologically with an attention to archival materials through the antebellum era (beginning with the specters that emerge with the Panic of 1837) and interpretively across the readings of a literary specter (as a space of lack and potential, as exchange, as transformation, and as the presence of absence). As a failed body and, therefore, a flawed embodiment of economic existence, the literary specter proves a powerful representation of antebellum social and financial uncertainties.”

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**“KNOWING AND BEING KNOWN: SEXUAL DELINQUENCY, STARDOM, AND  
ADOLESCENT GIRLHOOD IN MIDCENTURY AMERICAN FILM”**

**Paper ID - 1003**

Dr.M.Latha,Associate professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

“Sexual delinquency marked midcentury cinematic representations of adolescent girls in 1940s, 50, and early 60s. Drawing from the history of adolescence and the context of midcentury female juvenile delinquency, I argue that studios and teen girl stars struggled for decades with publicity, censorship, and social expectations regarding the sexual license of teenage girls. Until the late 1950s, exploitation films and B movies exploited teen sex and pregnancy while mainstream Hollywood ignored those issues, struggling to promote teen girl stars by tightly controlling their private lives but depriving fan magazines of the gossip and scandals that normally fueled the machinery of stardom. The emergence and image of the postwar, sexually autonomous teen girl finally began to see expression in mainstream melodramas of the late 50s, and teen girl stars such as Sandra Dee and Natalie Wood created new, “post-delinquent” star images wherein “good girls” could still be sexually experienced. This new image was a significant departure from the widespread belief that the sexually active teen girl was a fundamentally delinquent threat to the nuclear family, and offered a liberal counterpoint to more conservative teen girl prototypes like Hayley Mills, which continued to have cultural currency.”

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**“STRONG ANGELS OF COMFORT: MIDDLE CLASS MANAGING DAUGHTERS  
IN VICTORIAN LITERATURE”**

**Paper ID - 1004**

Dr.M.Latha,Associate professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

“This dissertation joins a vibrant conversation in the social sciences about the challenging nature of care labor as well as feminist discussions about the role of the daughter in Victorian culture. It explores the literary presence of the middle class managing daughter in the Victorian home. Collectively, the novels in this study articulate social anxieties about the unclear and unstable role of daughters in the family, the physically and emotionally challenging work they, and all women, do, and the struggle for daughters to find a place in a family hierarchy, which is often structured not by effort or affection, but by proscribed traditional roles, which do not easily adapt to managing daughters, even if they are the ones holding the family together. The managing daughter is a problem not accounted for in any conventional domestic structure or ideology so there is no role, no clear set of responsibilities and no boundaries that could, and arguably should, define her obligations, offer her opportunities for empowerment, or set necessary limits on the broad cultural mandate she has to comfort and care others. The extremes she is often pushed to reveals the stresses and hidden conflicts for authority and autonomy inherent in domestic labor without the iconic angel in the house rhetoric that so often masks the difficulties of domestic life for women. She gains no authority or stability no matter how loving or even how necessary she is to a family because there simply is no position in the parental family structure for her. The managing daughter thus reveals a deep crack in the structure of the traditional Victorian family by showing that it often cannot accommodate, protect, or validate a loving non-traditional family member because it values traditional hierarchies over emotion or effort. Yet, in doing so, it also suggests that if it is position not passion that matters, then as long as a woman assumes the right position in the family then deep emotional connections to others are not necessary for her to care competently for others.”

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**THE POWER OF MULTIPLYING: REPRODUCTIVE CONTROL IN AMERICAN  
CULTURE, 1850-1930**

**Paper ID - 1005**

Dr.M.Latha,Associate professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

Abstract:

“Prior to the advent of modern birth control beginning in the nineteenth century, the biological reproductive cycle of pregnancy, post-partum recovery, and nursing dominated women’s adult years. The average birth rate per woman in 1800 was just over seven, but by 1900, that rate had fallen to just under than three and a half. The question that this dissertation explores is what cultural narratives about reproduction and reproductive control emerge in the wake of this demographic shift. What’s at stake in a woman’s decision to reproduce, for herself, her family, her nation? How do women, and society, control birth? In order to explore these questions, this dissertation broadens the very term “birth control” from the technological and medical mechanisms by which women limit or prevent conception and birth to a conception of “controlling birth,” the societal and cultural processes that affect reproductive practices. This dissertation, then, constructs a cultural narrative of the process of controlling birth. Moving away from a focus on “negative birth control”—contraception, abortion, sterilization—the term “controlling birth” also applies to engineering or encouraging wanted or desired reproduction. While the chapters of this work often focus on traditional sites of birth control—contraceptives, abortion, and eugenics—they are not limited to those forms, uncovering previously hidden narratives of reproduction control. This new lens also reveals men’s investment in these reproductive practices. By focusing on a variety of cultural texts—advertisements, fictional novels, historical writings, medical texts, popular print, and film—this project aims to create a sense of how these cultural productions work together to construct narratives about sexuality, reproduction, and reproductive control. Relying heavily on a historicizing of these issues, my project shows how these texts—both fictional and nonfictional—create a rich and valid site from which to explore the development of narratives of sexuality and reproductive practices, as well as how these narratives connect to larger cultural narratives of race, class, and nation. The interdisciplinary nature of this inquiry highlights the interrelationship between the literary productions of the nineteenth and twentieth century and American cultural history.

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**16th September 2017**



**“WITNESSING THE WEB: THE RHETORIC OF AMERICAN E-VANGELISM  
AND PERSUASION ONLINE”**

**Paper ID - 1006**

Dr.M.Latha,Associate professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

“From the distribution of religious tracts at Ellis Island and Billy Sunday’s radio messages to televised recordings of the Billy Graham Crusade and Pat Robertson’s 700 Club, American evangelicals have long made a practice of utilizing mass media to spread the Gospel. Most recently, these Christian evangelists have gone online. As a contribution to scholarship in religious rhetoric and media studies, this dissertation offers evangelistic websites as a case study into the ways persuasion is carried out on the Internet. Through an analysis of digital texts—including several evangelical home pages, a chat room, discussion forums, and a virtual church—I investigate how conversion is encouraged via web design and virtual community as well as how the Internet medium impacts the theology and rhetorical strategies of web evangelists. I argue for “persuasive architecture” and “persuasive communities”—web design on the fundamental level of interface layout and tightly-controlled restrictions on discourse and community membership—as key components of this strategy. In addition, I argue that evangelical ideology has been influenced by the web medium and that a “digital reformation” is taking place in the church, one centered on a move away from the Prosperity Gospel of televangelism to a Gospel focused on God as divine problem-solver and salvation as an uncomplicated, individualized, and instantaneously-rewarding experience, mimicking Web 2.0 users’ desire for quick, timely, and effective answers to all queries. This study simultaneously illuminates the structural and fundamental levels of design through which the web persuades as well as how—as rhetoricians from Plato’s King Thamus to Marshall McLuhan have recognized—media inevitably shapes the message and culture of its users.”

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**16th September 2017**

**“RANDOMNESS, UNCERTAINTY, AND ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR: THE LIFE OF  
MONEY IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FICTION**

**Paper ID - 1007**

Dr.M.Latha,Associate professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

“My dissertation argues that fiction produced in England during the frequent financial crises and political volatility experienced between 1770 and 1820 both reflected and shaped the cultural anxiety occasioned by a seemingly random and increasingly uncertain world. The project begins within the historical framework of the multiple financial crises that occurred in the late eighteenth century: seven crises took place between 1760 and 1797 alone, appearing seemingly out of nowhere and creating a climate of financial meltdown. But how did the awareness of economic turbulence filter into the creative consciousness? Through an interdisciplinary focus on cultural studies and behavioral economics, the dissertation posits that in spite of their conventional, status quo affirming endings (opportunists are punished, lovers are married), novels and plays written between 1770 and 1820 contemplated models of behavior that were newly opportunistic, echoing the reluctant realization that irrationality had become the norm rather than a rare aberration. By analyzing concrete narrative strategies used by writers such as Frances Burney, Georgiana Cavendish, Hannah Cowley, and Thomas Holcroft, I demonstrate that late eighteenth-century fiction both articulates and elides the awareness of randomness and uncertainty in its depiction of plot, character, and narrative.”

