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Analysis of Labor Law Practice

Theory of Socialism as Propounded

Highlights

A Story of Sun Pharmaceuticals

The Socio-Economic Impact of Refugees

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

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A Story of Sun Pharmaceuticals Laboratories: Going Global

By Dr. Amisha Gupta
Jagan Institute of Management Studies

Abstract- Sun Pharma is a global pharmaceutical company. It manufactures and markets a huge basket of pharmaceutical formulations in India, US and several other markets across the world. In India, the company formulate the products in niche therapy areas of psychiatry, neurology, cardiology, diabetology, gastroenterology, orthopedics and ophtha-lmology.

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A Story of Sun Pharmaceuticals Laboratories: Going Global

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Abstract- Sun Pharma is a global pharmaceutical company. It manufactures and markets a huge basket of pharmaceutical formulations in India, US and several other markets across the world. In India, the company formulate the products in niche therapy areas of psychiatry, neurology, cardiology, diabetology, gastroenterology, orthopedics and ophthalmology.

Table 1: Sun Pharma – Basic facts

Headquarters	Mumbai, India
Public or Private	Public
Year of Establishment	1983
Revenues (2013-14)	$2.56 bn
Specialties	Formulations, API, US Generics, Specialty brands, Technically complex formulations

I. Synopsis of the Company

Over 72% of Sun Pharma sales are from markets outside India, primarily in the US. The US is the single largest market. It accounts for about 60% turnover in all be it in the form of formulations or finished dosage. It manufactures across 26 locations, including plants in the US, Canada, Brazil, Mexico and Israel.

Several regulatory agencies, including FDA-USA, EMA-Europe, MHRA-UK, MCC-South Africa, TGA-Australia, ANVISA-Brazil, WHO-Geneva, BPHARM-Germany, KFDA-Korea and PMDA-Japan, have certified their facilities.

Their track-record of successful collaborations includes various in and out - licensing of products and technologies, joint ventures, as well as mergers & acquisitions.

Their early investments in R&D began three decades ago. It enabled the company to make technology as their key differentiator and develop a basket of robust products for diverse markets across the world. The company has around 1800 research scientists working in multiple R&D centers. Their scientists have expertise in developing generics, Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs), Novel Drug Delivery Systems (NDDS) and New Chemical Entities (NCEs).

II. Path to Internationalization

Sun pharmaceutical started exporting products to neighboring countries of India in 1989. Table 2 below summarizes the internationalization history of the company

Table 2: International Operations History – Sun Pharma

Year	Modes of internationalization	Company Name	Country	Motivating factor
1989	Exports		Neighboring countries of India	
1996	subsidiary	Sun Pharma Global Inc.	The British Virgin Islands	
1997	Acquisition	Caraco Pharmaceutical Laboratories	USA	Technology and R&D seeking
1997	Equity Stake	MJ Pharma	UK	
2001	Subsidiary	Sun Pharmaceutical (Bangladesh) Limited	Bangladesh	Market access
2004	Subsidiary	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries, Inc.	USA	Market access
2004	Acquisition	Niche brands from Women's First Healthcare	USA	To enrich the product portfolio
2005	Subsidiary	Sun Pharmaceutical UK Limited	UK	Market access
2005	Acquisition	Manufacturing Unit in Bryan, Ohio	USA	
2005	Acquisition	Able Laboratories	USA	The Expansion, to make a presence of controlled substances.
2005	Acquisition	ICN	Hungary	Band building

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2008	subsidiary	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Pty Ltd (Australia)	Australia	Market access
2008	Acquisition	Chattem Chemicals Inc.	USA	To enrich the product portfolio and become a more active player in pain management.
2009	subsidiary	Sun Pharmaceuticals Germany GmbH	Germany	Market access
2009	Acquisition	Products from Forest Inwood	USA	Through Coraco
2010	Acquisition	Taro Pharmaceuticals	USA	Expansion in the theUSA
2012	Acquisition	DusaPharmaceuticals	USA	DUSA's business will bring entry into dermatological treatment devices, where Sunpharma seesthe growth opportunities.
2012	Acquisition	The Generic business of URL pharmaceuticals.	USA	
2014	Acquisition	Ranbaxy	Various countries	Brand building. Sun pharma became world fifth largest generic pharma company.
2014	Acquisition	Pharmalucence	USA	Manufacturer of human injectable pharmaceuticals.
2014	Licensing agreement	Merck & Co. Inc.	USA	Enrich the product portfolio
2015	Acquisition	GSK'S opiates business in Australia.	Australia	Expansion in the niche segment of controlled substances.

Then in 1991, fall in bulk drug prices was a setback for the company. It realized the mistake of depending on a single product line, so it started to diversify across multiple formulations. Russia became the biggest export market for Sun, but the 1998 collapse of the Russian economy came as a big jolt for the company. Sun has become too focused on Russia as the country and lost a big chunk of business due to the political upheaval. That's when Sun decided to focus on three main therapeutic areas by employing similar production technology. It allowed Sun to serve different market segments while using the same techniques and thereby allowing them access to the best markets of the world.

In 1997, Sun made its first international acquisition. The primary motive of the acquisition was to acquire the technology. As a result, Sun acquired many companies with the equity stake. MJ Pharma, TDPL were few of them. Apart from acquisition as a mode of internationalization Sun also focused on exports. In 1997, Sun reported the exports as 18 percent of their total sales. Although Sun was present in many regulated and unregulated markets, USA remained the single most important country.

In 2004 Sun Pharma bought a few exclusive brands to consolidate its positions as a leader in the segment. The brands were purchased from the US-based company Women's First Healthcare (WFHC). Acquisition of WFHC was the foundation stone for entering the branded generic space in the US at a reasonable cost. In same year Sun Pharma increased its stake in Coraco to over 60% from 44% by acquiring a common stock and options from 2 large shareholders of Caraco.

In 2005 Sun acquired a Hungarian firm to operate in the controlled substance market. The Company bought raw materials and dosage form manufacturing operations of ICN Hungary from Valeant Pharmaceuticals. In the same year, Sun acquired a manufacturing plant in Bryan, Ohio, USA, and work begun on increasing the capacity and making operations more efficient.

III. Analysis & Conclusion

Sun although being a new company of the selected sample, manages a broad scope of operations. It is actively pursuing mergers, acquisitions, and other strategic tie-ups. Sun pharmaceutical targets API market in Europe and US as these markets are gradually opening up to the use of low- cost generics. There is intense competition from API manufacturers in many other developing countries. Therefore, the company is trying to diversify its product offerings by targeting specialty API. The company's acquisition of Knoll's bulk drug facility and its purchase of controlling stakes in Gujarat Pharma, MJ Pharma, and Caraco (U.S.) provide Sun with additional R&D capabilities and access to U.S. FDA approved factories.

As can be seen in Fig1, increase in R&D had a positive impact on the export intensity of the company.

