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Ideology and Workload

Inequality within Household

Highlights

Satire on Contemporary Pakistan

Need for Sustainable Development

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

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Patriarchy Ideology and Workload Inequality within Household

By Deodatus Katabaro Buberwa

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Abstract- This paper bases on the fact that Patriarchy as a social system and structure enables men in all the roles to which high status is attributed in any society, is crucial in understanding the dominance of men over women, and therefore being a stepping stone to understand the inequalities therein that lead women to begin negotiating for migration. Specifically this paper shows how the patriarchal system among the Gogo people, in Dodoma region Tanzania, creates gender inequalities in society. It examines how the structure of the patriarchy system that emphasizes the power status of male, authority, control of the male and oppression, domination of the man, suppression, humiliation, sub-ordination and subjugation of the women leads to workload inequalities at the disadvantage of women and children. It does so by examining the structure of patriarchal system as being unveiled through gender roles aspect, of the Gogo people. In this aspect there is manifestation of rule by the father and the supremacy of the husband / father within the family, and therefore to the subordination of his wife and his children. The main argument of this paper is that the patriarchal system perpetuates inequalities out of roles played by men and women within the homestead and farm among the Gogo people that lay a foundation for the Gogo women to negotiate for moving outside their communities.

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Patriarchy Ideology and Workload Inequality within Household

Deodatus Katabaro Buberwa (PhD)

Abstract- This paper bases on the fact that Patriarchy as a social system and structure enables men in all the roles to which high status is attributed in any society, is crucial in understanding the dominance of men over women, and therefore being a stepping stone to understand the inequalities therein that lead women to begin negotiating for migration. Specifically this paper shows how the patriarchal system among the Gogo people, in Dodoma region Tanzania, creates gender inequalities in society. It examines how the structure of the patriarchy system that emphasizes the power status of male, authority, control of the male and oppression, domination of the man, suppression, humiliation, sub-ordination and subjugation of the women leads to workload inequalities at the disadvantage of women and children. It does so by examining the structure of patriarchal system as being unveiled through gender roles aspect, of the Gogo people. In this aspect there is manifestation of rule by the father and the supremacy of the husband / father within the family, and therefore to the subordination of his wife and his children. The main argument of this paper is that the patriarchal system perpetuates inequalities out of roles played by men and women within the homestead and farm among the Gogo people that lay a foundation for the Gogo women to negotiate for moving outside their communities.

I. Introduction

It is evident that gender is a significant aspect in understanding issues of women oppression and discrimination. However, the issue of gender inequality is too wide to understand and explain exhaustively in case one does not specify on what force maintaining gender inequality (leading to oppression and discrimination) is to be dealt with. Patriarchy, capitalism and socialism are the forces that in one way or another do maintain gender inequality. For this paper, patriarchy is examined separately from other forces (capitalism and socialism) that maintain gender inequality leading to women oppression and discrimination.

Etymologically, the concept 'patriarchy' derives from two Greek words, *pater* (father) and *arche* (rule). The combination of these two words means the 'rule of the father'. Patriarchy expresses conditions whereby the male members of a society tend to predominate in positions of power. Patriarchy is systems of male domination and female subordination. Joseph (1996), while trying to define patriarchy from the Arab point of view, argues that patriarchy has to do with "the prioritizing of the rights of males and elders (including elder women) and the justification of these rights within kinship values which are usually supported by religion". For this paper, patriarchy means a force that maintains gender inequality leading to women oppression and discrimination; it is a system of social structures and practices in which men dominate and exploit women based on the powerful role of a father head.

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II. Methodology

This paper presents part of the findings for the study about, "Influence of Patriarchy Ideology on Rural-Urban Migration in Tanzania: A Case of Gogo Women in Dodoma Region." This was a qualitative study that was conducted in four selected villages of the Gogo rural community in Dodoma region, Tanzania.

Research Design: Research design for the study was Descriptive design because the study aimed at describing the state of patriarchy and inequality as they exist through classification, analysis, and interpretation of data. Descriptive survey was adopted as a method of collecting information by interviewing a sample of individuals. The study aimed at collecting information about people's attitudes, opinion, habits and other social issues related to patriarchy ideology and inequality within household.

Research Approach: The methodological approach for the study was ethno-methodological. This approach implied concentrating its enquiry in the Gogo ethnic group, trying to interpret and understand meanings of reality from the perspective of the Gogo themselves in matters pertaining to patriarchy ideology and inequality within households.

Study Areas and Justification: Makulu bearing villages in Dodoma region were selected as the areas of study on Gogo cultural issues. For the Gogo people, a *Makulu* is believed to be a central area in which one finds the "original Gogo people" for understanding true Gogo cultural issues. In actual fact, the *Makulu* is the palace of the Gogo King or people of the royal family. The rural villages of Hombolo Makulu and Hombolo Bwawani were purposely selected because they belong to Hombolo Ward in which there is a *Makulu.* Similarly, Mvumi Makulu and Juhudi villages were selected from Mvumi Makulu ward because of the presence of the

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Makulu in the Ward. So, the villages in Dodoma were purposively selected as they contain central areas (*Makulu*) for the Gogo people where the rule of the father as the head dominates the social systems.

Sample size: The sample size of respondents was determined by the predetermined method of data collection to be used in data collection for each category of respondents. The researcher determined to use FGDs to collect data within the rural Gogo community in both Hombolo and Mvumi Makulu wards.

Data Processing and Analysis: The data which were initially tape-recorded were later transcribed into English from Swahili language and then assigned into the *Atlas.ti* program, ready for analysis.

III. Findings and Discussion

a) Gender Roles and Workload Inequality among the Gogo Women

At a homestead a woman has more roles to play than it is for her husband. Of all the roles to be played in the homestead the husband just deals with security of the homestead while the woman has to clean the house, prepared children for school, prepare food for the family members, and attending the husband. All these roles are tedious and time consuming as they involve many activities. The activities involved in keeping security of the homestead are not so tedious compared to those of a woman. The roles are ascribed to women and men within culture. From the gender perspective, these roles are determined by that culture's assumptions about the potentials and abilities of men and women. Roles are therefore expected performance of someone who occupies a certain position. For women, the roles they play depend on the position they take within the social structure. This implies that the role they play ascribes them a status within a social structure that determines where they fit in the community and the way they have to relate to other people. Women roles depend on the status assigned to them at birth and at different stages in the life cycles. As such women roles are all about a set of norms specifying the rights and obligations associated with their status in society. The division of roles to play within the homestead among men and women is the reflection of the prevailing patriarchy ideology where there is male domination and female subordination.

Women's status includes complex tasks and relationships, which makes them to have more than one role. Women play their role as mothers, wives, and care takers (reproduction) etc. Each status has normative rights and obligations that guide women into the socially accepted appropriate behavior. From Table 1 it is clear that men are not involved in any of all those activities that women have to do in the homestead. This supports the findings by Siddiqui (2001) who found that in the absence of their wives, men were found to be inflexible in accepting new roles in household management. Instead, the extended family came into operation when women were away. This is indicative of how male roles within the family are rigidly defined and how difficult it is to change them.

b) Workload among the Gogo People

The workload is looked at in terms of the way the Gogo people work ranging from the homestead to the farm and other off-farm activities as summarized on Table 1, 2 and 3.

i. Homestead Works

The woman's roles in the homestead are, generally, maintaining cleanliness, preparing children, preparing food, and attending the husband. The man is just concerned with household security (Table 1).

Table 1 : Rural Men and Women Homestead Works among the Gogo in Dodoma region

		Whose activity?	
		Men	Women
Key role	*Activities involved*		✔
Cleaning the house	Arranging the house		✔
	Cleaning plates		✔
	Cleaning the house		✔
	Cleaning the compound		✔
	Cleaning the toilet		✔
Preparing children for school	Bathing children		✔
	Dressing the children		✔
Preparing food	Cleaning (pounding, pealing, etc.)		✔
	Grinding		✔

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	Cooking		✔
	Boiling water for drinking		✔
	Putting food at 'table'		✔
Attending the husband	Putting bathing water for him		✔
	Carrying food for him		✔
	Preparing his clothes		✔
	Scratching his back when showering		✔
	Providing sex	✔	✔
Security of the homestead	Controlling who comes in and goes out	✔	
	Controlling which animals get in and out	✔	
	Sharpening tools (spears, knives, walking sticks	✔	

Source: Field Data 2010

With reference to Table 1, it is seen how a woman has got so many roles and activities to take care of; she seems to be one who has to fully stay at home, if she has to do all that. In fact, her area of expertise is supposed to be in the homestead, with a questionable embedded value, as can be seen from this quote:

We work at home; we know what to do with the children and the house; we know how to cook. … If a man is left at home, what can he do? … What men are capable of doing is getting out and talking to people; they feel they can get someone to buy some food or a goat meat or chicken and then they make some money for the home. … (Hombolo Bwawani, FGD, Women, Feb. 2010)

One important thing that is raised in this quote is that the woman's role in the home is considered socially valuable, but economically valueless. For this matter, men shy away from getting involved with such activities at home and they prefer going for outside work that has some income generation. They actually do not know how to deal with housework.

With the work at home, however, women are in control of the homestead in terms of determining the nutritional status, hygiene, and purchases.