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**16th September 2017**

**“SEEING SUBJECTS: RECOGNITION, IDENTITY, AND VISUAL CULTURES IN  
LITERARY MODERNISM”**

**Paper ID - 1008**

Dr.M.Latha,Associate professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

“Seeing Subjects plots a literary history of modern Britain that begins with Dorian Gray obsessively inspecting his portrait’s changes and ends in Virginia Woolf’s visit to the cinema where she found audiences to be “savages watching the pictures.” Focusing on how literature in the late-19th and 20th centuries regarded images as possessing a shaping force over how identities are understood and performed, I argue that modernists in Britain felt mediated images were altering, rather than merely representing, British identity. As Britain’s economy expanded to unprecedented imperial reach and global influence, new visual technologies also made it possible to render images culled from across the British world—from its furthest colonies to darkest London—to the small island nation, deeply and irrevocably complicating British identity. In response, Oscar Wilde, Joseph Conrad, T. S. Eliot, and others sought to better understand how identity was recognized, particularly visually. By exploring how painting, photography, colonial exhibitions, and cinema sought to manage visual representations of identity, these modernists found that recognition began by acknowledging the familiar but also went further to acknowledge what was strange and new as well. Reading recognition and misrecognition as crucial features of modernist texts, Seeing Subjects argues for a new understanding of how modernism’s formal experimentation came to be and for how it calls for responses from readers today.”

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**16th September 2017**

**“NATION, FANTASY, AND MIMICRY: ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL  
RESISTANCE IN POSTCOLONIAL INDIAN CINEMA”**

**Paper ID - 1009**

Dr.M.Latha,Associate professor,

Department of English,

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Vaddeswaram.

Abstract:

“In spite of the substantial amount of critical work that has been produced on Indian cinema in the last decade, misconceptions about Indian cinema still abound. Indian cinema is a subject about which conceptions are still muddy, even within prominent academic circles. The majority of the recent critical work on the subject endeavors to correct misconceptions, analyze cinematic norms and lay down the theoretical foundations for Indian cinema. This dissertation conducts a study of the cinema from India with a view to examine the extent to which such cinema represents an anti-colonial vision. The political resistance of Indian films to colonial and neo-colonial norms, and their capacity to formulate a national identity is the primary focus of the current study.”

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**“THE BOETHIAN VISION OF ETERNITY IN OLD, MIDDLE, AND EARLY  
MODERN ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF DE CONSOLATIONE PHILOSOPHI”**

**Paper ID - 1010**

Dr.M.Latha,Associate professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

“While this analysis of the Old, Middle, and Early Modern English translations of De Consolatione Philosophiandamp;aelig; provides a brief reception history and an overview of the critical tradition surrounding each version, its focus is upon how these renderings present particular moments that offer the consolation of eternity, especially since such passages typify the work as a whole. For Boethius, confused and conflicting views on fame, fortune, happiness, good and evil, fate, free will, necessity, foreknowledge, and providence are only capable of clarity and resolution to the degree that one attains to knowledge of the divine mind and especially to knowledge like that of the divine mind, which alone possesses a perfectly eternal perspective. Thus, as it draws upon such fundamentally Boethian passages on the eternal Prime Mover, this study demonstrates how the translators have negotiated linguistic, literary, cultural, religious, and political expectations and forces as they have presented their own particular versions of the Boethian vision of eternity. Even though the text has been understood, accepted, and appropriated in such divergent ways over the centuries, the Boethian vision of eternity has held his Consolations arguments together and undergirded all of its most pivotal positions, without disturbing or compromising the philosophical, secular, academic, or religious approaches to the work, as readers from across the ideological, theological, doctrinal, and political spectra have appreciated and endorsed the nature and the implications of divine eternity. It is the consolation of eternity that has been cast so consistently and so faithfully into Old, Middle, and Early Modern English, regardless of form and irrespective of situation or background. For whether in prose and verse, all-prose, or all-verse, and whether by a Catholic, a Protestant, a king, a queen, an author, or a scholar, each translation has presented the texts central narrative: as Boethius the character is educated by the figure of Lady Philosophy, his eyes are turned away from the earth and into

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the heavens, moving him and his mind from confusion to clarity, from forgetfulness to remembrance, from reason to intelligence, and thus from time to eternity.”

**“THE ELECTRONIC EDITION AND TEXTUAL CRITICISM OF AMERICAN  
MUSICAL THEATRE”**

**Paper ID - 1011**

Dr.M.Latha,Associate professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed tobe University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

“For many, contemporary theatre is represented by the musical. The form remains, however, virtually unstudied by literary scholars. In part, this may be a result of the difficulty of accessing the texts. Reading a musical from a traditional codex is no easy matter. The integration of text and music in a musical make it inappropriate to separate the two. One can try to follow along with a cast recording. In most cases, though, this is awkward. Many cast albums record a significantly modified version of the score and lyrics and few include the entire work. Further, musical theatre texts often exist in many different versions. This work begins with a summary of the problems one encounters when editing a multi-authored text (musicals often have a lyricist, librettist, and composer) which may be revised for practical (rather than aesthetic) reasons. The merits of restoring the material changed during the production process are debated. In this discussion some attempt is made to identify who should be considered the dominating collaborator (or auteur) of a musical. Ultimately, this dissertation argues that the notion of trying to restore an "authorial Ur-Text" makes little sense given the multitude of collaborators involved in the process of making musicals. Instead, an electronic variorum edition is presented as an alternative means of studying and teaching musical theatre texts. The study concludes with a narrative of the authors own work on an electronic edition of the 1998 Broadway musical Parade and ends with a critical introduction to this text.”

**THE –TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSPORTATION PHASE ( UPTO1813)**

**Paper ID - 1012**

Prof.Sabith K.Francis,

Professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract**

The paper focuses on Dr. Krishna Swamy's expressions of how Aryans came and settled in the Indian sub-continent. The paper focuses on how the pre-Aryan people too moved towards the east and the south. Further, it discusses the Persian and Greek influences of the Indian subcontinent.

Keywords: Aryans, Greeks, India, Persians

**THE ADVENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE INTO INDIA**

**Paper ID - 1013**

Prof.Sabith K.Francis,

Professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

The paper focuses on Arvind Krishna Mehrotra, the well-known Indian poet of Oxford University, who has very intuitively come to the conclusion with that the introduction of the English language in India has wrought changes in every aspect of the modern history of the nation. In his opinion, it is the single most consequential element that changed the very outlook of modern Indian history.

Keywords: English, India, history

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**INVARIABLE CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES**

**Paper ID - 1014**

**Prof.Sabith K.Francis,**

Professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

The paper focuses on invariable characteristics of ESP

ESP may be related to or designed for specific disciplines; ESP may be used, in specific teaching situations, a different methodology from that of English; ESP is likely to be designed for adult learners, either at a tertiary level institution or a professional work situation. It could, however, be used for learners at a secondary school level; and, ESP is generally designed for intermediate or advanced students. Most ESP courses assume basic knowledge of the language system but it can be used with beginners.

Keywords: English, ESP

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**READING IS A COMPLEX COGNITIVE PROCESS**

**Paper ID - 1015**

**Prof.Sabith K.Francis,**

Professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

The paper focuses on how Reading is a complex cognitive process of decoding symbols meant for deriving the meaning (comprehension) and/or constructing meaning. Reading can also be defined as a means of language acquisition of communication, and of sharing information and ideas. Further the paper projects readers use a variety of reading strategies to assist them with decoding (to translate symbols into sounds or visual representations of speech, and comprehension). They may use morpheme, semantics, and syntax and context clues to identify the meaning of unknown words. They also integrate the words they have read into their existing framework of knowledge or schema described through the schemata theory proposed by a few language experts.

Keywords: English, Reading, schema.

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**ADVANTAGE OF GENERAL READING**

**Paper ID - 1016**

**Prof.Sabith K.Francis,**

Professor,

Department of English,

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Vaddeswaram.

The paper focuses on General Reading is volitional to many people. People are curious to know day-to-day happenings around the world and in their immediate locations. However, a reader is generally selective, and more so, it may not be possible to read everything that a reader comes across in day to day life. The paper further says a reader chooses reading material according to his/her own interests, hobbies, and personal appeal. However, it is not an automatic consequence of education. The reading process should be carefully cultivated, nurtured and developed into an individual's intellectual arena. Explicit teaching of reading as skill develops discrimination which Francis Bacon considered as an essential quality of good reading.

Keywords: General, reading, pleasure

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**READING AT PRIMARY SCHOOL LEVEL**

**Paper ID - 1017**

**Prof.Sabith K.Francis,**

Professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

The paper focuses on Reading an ability on the part of the child to use the language to read, and the child's desire to learn is kindled and fed in many ways in an active way. The paper further discusses the reading environment should reflect their interests and include a variety of activities. The reading activities must be coupled with suitable techniques.

Keywords: General, reading, pleasure

**PURPOSE OF STUDYING PROFESSIONAL COURSES**

**Paper ID - 1018**

**Prof.Sabith K.Francis,**

Professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

The paper focuses on the very purpose of studying professional or technical courses is to gain expertise by setting the path in the direction of professionalism and efficiency in one's career. It highlights the prerequisites of a successful professional. He should have adequate communicative language ability, both oral and written. Reading competence plays a key role in making sense of her/his communicative language ability.

Keywords: reading, professional, communication

**READING THROUGH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENABLED SERVICES  
(ITES)**

**Paper ID - 1019**

Prof.Sabith K.Francis,

Professor,

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Vaddeswaram.