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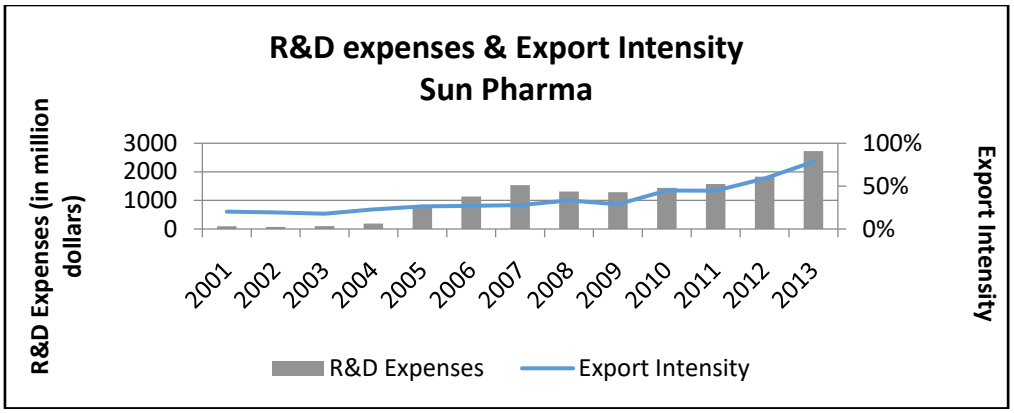

Fig. 1: R&D expenses & Export Intensity – Sun Pharma

Fig 2 shows a plot of Sun Pharma's assets plotted against its export intensity. Company's export intensity seems to be having a positive correlation with its total assets.

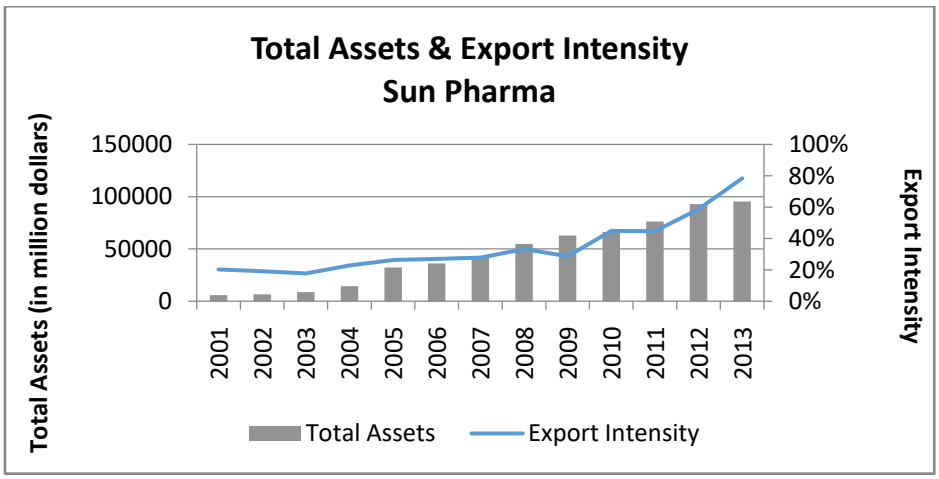

Fig. 2: Total Assets & Export Intensity – Sun Pharma

After the thorough analysis it can always be said that Sun Pharma is internationalizing with a high pace, but still, challenges are on the way. Sun is taking corrective measures to eliminate the threat of increased patent protection. It is investing heavily in sales and marketing capacities and plans to implement its branded generic strategy in multiple markets.

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A Study on the Bharat Ratna Dr. Maruthur Gopala Menon Ramachandran Film Songs that Contain the Ideas of Equity and Social Justice-A Comparative Analysis with the Contemporary Theories More Specifically with the Theory of Socialism as Propounded by Karl Marx

By P. Sarvaharana, P.Thiyagarajan & S. Manikandan
Tamil Nadu Open University

Abstract- It is a fact that super-hero like Makkal Thilagam Bharat Ratna Dr. M.G. Ramachandran took upon himself the responsibility of not only producing quality movies but also paid personal attention to produce quality songs as he thought that good messages could be propagated through film songs to millions of his fans. In view of this Bharat Ratna Dr.M.G.Ramachandran availed the assistance of peers, and eminent lyricist like the great Kaviyarasu Kannadasan, Kavinger Valli, Marudhakasi, Udumalai Narayana Kavi and also encouraged emerging writer like Na Muthulingam to write songs for his movies. Given such extraordinary efforts made by Puratchi Thalaivar Dr.MG Ramachandran, his film songs contain ideas of ethics, denouncing corruptive practice, right to education, equity and social justice (communism). In this paper, an attempt has been made to deal with seven of such songs that contain the ideas of economics, equity and social justice and comparative analysis had been made with respective theories with special reference to Socialistic and Communistic theory as propounded by the Great Karl Marx. Part of the research work had been published in the World Journal for Social Science Research (http://wjss. sciedupress.com

Keywords: bharat ratna dr.m.g.ramachandran, karl marx, context, equity and social justice, communist manifesto, alienation, thatai periyar, perariger anna, puratchi thalaivi.

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Keywords: bharat ratna dr.m.g.ramachandran, karl marx, context, equity and social justice, communist manifesto, alienation, thatai periyar, perariger anna, puratchi thalaivi.

I. Introduction

The technological advancement made over still camera had resulted in movie cameras that capture moving objects which had ushered in an era of the unprecedented breakthrough in the field of entertainment. Initially, they video graphed less than a minute of action in 1890's, later; silent pictures were produced for three decades. It was in 1927 the first speaking movie "The Jazz Singer" was produced by Warner's Brothers that had paved the way for movies of astounding nature came in to existence, this may perhaps go beyond anyone's imagination. Music according to the scene, theme, and action of the characters with scintillating songs in accordance with the story and nature of the character will not only boost the morale of the movie but also result in success.

The objective of this research work is to report that:

- Super-hero who attained matinée idol status like Makkal Thilagam MGR who produced outstanding movies that are being watched by his fans even after three decades of his demise.
- The efforts made by the lyricists that propagate the idea of Tamil Culture and the ideology of Dravida Iyakkam that was the ideology followed by the Super-Hero.
- The outstanding efforts made by Makkal Thilagam Dr.MGR to produce quality film songs and the acknowledgment made by the lyricist.
- The sequence of how a nascent childhood stage artist emerged as a Super-hero who attained the status of matinée idol. Subsequently, turned as a charismatic political leader to rule the state of Tamil Nadu as the Chief Minister for three consecutive times and introduced popular welfare schemes to improve the living conditions of the poor's. The accolades made by his follower (late Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Selvi Dr. Jayaraman Jayalalitha respectfully called as "Manbumigu Amma" (Hon'ble mother).
- It finally compares the ideas of equity and social justice as contained in the identified seven film songs with the theoretical genesis arrived at using a novel methodology evolved.

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a) The Scope of the Study

Certain MGR film songs contain ideas of economics, equity and social justice that can be compared with relevant theories including the theory of socialism and communism as propounded by Karl Marx.

Hypothesis

1. The same Lyricist reiterates specific ideas of equity and justice at different songs at different MGR Films.
2. Different Lyricist uses the unique ideas of equity and social justice to varying songs at different MGR films.
3. MGR effectively used the media to propagate unique ideas so that the society is better off.

b) Limitations of the Study

As it is a new area of research, the literature review was limited to the extent of theoretical genesis to make a comparative analysis with the contexts of the film song that contains the idea of economics, equity and social justice.

The article is arranged in the following manner

1. Need and Justification of the Present Study
2. Deterioration in the quality of film songs as held by Kaviarasu Kannadasan
3. Songs and Music Ruled the Roost
4. The scenario in Tamil Film Industry
5. The Emergence of Self Respect Movement
6. A Birds-Eye-View of Bharat Ratna Dr.Marudur Gopala Menon Ramachandran's life
7. MGR's Own Conviction Beyond *Matinée idol* Resulted in Production of Outstanding Movies:.
8. MGR's Charitable Mind
9. Literature Review
10. Grounds for Comparison
11. Dr.MGR's determination and commitment that reflects the quality of his film song
12. Comparison of songs as the context concerning theoretical genesis arrived at
13. Theoretical Advancements if any made in the research work
14. Testing of Hypothesis.