I can decide on my own what type of food to buy and prepare for my children when I have some little money to spend. I can buy some clothes, soap, sugar or milk for my children, without making any stories with my man. … I can buy pens and books for my children. … I am in charge of all this. (Hombolo Makulu, FGD, Women, Feb. 2010)

ii. *Farm Works*

Farm works range from the preparation of the farm to the harvesting and storing the produce. Men and women have different roles and activities to play, as can be seen in Table1. Still, with the Table 2 it is clear how a woman's workload in the farm is quite a lot compared to men. The most alarming observation is that the woman does almost every farm activity. This supports Boserup (1970), that in Africa women do most of the farming such as cultivating the subsistence crops whereas men are merely engaged in clearing the land for cultivation. Moreover, there is a Gogo saying that "an idle woman keeps her hoe with no handle". This saying means that in order for a woman to be regarded as a hard-worker, having a hoe with a handle is necessary.

Table 2 : Rural Men and Women farm roles among the Gogo in Dodoma Region

		Whose activity?	
		Men	Women
Key role	*Activities involved*		
Preparation of old farm	Cutting crop residues		✔
	Burning crop residues		✔
Preparation of new farm	Clearing the bush/shrubs	✔	✔
	Burning the cleared things	✔	✔
Planting seeds	Digging holes for seeds	✔	✔
	Seed planting	✔	✔
Maintaining the farm	Carrying manure to farm		✔
	Spreading manure		✔

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Harvesting	Carrying buckets/bags for harvesting		✔
	Picking the crops	✔	✔
	Carrying the crops back home		✔
	Cleaning of farm produce		✔
	Cleaning of area for seeds cleaning		✔
Storing	Preparing storage facilities	✔	✔
	Carrying crops for storage		✔
	Security of the crops	✔	✔

Source: Field Data, 2010

The above saying implies the creation of gender identity in agriculture based on patriarchy ideology; it looks at idleness through a woman not a man. This supports Brandth (1995) who pioneered the analysis of the construction of gender identities in the context of the agriculture by analyzing the creation of gender images in tractor advertisement. He concluded that women absence in the tractor advertisements supports the symbolic intimacy between men, machinery and management. For a woman creation of gender identities lead into her subordination to men while for a man it leads into his superiority and domination. In actual fact, for the Gogo people, one cannot talk of agriculture without referring to women:

*When we say cultivation has begun, it means that almost all women are in the farm busy with their hoes. Every woman should work hard to meet the timing of the cultivation season. For women it is time to show our husbands that we are committed to fulfill our obligation as good wives. An idle woman is one who avoids going to the farm …(*Mvumi Makulu FGD, Women, March, 2010)

I have to grow groundnuts, Bambara nuts and 'Kunde'; these are not many, but specifically for use in preparation of sauce/relish. How can your man (husband) eat food without sauce? And a man cannot get involved in the cultivation of these crops: we should grow them because we deal with the preparation of food. (Hombolo Makulu FGD, Women, Feb. 2010)

Not only do the Gogo men see women central in agriculture, but the Gogo women as well who internalize their central position in the farm, as can be seen from this woman's observation:

When it rains well, that is a good season since there will be good yields. I rejoice for the good season since for me it means having enough food for my family. … I am ready to saw any seeds when it rains well. …I have to ensure that I have good seeds. … I would get annoyed if my husband sells all the crops together with the seeds. (Mvumi Makulu FGD, Women; March, 2010)

So, a woman is happy being at the centre of farming; she is also happy that with farming her family will be food secure; her happiness can last so long as the husband does not sell the seeds for another planting season. There is another dimension, though, that comes with the woman being at the center of the farming activities:

Even my husband rejoices. He is happy with good yield; he can sell and get some money to buy brew; he is happy because when the people talk about his family, they say the family has food and so he feels he is a strong man; … it is a pity that as they say he is a strong man, then he gets married to another woman so that he can be felt stronger. (Mvumi Makulu FGD, Women; March, 2010)

With the above quotes, it can be seen that much as the woman is central leading to good harvest, the husband rejoices the more because the merit is his; due to the merits, he can even get married to another woman. This conform findings by What more (1991) who found that it was not the nature of women's work that led to lack of recognition of farm women's work but rather their position within a patriarchy ideology. This is further elaborated by Walby (1990) who calls it a "patriarchal mode of production" where women's labour is expropriated by their husbands and others who live there. She says housewives are the producing class, while husbands are the expropriating class, their back-breaking, endless and repetitive labour is not considered work at all and housewives are seen to be dependent on their husbands. So, there is a material basis for patriarchy. Most property and other productive resources are controlled by men and they pass from one man to another, usually from father to son.

On the other hand, cattle keeping are among the central agricultural activities by women. men (husbands) are mostly the owners of cattle in the homestead. Traditionally, livestock plays vital economic and social roles in the Gogo society. It has direct benefit in terms of provision of milk and manure. In relation to social aspects, the ownership of livestock is an important expression for social status of people in the area and is used in dowry payment. When it happens that there is much crop failure, livestock provides security since animals can be exchanged for food/ grains.

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Cattle are incarnation of power among the Gogo people. For those who own cattle, it is a source of respect and power, and makes one influential in the society. Those who own cattle do set themselves apart as the honorable people as they have different products out of animals (milk, meat and manure). They may even sell cattle and get money. Milk is a very precious thing for the Gogo; having it, means having prestige. Apart from drinking it, they process it and get cheese, which is used for cooking. Meat is food for the few people who manage to buy it. Having cattle means ability to have meat in plenty when a cow or got or sheep is slaughtered. When one has manure it means that he is likely to have good yields and therefore he has food security at his home. He has high quality manure called *gombelo* or *suji* to smear in his farm. The animal skin is used for sleeping on.

On the other hand, the Gogo use cattle as part of dowry. A family with cattle is assured that their sons will get married as they are able to pay dowry. Girls would also like to get married in families which own/keep cattle since such families are regarded as being economically and socially strong. The one who owns cattle is known as *mhaha* while his wife is referred to as *Mdala wa mgoli* (the wife of a rich man). This indicates that the power and respect of the household is in hands of the man who is the owner of cattle; so women are likely to get respect and prestige when they have husbands.

Women, however, face hardships in livestock keeping. A woman has to make sure the cattle shed is clean every day. This is a hard activity assigned to a woman. In case there are calves, a woman has to look after them not very far away from home and come back to home in the afternoon to attend other activities. Women do not get significant assistance from their men in animal keeping. Sometimes women are forced to keep animals indoors and go to collect fodder, which they get far away from home. Although women are not regarded as owners of cattle but the sustainability of family power and respect given to it is partly in their hands.

iii. *Off-farm Works*

Off-farm activities refer to income-generating activities, besides the agriculture. Sometimes, yields are not good or they are not meant for sale and people need cash so as to purchase other goods like sugar, cooking oil, clothes and some agricultural inputs like hoes, and insecticides. They cannot get all this money from the farm; they need to find other sources of money.

The findings on off-farm activities in Gogo people are illustrated in Table 3. Off-farm activities increase the financial base for the Gogo people. The off-farm activities by the Gogo people include businesses in fish, firewood and charcoal, local brew, running small kiosks, food vending, and labor selling.

With reference to Table 3, men are only involved in two off farm activities which are fish business and charcoal business, however they share these with women as they fish and sell while women fry or smoke fish. On the other hand men make charcoal and sell it but women are also involved in cutting trees for charcoal making. In particular, women do perform some off-farm activities alone like business in firewood, local brew and vegetable vending. Generally women hold a lot of responsibilities in off farm activities.

Table 3 : Rural Men and Women Off-Farm Works among the Gogo in Dodoma Region

Income generating Activity		Whose activity?	
		Men	Women
Key role	*Activities involved*		
Fish business	Fishing	✔	
	Selling unprocessed fish	✔	✔
	Smoking fish		✔
	Fish frying		✔
	Selling processed fish		✔
Charcoal business	Cutting wood		✔
	Charcoal making	✔	
	Selling charcoal	✔	✔
Firewood business	Cutting wood		✔
	Carrying the wood		✔
	Selling the wood		✔
Local brew business	Cleaning the grains		✔

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	Mixing the elements	✔
	Boiling the mixture	✔
	Selling the brew	✔
Vending	Clearing space	✔
	Buying 'wholesale'	✔
	Selling in retail	✔

Source: Field Data, 2010

From what can be seen in Table 3 women are central in the off-farm activities. They do almost everything, leaving little for men. One of the implications for this is that they are also much occupied with off-farm activities. Another implication would be that women generate enough income for themselves. However, women's efforts to work off-farm do not make them solve their financial problems as such, because their husbands interfere with their businesses. Sometimes a husband will force that some local brew made by the woman is given to his friends and some money acquired by selling it is under his control; men do demand to know the amount of money acquired by their wives and sometimes do dictate on the expenditure. Thus, a woman's contribution on family income does not increase much of her bargaining power regarding the division of housework and childcare responsibilities, even though they have more control in solving imminent problems. This supports the findings by Shartall (2006) who found that women's off farm labor is often part of a farm household survival strategy to maintain that farm and men's occupation as the farmer. Gogo women do passively resist the situation of not benefiting from off-farm activities though they benefit little from such efforts they make. This supports Wozniak and Scholl (1990) and O'Hara (1998), whereby they show that women on the farms are not simply accepting victims of patriarchal relations but rather they are active agents constructing and shaping their roles within farming. This is in line with these study findings that off farm work and the subsequent financial independence are an expression of woman's agency and resistance as this woman points out:

… Sometimes we are forced to be liars. You have to hide your money and pretend you have nothing. Suppose yesterday you asked for some money to buy something for children and your husband responded negatively; today can you dare direct your son to present another problem to his father? We need to keep some money to solve critical problems; at least children have to see things going smoothly. (Juhudi, FGD Women, March, 2010)

Moreover, it is not as easy for women as it is for men to get temporal farm employment. Most people do prefer to employ men as they have no interference in their activities. While women are mostly interfered by home responsibilities and child caring, men are so free to perform their activities on time. Men are, therefore, more able to get temporal employment than women can do. This indicates that women have to use extra efforts so as to get paid activities in rural areas. This does involve accepting lower pay than man can accept so that they can win the job. It is concluded that there is prevalence of agrarian gender ideology in rural areas which manifests the patriarchy system in such that even though women may have an independent source of income off the farm, the fact of living on a farm means they continue to be positioned as farm women.

iv. *Typical Gogo Day and Work*

An examination on how both men and women spend their day at home reveals inequalities involved. A woman is always busy to ensure that food is available on time and well cooked for the members of the family. The husband regards his wife to be responsible for the availability of food within the household. This food is expected by the husband to be available on time and accepted as being typical Gogo food. Therefore as her daily responsibility a woman has to cook *Ugali* (hard porridge) to be served with *Mlenda* (a slimy green vegetable).

Off-farm activities would be an escape for women from agricultural constraints, but they do not have enough time for it since they still have many other activities to attend at home and in farms. Moreover, women do not have full control over business they do as they are interfered by their husbands. Due to heavy workload that women have some off farm activities are not done properly.

What can be learnt from the above scenario is that there is division of labor between men and women among the Gogo people. However, a woman has lots of activities during the day and night compared to men, on the one hand, and in the activities she deals with, the man is the greatest beneficiary, smoothly, but sometimes forcefully. Hence, not only do the gender roles among the Gogo people lead to inequality against women in terms of heavy workload, but also in terms of men being central beneficiaries. A woman (wife) is obliged to fulfill her role as a married woman so as to ensure acceptability to her husband and the community at large. Her husband remains an overseer and beneficiary. This confirm the study by Lamichhane

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(2008) who found that there are, situations where women have to manage their reproductive workload alone. In such cases, it was seen that women mobilize their social networks of friends and relatives to get the work done. In case of financial difficulties, women arrange money through friends and neighbors and not with their in-laws. This also supports Tahira and Karin (2004), that gender norms as part of the social environment of livelihood strategies influence both women and men's access to livelihood assets and their direct and indirect impact on gendered workload seen as their strategies to achieve a sustainable livelihood.

IV. Conclusion

This paper has unveiled how the patriarchy system accommodates inequalities in Gogo society at the disadvantage of women .It has presented workload as an aspect on gender inequalities being propagated by patriarchy ideology, that lead to oppression and discrimination of Gogo women. In this aspect, women have got a heavy workload compared to men. Such workload results from the assigned roles of women that occupy them for a long time during the day and night, ranging from working indoors in the homestead to the farm and off-farm environments.

Women suffer from inequality initiated by purposeful efforts to maintain male dominance. This results into hard life for women. This hard life is brought about by the gender relations that they live, well-informed by the patriarchy system. The limited economic opportunities for women are due to minimum returns from farm and off farm activities and limited capital and time for both farm and off-farm activities. They do not control land; they do not have many paid off farm activities, they do not control what they produce and they are not free to markets of their farm products. Though it is the case that women are busy all the time.

Generally, therefore, migration becomes one of the options to get away from the gender inequalities, stemming from the Gogo patriarchal system that becomes a stumbling agent for their livelihood promotion strategies in the rural areas. This conform the work by Chant (1992) on gender relations and migration which shows that migration is influenced by the organization of productive and reproductive labour within the household; power dynamics, decision-making and gender divisions in rural and urban labour markets.

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Effects of Golf Drive Swing on Multiple Functional Wear Wearing

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Abstract- The purpose of this study was to verify the effect of drive swing on multiple functional wear wearing in golf. The subjects were 6 men (22.67±0.82yrs, 175.42±3.42cm, 78.75±4.78kg), who had career each with at least 8 years golf experience with right-hander. For kinematical analysis, this study used equipments with 7 motion capture cameras (300Hz) and analysis program (Nexus 1.5). The total time of the club head, displacement magnitude of the COM and swing plane were compared of according to functional wear wearing and non-wearing during golf drive swing. The results of the study are as follows. The total time of the club on wearing (2.18±0.06sec) was faster than non-wearing (2.52±0.15sec). Displacement magnitude of the COM on wearing (4.06±0.67cm) was shorter than non-wearing (5.79±0.72cm). Also, swing plane was found to be significantly different of 3 phase excepted BST-DS (back swing top - down swing) phase. AD-BST (address - back swing top) phase on wearing (13.86±3.08cm) decrease more than non-wearing (20.82±3.99cm), DS-IP (down swing – impact) phase on wearing (6.25±1.35cm) decrease more than non-wearing (7.18±1.52cm) and IP – FT (impact – follow though) phase on wearing (7.93±2.09cm) decrease more than non-wearing (9.68±2.02cm).

Keywords: drive swing (드라이브스윙), multiple functional wear (다기능성웨어), swing plane (스윙평면).

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Abstract- The purpose of this study was to verify the effect of drive swing on multiple functional wear wearing in golf. The subjects were 6 men (22.67±0.82yrs, 175.42±3.42cm, 78.75±4.78kg), who had career each with at least 8 years golf experience with right-hander. For kinematical analysis, this study used equipments with 7 motion capture cameras (300Hz) and analysis program (Nexus 1.5). The total time of the club head, displacement magnitude of the COM and swing plane were compared of according to functional wear wearing and non-wearing during golf drive swing. The results of the study are as follows. The total time of the club on wearing (2.18±0.06sec) was faster than non-wearing (2.52±0.15sec). Displacement magnitude of the COM on wearing (4.06±0.67cm) was shorter than non-wearing (5.79±0.72cm). Also, swing plane was found to be significantly different of 3 phase excepted BST-DS (back swing top - down swing) phase. AD-BST (address - back swing top) phase on wearing (13.86±3.08cm) decrease more than non-wearing (20.82±3.99cm), DS-IP (down swing – impact) phase on wearing (6.25±1.35cm) decrease more than non-wearing (7.18±1.52cm) and IP – FT (impact – follow though) phase on wearing (7.93±2.09cm) decrease more than non-wearing (9.68±2.02cm). The multiple functional wear wearing was contribution to come close for one-plane, a long with consistency and accuracy on golf drive swing.

Keywords: drive swing (드라이브스윙), multiple functional wear (다기능성웨어), swing plane (스윙평면).

I. Introduction

Golf is a ball sport in which players use various clubs to hit balls into 18 hole cups on a course in as few strokes as possible. Golf can be divided into “tee shot” using driver in teeing ground, “iron shot” in fairway, rough and bunker, and “putt” in green. In particular, the result of the driver swing, the first strike, has an important effect on selecting the right clubs and building the seamless course strategies for second shot. For this reason, players need to swing the golf club in higher accuracy to move the ball a long distance to the most desirable position. For such higher accuracy of driver swing, the optimal combination of physical bodies' translational movement and club head's rotational movement generates maximum power and moves the ball into the target position The consistency of such physical movements, the direction and speed of club heads before and after the impact and the position and angle of clubs at the moment of the impact are all determined by the correlation between balls and heads. (Kwon, 2007) Therefore, having a systematic understanding of the right coordinated movements that allow to maintain the balance in bodies, swing trajectories and swing plane of club movements is very important for consistently accurate driver swings. (Hay, 1985; McLean, 1992; Heuler, 1996) Swing plane is referred to as the plane in the trajectory of club heads during the swing ranging from Address to Follow though. The swing planes are divided into One-Plane or Single Plane where arms and shoulders move up in parallel and Two-Plane where arms and shoulders are up on the different level. (Ben Hogan, 1966; Hardy, 2006; Lim, 2009) In his study in 2007, Kwon used 3D motion analysis technique to estimate the plane that is as close to the trajectory of the club head as possible. He compared the result with the actual swing trajectory and conducted the experiment to calculate swing flatness. As a result, he found that there was no perfect plane swing, but is the swing plane close to the trajectory of the club head. He also discovered that analyzing the swing using the swing flatness would be really helpful to confirm players' swing style or their swing consistency and accuracy. (Lim, 2009).

However, the previous kinematical studies on the driver swing have focused on increasing driving distance by analyzing X-factor that is an angle of relative rotation between pelvis and body segments at the top of back swing, body's rotation movement and good coordinated movements of wrist joints, the muscle power of major muscle contributing to swing, the swing speed of golf clubs and power generation through external force. (Lee, 1999; Kim, 1997; Horton, Lindsy & MacIntosh, 2001; Yi & So, 2004; Park, 2005; So, Lim, Kim & cho, 2005; Craig & Vince, 2010) However, unexpected ball control (hook, slice, draw or fade) caused by the increased driving distance might put professional and amateur golfers at risk of having bad results in the games. In other words, this does not fulfill the conclusive factors of “distance, consistency and accuracy” for good swing. (Koichiro, 1996) Even though the increase in the driving distance is important, the consistency and accuracy of swing are required to have a positive impact on final scores for golfers. Hence, in an effort to meet such conclusive factors for good swing, golfers have incrgly had a keen interest in golf lesson and related equipment. With this trend, golf equipment companies have thrived. (Lim, 2009; Kim, 2011).