The paper focuses on the phrase Information Technology (IT). It refers to the creation, gathering, processing, and storage of information. The livery of information, the process and devices make this possible. It also envisages that Information technology can process raw data into useful information. The English teacher ought to have the information on handling the technology.

**Keywords:** ITES, IT, English. Teacher

**INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM: ROLE OF ENGLISH**

**Paper ID - 1020**

Prof.Sabith K.Francis,

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Vaddeswaram.

The paper focuses on how India follows the pattern of 10+2+3 up to graduation. The school education and Intermediate or +2 level are under the jurisdiction of the respective state governments. The tertiary education of 3 years, the post-graduation and research are controlled by the University Grants Commission (UGC). The professional and technical courses are managed by respective professional bodies like All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) and All India Medical Council (AIMC). To understand the role of English in delivering these courses, a detailed discussion on them with reference to the materials and the methodologies of teaching and testing is imperative.

**Keywords:** English, India, the education system

**ROLE OF ENGLISH IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS**

**Paper ID - 1021**

**Prof.Sabith K.Francis,**

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KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

The paper focuses on the present situation of the decision of the present Chief Minister (2019) has been focusing to make all the Primary Schools into English medium schools in Andhra Pradesh. The paper discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the implementation.

**Keywords:** English, Primary schools, medium



**MAN WITH HEROIC DEEDS IN SURENDRA MAHANTY'S ANDHA  
DIGANTHA(DARKNESS BEFORE DAWN)**

**Paper ID - 1022**

**Dr.A.PAvani,**

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

Abstract:

Nidhi Das, the protagonist of the novel is portrayed as a real hero in this novel. He gave shelter to Gowri who was conceived during her stay in the Ashram. When the villagers criticised and banished her, he announces that she is her wife. By saying that he takes her to his house where he was also banished. He very strongly and positively accepts all the punishment and accepts Nidhi along with her son Niru.

Though he announces in public about Gowri that she is his wife, he treats her as a sister and takes care of her. Hence, Nidhi is shown as a role model in this novel

Key words: Andha Digantha, Nidhi Bhai, Gowri and Son, Protagonist, Conceived, Criticised, banished, Positive.

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**THE STRANGE CASE OF BILLY BISWAS - ARUN JOSHI**

**Paper ID - 1023**

Dr.A.PAvani,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

Arun joshi is an exceedingly significant novelist in the Contemporary English Literature. His fictions demonstrate the universal lessons of our culture and spiritual heritage that might have been temporarily relegated to the background but are still relevant despite the materialism and rapid westernization of our country. The Strange Case of Billy Biswas is about search for meaning in life. It is not only about the male female embodiment of human spirit. Billy takes to anthropological expeditions to various parts of India with his students. During such, he disappears in Manikala hills in Central India. Through this novel arun Joshi showcases how people adjust themselves and tolerate the pain of loss and disappointment of life and love. Hence, the theme of the novel is majorly on family, individual isolation and relationship towards the peers in the community.

**Key words:** Spiritual heritage, Materialism, Westernisation, Independence, Embodiment, Community.

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**SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S REFLECTIONS ON EDUCATION**

**Paper ID - 1024**

Dr.A.PAvani,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

Swami Vivekananda is against the present education. He was against the present system of education in his stories also. He strongly believes that the main cause of the unrest in the educational institution is the lack of relation between knowledge and reality. Due to the lack of knowledge, the nations are running forward towards the scientific bliss with no time to look within and always engaged in looking without. He not only spoke about education, but upon the physical fitness. That is the reason why he mentioned to stress upon the athletics for manual energy which makes man physically fit and also empowers the dignity of labour. He also states that education is not only concerned with mental or physical power but also with the morals of life that is the character building. It also should be correlated with the religion and culture. So as to promote a harmonious life.

**Keywords:** Education, Reality, Culture, Harmonious.

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**AT LONG SILENCE - SHASHI DESHPANDE'S WOMEN VICTIMS - AN  
ANALYSIS**

**Paper ID - 1025**

Dr.A.Pavani,Asst.,Professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

That Long Silence is a reflection of catastrophic conditions of women in the male dominated society of patriarchal world. The women treat it as destiny and struggle with the male domination. Shashi Deshpande epitomises the women who bear all the insults, injuries, humiliation with a stoic patience without any rebellious voice or acts.

Hence the writer very bravely narrates the sufferings of women so as to streamline the living status of woman as a solution through her writings. She reflects the women characters as the paragon and happy intellectual in order to uplift her value in society through her idealistic vision in her novels.

**Key words:** Catastrophic, Patriarchal, stoic patience, sufferings.

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**JAYANTH KHATRI SHORT STORIES – DHAADA**

**Paper ID - 1026**

Dr.A.Pavani,Asst.,Professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

The most popular and highly appreciated short stories of Jayanth Katri are Lohinu Tipu, Dhaad, Aarsi, Khara Bapor. Dhaad is entitled as The Outlaw, which is also screened into a Gujarathi Kachchi movie. It's a story of a dacoit named Ghela, who believes in the power of gun for survival. He is merciless. The story takes a turning point when he becomes sick due to heart stroke to Ghela. The situation deteriorates to such a level that he is totally paralysed, his left side body fails, and he also loses his power of speech. After two days of the dacoity Ghela dies.

**Key words:** Gujarathi, Merciless, Dacoit, Outlaw.

**STRATEGIES OF RC PASSAGES**

**Paper ID - 1027**

Dr.A.Pavani,Asst.,Professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

To comprehend means to get ideas from the text. Hence RC passage means to read and get the idea from the text. Hence RC passages have many strategies involved in the process. One should keep in mind the terms like main idea, theme, tone of the author, specific data, and so on to understand and find out what is the passage about. Hence, with the help of reading categories like skimming, scanning, extensive and intensive reading patterns. Hence, this paper focuses on the reading patterns and how those skills help to induce the text.

**Key words:** Main idea, theme and tone, Specific data, Skimming, Scanning, Extensive and Intensive Reading.

**ANITA DESAI'S CRY THE PEACOCK**

**Paper ID - 1028**

Dr.A.Pavani,Asst.,Professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

Maya is a symbolic character in Anita Desai's Cry The Peacock where she is the antagonist. She herself always thinks of alone and alienated with the societal and psychological conditions around her. Being pampered by her father from childhood, she expects the same from her husband too. But when she finds that the love and affection doesn't come from her husband, she falls in psychological dilemma and becomes insane.

Key words: Antagonist, Pampered, Psychological, Insane.

**KOLKATA - THE CITY OF JOY BY M. A. NARE - A POETIC ANALYSIS**

**Paper ID - 1029**

Dr.A.Pavani,Asst.,Professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed tobe University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

The poem, Kolkata - The City of Joy by M. A. Naire is an impressionistic poem in Indian writing in English, as the poet had recorded his personal experiences of Kolkata visit in this poem. The speciality of this poem is, it ends with prayer to God to bless countries with peace and prosperity in troubled times in order to fulfill the slogan Universal Brotherhood.

This poem is beautiful and this impressionistic poem celebrates the secular spirit in the contemporary Kolkata through paradoxical situations spanning from the British regime to democratic India. The major elements such as reality mediated by personal emotions and memory, images as reflective sensory, morality, work of art, broken phrases are applied in this poem.

Key words: Kolkata, impressionistic, British Regime, God, Emotions.

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**RUTH PRAWAR JHABWALA'S HEAT AND DUST**

**Paper ID - 1030**

Dr.A.Pavani,Asst.,Professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

The theme of the novel is love, attraction, psychological and societal metamorphism. When the Indians were fighting with British during the time of freedom struggle, Olivia, the protagonist, \_\_\_\_\_, along with her husband and fell in love with the nawab. There they have illegal relationship and finally it was known to everyone and Olivia's niece comes to India to know about her great aunt's life.

**Key words:** Societal metamorphism, Indians, Protagonist.

**BAITHWAITE'S NOVELS - RELUCTANT NEIGHBORS & HONORARY WHITE**

**Paper ID - 1031**

Dr.A.Pavani,Asst.,Professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

Rick Bathwaite being a black suffers a lot due to social prejudice and aims to eliminate the social disparity. He was a successful author, diplomat, educator and social worker of British Guyana. In the Honorary White, the writer explores that the blacks are not treated equally with other whites. The whites do not prefer to travel with blacks in train. In Reluctant Neighbors, writer expresses James Prody and his wife and explores the integrity among the warriors and the civilians. He suggests through these two novels that friendship and brotherhood was among all but not segregation. To rescue from racism he emphasises on fraternity.

**Key words:** Blacks, Racism, Segregation, Fraternity.

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**16th September 2017**

**REMAINS OF THE FEAST GITA HARIHARAN**

**Paper ID - 1032**

Dr.A.Pavani,Asst.,Professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

The theme of this novel is food, livelihood and death of a human being. Gita Hariharan focuses on how especially women sacrifice everything including their delicious and favourite food in order to satisfy the tradition and cultural borders. The protagonist in this novel, sacrifices her favourite food, her living style and everything under the veil of tradition. Even on the death bed she sticks onto her believed system. Hence, this paper focuses on women condition.