II. Need and Justification of the Present Study

Music is undoubtedly a natural combination ever since the sound effect was first introduced along with moving objects. It is a fact that the right song at the right moment will certainly boost the impact of the movie. It is also a fact that certain films attained success because of its excellent lyrics and mellifluous music.

The various scholarly research conducted by the American Academy of Paediatrics denotes the fact of adverse effects created by rap music. Lyrics of some music genres, such as rock, heavy metal, rap, and new emerging genres such as reggae ton, were found to embrace topics such as sexual promiscuity, death, homicide, suicide, and substance abuse. The listener of such music gets panic and it is emphasized that creating an habit of listening such music continuously would alter their character, and they go wild to the extent of committing crimes in the society.

The songs that should be intended to gratify the sense had become anti-sensual and create damage to the souls of innocent children who should be tamed and shown the right path in the society, which is a very sorry state of affairs that witness the world. Given the above adverse results the American Academy of Paediatrics' also made the various recommendations to tide out the situation (American Academy of Pediatrics 2010) for the benefit of the readers few of the recommendations are reproduced below:

- Pediatricians should become familiar with the role of music in the lives of children and adolescents and identify music preferences of their patients as clues to emotional conflict or problems.
- They should explore with patients and their parents what types of music they listen to and music videos they watch and under which circumstances they consume these media.
- Pediatricians should encourage parents to take an active role in monitoring the type of music to which their children and adolescents are exposed and to be aware of the music they subscribe.
- Pediatricians should encourage parents and caregivers to become media literate.
- Pediatricians should sponsor and participate in local and national coalitions to discuss the effects of music on children and adolescents to make the public and parents aware of sexually explicit, drug oriented, or violent lyrics on CDs and cassettes, in music videos, on the Internet, and in emerging technologies.
- Performers should serve as positive role models for children and teenagers. The music-video industry should produce videos with more positive themes about relationships, racial harmony, drug avoidance, nonviolent conflict resolution, sexual abstinence, pregnancy prevention, and avoidance of promiscuity.

Unlike the above, the songs identified in this research work throw light on the ideas of equity and social justice that show the extraordinary commitment made by Bharat Ratna Dr.Maruthur Gopala Menon Ramachandran who also appealed to Bakiyaraj (film director and producer), Bharathi Raja (film director and producer) Rajinikanth and Kamalahasan (famous actors who has huge fan followers) that they can also propagate message through their story and songs to integrate the nation and the people (Kumaravel. Ve. 2015).

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III. Deterioration in the Quality of Film Songs as Held by Kaviarasu Kannadasan

Peer and eminent personality like the great Kaviarasu Kannadasan who wrote thousands of meaningful songs with philosophical import expressed concern over deteriorating music including contents of the lyrics. "Knowingly or unknowingly the quality of music is deteriorating excepting, Carnatic Music all other forms of music are losing its grammar" exclaimed Kannadasan. It starts somewhere and ends at no man land and we were bound to listen to such music. The contents of the lyrics are inferior below par even to the ordinary prose. The situation was not that bad fifteen years ago, wherein good poetries were converted to lyrics of cine songs. Acknowledging the laudable services rendered by legendary music director KV Mahadevan, who took in to consideration the lyrics written by him using classical (sangam) Tamil words Kannadasan exclaimed that it is because of the introduction of cabaret songs in Tamil Cinema, the situation had worsened. Unlike, the folk village songs composed by KV Mahadevan and MS Viswanathan which were admired by millions Kannadasan opined that these musicians knew the nuances of folk village songs, with their deep rooted devotion they gave life to lyrics. Indeed those days were golden days wherein thousands of his poems were turned to lively lyrics to the songs of popular Tamil movies (Kaviyarasu Kannadasan).

a) Songs and Music Ruled the Roost

History of world cinema proclaims that certain movies became popular because of its super-hit songs. For example, Broadway melody was a super hit movie in the 1930's which hit the box office at US$ 3.00 million wherein music and its lyrics attracted the attention of millions of fans (Broadway Melody –Wikipedia). In collaboration with Arthur Freed, Mr. Brown compiled an impressive list of standards such as "You Were Meant for Me," "You're an Old Smoothie," "Broadway Melody of 1929," "All I Do Is Dream of You" and "Alone". Again the film, "*The Great Ziegfeld*" which was released in 1935 amazed the world of cinema by its scintillating songs. In 1944 "Going *My Way*" composed by Robert had certainly dominated the Hollywood. This movie had won seven Oscar Awards in all the categories. Again in 1951 *An American in Paris* which was known for its success for its music. In 1960's Leyoned Bird – *West Side Story won* Oscar in all the categories including the best music and best song more to say that more innovation that had been made in sound mixing that stood as the foremost in innovation of sound mixing, paved the way for more exploration, not only in the Hollywood film industry but also in other film industries as well. Released on October 18, 1961 through United Artists, the film received high praise from critics and viewers, and became the second highest grossing film of the year in the United States. The film was nominated for 11 Academy Awards and won 10, including best picture (as well as a special award for Robbins), becoming the record holder for the most wins for a movie musical (Steve Sullivan 2017).

IV. The Scenario in Tamil Film Industry

The fact remains the same in Tamil Nadu, wherein films had become popular for its songs as they contained lyrics with full of meaning. Consider the following song from the film Nadodi Mannan (Vagabond King) which is a reflection of Tamil Culture; it also bears testimony that the Tamil language enunciates the way of life that leads to emancipation.

Director: M. G. Ramachandran; Producer: M.G. Ramachandran; Starring: M. G. Ramachandran, Saroja Devi, M. N. Nambiar, J. P. Chandrababu Music: S.M.Subbaiah Naidu Lyricist: Na.Muthu Koothan (year 1958); Language: Tamil

a) English Translation of the Song

Salutations unto Sentamil
You denote to the world the foremost
Origin and Culture of Adi-dravidars'
Through the five-fold grammar
Given the fact that Leading a life
With the flawless tendency of the minds of people alone as the temple
Regarding none other than mother and father as the foremost
A constitution that is in existence which has
No place for Caste, Creed, and Religion other than
Justice through righteous living in our hearts and lives.

b) Interpretation of the Song

The opening stanza denotes the Tamil language as "SEN-TAMIL wherein "sen" – means "wealthy or rich". Therefore, it should be understood that the Tamil language is rich for its outstanding five-fold structure of grammar and salutation unto it.

This language enunciates the life (consistent with the "five-fold grammar) and the cultural heritage of ancient Tamils who are otherwise known as Adi-Dravidars". It depends on the principle of "regarding the tendencies of the people as the Temple (abode of God). It also regards none other than father and mother as God. There is absence of caste and religion, however, a well-structured rule of law and justice is the back-bone of the society.

c) Critical Analysis

The above song describes the greatness of Tamil language. No doubt this song talks about the great book that stands as a beacon not only proclaiming the grandeur of Tamil Language (viz., apart from the

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five-fold grammar it also reflect the cultural heritage and way of living).

What is this five-fold grammar?