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In particular, Korean golf market has grown by 5 to 10 percent over the last 10 years. The golf course market is worth 3 trillion won, the golf-ware market is worth 1.2 trillion won, the golf club market is 700 billion won and the golf equipment market is 300 billion won. Given such statistics, the golf industry including the golf equipment market is worth nearly 6 trillion won. (Park, Woo & Lim, 2012).

Recently, many golfers are wearing functional clothing that helps minimize the possible injuries by swing and maximize sports performance. (Chae & Kang, 2011) The major function of multiple functional wears is to keep pleasant physical state for players by facilitating perspiration during the game and eventually improve players' performance in the games by optimizing the mechanical characteristics determined by molecule orientation and crystallization such as tensile strength, friction and flexibility. (Kwon & Kouh, 2002; Doan et al., 2003; Chae & Kang, 2011) It is reported that among various mechanical characteristics of multiple functional wears, compression bandaging that was inspired by a technique of taping heavily used muscles during the game actually improved muscle strength and endurance, relieved muscle pain and fatigue by reducing muscle vibration and eventually enhance play performance with better bending of each joint and better rotating during the extension. (Doan et al., 2003; Song, 2007; Chae & Kang, 2011) Likewise, the previous studies demonstrate that multiple functional wears that is similar to the taping method would upgrade golf driver swing movement and in the end improve the conclusive factors of consistency and accuracy for good swing by reducing the dispersion of the scope of which muscles and joints move. In conclusion, the main purpose of this study is to investigate and verify the effect of multiple functional wears on golf driving swing through the analysis of kinematical variables.

II. Methods

a) Subjects

For this study, we chose multiple functional wear brand Z that is on sale in Korea. This brand's multiple functional clothing is characterized by elastic fabrics in the left and right and top and bottom, stitching along the body lines and mesh fabric for the inner side of arms. This clothing is made of 80% of nylon and 20% of polyurethane. (Figure 1) 6 male, right-handed amateur golfers who have played golf for 8 years or higher were specially selected as the subject of this study. Their average age was 22.67±0.82 years, their average height was 175.42±3.42 cm and their average weight was 78.75±4.78 kg.



Fig. 1 : Multiplefuctional wear product

b) Experimental Equipments

In the study, we installed 7 infrared cameras for motion analysis to analyze the kinematical variables displayed in golf drive swing movements in three dimensions with and without wearing multiple functional clothing. We also attached reflection markers (14 mm in diameter) on the surface of multiple functional wears and clubs to correctly analyze the body movement and club swing, calculate combined movement displacement and analyze the total travel distance of clubs and swing plane. In total, 35 markers were attached to R/L, Anterior and Posterior Head, R/L Shoulder, R/L ASIS, R/L PSIS, CLAV, STRN, C7, T 10, RBAK, R/L Elbow, R/L, Medial and Lateral Wrist, R/L Finger, R/L Lateral Thigh, R/L Knee, R/L Tibia, R/L Ankle and R/L Toe. In addition, 38 reflection markers were attached to shaft, shaft neck and head of the club by each. Table 1 shows in detail the experimental equipment used in this study. Figure 2 shows where the reflection markers were attached.

Table 1 : Experimental equipments

Classification	Model	Manufacture
Motion capture	MX13 1.3 Motion Capture Camera 7unit	Vicon (UK)
Data acquisition	MX Control	Vicon (UK)
	MX Net	Vicon (UK)
Human measurement	Martin calipers	Takei (Japan)
Analysis software	NEXUS 1.5	Vicon (UK)
	Polygon version 3.1 build 201	Vicon (UK)

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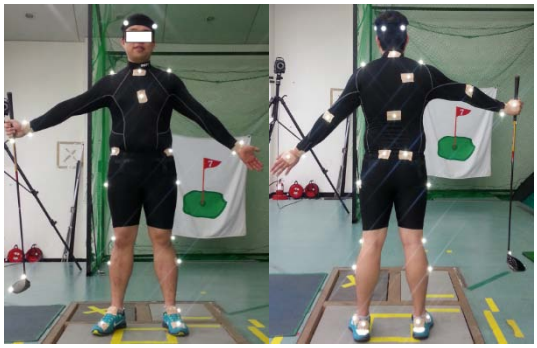


Fig. 2 : Marker placements

c) Experimental Procedure

The experiment was conducted in the lab setting that ensured the safety by having sufficient space for the subjects to exert drive swing movement and installing nets at the place to which ball will reach. Infrared camera for motion was used to conduct 3D calibration with the Non-linear transformation (NLT) method and create the global coordinate system of anterior-posterior axis (x-axis), medial-lateral axis (y-axis), and vertical axis (z-axis). All subjects were asked to sign the experiment consent and change their pants into tights before sufficient warming-up and swing practice. The subjects who got ready for the experiment were selected by random to wear multiple functional wears and ordinary tights. Under the two conditions of wearing and non-wearing multiple functional wears, the subjects did swings 10 times. Given the expected fatigue by repetitive drive swing, the subjects were encouraged to take 10-minuate break at the interval of the two conditions. After the end of the swings, they were asked to choose 3 swing movements that they thought to be excellent. Each 3 swing movements selected by every subject was analyzed by researchers.

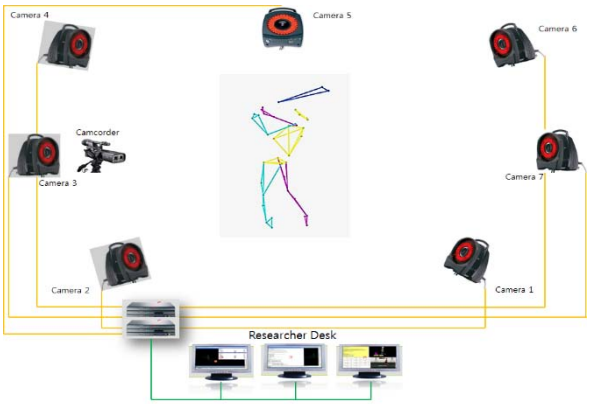


Fig. 3 : Experimental equipments set-up

d) Data Analysis

Figure 4 shows major events and phases required to analyze drive swing movements with wearing multiple functional wears.

Event 1 is the moment of “Address”. Event 2 is the moment of “Back Swing” when the markers on the right hand are at the highest position. Event 3 is the moment of “Down Swing” when the vertical position of the markers on the club head is down to the ground. Event 4 is the moment of “Impact” when the ball and club face are met. Event 5 is the moment of “Follow Through” when the shaft and the ground are horizontal after the ball is hit forward. Event 6 is the moment of “Finish” when the markers on right elbow are at the highest position to the left, the direction to which the ball moves. Furthermore, the six events were broken down into four phases –backswing, downswing, impact and follow –that affect the consistency and accuracy of golf swing the most. The six events and the four phases were analyzed in this study. The ratio of camera sampling was set at 300 Hz per second. The collected data was processed with NEXUS 1.5 program. For 3-dimensional motion analysis, we selected as kinematical variables a) the total travel time of the club head to see how consistent the drive swing movement is, with and without multiple functional wears, b) the body-oriented combined (x, y, z) movement displacement to see how dispersed the body movement is, and c) the swing flatness to analyze the swing plane and check the accuracy of actual drive swing.

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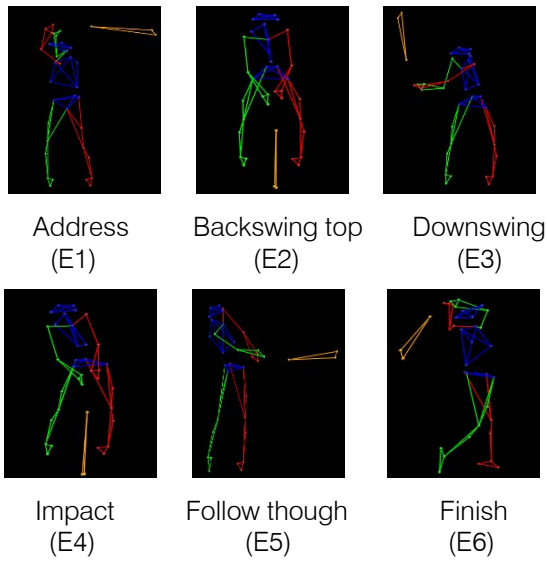


Fig. 4 : Event & phase

e) Statistical Analysis

The subjects of this study were asked to do the swings 10 times with wearing and non-wearing multiple functional wears by each in order to find the effect of multiple functional wears on golf drive swing. During this experiment collected was the data on the three swing movements considered appropriate to analyze the swing movements of six subjects with wearing and non-wearing multiple functional wears. (6 people* 2 conditions * 3 movements * 3 variables) Microsoft office excel 2007 was used to estimate the average and the standard deviation of all variables. A statistics analysis program, SPSS 18.0 was also used to conduct paired t-test and thus to verify the statistical significance of the consistency and accuracy of drive swing movements depending on whether to wear and non-wear multiple functional wears. The significance level was set at $p<.05$.