Key words: livelihood, Death, Tradition, Cultural, Protagonist

**SALMAN RUSHDIE'S MIDNIGHT CHILDREN**

**Paper ID - 1033**

Dr.A.Pavani,Asst.,Professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

**Abstract:**

Magic realism plays a vital role in the work *Midnight Children*, as the midnight born babies have some miraculous powers, where they know the thoughts of others. Moreover they are all blessed with the long nose and short ears, who appear to be different from others. Rushdie presents a social fantasy sort of elements in this novel. Its about memory, history, and upon all that it's about the reality which is showcased from a common man's point of view. Hence, this paper focuses on the magical realism in this novel.

**Key words:** Magic realism, Social fantasy, Blessed.

**POLITICAL SARCASM IN SIVAKAMI'S THE GRIP OF CHANGE**

**Paper ID - 1034**

Dr.S.Srinivas, Associate Professor,

Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

Vaddeswaram.

Sivakami's *The Grip of Change* and Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things* predominantly deal with the unethical politics. Sivakami translated her Tamil *Pazhaiyana Kazhithalum* and *Asiriyar Kurippu* into English with a title *The Grip of Change* and *Author's Notes*. However the title which appears on the cover page is *The Grip of Change* as *Author's Notes* is just an explanatory notes in which the author defends her ideas she expressed in *The Grip of Change*. Sivakami depicts the social relations and grass-root level politics in two villages in Tamil Nadu in this novel. The narrative of *The God of Small Things* takes place in a provincial town of Kerala. The sequential setting in *The God of Small Things* shifts back and forth from 1969 to 1993. This novel mainly shows the socio-political turmoil that was prevalent during the late years of 1960s. The story of *The Grip of Change* is placed in 1980s while people were beginning to unite on the basis of the castes they belong to as a means to solve their problems. The social matrix in which how the downtrodden are deceived by selfish political leaders is mirrored in these two novels. The writers of the two novels sneer at the unethical politics in their novels, through the characters of *Kathamuthu*, a contemptuous and condescending leader of Dalits and *KNM Pillai*, a pseudo Marxist and an egocentric cunning politician. In order to make a comparative study of the unethical politics of these two political leaders, a brief discussion of the most noticeable features of their characterization is essential.

**THE CHARACTERIZATION IN TGST; A STUDY**

**Paper ID - 1035**

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If we observe and analyze the characterization of Ammu, the woman –protagonist in Arundhati Roy's debut novel *The God of Small Things*, Ammu appears to have represented the fourth world, having been put to inequity both in family and in society. If dalits are deprived of basic amenities, health, education, right to possess property, social security, moreover identity, Ammu, who was born in a Syrian Christian petty -bourgeois family is also deprived of the same in the caste –stricken class society in India. At several instances, Ammu appears a dalit. Deprivation of Higher Education :Ammu is put to bitter discrimination within the family. While her brother is allowed to pursue higher studies, she is forced to stay home, waiting for marriage proposals. Her heart throbs for higher education after schooling but her father deems it an unnecessary expenditure on daughter's education. Consequently she leaves home for Calcutta (now Kolkata) and there she happens to marry an alcoholic. Pathetic Marital Life: Woman has been an unequal partner in the traditional Indian social set up. She is made inferior to man in every aspect; to her husband, to her father, to her brother(s) or to her son(s). Beatings and other forms of physical violence are common modes of oppression of women by men ever since the 'mother-right' was replaced by 'father -right' centuries ago. Woman's Putting up with this family violence is hailed as a virtue in epics and in modern Art and Literature too. Ammu with marriage, jumps from frying pan into fire and she once again becomes a victim of domestic violence. When he tried to prostitute her to his English boss with view to keeping his job, she vociferously protests his attempts and later gives divorce to him and returns to her parents, along with her two children. "Drunken violence followed by post –drunken badgering. ... When his bouts of violence began to include the children, and the war with Pakistan began, Ammu left her husband and returned, unwelcomed, to her parents in Ayemenem." -(p 42) Place of Woman in Traditional Indian Family Setup: In a class -society, the male domination over women continues unhindered. Mutual understanding, love, equality and friendship do not constitute the basis of marriages.

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**PROBLEMS OF A GIRL CHILD IN TGST**

**Paper ID - 1036**

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Chalam, a renowned Telugu feminist -writer and critic says, like man, woman too has body, brain and heart and therefore she needs exercise to her body, knowledge to brain, and experience to heart! Miserably, though Ammu is the daughter of a scientist, she is deprived of the above said. Furthermore, she experiences all social restrictions and discriminations in society. Being a woman, she is deprived of higher education, harassed by husband, neglected as divorcee; and moreover, unlawfully imprisoned in home while her beloved is killed, in a fake -encounter, by the police; expelled from the house by her own sibling, vexed at searching for a job for mere livelihood and at last, found dead after sometime in a lodge. So, she is undoubtedly a dalit, though she was born in a caste -family. Ammu, a lively character falling prey to gender discrimination, is a specimen for the society in which women outside the Fourth World are made dalits. Therefore, Dalits are not only born but are made too! And these made -dalits and other suppressed classes and sections essentially empathize and sympathize with the fourth world and will even join hands with it in the struggle against exploitation and oppression.

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**MARGINALIZATION OF WOMAN IN TGST**

**Paper ID - 1037**

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Ammus's deprivation of right to property is resulted from the contradictions between the productive forces and the production relations (also called property relations). which form the basis for social relations.As soon as, her secret sensual liaison is revealed to others, she becomes an untouchable on the reason that the counter part of a dalit inevitably becomes a dalit. Though this perception is dormant in the caste –stricken society, it swims to surface, when she dies. She leaves home in search of jobs for mere livelihood, in vain. She battles with the patriarchal hegemony in society while trying to settle in any job. She is exhausted and vexed and eventually, found dead alone in 'Bharat Lodge,' which symbolizes the social reality that anybody who crosses the drawn lines or rebels against discriminative social order cannot survive,in the casteist Indian society.Ammu died in a grimy room in the Bharat lodgein Alleppey, where she had gone for a job interview as someone's secretary. She died alone. ... Not old, not young, but a viable, die-able age.(p 161)The church -men also refuse to perform her burial as, she is more than touched by an untouchable and so she is also considered an untouchable. Ammu a born a Syrian Christian, lives a second rate human being, wades through the muddy pool of social barriers and injustices, and ultimately dies an untouchable.

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**DEPRIVAL OF RIGHT TO PROPERTY AND LOVE**

**Paper ID - 1038**

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When she loves Velutha, a man of many virtues, but a born untouchable in the so –called civilized society, she is imprisoned in the Aymenem house while her beloved is killed . Velutha, the God of small things and the one who understood her , who had given her warmth, sense of her own importance and love, is brutally smashed by one of the wings of state –machinery. She ‘longed for him. Ached for him with the whole of her biology.’ –(p 330)After the completion of Sophie Mol’s funeral, she is compelled to leave home by Chacko, her own brother. “Pack your things and leave” –(p 302) She too, cannot protest against this injustice. Because, she has no claim over the property, as a woman during 1960s in India was not a legal inheritor of her parents’ property. Though Ammu did as much work in the factory as Chacko, whenever he was dealing with food inspectors or sanitary engineers, he always referred to it as my factory, my pineapples, my pickles. Legally, this was the case because Ammu, as a daughter, had no claim to the property.(p 57) Ammus’s deprivation of right to property is resulted from the contradictions between the productive forces and the production relations (also called property relations). which form the basis for social relations.

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**THE TRADITIONAL FAMILY SET UP IN INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**Paper ID - 1039**

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Place of Woman in Traditional Indian Family Setup: In a class -society, the male domination over women continues unhindered. Mutual understanding, love, equality and friendship do not constitute the basis of marriages. Matrimonial life continues to be horrible and hypocrisy is rampant both in family and in social life. Nayanatara Sehgal renowned Indian feminist writer says that the traditional institution of marriage has become a millstone to the neck of woman in India. In the traditional family system, the man is considered the owner of the family. If the man is considered the owner of the family, the other members become either slaves or servants and so woman in the traditional family set up can never become an equal partner to him, as the relationship between them is that of an owner and a slave or servant instead of love and understanding. In this rigid system of social structure, woman is chained in several bonds. She lives as a subordinate to man, the male. This is the reason why, Pappachi refuses to permit her to go for higher education, and her husband tortures and tries prostitute her. It is only due to the deep rooted spurious notion, according to which woman is a second -rate human being!