One can find answer in Tolkappiyam.

The *Tolkāppiyam* (Tamil: தொல்காப்பியம்) is a great work on the grammar of the Tamil language and one of the most ancient book on Tamil literature and linguistics. It is written in the form of *noorpaa* i.e. short formulaic compositions and comprises of three books – the *Ezhuttadikaram (writing)*, the *Solladikaram* (speaking) and the *Poruladikaram* (meaning). Each of these books is divided into nine chapters.

Tolkappiyam deals with orthography, phonology, morphology, semantics, and prosody. Tolkāppiyam classifies Tamil language into *sentamil* and *koduntamil*. The former refers to the classical Tamil used almost exclusively in literary works and the latter refers to the dialectal Tamil, spoken by the people in the various regions of ancient Tamil Nadu. The name *Tolkāppiyam has been* derived from the combination of the two words *Tonmai* and *kāppiyam*. *Tonmai* means ancientness and *Kappiam* means literature. According to the tradition that i.e. The author of the book i.e. Tholkappiynar followed the following fivefold grammer structure (Subasree), (1) Ezhuthu (written) (2) Col (words) (3) Porul (meaning), (4) Yappu (versification), and (5) Ani (beauty of literature).

The former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Selvi J.Jayalalitha (while writing to the then Prime Minister of India Dr.Manmohan Sing) quoted "the Kumari district is what remains of the sunken Kumari Continent which is the cradle of Tamil Civilization. This is corroborated by the Tholkappiam and Silappthikaram (Tamil) literatures. Two famous Tamil poets, namely, Tholkappiar and Athanakottu Asan were born in this district. This brings out the fact that the book Tholkappiam was written by Tholkappiar who is none other than the disciple of Sage Agasthia. This also bears the truth that the great book was written in Kumari district which was a continent known for its Tamil Civilization (The Week End Leader)

d) Uniqueness and grandeur of Tolkappiyam

Tamil scholar Alexander M. Dubyanskiy delivering a lecture on Tolkappiyam at the World Classical Tamil Conference in Coimbatore on Sunday 28th June 2010 exclaimed the following (in his own words):

> "It is a literary and cultural monument of great importance". "Together with commentaries they made a vast section of literature of a special kind, very important and interesting. And, in the beginning of the theoretical tradition stood Tolkappiyam, a treatise connected with Tamil classical poetry." "I am sure that Tolkappiyam is a work which demanded not only vast knowledge and a lot of thinking but a considerable creative skill from its composer."
>
> Dr. Dubyanskiy also said, "Interestingly enough, there are cases when Tolkappiyanar himself shows his independence on the Sanskrit tradition." "Besides, one should not forget that Tolkappiyanar described not an Indo-Aryan [language], but Tamil, a language of a different family with its own phonetics and grammatical structure and he could not copy the sources blindly." In his tribute to Tolkappiyanar, the professor said that though nothing much was known about him, he seemed to be a person of great intellect, deep thought and an open mind (Tolkappiam, Alexander M.Dubyanskiy, The Hindu).

Thus the above facts given by a scholarly Tamil Researcher of foreign origin bears testimony about the greatness of Tolkappiam that stands on its own regarding grammar and literature.

What is important to note is, the lyrics of the above song contains important message (i.e. the greatness of Tamil Language). The lyricist, the composer, the director and the actor combined-ly takes the responsibility of propagating such sane ideas to the masses. Such important message about greatness of Tamil is also found in other songs more particularly emphasis has been given to the following song from the film Vettaikaran (Hunter), Lyrics Written by Kaviyarasu Kannadasan; Sung by: TM. Soundararajan; (1964) produced by 'Sandow' M.M.A. Chinnappa Thevar and directed by M.A. Thirumugam.

e) English Translation of the Song

Watch the silver moon that glows and glows through the corridor
I carried you in my lotus mind
You emerged from the valorous tradition
With the bow and arrow
You as a little boy born to consume milk
Show the path that leads to
Warriors who could defeat our enemies
You taste the juice that consists of extracts of three fruits
And mixed with the honey derived from Mutamil (three forms of Tamil language)
Leading a life with dignity that brings accolades (from people)
And acclaim fame from the country is known as self-respect
Those who are noble in their attitude attain individual dignity.

f) Interpretation of the song

This song is a cradle song that the hero (Dr.MGR herein) sings in praise of the tradition inherited by his forefathers with an expectation that his son would also embrace the tradition of valor. The hero expects his son to drink the elixir that contains juices from three

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fruits (mango, jack-fruit and banana) that should be mixed with three fold Tamil (conversation, poetical and dramatic). The important message of this song is that the hero want's his son to *"lead a life that should be acknowledged and appreciated by people and the same will result in fame from the countrymen. This way of life is known as self-respect".*

g) Critical Analysis

This song imbibes the fact of leading a dignified life that should be acknowledged by the general public and that would lead to fame. The lyric writer, the great Kaviarasu Kannadasan brings home the idea of Self-Respect movement very gracefully in this song (may be under the compulsion of the hero of the film Dr.MGR to reflect the ideology of his political party). The Self-Respect Movement that was established by E.V.Ramaswamy Periyar was a result of two incidents that hurt his feelings. These two incidents are indicated below from the speech delivered by the former Minister for Education of Tamil Nadu, Prof.K.Anbalagan.

V. The Emergence of Self Respect Movement

The Congress Party established a Charitable Trust (Ashram) at Cheranmadevi in order to serve the socially deprived children, wherein, food, clothing, shelter as well as education was provided free of cost to the inmates. Congress Party contributed a sum of Rs.5,000/- towards expenditure for this activity. When Thanthai Periyar visited the Ashram in the year 1924; he witnessed that food was offered in batches. To his surprise, the batch consisting of Brahmins were allowed to take food first. Thereafter, the children from the rest of the other community were allowed to take food. Periyar was shocked and questioned the matter of injustice with the Trustees. The Treasurer replied, that they follow the routine custom, if we change it, there will be opposition. The second incident happened when Periyar was invited to attend a felicitation function to honor the Rao Bagadur title awardee at Madurai. There was a separate place where Brahmins were served food and about 300 meters away from where the Brahmins ate; another batch of food was served to people who were non-Brahmins. Periyar, got disgusted by such a separatist attitude and walked away from the Congress party then and there i.e. in the year 1925, at the time when Mahatma Gandhi was its leader. After that, Periyar started the Self-Respect movement. Periyar discovered that if and when the belief in rituas (i.e. "Vaideegam or Prohitam") is routed out the slavery position of the countrymen could not be changed. The self-respect movement was extremely influential not just in Tamil Nadu, but also overseas. The main principles of the Self-Respect Movement are (Prof.Anbalagan):

- No one is great or inferior by their birth.
- Women should be given equal rights on par with men.
- Till such time the eradication of differences that arise due to cast and religion, people should be given representation through a cast based reservation system; both in education and employment opportunity, consistence with the percentage of population of each community in the society.
- The various rituals that were blindly followed by the people, including the belief without reasoning, should be routed out from the society.