III. Results and Discussion

The subjects in this study were randomly selected to wear or non-wear multiple functional wears and do the golf drive swings. The result of analyzing kinematical variables is as follows.

a) Total time of the club head

Table 2 shows the difference in the total travel time of the club head from the moment of being ready for the drive swing to that of follow through under the two conditions of wearing and non-wearing multiple functional wears.

Table 2 : Total time of the club head

(Unit: sec)

Group	N	M	SD	t
Wearing	6	2.18	0.06	-7.18***
Non-Wearing		2.52	0.15	

****p< .001*

The result is that the average travel time with wearing multiple functional wears was 0.34±0.09 sec shorter than without multiple functional wears. This difference was found to be statistically significant ($p=.001$). In reality, the shorter the travel time of the club head is, the faster the club head moves. The travel time is also closely related to the travel distance of the ball. (Choi, 1996) This result is not different from the result of the previous studies on multiple functional wears and the improvement of driving distance. However, the average travel time of the club head under the two conditions presented in this study was 2.35 seconds, higher than the previous studies of 0.72 to 0.91 seconds. (Park, Lee & Song, 2000; Lim, 2009) This gap is believed to drive from the different swing styles of the subjects, their skill levels (professional vs. amateur golfers) and the different definition of phases with the previous studies. With the emphasis on the consistency and accuracy of the swing, the standard deviation values of the total travel time of the club head showed the slight different between wearing and non-wearing multiple functional wears. The standard deviation of wearing multiple functional wears was 0.06, slightly lower than that of non-wearing multiple functional wears at 0.15. This result demonstrates that wearing multiple functional wears have a positive impact on the consistency of body movement during the drive swing.

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b) Displacement magnitude of the COM

Table 3 shows the difference in the combined movement displacement of COM (center of mass), from the moment of being ready for the drive swing to that of follow through under the two conditions of wearing and non-wearing multiple functional wears. The result is that the average combined movement displacement of body center with wearing multiple functional wears was 1.73±0.05 cm lower than without multiple functional wears. This difference was found to be statistically significant (p=.002). How the COM moves at the time of the golf drive swing can vary among players. However, most players move their COM into the right feet at the moment of backswing and back to the left feet at the time of between downswing and follow through, following the direction that the ball travels.

Table 3 : Displacement magnitude of the COM

(Unit: cm)

Group	N	M	SD	t
Wearing	6	4.06	0.67	-3.18***
Non-Wearing		5.79	0.72	

***p< .01*

Note: COM - Center of mass.

However, golfing requires the continuous movement of body parts based on anatomical positions into the direction of front-back (x-axis), left-right (y-axis) and verticality (z-axis). Under such circumstance, maintaining body balance and doing the swing is the key. If the center of body is tilted to the front or back, it affects the flying trajectory of the ball and cause Slice or Hook. (Lee, Yang & Kim, 1998) The study in 1993 by Leadbetter and Huggan claimed that the center of gravity must be moved naturally into the target direction to the degree where the center of swing is not swayed. In this way, players can exert the golf swing along with natural rhythm and maintain the accuracy of the ball strike natural rhythm. For this reason, the lower combined movement displacement of body center is can ensure that the central axis of the swing is more stabilized and the consistency and accuracy of the swing is enhanced.

c) Swing plane

Table 4 shows the difference in the swing plane, from the moment of being ready for the drive swing to that of follow through under the two conditions of wearing and non-wearing multiple functional wears.

The result is that at the AD-BST phase, the average flatness value with wearing multiple functional wears was 6.96±0.91cm lower than with non-wearing multiple functional wears. The difference was statistically significant.(p=.03) At the BST-DS phase, the average flatness value with wearing multiple functional wears was 3.72±0.49cm lower than with non-wearing multiple functional wears. The difference was not statistically significant. (p=.14)

Table 4 : Flatness of the Swing

(Unit: cm)

Phase	Group	N	Mean	SD	t
AD – BST (Max)	Wearing	6	13.86	3.08	-3.30*
	Non- Wearing		20.82	3.99	
BST - DS (Max)	Wearing	6	14.00	3.35	-1.73
	Non-Wearing		17.72	2.86	
DS - IP (Max)	Wearing	6	6.25	1.35	-4.55**
	Non-Wearing		7.18	1.52	
IP - FT (Max)	Wearing	6	7.93	2.09	-3.86**
	Non-Wearing		9.68	2.02	

**p< .05, **p< .01*

Note: AD-Address, BST-Backswingtop, DS-Downswing, IP-Impact, FT-Follow though

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At the DS-IP phase, the average flatness value with wearing multiple functional wears was 0.93±0.17cm lower than with non-wearing multiple functional wears. The difference was statistically significant. (p=.01) At the IP-FT phase, the average flatness value with wearing multiple functional wears was 1.75±0.07cm lower than with non-wearing multiple functional wears. The difference was statistically significant. (p=.01) As a result, the difference of the average flatness values between the two conditions of wearing and non-wearing multiple functional wears was all statistically significant at the three phases except for the BST-DS phase. Here, the flatness value is required to analyze swing plane.

Lim reported in his study in 2009 that the good swing in golf is to make the accurate impact on the ball with fast speed. To that end, swinging the club within the consistent trajectory of swing is the key. As such, sing plane swing is better than double or multiple plane swing to maintain the more consistent and accurate swing trajectory. If the swing is kept into the right direction consistently, the one plane swing is likely to make the positive impact in repeat and eventually on the ball trajectory. (Hardy, 2006) All in all, it can be concluded that considering the experimental result in this study that the difference of swing plane between wearing and non-wearing multiple functional wears was statistically significant, wearing multiple functional wears contributes to making the swing close to the one plane.

IV. Conclusion

The study was designed to verify the effect of wearing multi functional wears on golf drive swing. In this study, we compared and analyzed how the kinematical variables are transformed to assess the consistency and accuracy of the swing with wearing and non-wearing multi functional wears for amateur golfers.

The conclusion of this study is the following. First, there was the statistically significant difference in the total travel time of the drive swing between wearing and non-wearing multi functional wears. The travel time with wearing multi functional wears was shorter than that of non-wearing multi functional wears. This result can be interpreted as wearing multi functional wears increasing the speed of the club head. In addition, the smaller value of the standard deviation with wearing multi functional wears can also be considered as the positive effect of multi functional wears on the consistency of body movement. Second, the result of combined movement displacement of body center analysis showed the statistically significant difference between wearing and non-wearing multi functional wears. The average value of the body center movement with wearing multi functional wears was smaller than that of the opposite case. This means that the axis of body center is not swayed and more stabilized with wearing multi functional wears, which will improve the consistency and accuracy of the swing. Third, the analysis the variables of the swing plane generated the result that the swing plane with wearing multiple functional wears was lower than with non-wearing multiple functional wears at every phase. The difference between the two conditions was all statistically significant at the AD-BST, DS-IP and IP-FT phases except for BST-DS. This result proves that wearing multiple functional wears can contribute to making the swing close to the swing plane in order to maintain the consistent swing trajectory for the club.

The value of this study lies in quantifying the effect of wearing multiple functional wears inspired by the taping method on golf drive swing with kinematical variables and generating the results. However, the subjects of the study might have felt the different intensity of pressure from multiple functional wears in different body parts. There were also the limits in analyzing kinematical variables to test the consistency and accuracy of the swing and conducting the field test to measure the direction that the ball flies as well as the equipment used in this study, such as the instrument of measuring the ball flying direction. Therefore, what we need to make sure in the follow-up study will be to consider accurately the different physical characteristics of each subject, realize the swing analysis that ensures the accurately measurement of the pressurized body parts and the intensity of multiple functional wears, and fulfill the condition that allows for measuring the ball flying direction. Furthermore, this study is expected to fuel the development of the golf equipment that helps improving the consistency and accuracy of an iron shot and putter shot, not just the drive swing and, going further, lead to the study on the fitting of multiple functional wears for design proposals based on individual's physical characteristics.

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How to Get Filthy Rich in Rising Asia by Mohsin Hamid: A Social Satire on Contemporary Pakistan

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Abstract- The novel under-study is Mohsin Hamid's How to Get Filthy Rich in Rising Asia. The study is an attempt to seek answer to the question as to whether the novel can be termed as a 'social satire' or not; and whether it is set in contemporary Pakistan or otherwise. This question precisely governs the overall research. The analysis shows that the novel under-study tacitly satirizes the social institutions of the country it is set in. It has been found that it holds the social wrongs of various institutions up to ridicule more than the individual follies. The targets of the attack are social areas like health, education, bureaucracy, industry etc., and sufficient textual proofs support the same. So it can safely be termed as a social satire. As far the unnamed place is concerned, the textual evidences and analysis of secondary sources particularly regarding the level, nature and frequency of ills like corruption, nepotism, terrorism and insecurity corroborate that the novel is set in contemporary Pakistan.