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**THE SOCIAL MALADIES IN THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS: A STUDY**

**Paper ID - 1040**

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Department of English,

KL Deemed to be University,

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The social and economic positions of various sections of people are not fixed and stagnant. They always undergo change because everything exists in motion which causes change. That is the reason why, the social positions of the ruling classes and the ruled have been subjected to evolutionary changes. For instance the then ruling class people have become the ruled and vice versa, and so today's fourth world will, perhaps, evolve into a significant social force which could help abolish all kinds of evil discriminations! If we observe and analyze the characterization of Ammu, the woman –protagonist in Arundhati Roy's debut novel The God of Small Things, Ammu appears to have represented the fourth world, having been put to inequity both in family and in society. If dalits are deprived of basic amenities, health, education, right to possess property, social security, moreover identity, Ammu, who was born in a Syrian Christian petty -bourgeois family is also deprived of the same in the caste – stricken class society in India. At several instances, Ammu appears a dalit.

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**OPPORTUNISTIC POLITICS IN THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS: A STUDY**

**Paper ID - 1041**

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Arundhati Roy rebukes hypocrisy and opportunism of a political leader who represents the ideology of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) which exercises enormous influence over the lives of the people in Kerala. She lays bare the selfish and backstabbing politics played by the leaders of the CPI(M), in the guise of Marxism. Karl Marx and Frederick Engels say, "Communists have no interests separate and apart from those of the proletariat as a whole". Contrary to this as the author depicts in the novel, the political agenda of the CPI (M) is framed in a such manner that its leadership could become treacherous for the mere self interests. K N M Pillai is a local leader of the CPI (M) of Ayemenem, a small town in Kottayam District. He is an ardent follower of EMS Namboodiripad. He runs a printing Press for his livelihood. He is well -educated too. He makes Marxism a means which will fetch him bright political career. His every action is aimed at personal gains, not for the progress of revolution. Comrade J. Kattu Karan and Comrade Guhan Menon are pushed out of the Party 'as suspected Naxalites'. Till then, Comrade Guhan would be a prospective Party candidate in the by-election. Now, with the expulsion of Guhan, K N M Pillai eyes the Party's candidature of Kottayam constituency.

**THE POTRAYAL OF SELFISH LEADERS IN INDIAN ENGLISH**

**Paper ID - 1042**

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Kathamuthu Makes Udayar pay ten thousand rupees as compensation to Thangam but that evening itself he expropriates her compensatory money. When she wants to go to the court of law for her husband's share of land, Kathamuthu allows her to stay in his house but one day he forces himself on her and gratifies his lust. Unable to resist Kathamuthu, the only man who can give her protection and shelter, she compromises with the circumstances and settles down in his house as his third wife. In course of time, she wins the case and gets her husband's share of land. Thangam along with her land is now in the possession of Kathamuthu! Kathamuthu's personal aggrandizement and thirst for power and money continues unhindered. He never hesitates to live off the profits of others. Chandran, a thriving leader of workers is his elder brother's son. Kathamuthu who drove his brother and his brother's son away, a few years ago, from home claiming all property rights over the house they live in is now ready to befriend with Chandran with a view to sharing his [Chandran's] popularity to win the ensuing Legislative Assembly elections. He thinks to 'turn his fortunes' by exploiting Chandran's good fame as a workers' leader and later overpowers Chandran after he becomes an MLA

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**THE UNDUE INTERFERENCE OF STATE MACHINERY IN THE DISPUTES OF  
THE ORDINARY**

**Paper ID - 1043**

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Sivakami reveals her political views mainly by ridiculing the character of Kathamuthu and upholding the character of Chandran, a union leader of workers. Kathamuthu is an Ex. 'President of Panchayat Union' of Athur. When Kamalam's (Udayar's wife) brothers thrash Thangam cruelly and threaten her to leave the village, Thangam leaves Puliur for Athur and reaches Kathamuthu's house seeking protection and justice. On hearing what had happened, Kathamuthu takes Thangam to the Police Station and makes her complaint against Kamalam and her brothers. When Udayar conspires with the police constable to get Thangam arrested on a false allegation that she had stolen a transistor and two thousand rupees in cash from his house, Kathamuthu spoils his plot but he does not think to fight the corruptive pro-rich state machinery. When the upper caste people set ablaze the huts of Dalits in the 'Cheri' [a street or an adjoining area of a village where the Dalits live in], he demands ten thousand rupees of compensation for each family but in this context also, he does not dare to think of teaching a lesson to the oppressive landlords by mobilizing the victims against the atrocities of feudal lords. Furthermore, he subdues the justifiable rage of the victims. Because his perspective is different. He wants to transform the situation favorable to him. By this time the upper castes had already imposed social eviction on Dalits. No work in their fields is offered to them. Therefore he now decides to discuss this matter tactfully along with the huts-burning issue.

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**THEME OF BOHEMIANISM IN DESHPANDE'S ROOTS AND SHADOWS**

**Paper ID - 1044**

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Deshpande is quite successful in presenting the women's positions and plights and the roles and images. Undoubtedly, Deshpande is one of our topmost women writers of today's world. Roots and Shadows, Deshpande's first novel is essentially about the protagonist Indu's painful self-analysis. Besides, many other themes also form part of this novel. The theme of bohemianism through the Indu-Naren episode has also been incorporated into the main theme of the novel. The sorry lot of the Indian women in general has been exposed to our gaze through Indu's observations. In a way a large number of themes have been incorporated simultaneously in the novel transmuting it into a coherent whole. Madhu Singh is all praise for Deshpande's skill in interweaving myriad themes into a one close-knit narrative. Comparing Roots and Shadows with That Long Silence, she points to that the former "is the more powerful of the two. In its succinctness lie its strength and the punch." (MadhuShingh. 6 July. 1993:.22).

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**SELF-REALISATION IS THE BASIC FEATURE OF DESHPANDE'S NOVELS**

**Paper ID - 1045**

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One of the aspects which Deshpande explores in her writings is the self-realization of middle class Indian women. This self-realization of her women characters occurs from within, from what might be called domestic spheres, through the understanding and questioning of the domestic role, their relationships with men, their desires and so on. This is because she feels that "knowledge after all, always starts from within, it comes out of a fight with oneself". (Geeth Gangadharan.1994: P. 11).



**SUNBROKEN RELATIONSHIP- THE CONSERVATIVE SOLUTION FOR  
DESHPANDE'S PROTAGONISTS**

**Paper ID - 1046**

Dr.R Kumaraswamy,Asst.Prof.

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Deshpande provides new and rational ideas and ideals for improving harmonious and amicable solutions for a better wife-husband relationship. She likes to create the new atmosphere and widen the scope where the wife and husband live together without disputes, happily. She also likes to maintain a balance between old values of life and modern fashions coupled with individual and economic freedom. She wants to emancipate her women from the tyranny of any kind. Sudden jump to modernity, according to Deshpande, may be harmful to the Indian women because of the deep-rooted culture, traditions, and civilization which basically differ from those of the Western people.

**IDENTITY CRISIS IN BHARATI MUKHERJEE'S JASMINE**

**Paper ID - 1047**

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The present Research Paper is an attempt to investigate the distressing experiences and cultural bafflement of the first and second generation settlers and which explores the depth analysis of women consciousness, self discovery and their immigrant experiences among the male dominated society in Bharati Mukherjee's Jasmine (1989), which set in the present about a young Indian woman Jasmine in the United States who, trying to adapt to the Western life Style changes identities numerous times. The state of expulsion, a sense of loss, the pain of separation and disorientation makes Jasmine as Immigrant personality in a quest for identity led into her identity crisis. Jasmine, the protagonist of this novel, undergoes several transformations in America, from Jyoti to Jasmine to Jane, and often experiences a deep sense of estrangement resulting in a fluid state of identity. This Research paper finds out the research hypothesis, how the protagonist jasmine try to assimilate herself into foreign culture where she gains new independent individual identity.

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**CULTURAL CONFLICT IN BHARATI MUKHERJEE'S THE TIGER'S  
DAUGHTER**

**Paper ID - 1048**

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Bharati Mukherjee, an India based American novelist, is a familiar name in the Indian Diaspora. Her fiction portrays the multi-cultural crisis faced by her women protagonists in her novels. She found herself difficult to adapt and assimilate to the culture, customs, and traditions, which she depicts through her characters of herself portrayal of women in her novels as ' cultural crisis that faced. Bharati Mukherjee's first novel The Tiger's Daughter (1971) deals with an upper caste Bengali girl named Tara Banerjee Cartwright, who goes to America for higher studies.. This paper throws light on the cross-cultural conflict of the 22-year old heroine when she reappears in India after a seven-year stay in the western world capital of multi-cultural country named America. It highlights the cultural turmoil faced by Tara when she refuses to accept Calcutta as her home again. This paper also analyses how Tara, caught in a gulf between the two contrasting worlds, leads to her illusion, depression, and finally her tragic end in a violent scene. The narrator also struggled to portray how the novelist herself personally projects her own self through the heroine in this novel.