The term 'self-respect' (i.e. *tan-maanam* or *suya mariyadai in Tamil Language)* is traceable in ancient Tamil literature. *Indeed self-respect was acclaimed as the virtue of high valor in Tamil society*. The ancient classical Tamil literature speaks volumes about the rule of the kings who upheld the concept of self-respect. These Kings had a leading principle (i.e. to protect every citizen of his country) and they regarded the people as their own-self. Indeed, they treated the sufferings or injustice caused to the people as their own, and maintained close relationship with the common people of their country. Though the nation was ruled by a dynasty, the rights of the every citizen were given utmost importance and thereby equity and social justice prevailed in the society. For example, Manuneedhi Cholan was a righteous King of this lineage, who ruled his country with justice and honesty. One day his son Veedhividangan, on his way from the temple runs over a calf by his chariot. The mother of the calf, "the cow" pulled the bell that was kept to alert any injustice meted out by the citizens. Hearing it, the King immediately ordered that his son be punished, the way the calf was killed. Despite the advice of his counsels, the King was firm and punished his son. This depicts the fact how dispassionate, virtuous and unprejudiced the king Manuneedhi Cholan was. (The Hindu).

Periyar was instrumental in introducing reservation system; both in education and employment opportunity, consistence with the percentage of population of each community in the society from the year 1921 (i.e. even before independence of India). Thereby enthused a new Tamil spirit that later on led to the formation of many. Though it failed to achieve its novel idea of an independent Dravidian Nation, it fostered a spirit of unity amongst the Dravidians, especially in opposing the Hindi language in the seventies. Dravidar Kazhagam would, in turn, gave birth to many other political parties including Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. Thanthai Periar nurtured Anna (respectfully called as intellectual of par excellence). Later, Anna turned as a great political leader in Tamil Nadu. Anna rightly denoted democracy in the following manner (in his own words):

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"Democracy is not a mere form of government alone – it is an invitation to a new life –an experiment in the art of sharing responsibilities and benefits – an attempt to generate and coordinate the inherent energy in each for the common task. Hence, we cannot afford to waste a single talent, impoverish a single man or woman or allow single individual to be stunted in growth or held under tyranny and the universities should through the graduates it sends forth year after year, annihilate the forces that attempt at aggrandisement and tyranny, fight against cast and hypocrisy and enthrone human dignity. To re-establish such life and rights to the common man"

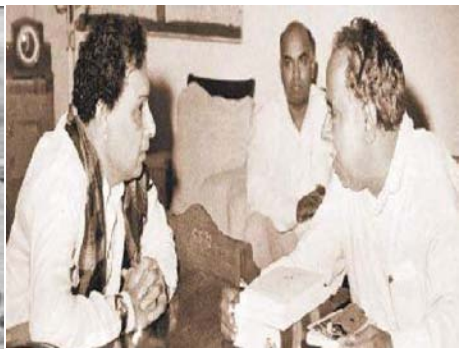
Dravida Kazhagam firmly rooted for the implementation of Mandal Commission report, which was later adopted by the V.P.Singh led government in 1990. It has also involved in the Srilankan Tamils issue, especially it supported LTTE movement (16). One of the significant achievement that was made under this premise, was the 69% reservation for the other back ward classes, adopted by the iron hearted *Revolutionary Leader SelviJ.Jayalalitha during her tenure as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu* that earned the title of "*Woman Saviour of Social Justice"* and entered in the portals of the annals of history of the great Dravidar Iyakkam which is envied by all her rivalries and friends too (R.Muthukumar).

When Dr.MGR formed his own party in 1972, he announced himself to be the staunch follower of Anna and introduced an ideology called Annaism. Annaism was the blend of the fine aspects of Gandhism, Communism and Capitalism. It advocated establishment of (Annaism):

- a casteless and classless society
- sale of all essential commodities should be taken over by the government,
- Right to recall
- Confiscation of properties of corrupt people,
- ceiling of income like land holdings
- withdrawal of currencies below 100
- inclusion of English in the eighth schedule of the Constitution to safeguard the interests of the Anglo-Indian community
- decentralization of powers between center and states
- Government takeover of heavy industries and mills
- Coffee, tea and rubber plantations should be nationalized.



Thanthai Periyar



Dr. M.G.R with Peraringar Anna



Selvi Dr. Jayaraman Jayalalitha

Let us move on to see the life history of Bharat Ratna Dr. Marudur Gopala Menon Ramachandran. How he emerged from an ordinary childhood actor of a drama troupe - to a mega-superstar, par excellence not only giving stellar performances in his movies but also responsible in disseminating socially, ethically, culturally relevant information through the movies including the evergreen and meaningful songs.

VI. Bharat Ratna Dr.marudur Gopala Menon Ramachandran's Life and Character Sketch

Dr.Maruthur Gopala Menon Ramachandran (Dr.MGR) belonged to a majestic family. His father, Shri.Maruthur Gopala Menon was a district magistrate in Thrishoor, Kerala. Because he was honest and gave certain verdict against his own relatives (on the merit of the case) that had created a rift within the family circle, and therefore he moved to Sri Lanka in 1913. In Sri Lanka he worked as an English Teacher and later became the District Judge of Kandi district of Srilanka a profession which he was practicing in India. Dr.MGR was born on 17th Jan. 1917 at Kandi, Srilanka. The freaks of the fate indeed are inscrutable that Dr.MGR lost his father when he was merely three years. Soon after the demise, mother Smt.Satyabhama moved the family to Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu. Dr.MGR and his elder brother Sri.Chakrapani studied in a Government school at Kumbakonam. Due to family's financial compulsions, Dr.MGR decided to take up employment at a very young age and joined Madurai Original Boys Company with the help of his uncle, Mr.Narayanan. Initially, MGR's salary was four and a half rupees per week. In this company, MGR could associate himself with comedy actor Kali N Ratinam and PU Chinnappa.

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This association enriched MGR's acting skills, and he acted in more than 30 dramas up to the age of 15. Again the freaks of the fate broke the jinx by way of an offer that made MGR and his brother to act in the movie called "Sathi Leelavathi" wherein MGR's role was that of an Inspector. This movie was released in the year 1936. Both of them received a salary of Rs.100/-. First time in life MGR could own a hundred rupee note. In the course of time, many chances knocked the door of MGR, to act as *inspector* in various movies, but he decided to do away, as he would be sealed in the role of an inspector in future movies as well (Ramakrishnan.K.P. 2007).

However, he continued to act in small roles in movies such as Iru-Sagothirargal (two brothers), Maya Machindra, Prahaladan, Ashokumar, Sitha Jananam, Tamilarium Perumal, Dasipen and established as an actor who could act in various roles. Later, he was offered a chance to act as a hero in the movie called Chaya but production of the movie was dropped. Thus for nearly nine years, MGR had to struggle, before he got a chance to act as *a hero* in the film Rajakumari. Rajakumari was released in 1947. It was reported in the Hindu the leading newspaper in English *it was the beginning of an astonishingly successful career (of MGR) that would be discussed for years to come (The Hindu)*, and MGR arrived as a hero.

It was A.S.A. Samy's Marmayogi (Robin Hood-like adventure) that set the formula for MGR films (i.e. vanquishing the villains to uphold the dignity of the heroines). The period witnessed, so to say the transformation of a matinee idol transforming as a demi-God for the MGR fans.

a) *MGR's Own Conviction beyond Matinée idol Resulted in Production of Outstanding Movies*

Matinée idol is a term that was generally used to describe about the male artists who are adored to the point of adulation by their fans. *Matinée idols* often become the subject of parody during the height of their popularity, an example being Stan Laurel Spoo-fing Rudolph Valentino in his film *Mud and Sand*. This phenomenon reached its height from the 1920s to around the 1960s in Hollywood (*Matinée idol* Wikipedia). Cult films are defined by audience reaction in the form of elaborate and ritualized audience participation, film festivals, or cosplay. Cinephiles argue, that over time, the definition had become more vague and inclusive, as it drifted away from its earlier stricter views (Cult Films Wikipedia).