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How to Get Filthy Rich in Rising Asia by Mohsin Hamid: A Social Satire on Contemporary Pakistan

Hashir Iftikhar [α] & Muhammad Imran [σ]

Abstract- The novel under-study is Mohsin Hamid's *How to Get Filthy Rich in Rising Asia.* The study is an attempt to seek answer to the question as to whether the novel can be termed as a 'social satire' or not; and whether it is set in contemporary Pakistan or otherwise. This question precisely governs the overall research. The analysis shows that the novel under-study tacitly satirizes the social institutions of the country it is set in. It has been found that it holds the social wrongs of various institutions up to ridicule more than the individual follies. The targets of the attack are social areas like health, education, bureaucracy, industry etc., and sufficient textual proofs support the same. So it can safely be termed as a social satire. As far the unnamed place is concerned, the textual evidences and analysis of secondary sources particularly regarding the level, nature and frequency of ills like corruption, nepotism, terrorism and insecurity corroborate that the novel is set in contemporary Pakistan.

I. Introduction

Modern-day Pakistan is facing numerous socio-economic problems which have, to a larger extent, undermined the social texture and the credibility of various institutions. Inequitable distribution of wealth, improper utilization of country's resources and unchecked rise in population have engendered several concerns regarding living standard, health and education of the masses. Bulk of population living below poverty line is compelled to live in the same way - deprived of social and economic benefits. In Pakistan, poverty drastically crushes down the already down-trodden lot that in turn gives way to many social ills. As Momina Cheema quotes Bertrand Russell in her essay titled *Shaping the Future of Pakistan*. She writes, "The British philosopher Bertrand Russell once remarked, "If one man offers you democracy and another offers you a bag of grain, at what stage of starvation will you prefer the grain to the vote?" Clearly, before Pakistan can tackle such complex issues as democracy and globalization, it must deal with the most basic concerns of human survival. Poverty is the first and foremost challenge Pakistan faces in the 21st century. More than a third of the population falls below the poverty line" (Cheema, 2013). In order to get rich in this country in a relatively shorter span of time, one needs to follow an out-of-box strategy besides hard work and devotion. As the novel under-study suggests, one needs to have links with politicians and bureaucrats to legalize one's otherwise substandard business operating procedures. The novel *How To Get Filthy Rich In Rising Asia* carries one of such themes and it tacitly evinces rampant corruption and weak social institutions. Hamid styles the novel as a sort of self-help book of how to succeed in business. The book has twelve chapters each laying out a guideline for success in business in modern Asia which include "Get an Education," "Don't Fall in Love," "Avoid Idealists," "Work for Yourself," and similar others. Written as a self-help book, he addresses his protagonist as 'you'. The 'you' is not named. Neither is the country or city he lives in nor his wife or son, who are all referred to in generic terms – his lover is always "the pretty girl" no matter how old she grows. The protagonist moves from rural area to a metropolis with his family. In the big city he gets himself education and a job of delivering DVDs for a video retailer, which brings him into contact with the pretty girl, who works at a beauty salon and is plotting her escape from her dysfunctional family. He falls in love with the pretty girl and installs her as the ideal woman in his heart, where she will remain ever after. He goes to a university and falls in with some sort of political organization that in exchange for membership offers him a monthly cash stipend, food and clothing, and a bed. His mother dies of cancer. Arifa Akbar writes in her review, "The death of the main character's mother from cancer – protracted because treatment is unaffordable – is quietly devastating" (Akbar, 2013). Learning the rules to being a business success as he goes along, he leaves his village and family behind, has an irregular, long-term, mostly distant relationship with the 'pretty girl'. He gets married and has a son, and maneuvers deftly through the poverty, crime and bizarre bureaucracy. I have incorporated the said novel in my study that will attempt to seek answer to the following question.

a) *Research Question*

- Is the novel How to Get Filthy Rich in Rising Asia by Mohsin Hamid a social satire on contemporary Pakistan?

b) *Purpose & Significance of the Study*

In the criticism of contemporary Pakistani English novels, it would be a new addition. There is a

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need to critically evaluate and recognize the contribution of the Pakistani English writers. The study is an effort to bring contemporary Pakistani novelist Mohsin Hamid and his latest work into critical focus. It will pave the way for other researchers to take up such projects in future. The study will analyze as to whether the novel under-study may be termed as a social satire and whether there are any evidences that it is set in modern-day Pakistan.

c) Review of Literature

Theo Tait in the book-review refers to Rana Dasgupta's article about India's new rich in which he explained that India's economic growth had been quite explosive for the small English- speaking upper class to monopolize its profits. The old cosmopolitan elites, he maintained, are now crowded by private businessmen, estate agents, retailers and general wheel-dealers that are less well-versed in English but they are making enormous money and in fact, wielding more political power. They are not the higher degree-holders but are skilled in the field of opportunity and profit and "they are at home in the booming world of overloads, connections, bribes, political loopholes, sweeteners – and occasional violence – that sends their Anglicized peers running for the nearest cappuccino" (Tait, 2013). Tait says that Hamid's *How to Get Filthy Rich in Rising Asia* follows the rise and fall of one of these wheel-dealers. "The novel is set in Pakistan, not India, in a megalopolis that mostly resembles his hometown, Lahore" (Tait, 2013). The reviewer adds that the novel has certain complex moves, however, initially "it seems to be a satire powered by a cool, rational fury about the condition of life in Pakistan" (Tait, 2013). The protagonist of the novel, referred to as "you" dreams of becoming rich. He learns the ways of becoming filthy rich and uses them with great acumen. The business he founds is purely based on deception but he knows he is not the only one doing so. 'When in Rome, do as Romans do' is very much in his mind. His setting up of water-business and the under-hand dealings with the bureaucrat and politician to gain success may rightly be understood as a pungent satire on Pakistani society and its standards. Michiko Kakutani writes, "From a job as "a non-expired-labeled expired-goods salesman" (which means exactly what it sounds like, selling old items that have been relabeled with new expiration dates) he sets himself up as a bottled-water tycoon" (Kakutani, 2013). The reviewer adds that the hero's business is that of pouring boiled tap water into mineral-water bottles recovered from restaurants, which gradually evolves into a thriving big-time business, enabling him to ascend into the firmament of the wealthy with a big house, a driver and lots of security to protect him from the envious rabble. Lack of transparent check and balance and approval by the authorities of something that is unethical and substandard certainly show corruptible institutions. In this regard Parul Sehgal asserts that the depiction of various things in the novel suggests that we are in Pakistan. For instance, the growing concern for the bulk of the country's population being the non-availability of clean water hardly evades the novelist's attention. Hamid satirically points towards poor sewerage system of the country, where pipes of drinking water are in dilapidated condition; their cracks allow the gutter contents sneak in, "with the result that taps in locales rich and poor alike disgorge liquids that, while for the most part clear and odorless, reliably contain trace levels of feces and microorganisms capable of causing diarrhea, hepatitis, dysentery and typhoid" (Hamid, 2013, p.99). In addition to health issues, the novelist satirizes other ills like institutional corruption, terrorism, bribery and violence etc. which are interspersed in such a way that it corroborates Pakistan as the most probable venue. The reviewer writes about the novelist, "He's never merely telling a story, he's pitting his story against prevailing narratives about Pakistan, the roots of radicalization, the unevenness of economic growth" (Sehgal, 2013). Sehgal adds that Mohsin Hamid like Mohammed Hanif, the author of Our Lady of Alice Bhatti, "creates characters who enact the life of the nation" (Sehgal, 2013). In the same vein does Alex Gilvarry call the novel a satiric commentary of today's Pakistan. The reviewer writes, "The city of Rising Asia remains nameless, but through the lens of Hamid's critical eye, we understand it to be a metropolis closely resembling Lahore, Pakistan. Drones fly overhead. Corruption, terrorism, and violence are everyday occurrences" (Gilvarry, 2013). Claire Chambers in the book- review juxtaposes the current social scenario of Pakistan with that of General Zia ul Haq's time. The aftermaths of Zia's Islamization are clearly perceptible in contemporary Pakistan which makes it most probable that the novel is set here. Chambers remarks, "The characters age and the plot spans at least six decades, but the social affairs, technologies and politics of Pakistan are pure twenty-first-century throughout, replete with mobile phones, bombings, drone attacks, bearded Islamists and covered women, even though Pakistan only began to Islamize during President Zia's despotic regime of 1977-88" (Chambers, 2013). Leslie N. Patino's review on the book suggests that it is satiric commentary on a third world country. According to the reviewer, the story of unnamed protagonist told by an unsentimental narrator look "wholly believable in the third world where widespread poverty drains individuals and impacts almost every aspect of society including questions of morality" (Patino, 2013). In fact, the events and details of the mentioned facets of life reflect Pakistani society. Ron Charles, while commenting on the genre – self-help book says that Hamid "transformed it to tell the story of an ambitious man in the Third World" (Charles, 2013). It's, according to the reviewer, a melancholy reflection on modern life where

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"Rampant nepotism, bribes and corruption are the rule. Political parties are just rival gangs, assassins ride motorcycles down the crowded streets and terrorists' bombs randomly rip apart lives and homes without any particular reason" (Charles, 2013).