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**ANITA DESAI'S CRY, THE PEACOCK -A CONFLICT OF MIND**

**Paper ID - 1049**

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Anita Desai occupies a matchless status as a novelist in India. She mainly illustrates the intimacy of human life in her fiction, and concentrates on its essential elements. Of all the contemporary Indian women novelists, Anita Desai is the best known. The novel Cry, the peacock was received wide acclaim from the readers and critics. Her second novel Voices in the City came in 1965 and it enhanced her popularity amongst the readers. What distinguishes Anita Desai from other writers is her preoccupation with the individual and his inner world, - the chaos inside the mind. political or socio-political issues. Her main concern is the exploration of the interior world, plunging into the limitless depths of the mind, bringing into relief the hidden aspects of the human psyche.

**SHIFT OF PERSONS IS THE SIMPLE DEVICE OF DESHPANDE'S**

**Paper ID - 1050**

Dr.R Kumaraswamy,Asst.Prof.

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Shashi Deshpande is quite successful in presenting the women's positions and plights and the roles and images. In *The Dark Holds No Terrors*, Deshpande shifts the narrative from the first person to the third person narrative in every alternate chapter. This double narrative helps to lend great authenticity to the portrayal of Sarita's inner self. Deshpande has commendably accomplished the task of giving a realistic portrayal of the mental trauma Sarita undergoes. In an interview, she tells how she hit upon the idea of using double narrative:

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**CELEBRATION OF COMMON MAN II THE CENTRAL THEME In R K  
NARAYAN NOVELS**

**Paper ID - 1051**

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Narayan's writings are almost identical. In fact, India with its landscape, culture, conventions and customs becomes picturesque in his writings including The Guide. Again to a large extent, the country India is an ideal representative of the sub-continent India. But universality in The Guide This paper attempts at examining Narayan's creation of characters who represent the ordinary life of the Indians with comic elements.

As it happens to be a fact in other writings in R.K. Narayan, particularly Indian middle class lives are lively present in his novels. In middle class lives there are , beliefs, values and customs, he fetched to draw a genuine picture of middle class Indian life. On other hand, love and sex, jealousy, money, mysterious female characters, the theme of crime and punishment, spiritual regeneration through self-negation, simultaneous existence of happiness and sorrow, pleasure and sadness from the same source but with separate implications for different persons, complexities of mind, ups and downs in an individual's life are truly universal.

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**EMPOWER ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**Paper ID - 1052**

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Abstract: It is now well established and self-evident fact that English, the fourth most widely spoken native language in the world, has become the most spoken official language in the whole world. It has become today's inevitable need to have command over this trendy language so that one can compete with their co-participants in national and international affairs successfully. Its official importance is undeniable even in those nations where it is not the primary spoken language and India being a Non-English-Speaking Country is one of them and it has its largest effect because of its second largest population in the world. English is now the language of global partnership, multi-disciplinary work culture, global trade and commerce. In India, English has become one of the societal status symbol in the Indian societies as it is now gifted to determine the survival of the fittest of new generation. With the expansion of scientific approaches and technological advancements such as computers, internet, e-books and smart phone, e-learning, it has become a popular and desired trend among youth to communicate in English language. To acknowledge its worth, English language has become a very crucial part of every curriculum in the government and non-government universities and schools in India. As per its global need, the roles and responsibilities of English language teachers have become very critical. The main objective of the study is to make an assessment on the suitability of current trends, perspectives and pedagogical methods used by English language trainers to improve English language.

Keywords : native, official, inevitable, trendy

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**THEME OF ALIENATION IN ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S NOVEL A FAREWELL  
TO ARMS**

**Paper ID - 1053**

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**Abstract**

Ernest Hemingway's novel, *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), is often regarded as his best artistic achievement. The novel established Ernest Hemingway as the literary master of a style that was characterized by brisk assertive staccato or crisp precise prose. *A Farewell to Arms* is not a complicated book. Rather, it is a simple story well told, the plot of which could be summarized as follows: boy meets girl, boy gets girl, boy loses girl. There are no subplots, and the minor characters in *A Farewell to Arms* are minor indeed - for the simple fact that they are not needed. The power of this perennially popular book comes from the intensity of Frederic and Catherine's love for one another and from the power of the antagonistic forces that ultimately tear these two apart. *A Farewell to Arms* is set against the historical and geographical background of World War I. Thus it contains numerous references to people and places, governments and fronts that Hemingway could safely assume his audience would recognize.

Keywords: achievement, characterized, subplots, ultimately



**THE ISSUE OF IDENTITY IN JHUMPA LAHIRI'S THE NAMESAKE**

**Paper ID - 1055**

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**Abstract**

This paper looks into the predicament of name and sense of identity and belongingness of the characters of the Indian origin and immigrants in the USA in *The Namesake*, the novel written by Jhumpa Lahiri. *The Namesake* makes it the best kind of ready reference to classify Diaspora as the term 'Diaspora' and its role in the present era, the life of first and second generation immigrants and their struggle for identity and belongingness are well articulated through the plot and characters. The fact that Jhumpa Lahiri is the child of Indian immigrants when she migrates from England (where she was born) to America makes her both a migrant and Diaspora writer. She has written on the Indian Diaspora and narrated stories that reveal the inconsistency of the concept of identity and cultural difference in the space of Diaspora in her works.

**Keywords:** articulated, Diaspora, struggle, identity, immigrants

**LANGUAGE OF TEACHERS IN CLASSROOM**

**Paaper ID - 10056**

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**Abstract**

Being main teaching media and major source of comprehensive target language input, teacher talk plays an important role in learners' second-language acquisition. Under the trend of "learner-centered" teaching mode, some researchers think that the best teacher talk means less. But the author holds that, in Chinese second language classroom, it is not advisable to lay too much stress on the formal students' participation, which requires the teacher to say as little as possible and the student to say as much as possible. The emphasis should be put on how to raise teacher talk's quality.

**Keywords—Comprehensive language input, “ learner-centered”**

**ERROR CATEGORIZATION**

**Paper ID - 1057**

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**Abstract**

Recent research in applied linguistics emphasizes the significance of learners' errors in second language learning. In this article, major types of errors in second language learning are first briefly mentioned. This is followed by tracing the sources of second language learning errors to both interlingual and intralingual or developmental factors. While interlingual errors are caused mainly by mother tongue interference, intra-lingual or developmental errors originate in the following factors: simplification, overgeneralization, hypercorrection, faulty teaching, fossilization, avoidance, inadequate learning, and false concepts hypothesized. The article concludes with some general guidelines for teachers in correcting errors in second language learning.

Keywords: applied linguistics, errors, developmental errors , second language

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**SOFT SKILLS VS HARD SKILLS**

**Paper ID - 1058**

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**Abstract**

Tendency of building a knowledge-based society and existing demands of employers generate a need for highly educated workers with diverse skills and competencies applicable in the workplace. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the extent to which employers perceive the difference of hard and soft skills and their importance for success in the twenty-first century workforce. The evidence will serve for the integration of soft skills into the lifelong learning curriculum. The total number of 17 skills has been observed, five of which are hard skills and twelve are soft skills. A significant difference was found between the perceived importance of soft skills in production and trade sector, on one hand, and service sector, on the other hand. The results of the study will be a good starting point for further research of soft skills needed for production, trade and service sector.

**Keywords:** soft skills, hard skills, human resource management, knowledge-based economy

**MODERN CLASSROOM TEACHING**

**Paper ID - 1059**

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Abstract

This article reviews the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in the classroom teaching of management. In this role of technology as an enabler and not a driver of the teaching/learning process, ICT makes it possible to initiate and develop new pedagogical tools in the classroom. The teaching of management requires the development of a broad range of technical, human and conceptual skills and therefore the use of ICT in the classroom teaching of management is quite extensive. We develop a typology of ICT use in the classroom from a pedagogical perspective and extend it to a simple 2×2 model to classify ICT use. Although ICT is extensively used in management education, most of it is confined to what is described as Type I use in this article that uses local sources and the retrieve mode. There is need as well as potential for expansion of ICT use to other types

**Keywords** communication, expansion, education, management, pedagogical

**TEACHING PEDAGOGIES IN ENGLISH**

Paper ID - 1060

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**Abstract**

Communication plays an important role in our day-to-day lives. It can be used in expressing our thoughts, emotions, feelings, ideas and opinions may be in conformity and in discontentment. Successful Language Teaching plays a significant role in the mode of communication. As India is primarily a multi-lingual country, language plays an essential part in elevating cultural communication. There are dissimilar ways we converse with people throughout the country. The approach in which one keeps up a correspondence with others symbolizes their intelligence, skill, communal status, groups and the ethics which are accepted based on the language in turn leading to incorporation. If the communication is transferred with superior intention retaining the above said features, then it can lead to the well-built reactions, but if it is in the divergent side it may cause tensions and clashes, relating to social distinctiveness and belonging. Thus, Language Teaching influences our thoughts, approaches and manners, leading to cultural assimilation through various approaches in India. This paper tries to explicate and discuss varied sociolinguistic deviations on a variety of aspects related to masculinity, race, civilization, group, caste and beliefs. Finally, the paper also suggests some approaches for successful cross-cultural communication which leads to compress cultural differences leading to harmony.