Unlike the concept of Matinee idol or Cult films Dr.MGR followed a different kind of visionary, based on his own conviction, that made him to attain, the state of charismatic personality of professional probity, and stands tall in the annals of history of Tamil cinema with no parallel. To substantiate the above fact, one must consider, the following press conference given by Dr.MGR:

Question Sir, it seems that you had refused to act in movies as you were supposed to utter the names of Gods? As an actor, are you not supposed to accept whatever role is given to you in a movie?

Answer: There is no truth to substantiate the contention made out by you. First of all, it is true that I had declined to act in two movies. However, the newspaper published only a borrowed part, which is not true. God exists in everyone. You pray a particular God, I am praying another God. Is there greater God than mother herself! I pray my mother's photo. I also pray God that was worshipped by my mother. Praying or worshipping is personal to an individual. When comes to professionalism, is it not your duty to reflect the correct perspective of the people? Is it not your duty to guide the general public on the right path?

Similarly, I am an actor; I have a duty attached towards the general public. Only literates can read the newspapers. However, educated, illiterate, men and women, including children are watching the movies. The people who watch movies outnumber those who read newspapers. Therefore, I do not want to spread the false message among the people. You should not misunderstand me. I am an actor, and you should allow me to do my duty as an actor. I did not refrain from the agreement by merely refusing to pronounce the name of God. For example the story i.e *Kathavarayan,* I have no faith in the tantric scenes in the movies. My-own uncle was a tantric, and I know the nuances of tantric. You cannot produce mango through tantric tactics, and that was the reason why I did not wished to propagate such a sophistry to the masses.

I rank as the big actor with huge fan followers, many of whom are children, and they follow me as their hero, I do not wish to instill wrong notions in their minds. Since they are the future wealth of the nation, I refrain from acting in such movies though I recorded my protest in a very polite manner.

Take another movie by name ***Lalithangi***, it was designed in such a way that the hero hates the entire women in the society as prostitutes. Finally, he falls in love with a dancer and changes his views. I never liked the idea of criticizing the women hood in such a degrading manner; moreover, I did not like the climax scene therefore I refused to act in the movies.

Question: if you change the story of the movie as you like, what will happen to the producer who are supposed to invest quantum of money?

Answer: Nothing will happen; the movies that were released after my suggestions were run well. For example, the various scenes that were changed in accordance with my suggestions in the movie Madurai Veeran, attained success (this movie ran in 40 theatres in Tamil Nadu for 100 days). In the movie, *Malaikkallan* also the producer accepted my suggestions. The movie, Alibaba also my suggestions were well taken. It

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is my request, that people should not come to a conclusion that I convey my political ideologies in the movies. I am an artist, and I am duty bound to express my views and the producers are availing my expertise. The irrelevant scenes, that were taken with a view to make profit by cheating the public is curtailed (V.Kumaravel).

The facts indicated above in the matter of elimination of certain unwanted scenes in movies, certainly, differ with the concept of either with the Matinée Idol or with theCult films and establishes the fact that Dr.MGR followed his own conviction to pursue goodness and reality that had resulted in outstanding movies such as Nadoodi Mannan, Ayirathil Oruvan, Adimaipen and Ulagam Sutrum Valiban. These and many other movies not only bear testimony of excellent story and meaningful dialogue but also for the outstanding songs with meaningful lyrics.

After the great success of his movie Vagabond King (Nadodi Mannan), Dr.MGR shared the experience he had on the story selection and various other aspects of producing the movie including lyrics of the songs (Ve Kumaravel), (this movie was produced by MGR himself) – for the sake of understanding and clarity the same has been reproduced: *In the words of MGR:*

MGR opines that the lyrics of the songs must reflect the real theme of the story. MGR quoted one lively experience he had with a producer of someother movie wherein he was slated to act as a hero. The producer of the movie asked MGR's opinion on how to take a love scene as he was the hero. The scene was that "MGR and the heroine should share the moment of love and romance". MGR told him that the story of the movie has not yet been finalized then how can one come to a conclusion about the love scene to be taken at this premature stage? MGR further told the producer that the love scene should match with that of the story, the song to be sung and the tune as well. The producer told MGR that he would send the recorded version of the song so that MGR can react to it later.

Quoting the above example MGR said such a peculiar situation did not arise in the production of Nadodi Mannan. The title song was written by Na.Muthukoothan. As he belong to the political party for which MGR was associated, therefore there was no compromise on the political ideology they had. Na Muthukoothan also wrote another song "Sammathama (is it ok)". This song is a reflection of equity between husband and wife. It also contains an eternal truth, i.e. if hunger arise, the family should share the food among themselves as the birds do. Similarly, for the other songs written by Sri.Baskaran and Kavinger Suradha, Dr.MGR made them compose the songs in accordance with his views. The song like "Thadukkathe Ennai Thadukkathe (do not stop me)" that was written by Sri.Athmanadhan, was a reflection of people who blindly follow certain rituals. For example, a man who never tried to secure a job, however, blames the fate all the times for him to remain unemployed! The super hit song – Thoongathe Thambi Thoongathe (do not sleep oh brother), written by Pattukottaiar – was not written for the children alone. It was written, for those, who did not care to realize the sufferings of the people, but pretend to do things. Another song was written by Pattukottair – *Kadu velanthenna machan* (what is the use of cultivation) is the reflection of the ideology of the political party of DMK.

Similarly, Dr.MGR spent a good amount of time with lyric writer Sri.Lakshmanadoss to write the song "Vulaipathila Vulaippai Peruvathilla" (it is indulging in work or extracting work happiness lies). As Lakshmanadoss was new to this field he struggled hard to complete the lyrics as per Dr.MGR's thinking. Especially, Dr.MGR wanted him to introduce certain new thoughts such as – happiness, will not arise, either to the giver or to the receiver. So far, the Philosophers acclaim that the giver attains happiness when he gives and sees the receiver enjoys what was given. However, Dr.MGR wished to propagate a message i.e. no one, should be there, in the country, either to give or to take and everyone should have their basic necessity fulfilled, without seeking it from someone else. The lyrics such as "pattathile pathavivuyarvathile" (i.e. attaining degrees and getting greater elevation in jobs) one may not attain happiness – such message is a warning message to the Ministers and the officials who were occupying higher positions in the society but doing nothing to improve the conditions of the people. Mr.S.M.Subbiah wonderfully composed these songs. Thus in this movie – the story, the lyrics and the tunes of the songs together reflect the message that gave impetus for its success.

This stamp of impeccable quality, that was maintained in the story, lyrics and tunes of songs, makes Puratchi Thalaivar Dr.MGR fans to watch his movies even after 29 years of his demise. For example, super hit movie like the Ayirathil Oruvan, which commanded respect in 1965 had been restored and released throughout Tamil Nadu in 120 theatres in the year 2014-15.