Jim Cullen in the book-review puts in, "It (How to Get Filthy Rich in Rising Asia) is a wonderful love story, an eloquent case study of the pros and cons of family nepotism as a society safety net and a brilliant expose of the inner workings of military/industrial / governmental corruption" (Cullen, 2013). This shows that the novelist has deliberately launched satire on the country's sorry state of institutional affairs. William Skidelsky makes a good point on the first word of the novel's title. He writes, "Hamid adds extra satirical bite to this tale by presenting it in the guise of an inspirational 'how to' guide, of the sort that has become popular in sub-continental Asia" (Skidelsky, 2013). He terms it an effective satire. However, the technique of not naming people and places give it more generality. He remarks, "And the truth is that *How to Get Filthy Rich in Rising Asia*, while effective as satire, works less well on the human level. The basic problem is that the generalising tendency of self-help (a genre whose goal is to suggest that we are basically all the same) rubs up against literature's need for specificity" (Skidelsky, 2013).

II. Research Methodology

a) Methodology and Plan of Research

The present study falls in the category of qualitative research and it will make use of 'social satire' as a perspective. A close textual analysis as well as analysis of the secondary sources on the work concerned will be carried out. The study is related with whether the novel under-study is a social satire on contemporary Pakistan or not. With the definition of the term 'satire' and keeping in mind the current social scenario in Pakistan, certain benchmarks will be set to test the hypothetical question. Textual evidences will be quite important in this respect and the supporting ones will be highlighted. I intend to carry out close reading of the suggested text to sort out relevant passages for the analysis. Ultimately the project will be shaped as social and literary analysis.

b) Structure of the Study

The sequence of the steps to be followed during this research is as under:

- To explain the term 'social satire' to set it as a benchmark against which the analysis can be carried out.
- To find out the evidences from the text as to whether the said work falls in the category of satire.
- To see if the novel is set in Pakistan, though the locality is unnamed.
- Conclusion

c) Research Method and Procedure

This research focuses on reading the selected text of Mohsin Hamid's How to Get Filthy Rich in Rising Asia other related researches/reviews that have been done in this field before. 'Social Satire' is used to form the basis of the study. The work under study is analyzed from the perspective of social texture depicted therein. Important texts, sourced from academic and public libraries, are consulted as the most significant sources of critical information.

d) Data Analysis

i. *Satire*

Concise Encyclopedia defines satire as an "artistic form in which human or individual vices, folly, abuses, or shortcomings are held up to censure by means of ridicule, derision, burlesque, irony, or other methods, sometimes with the intent to bring about improvement". Robert Harris in the essay titled *The Purpose and Method of Satire* states that the best definitions of satire should be coined from the blend of its corrective purpose and its literary use. A reasonable definition of satire, then, is "a literary manner which blends a critical attitude with humor and wit to the end that human institutions or humanity may be improved. The true satirist is conscious of the frailty of institutions of man's devising and attempts through laughter not so much to tear them down as to inspire a remodeling (Harris, 1990. P.1) Harris is in the same essay says that satire is essentially moral even when the values are not explicitly stated. The satirist draws the attention to something that is being violated. As he puts in, "The satirist does not need to state specific moral alternatives to replace the villainy he attacks because the morality is either already present in the lip service his target pays to virtue, or it is apparent by implication" (Harris, 1990, p.3). It is in the light of these lines that the novel under-study is to be judged as to see whether it falls in the category of satire or not. In this novel, the incidents and occasions are not wanting where Hamid has launched attack, mainly through irony, on the social institutions and malpractices therein. They can be analyzed in separate headings.

ii. *Health and Education*

Both these sectors, without doubt, serve as backbone to a country's strength. Progress of a nation is largely dependent, among other things, on these two areas. If a country ensures its citizens proper health and education facilities irrespective of their caste, class and creed, it sails smoothly on the track of progress and success. Illiterate and diseased majority is a drain on country's economy. It is quite ironical that in modern-day Pakistan, these two areas are ignored more than any other sector. As a result, many fatal diseases are spreading at an alarming rate at one hand and uneducated mindset getting dominant on the other. Mohsin Hamid's *How to Get Filthy Rich in Rising Asia* is

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basically the story of a poor rural boy who becomes a business tycoon by a dint of his understanding of the ways of getting rich. In the backdrop of his story, the novelist gets a chance to highlight the social degradation in several areas. The technique of not naming the characters and places is used to render the novel a wider sweep and generality. The village the young boy lives in gives the description of general rural landscaping of the country. The residents are compelled to drink water from the same places their cattle do and rainfall in monsoon leaves many pools of stagnant water which are feeding grounds for the germs causing various diseases. "The people of your village relive themselves downstream of where they wash their clothes, a place in turn downstream of where they drink. Farther upstream, the village before yours does the same" (Hamid, 2013, p.6). The fact that protagonist's sister died of dengue fever points towards the indifference of health authorities and lack of strategies on their part to combat the killing virus that has claimed the lives of many in Pakistan in the past few years. "Your sister is killed by dengue, her high fever relenting, and briefly offering false hope, before internal bleeding starves her organs and causes them to fail" (p.131). Besides, the miserable plight of governmental educational institutions and exam system are also brought into satirical focus. Corporeal punishment is still in practice in many educational institutes in Pakistan. "You" – the hero of the novel studies at a school where students are not allowed to ask questions. They have to give affirmative nod to what their teachers say. "You" makes the mistake of correcting his teacher's error for which he pays the penalty as Hamid points, "Today your teacher reaches into the pocket of his tunic, where he keeps a small amount of coarse sand, and grips you by the ear, the sand on his fingertips adding abrasion to the enormous pressure he applies, so that your earlobe is not only crushed but also made raw and slightly bloody" (p.23). Such practices are common in Pakistan where teacher-student relationship in most parts is considered as brute master and slave relationship. The novel also satirizes the state of affairs in the school and during exams. He writes, "There are fifty pupils in your class and stools for thirty. The others sit on the floor or stand"(p.21). Even worse is seen during exams. "A small payment and exam invigilators are willing to overlook neighborly cheating. More and someone else can be sat in your seat to write your paper. More still and no writing needed, blank exam books becoming, miraculously, a first-class result"(p.60). These things certainly don't look surprising to a Pakistani reader.

iii. *Rampant Corruption and Nepotism*

The analysis of the novel shows that corruption pervades even the most sacred of professions like teaching and schooling. Hamid's satiric fingers do expose it in the novel. He asserts that there are many incidents where the inductions of teachers are done through bribery and nepotism. "A bribe", he writes, "equivalent to sixty percent of one year's prospective salary, and a good low-level connection in the education bureaucracy in the form of a cousin, secured only the post he (teacher) currently occupies" (Hamid, 2013, p.23). It is quite ironical that the people who are supposed to be the stakeholders in the esteemed enterprise of nation and character building get a place not on merit but through unfair means. It is a big satirical question as how the characterless ones are going to help build a sound character. At another place Hamid says that it is the place (most probably Pakistan), where one might prefer to become a meter reader to being a teacher mainly because there would be more chances of corruption and where people are ever-ready to steal electricity. In connection with the case of protagonist's success in running a fake business, the negative role of bureaucracy and politician in giving him the NOC is also satirized by the novelist. In order to meet the bureaucrat concerned he gave many bribes to the personnel of the office. During the course of his business, "permits denied, inspections failed, meters improperly read, audits initiated, all these scams and hassles you have over the years surmounted by greasing junior and mid-level palms" (p.141). The success in business would, therefore, largely depend on one's connections with bureaucracy and politicians.

iv. *Terrorism*

Terrorism is one of the lethal social problems Pakistan is facing of late and which has taken myriads of innocent lives. Bomb blasts, suicide attacks, target killings etc. have been the day-to-day occurrences. They have instilled a massive wave of terror and sense of insecurity among the people. Though Mohsin Hamid does not give a detailed account of the acts of terrorism but a clue to this prevailing menace clearly evinces that the locale of the novel is no other than contemporary Pakistan. He shows satirical approach in suggesting that the use of violence is one of the prerequisites for getting along well in business in this country. It is one of the many guidelines stated in the form of titles of chapters in the novel. When hero goes to meet the politician, the security situation at the latter's residence do show his apprehension of the prospective violence. Hamid writes, "Fears of terrorism have led the politician to take measures to secure his residence, erecting a razor wire topped boundary wall far in excess of permissible heights "(p. 144). He has also detailed a number of policemen for his security. The satire may be understood in a way that politician's life is more precious than thousands of laymen exposed to any kind of life-taking violence round the clock. In the novel, there is also another mention of bomb blast that took place in a hotel earlier some time. "The hotel is the city's most exclusive, its old wind temporarily closed and scaffolded

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since a massive truck bomb shattered windows and ignited fires inside…" (p.103).

III. Conclusion

The work selected for this research is Mohsin Hamid's novel *How to Get Filthy Rich in Rising Asia*. The study conducted has been based on the research question to which I have sought the answer. The research shows that the novel under-study tacitly satirizes the social institutions of the country it is set in. It has been found that it holds up the social wrongs of various institutions to ridicule more than the individual follies. The targets of the attack are social areas like health, education, bureaucracy, industry etc., so it can safely be termed as a social satire. As far the unnamed place is concerned, the textual evidences and analysis of secondary sources particularly regarding the level, nature and frequency of ills like corruption, nepotism, terrorism and insecurity corroborate that the novel is set in contemporary Pakistan. I am hopeful that this research would be a helpful study for the future researchers in analyzing the work from different angles. The study would really be a contribution towards literary criticism of Pakistani English fiction.