Keywords: communication, day-to-day, express, opinions

**EXISTENTIALISM IN ARUN JOSHI'S NOVELS**

**Paper ID - 1061**

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**Abstract**

In this paper, the researcher would like to throw light on Arun Joshi as an emblematic existentialist and how he considers describing human existence. Initially, the research would begin with the term Existentialism: "A philosophical theory or approach which emphasizes the existence of the individual person as a free and responsible agent determining its own development through acts of the will" (Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary). In the 19th century, many philosophers debated the meaning of life where the individual must understand and study-self. Existentialists like Jean Paul Sartre, Soren Kierkegaard, Albert Camus, and many began to think of humans more as individuals who are powerless and aimless. In addition to that, some philosophers started exploring the terms like Freedom, Absurdity, Alienation, Authenticity so on. In Indian writing in English existentialism has their root in the works of his. Arun Joshi stands apart from the contemporary great Indian Fiction novelists. The writer reveals his instinctive capability to articulate the emotions, struggles, and feelings of Indians. His novels reveal his psychological insight and characterizing the inner lives of the protagonists. They also reveal the various perceptive of individual lives. The writer's originality as a great Indian English novelist and as a man with critical faculties is highly appreciated. All his novels stand as an emblematic of Existentialism. Joshi's philosophical existentialist view brings a new dimension in Indian English Fiction. All his novels have some kind of implication of the existentialism. From "The Foreigner" to "The city and River" have pronounced influence of existentialism.

Keywords: emblematic, existentialism, human, philosophical

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**FICTION IN ENGLISH, PAST TO THE PRESENT**

**Paper ID - 1062**

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Abstract :

Indian Writing in English has contributed in the field of both English fiction and poetry. The history has seen many great writers like Raja Rao, Mulkraj Anand, R.K.Narayan. These were the writers who made this genre popular and gained world recognition. In the recent years, Indian fiction writers have been widely recognized by the West. Writers like Salman Rushdie, Vikram Seth, Shashi Tharoor, Amitav Ghosh, Arundhati Roy, Kiran Desai, Jhumpa Laheri have either won the prestigious literary Prizes or they have been short listed for it. Most of them have been praised for their creative English. The most recent dynamic writer, most popularly known as the youth Icon, Chetan Bhaghat. His works play an important role in giving a new trendsetter image to the Indian English Fiction. A study is made towards the development of Indian English

Key words: poetry. History, creative English.

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**A STUDY ON ARAVIND ADIGA'S 'THE TIGER' AND MANJU KAPOOR'S  
'DIFFICULT DAUGHTERS'**

**Paper ID - 1063**

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Indian fiction in English witnessed a spurt in realist novels in the '80s and '90s. Realism came to an end in European fiction at the close of the 19th century, but in the Indian scenario, we witnessed its rebirth in the fiction of Mulk Raj Anand, R K Narayan, Raja Rao and many other stalwarts. The nascent Indian society has been suffering from many social injustices and the creative mind of the writers reacted sympathetically to the woes of the downtrodden and the marginalized. In the fictional works of Vikram Seth, Manju Kapur, Aravind Adiga, Arundhati Roy and in many of our new generation writers, realism has made a comeback with an added vigor and vitality. Manju Kapur and Aravind Adiga handle realism with its classical characteristics and their writings are like a mirror held against the uncomfortable realities of Indian society. Manju Kapur's *Difficult Daughters* explores the Indian society with all its woes and imperfections and reminds us that patriarchal hegemony is the root cause of its fair sex's unending subjugation. Aravind Adiga fictionalizes the injustices meted out to its marginalized and explicitly narrates us the tentacles of exploitation that encapsulate Indian society in his *The White Tiger*. This paper tries to analyze features of realism in the above novels with special emphasis on the social realities reflected in them.

Key words: fictionalizes, exploitation, features of realism.

**INNOVATIVE EPISODES IN 'MODERN ENGLISH NOVEL': AN ANALYSIS**

**Paper ID - 1064**

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**ABSTRACT :** This paper shall deal with a brief history of Indian English novels there by sketching down the development of the Indian English novel that is really the story of the changing India. The chapter shall highlight how with the coming of great Indian trio Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao and R.K. Narayan the Indian English novel began its journey. The early novels were the patriotic depictions of Indian, but with the advent of Indian Independence India grew out of her own streak of imperialism during the emergency and thus the Indian idiom began to change. The publishing of Salman Rushdie's "Midnight's Children", the entire scenario of Indian English novels went topsy turvy. He opened the doors to a plethora of writers. This paper shall study and unfold the major changes in Indian English novels thereby bringing in to focus the recent trends in Indian English novels. **Keywords:** Trend, Modern India, Novel **BACKGROUND:** Indian literature in English refers to literature associated with Indians inside and outside India and produced by writers in India and outside India, unlike other world literatures. By far the largest part of Indian literature is written in the English language, but there are bodies of written works in Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Hindi, and other regional languages which have been translated into English. Translation from English into Indian languages has been a literary tradition in India. Translation writers have also played an important part in the development of Indian English-language literature, but the discussion is not appropriate here. The Indian literary tradition goes back to the writings of the two epics – The Ramayana and The Mahabharata.

**Key words:** features of realism, world literatures, the development of Indian English-language.

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**PRESENTATION OF FEMALE CHARACTERS IN THE MODERN PERSPECTIVE  
IN INDIAN ENGLISH NOVELS'**

**Paper ID - 1065**

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Fictional medium is really very useful to know reality of society. Literature and visual art used realistically to depict several methods in which perfect description of feminism is the aim. The novel is depiction of day to day life, custom and the woman is portrayed as the key figure of Indian families and at the same time, she has been projected as the subject of suffering domestic slavery and suppression. Native feminism in India is not as aggressive as feminism in the West. Patriarchy is another name of native feminism reflected in the novels; through self-realization, it is expected that the woman can emerge as a new woman. The social realist writers have been very much interested in recording social changes and the status of women. Industrialization, urbanization and globalization have brought considerable changes in social life and status of women in India. Position of educated women is quite better than illiterate but gender discrimination still persists. To face all hurdles of their life the next generation women very boldly and intelligently achieve their aims to get their identity.

Key words: Patriarchy, considerable changes, discrimination.

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**HOW THE INDIAN ENGLISH NOVEL DEVELOPED: A BRIEF ANALYSIS**

**Paper ID - 1066**

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Abstract: The possible literary form for a writer to keep himself always in touch with the common readers is the fiction. It is in this area we find that the Indian writers in English have made the most significant contribution. So, of all genres, the novel is the most popular form today. According to H. M. Williams (1976: 109), "It is undoubtedly the most popular vehicle for the transmission of Indian ideas to the wider English speaking world." We in India, on a greater extent are indebted to the European and English novel because as an art form, it has been imported to India from the West. In other words, it is a gift of Western literature.

Keywords; Managerial Capitalism , Literature Review , literature pertaining.

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**HOW WOMEN WRITERS DEVELOPED THE INDIAN ENGLISH NOVEL: THE  
PREVIOUS GENRE VERSUS THE CONTEMPORARY GENRE.**

**Paper ID - 1067**

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**ABSTRACT**

The Indian English novel is globally recognised today. It has come of age in terms of quality, quantity and variety. The credit also goes to women novelists whose contribution counts a lot in the novel writing and publishing. They try varied themes, locales, techniques or styles; raise issues of caste, class, gender and identity; and derive the stuff for their books from home, society, politics, deep psychology or self- story. Some women writers went abroad and got settled there. They include Attia Hosain who migrated to Britain in 1947; Kamala Markandaya married an Englishman; Bharti Mukherjee, Chitra Banerjee and Kiran Desai now reside in America. But they never forget their motherland. The books, they wrote and published , are concerned with Indian themes , characters , problems and locations . Krupabai Sathianadhan is one of the early women novelists. Her contemporaries are Raj LakshmiDevi,ToruDutt and Shevantibai M Nikambe.They were serious about the difficulties ,women face at home and outside .Nayantara Sahgal ,Anita Desai and Shashi Deshpande witnessed both pre- Independence and post –Independence eras ; record national events , psychological or social impacts or the collapse of human values and relationships in society . Shama Futehally and Githa Hariharan wrote their respective books in free India .Arundhati Roy ,the creator of The God of Small Things , is a great achiever ; she is perhaps the most contemporary living woman novelist in the country ; she remains dynamic ; courts controversy by engaging herself with national problems and ranks among the icons today . She is being referred to as the ‘conscience’ of the country.

**Key words:**

Contribution, pre- Independence and post –Independence eras.