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Dr. MGR and Dr.J. Jayalalitha's combination continued in politics as well	The ever green Dr.MGR and Dr. J. Jayalalitha's combination	After 49 years this movie ran for 175 days – a record in Tamil Cinema

Despite several new films seeing the light of the same day, the freshly minted 49-year-old blockbuster opened in over 120 screens all over the state. In a near-packed standalone downscale cinema hall in Chennai, many who turned up for the noon show seemed to have already seen and savored the film when it was released first in 1965. In the 14-seater box, where the ticket rate is as high as Rs.50, almost everyone should be over 50 years. *It started during the title scene and then went on during the mellifluous song sequences and some moments of 'meaningful' dialogue delivery.* As a film, that should have been ahead of its time, in terms of technical-excellence and also in creating a do-gooder image for MGR, Aayirathil Oruvan portrays its swashbuckling hero as a committed leader of the people, ready to make any sacrifice for his followers. The movie also saw its leading woman, J Jayalalithaa, giving a sterling performance with impeccable dialogue delivery. The crowd savored every moment, fully engrossed in the action and drama and enjoying the melodious music, tapping their foot, and swaying their heads. No catcalls, no hooting's, no loud comments and no jokes. The crowd was there to watch the movie (The New Indian Express).

The then Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi J.Jayalalitha, in her message sent to Divya Films G Chokkalingam, who took pains for the re-release this movie in digital form after a gap of half a century says:

> "It will not be an exaggeration to say that Aayirathil Oruvan has laid foundation for my entry into politics...it was my first film with MGR ... the film gave me an opportunity to meet and interact with MGR...and this film has left with me an unerasable life-time experience,"

Madam further states that "September 1 marked the 175th day celebrations of the screening of the digital version of the movie. This film enjoyed the successful screening of over 100 days in 1965.. now it has crossed 175 days.. it shows that the movie has withstood the test of time...even now, it attracts present generation too to the theatre….this has proved that Aayirathil Oruvan has achieved what the new films have failed to,"– (The New Indian Express).

b) MGR's Charitable Mind

MGR was known for his charitable mind, and helped people, right from he was an actor, even after becoming hero par-excellence, and as the high profile Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. It was in a case of High Court of Madras, Justice Sundresh observed (in his own words): (The Hindu)

The testator is none other than the former Chief Minister of the State, who is known to be a philanthropist par excellence. A perusal of the will would show the clear intention of MGR who wanted his properties to be used for the establishment and running of a 'deaf and dumb home' in the name of 'MGR Oomaigal Illam' at Ramavaram Gardens in Chennai. The inmates of the Home would have to be provided food, shelter, dress, medical facilities, education and vocational training. Steps should also be taken to provide them speech therapy, hearing aids and treatment. The income derived from Sathya Gardens, the property situated in Saligramam, Chennai, will have to be used for the purpose.

The will further states, that the shares of Sathya Studio Private Ltd would go to the AIADMK. The administration and maintenance of the building have to be done by it, apart from appropriating the income for the party. In the event, the party gets divided or dissolved; the shares would go to the 'MGR Oomai Illam Trust'. There is no right of sale or alienation or encumbrance of Sathya Studio Private Ltd, which was named after his mother.

The above explains the fact, that MGR's clear intention, being a staunch believer in socialism and communism that he wanted the wealth earned by him to be utilized for the purpose of poor and needy. It is quite appropriate, to quote what was held by Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu (Kumudam Weekly Magazine).

We hear stories about the war between Devas and Asuras in the heavens in the Puranas. Thereby the

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winners and losers will also differ. The Asuras (demons) were complaining everywhere that Lord Brahma was favoring the devas, and offered elixir to them thereby, they have attained the state of deathlessness. Hearing this complaint, Brahma called the demons and offered cup of elixir to each demon but with one stipulation. The condition was that they should consume the elixir without bending their elbows. The demons tried their level best, however was in vain. Brahma finally called the Devas and gave them the elixir, and stipulated the same condition. The devas thought for a while, then, they sat in front of the other, and feed the elixir to the deva who was sitting exactly opposite; thereby every deva had consumed the elixir. This may be a story, but there is an undisputed truth behind it i.e. *"if you wish to give it to others, you will certainly get it, this is real socialism". Bharat Ratna Dr.MGR followed the policy of giving it to others, and known for his philanthropy, in Tamil Nadu.*

People enjoy happiness by praising, MGR as Ponmana Chemmal (golden hearted), Puratchi Thalaivar (Revolutionary Leader); Makkal Thilagam (People's tilak), and Idayakkani (heart's fruit). The three syllables, M.G.R itself is a mantra. The three syllables, give us mental strength when we think about it; and when we chant, it gives courage.

In the film industry and in politics, it is our leader, Puratchi Thalaivar who planted the victory flag. We can see great people in the history of every country, who work for the upliftment of the poor and oppressed day in and out. MGR is not only equivalent to such leaders of the world, who had qualities beyond these great leaders. When we think of such historical leader, who has been gifted to us, by God himself, we are elated with tears of joy in our eyes. He stood as the heart's fruit (Idayakkani) of Peraringer Anna who was responsible for the growth of DMK, and stood as its root and nourishment. The pride goes to Puratchi Thalaivar MGR who worked day in and out, to alight DMK Party to the throne to rule Tamil Nadu.

To establish equity and justice in the society, to provide education to all; to provide mid-day meal to every school going children; to provide justice to the down trodden and deprived people; to weed out corruptive practice in the society; to drive out bad elements from the society; and to establish peoples rule thereby enabling the benefits of the development activities to reach the unreached and to attain the above through peaceful means, devoid of violence, MGR entered in politics. In politics, and in administration, the changes MGR made, had entered in the annals of history and stands as a silent revolution (Malai Malar Tamil Daily).

After the above, narration of various factors pertaining to Bharat Ratna Dr.MGR's professional attainment and his charitable mind, it is now important to go to the literature review, and arrive at a theoretical genesis, so that a comparative analysis can be made with the identified seven songs, to find, whether these songs contain the ideas of equity and social justice, that can be compared with the theoretical genesis arrived at.

VII. Literature Review (Theoretical Genesis)

In his scholarly book entitled "Fragments of Inequality" Sanjoy Chakravorty, categorically states that "Inequality, I conclude is too important a subject to be left to the Economists". In the third chapter of the same book, he again states that Inequality is a very large subject and income distribution, which is the framework used to economics to study inequality, is itself a very large subject. He also states that David Ricardo, one of the pioneers of the discipline, wrote to Thomas Malthus: "Political economy you think is an inquiry into the nature and causes of wealth. I think it should rather be called an inquiry into the laws which determine the division of the produce of industry, among the classes, who concurred in its formation" (Ferguison and Nell 1972, 437). He further states that there are hundreds of papers, on the measurement of inequality in income distribution (Sanjoy Chakravorty PP 2-3). *It is therefore, decided to make a literature limiting to the scope of the present study.*

The Universal Declaration begins by recognising that 'the inherent dignity of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world'. It declares that human rights are universal – to be enjoyed by all people, no matter who they are or where they live. This Declaration includes, civil and political rights, like the right to life, liberty, free speech and privacy. It also includes economic, social and cultural rights, like the right to social security, health and education (Human Rights). The Brundtland report argues that: "Poverty is not only an evil in itself, but sustainable development requires meeting the basic needs of all and extending to all the opportunity to fulfil their aspirations for a better life. Meeting essential needs requires not only a new era of economic growth for nations in which the majority are poor, but an assurance that those poor get their fair share of the resources required to sustain that growth" (UN Documents). As rightly held, Justice in economics is a subcategory of welfare economics, with models frequently representing the ethical-social requirements of a given theory; whether "in the large", as of a just social order or "in the small", as in the equity of "how institutions distribute specific benefits and burdens"(Wikipedia).