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Women Education: Need for Sustainable Development

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Abstract- Women are the backbone of any civilized society. Be it a role of friend, daughter, sister, wife, mother or a role of a working women, women have facilitated this male dominant society in every aspect. Women constitute approximately 50% of the World's population. But she does not have equal share at, nutrition, work place, property ownership and especially education. Though the law ensures equality in men and women in all aspects, yet still there are many women who remain uneducated due to orthodoxicity, security concerns, traditions and cultures etc. of many societies worldwide. Sustainable Development is that kind of development which aims at meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Hence if it is needed, we need to concentrate on women education which still remains an unattainable goal in India since independence. In the words of Shahi Tharoor (Times of India, 2013), "Even today after 65 years of Independence, the literacy rate of women is just at 65.5% compared to the more healthy 82.1% for men". So if we want India to develop and to sustain that development, women education need a serious concern. This paper is an attempt to throw lights on various aspects related to women education and its need for sustainable development so that the future remains bright.

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Women Education: Need for Sustainable Development

Mrs. Manisha Sharma

Abstract- Women are the backbone of any civilized society. Be it a role of friend, daughter, sister, wife, mother or a role of a working women, women have facilitated this male dominant society in every aspect. Women constitute approximately 50% of the World's population. But she does not have equal share at, nutrition, work place, property ownership and especially education. Though the law ensures equality in men and women in all aspects, yet still there are many women who remain uneducated due to orthodoxicity, security concerns, traditions and cultures etc. of many societies worldwide. Sustainable Development is that kind of development which aims at meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Hence if it is needed, we need to concentrate on women education which still remains an unattainable goal in India since independence. In the words of Shahi Tharoor (Times of India, 2013), "Even today after 65 years of Independence, the literacy rate of women is just at 65.5% compared to the more healthy 82.1% for men". So if we want India to develop and to sustain that development, women education need a serious concern. This paper is an attempt to throw lights on various aspects related to women education and its need for sustainable development so that the future remains bright.

I. Introduction

United Nations General Assembly in its 57th meeting in December 2002, proclaimed 2005-2014 as *UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development*. It emphasizes education of all to be an indispensable element for achieving sustainable development. The *vision* of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) is a world where everyone has the opportunity to benefit from quality education and learn the values, behaviour and lifestyles required for a sustainable future and for positive societal transformation.

Women plays important and varied roles from home to society to workplace as a homemaker, societal well being and job provider and job seeker respectively. Her role is of paramount interest to the economy as she contributes near about 50 % of the world population. Her education is essential for sustainable development as Greg Mortenson says,

"If you teach a boy, you educate an individual; but if you *teach a girl,* you educate a community."

A woman is a teacher, a mother, a politician, an employer or an employee etc. She is said to be the first teacher of a man. The values given by her to the children remains throughout with them and guide their way in all walks of life. It is hence she, if being educated for sustainable development can bring a drastic change in life not only of hers but for the future generations too. Sustainable Development is nothing but utilizing the present facilities and technologies etc. without compromising the needs of the future generations to meet their own. This is what can be better done by educating the women.

II. Pillars of Sustainable Development

There are three pillars of Sustainable Development viz, *society, environment and economy.* ESD (Education for Sustainable Development) equally addresses these three pillars of sustainable development with *culture* as an essential additional and underlying dimension. These pillars enable all individuals to fully develop the knowledge, values and skills that are necessary to improve their quality of life. These pillars are not that supportive to the female counterpart in many countries and hence are not good for sustainable development.

a) *Society*

Society is the place where a person lives, grows and practices culture. The society plays an important role in upliftment as well as deterioration of an individual. Society is not much favorable to women as data reflects. 2013 global review of available data says that 35 per cent of women worldwide have experienced violence either physically and/or sexually more than once in their life. This figure falls to 30% only when violence against women by intimate partners was studied. In India, the distribution pattern of crimes against women too has not changed much in the last few years, but between 2001 and 2011, the overall number of incidents of crime against women rose steadily, and was 59% higher than that in 2001. This is one of the aspect. Women are far low in education, economic participation, physical safety and health etc. Issues. In such a society, how can one think of sustainable development or even development?

b) *Environment*

Environmnet consists of those surroundings which are experienced by a person in the form of his parents, siblings, neighbours and peer group etc.. These people put direct and indirect pressure on an

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individual to behave in an acceptable manner. In India only, female child population in the age group of 0-6 years was 78.83 million in 2001 which declined to 75.84 million in 2011. The reason is not letting the female child to take birth and if she has somehow taken birth, killing her by any of the popular method by family members or mothers under the pressure of family members. In such an environment, where the existence of female has become questionable, sustainable development cannot be achieved.

c) *Economy*

In the World, as a proportion of male economic participation, female participation in the labor force has remained constant at 65% between 1991 and 2009. In India, the female participation in labor force is 29% only. It has become a global consensus too that approximately 30% female representation in key political decision-making positions is needed for women to bring about significant and meaningful change. In the 46 countries with lower or single chamber parliament, data available for 2010 says that women representatives comprised less than 10% in 20 countries. In such an economy, sustainable development will be far reaching dream.

If we really need sustainable development, these pillars need to be channelized to work in favour of women and educating women can be the first step to it.

III. Educating Women for Sustainable Development

Education for all is on World agenda. In India also, as per RTE Act, 2009, Education is the fundamental right of every child irrespective of sex, color, caste and creed. But in reality, that is exactly not the case especially for women. Mostly sons are being sent to schools for the study. Again the drop out rates of girls are more than that of boys at elementary stage. Today, nearly 17% of the world's adult population is illiterate. Two third of them are women. Approximately, 122 million youth globally are illiterate, of which young women represent 60.7%. So far as literacy rate in India is concerned, it is 82% of males and 65% of females according to 2011 census. So educating women should be the foremost priority of every Government of any country if they want to develop. If we talk of Education for sustainable development, then it again becomes priori to all other agendas.

a) *How does Educating Women help in sustainable Development?*

ESD is for everyone, at all walks of life and in all possible learning contexts. Education for Sustainable Development helps every individual to acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to shape a sustainable and better future. It also requires participatory and developing society, economy and environment for sustainable development. This participation will be complete only if women are given their due place everywhere without any kind of gender discrimination. Hence educating Women helps in multifold ways to achieve the goal of sustainable development as discussed below:

i. *Employment*

Education is a great tool to impart knowledge, develop motor abilities, change the attitude and improve the self confidence. It increases employment opportunities, income and self dependence. Employment gives the income and improves the economic position of the women. Employed women are given due importance by the family members. Hence educating women can prove to be a prime factor to bring gender equality, upliftment of women and sustainable development.

ii. *Economic Independence*

Woman economic and political participation is quite low. So her economic independence has been in question for the ages. Education helps women to get employment which in turn helps in getting economic independence. Economic independence frees the women from the dependency position and boost her self confidence. Such a woman helps in the national economic development and hence in Sustainable development.

iii. *Empowerment*

Educated Women is empowered. She is aware of her own rights and duties. She asks society to accept her as an equal gender like male. She avails of all opportunities of development and national participation and hence plays a significant role in Sustainable development.

iv. *Self-confidence*

Women need self confidence to fight against all the atrocities against her and to live a self esteemed and respected life. Hence, education helps in bringing in her this self confidence.

v. *Decision Making*

In many societies especially Indian societies, the decision making power lies with men. Mostly males take the importance decisions in the family and in the society. The one aspect to this is also the less education of the females. Hence, in order to end this gender discrimination, education empowers women with decision making power which helps in Sustainable development.

IV. Conclusion

A nation or society, without the participation of women cannot even achieve the development; sustainable development is hence a far reaching dream. So if we want to achieve sustainable development, Women education is the need of the hour which must be

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given due consideration at both societal and Government levels.

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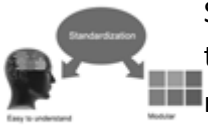


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Search engines for most searches, use Boolean searching, which is somewhat different from Internet searches. The Boolean search uses "operators," words (and, or, not, and near) that enable you to expand or narrow your affords. Tips for research paper while preparing research paper are very helpful guideline of research paper.

Choice of key words is first tool of tips to write research paper. Research paper writing is an art.A few tips for deciding as strategically as possible about keyword search:

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References

References follow the Harvard scheme of referencing. References in the text should cite the authors' names followed by the time of their publication, unless there are three or more authors when simply the first author's name is quoted followed by et al. unpublished work has to only be cited where necessary, and only in the text. Copies of references in press in other journals have to be supplied with submitted typescripts. It is necessary that all citations and references be carefully checked before submission, as mistakes or omissions will cause delays.

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28. Make colleagues: Always try to make colleagues. No matter how sharper or intelligent you are, if you make colleagues you can have several ideas, which will be helpful for your research.

29. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, then search its reasons, its benefits, and demerits.

30. Think and then print: When you will go to print your paper, notice that tables are not be split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

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Key points to remember:

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Content

- Sum up your conclusion in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In manuscript, explain each of your consequences, point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation an exacting study.
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	A-B	**C-D**	**E-F**
Abstract	Clear and concise with appropriate content, Correct format. 200 words or below	Unclear summary and no specific data, Incorrect form Above 200 words	No specific data with ambiguous information Above 250 words
Introduction	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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