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**THE RISING OF THE INNER VOICE OF CONTEMPORARY WOMEN**

**Paper ID - 1068**

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Abstract: This article is a humble attempt to deal with the state of women in a patriarchal society from the Vedic period to modern contemporary society. On the one hand, a woman is extolled to the heights of heaven by epitomizing her as a goddess, on the other hand, she is damned as an abla, a weakling who depends upon man for her existence and sustenance. The article traces the paradigm shift where a woman emerges despite all obstacles to hold her own identity in personal and professional life. Here woman is not put vis-a-vis man but woman is no more an accessory to man rather a companion, a life partner who is equal to him in every respect.

Key words: patriarchal society, existence and sustenance.

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**CHETAN BHAGAT: THE NOVELIST OF THE YOUNGSTERS**

**Paper ID - 1069**

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**Abstract**

Literature is the device to project human psyche in aesthetically realistic way. It delegates the writer to salve humanity from misery and melancholy. Mind is the cause of human misery. It persuades a person to weave big dreams. He spends his entire life chasing them. He forgets the real purpose of human life on the earth. The continuity of happiness is the only goal of every human being. Man finds it in the physical facilities. He fails to achieve it there. Instead, he accumulates more means that are mundane. Still, he fails to achieve it. This continues and he falls sick of trials and flunks. The moment comes when he takes life for a useless thing. He takes pleasure as if it is a sin and the main hurdle on the way to his destination (continuity of happiness). A good piece of literature soothes extra agility of the mind. Literature is capable to satisfy a person with ideal fulfillment. A person, who fails to achieve the real goal of life, attains it in the ideal world of literature. Even though, it is a kind of illusion, the literary striver finds composure and pleasure herein. It is the power of literature, which assists a man to build stairway to the heaven. Along with, the literary artist can take others on the journey to the stars –the world of brilliance and bliss. Someone asked Bessie why she writes. In reply, she commented: “I am building a stairway to the stars. I have authority to take the whole mankind up there with me. That is why I write”.<sup>1</sup> Here she shows the power of literature. A literary artist seeks for the answers of three questions in his write-up: “One, what reasons have we to live? Second what and to what end do we live? Third, is it worthwhile living as we live? Life is what literature is all about.”<sup>2</sup> Literature is not only a sedative pill, which calms down anxiety of mind. It also works as a proactive pill, which stimulates the mind to bring innovative changes in the patriarch society. Bhagat considers literature as a provocative pill, which works as a strong stimulant to the human mind. Bhagat enthuses the youth to purge sterile dogmatism of the social system.

Key words: youngsters, fulfillment., stimulates.

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**CHANGES THAT ENGULFED INDIAN ENGLISH FICTION**

**Paper ID - 1070**

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Abstract: There are many new trends and developments in the humanities and literature. Indian English Literature is not the exception to this. There are many new literary movements in Indian English Fiction. We have a gallery of writers who are writing, translating and transcreating into English. Creativity, translation, transcreation, Dalit Literature, Diasporic writing, postcolonial writing, postmodern and feministic writings are emerging speedily in Indian English Fiction. Today, we can find a lot of technocrats, management professionals especially from abroad making bestsellers in India. The credits can be given both to marketing skills and creative writing skills. The social networking Medias are also helping in marketing. Many authors like Chetan Bhagat, Shobha De, Anita Desai, Kiran Desai have Facebook fan pages and the writers are also active in Twitter and Blog. This helps them to know more about the wants of the audience and helps indirect interaction. Even books are available on e-reading. Many authors publish excerpts of their books online for encouraging sales. Today, the habit of reading is decreasing. So the writers have got to keep up more to the tastes of audience and their fast paced lives. The audience needs maximum entertainment in minimum time and effort. However, the Indian English popular fiction portrays the tastes of Indian writers and hence can be analyzed as a cultural study material.

Key words: writing skills, maximum entertainment , management professionals,



**INDIAN WRITING & POST COLONIAL LITERATURE**

**Paper ID - 1071**

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**Abstract** The present paper focuses on the topic, “ Postcolonial thinking in Indian English Literature and its impact on Nationalism” . The core content is organised under four main subdivisions. The first part throws light on the meaning and definition of the term “Post colonialism” . The significance of the term in the broad area of “literature” is explained. The second part attempts to trace the origin and the development of “Post colonial theory”. The contributions of the Postcolonial theorists like Fanon Frantz, Edward Said and Peter Barry are analysed. The main themes of “Postcolonial Literature” like ‘Racism’, ‘Nationalism ‘ and ‘Ethnicism’ are also discussed. The third part analyses the postcolonial Indian English authors like Salman Rushdie and Anita Desai with special reference to their novels “Midnight Children” and “Cry the Peacock” respectively. The final part analyses the impact created by the Postcolonial Indian English writers on the Indian readers with regard to ‘Nationalism’.  
**Keywords:** Post colonialism, Postcolonial Literary theory, post-colonial theorists, Postcolonial Indian English writers, Post colonialism and Nationalism.

**Key words:** literature, post-colonial theorists, Indian English.

**NIHILISM IN FLANNERY O'CONNOR'S SHORT STORY GOOD COUNTRY  
PEOPLE**

**Paper ID - 1072**

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**Abstract:**

Flannery O'Connor is an American author and one of the renowned writers in the domain of Christian Realism. Her writings depicts the modern world void of God and spiritual morality, which according to her, is already leading humanity towards great devastation. This paper tries to explore the element of nihilism through the main character of the story, Hulga.

Hulga is a doctorate and works as a professor. She doesn't believe in God or any moral principles. She assumes herself to be an intellectual and a being above others. She gets attracted towards a boy of half of her age. She tries to establish an immoral connection with the boy for which she tries to indoctrinate him that it was no wrong deed. But at last she was the one fooled, deceived and left lost raising questions on her own beliefs and wisdom.

**Key words:** Nihilism, Christian realism, Spiritual morality, Humanity, Immoral.

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**GRACE THROUGH GROTESQUE IN FLANNERY O'CONNOR'S SHORT STORY  
REVELATION**

**Paper ID - 1073**

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**Abstract:**

Flannery O'Connor is an American short story writer and a prominent writer in the Christian fictional writing. Revelation is one of the most important stories of Flannery O'Connor which in a nutshell is an embodiment of her objective of writings. O'Connor believes mankind needs to know and have God in their lives to realise their spiritual and moral depravity and then transform to lead a diligent and happy life.

Mrs. Turpin, the protagonist of the story is a self-righteous person. She believes she is a good christian. She believes her treatment of poor and lowly people to be right, which in reality is not. This paper explores how the God bestows his grace to provide her an opportunity to know her inner self through unexpected, abrupt and grotesque situations.

Key words: Grace, God, Self-righteous, Grotesque.

**UNCONSCIENTIOUS PARENTHOOD IN FLANNERY O'CONNOR'S THE LAME  
SHALL ENTER FIRST AND THE RIVER**

**Paper ID - 1074**

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**Abstract:**

This paper tries to explore the aspect of unconscientious parenthood and its consequences through short stories The Lame Shall Enter First and The River. In both the stories the children die at the end which is an outcome of their parents's indiligent parenting. In The Lame Shall Enter First, Sheppard is a single parent of Norton, a narcissist, fails to provide right affection, care and guidance to his son as a father. In The River, the unnamed parents of a boy Harry Ashfield, are accustomed to leave him off in care of a babysitter to have time for their parties. Norton dies by intentionally jumping from window to reach heavens to reach his dead mother who was not feeling enough love from his father. On the other hand, Harry jumps into river believing he would be taken by God, as he feels he is alienated by his own parents.

**Key words:** Parenthood, Narcissism, Death, Alienation.

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**THEME OF ALIENATION IN MODERN LITERATURE**

**Paper ID - 1075**

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**Abstract**

Alienation is the basic form of rootlessness, which forms the subject of many psychological, sociological, literary and philosophical studies. Alienation is a major theme of human condition in the contemporary epoch. It is only natural that a pervasive phenomenon like alienation should leave such an indelible impact upon the contemporary literature. Alienation emerges as natural consequence of existential predicament both in intrinsic and extrinsic terms. The theme of alienation has been variously dealt with persistently and unflinchingly in modern literature. The alienated protagonist is a recurrent figure in much of the twentieth century American and European fiction. Alienation in its various forms, has been dealt with in the existentialistic literature. Owing to its historical and socio-cultural reasons, the Indo-English literature also, could not remain unaffected by it. Alienation is the result of loss of identity. The dispossessed personality's search for identity is a common place theme in modern fiction. Man fails to perceive today the very purpose behind life and the relevance of his existence in a hostile world. Edmund Fuller remarks that in our age "man suffers not only from war, persecution, famine and ruin, but from inner problem a conviction of isolation, randomness, meaninglessness in his way of existence ".The paper will discuss and analyze theme of alienation in modern literature in general and Indo-English literature in particular from different angles. It will be contextualized by referring profusely the works of renowned writers.

Keywords: Alienation, human condition, existential, predicament, isolation