Inequality is the root of social ills says Pope John Paul. While absolute autonomy of markets and financial speculation is the problem that certainly alienates the think tank i.e. the planners and the performance of the economy, an unexpected market-slip and financial mishap like market scam will certainly

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put the economic performance in jeopardy (The Atlantic).

In 1964, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., proclaimed that, "I have the audacity to believe that peoples everywhere can have three meals a day for their bodies, education and culture for their minds, and dignity, equality and freedom for their spirits" (Health Documents).

Okpanachi (Elijah Ojochonu) quotes that, Capitalism is today again the focus of critical discourse. The virally spreading waves of financial crisis, have lent renewed urgency to the critique of capitalism's specific historical way of organising modern societies. New movements and leading economists share a growing doubt about the sustainability of the capitalist mode of production. This has simultaneously given rise to a wider interest in Karl Marx's economy critique as a major inspiration.

In his scholarly book Michael Lowy exclaims that "Socialism is not dead for the good reason that it is not yet born. What the Western media called "the Communist states" and Eastern Official Ideology" really existing socialism", were neither. At best, one could consider them as a set of non-capatalist societies, where the private property of the main means of production was abolished; but they were very far from socialism-that is, from a society where the associated producers the masters of the process of production; a society based on the largest economic, social and political democracy; a common wealth, liberated from all class, ethnic, and gender exploitation and oppression. Whatever, their economic and social achievements or failures, these "Really existing" societies had one basic common short coming; the lack of democracy, the exclusion of the workers and of the whole society from any real participation in political power. Michael Lowy emphatically concludes that "the democratic rights-freedom of expression and organization, universal suffrage, political pluralism – are not "bourgeois institutions" but hard-won conquests of the labor movement. This curtailment in the name of socialism leads to bureaucratic despotism (Michael Lowy).

Lewis Coser, opines that Karl Marx was a socialist theoretician and organizer, a major figure in the history of economic and philosophical thought, and a great social prophet. Karl Marx hailed that the quest for a sufficiency in eating, and drinking for habitation and for clothing were man's primary goals at the dawn of the race, and these needs are still central when attempts are made to analyze the complex anatomy of modern society. But man's struggle against nature does not cease when these needs are gratified. *Man is a perpetually dissatisfied animal.* Delinking morality and moral and spiritual uplifitment of a person, Marx studied the relationship and importance of money in man's material life, and came to the conclusion, that money is the alienated essence of man's work and existence; the essence dominates him and he worships it.

It is not an exaggeration, when we say, that money has enslaved men due to the intrinsic and imperative physical needs. It is rather difficult, to imagine the monotonous material life of human being, without the concept of money and that is the reason why Marx called man's material life as the economic life and in this economic life Marx opines that majority of them are made to work as industrial labour to earn for their livelihood. They are oppressed by the capitalists (industrialist) who are few in percentage when compared to industrial workers and try to dominate them in all spears of life i.e. economic, political and social. Marx concludes that the alienated industrial worker's freedom of choice has been freezed by the Industrialists. He re-emphasizes that "the state is the intermediary between men and human liberty" just as Christ is the intermediary to whom man attributes all his own divinity and all his religious bonds, so the state is the intermediary to which man confides all his non-divinity and all his human freedom and therefore the state is duty bond to create an atmosphere wherein everyone is equal (Karl Marx 1964).

a) Grounds for Comparison

Communism is also described as "Revolutionary Proletarian Socialism" or "Marxism," is both a political and economic philosophy (Lewis A. Coser. (1977)). At the request of the Communist League, an activist group they were members of, Marx and Engels together authored *The Communist Manifesto*. The main goal of *The Communist Manifesto* was to focus on class struggle and motivate the common people to riot. Even more so, it was designed to envision a model government, whose economics would destroy the upper class - freeing the lower class from tyranny. According to *The Communist Manifesto*, Communism has ten essential planks and they are:

- Abolition of Private Property.
- Heavy Progressive Income Tax.
- Abolition of Rights of Inheritance.
- Confiscation of Property Rights.
- Central Bank.
- Government Ownership of Communication and Transportation.
- Government Ownership of Factories and Agriculture.
- Government Control of Labor.
- Corporate Farms and Regional Planning.
- Government Control of Education.

Given the above grounds for comparison, it is important, to find whether the above Communist Manifesto coincide with the film songs of movies of Dr.MGR. About seven songs that can be brought under this domain are discussed one by one as contexts

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respectively. The following novel methodology has been evolved to make a comparative analysis:

VIII. Methodology

A new methodology by way of "Context" has been evolved to make theoretical comparison with the Film Songs of Dr.MGR relevant to the ideas of equity and social justice concerning this paper. Each "Context" will contain – translation of the song in English; interpretation of the sum and substance of the song and a Critical Analysis has been made at the end of every Context. The critical analysis makes it possible, the comparative analysis of the content of the song with the respective theories. The theoretical genesis will also serve the purpose of literature survey:

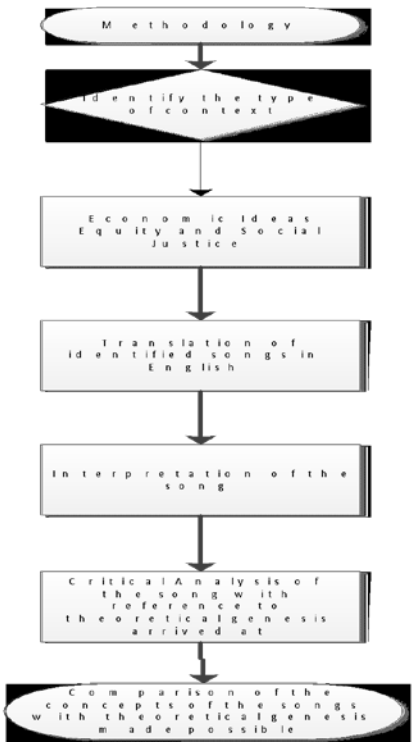

Figure-I: Diagrammatic Representation of Methodology of the Context

a) *Dr.MGR's determination and commitment reflects in the quality of his film songs:*

The weekly Tamil Magazine, "KUMUDAM" had published several articles under the title of "Ayirathil Oruvan (one in thousand)" in the memory of Bharat Ratna Dr.Maruthur Gopala Menon Ramachandran's (Dr.MGR) centenary celebrations, wherein, celebrities who had associated with Dr.MGR, shared their experiences. It becomes important to refer Kavinger (Poet) Na Muthulingam who recorded his perception about Dr.MGR. Na Muthulingam, a popular lyricist of Tamil Cinema, had written, more than 1500 film songs including number of songs for MGR films. Muthulingam states "like purachithalaivar (i.e. Revolutionary Leader "Dr.MGR") his songs are also immortal". It is Dr.MGR, who gave importance to aesthetics to tunes, and construction of new and meaningful words in the songs, and that is the reason why Dr.MGR film songs stands tall; generation after generation (Muthulingam.Na.). He further states, that it was very difficult to get MGR's concurrence and finalize songs in his movies. Some songs were accepted by him on a single day. At the same time, it took moths to get the songs accepted by Dr.MGR. Muthulingam, further states that he wrote three songs for MGR's movie "Madhuraiyai Meeta Sundara Pandian" and it took months for him to get consent from Dr.MGR.

Again in his essay (chapter), in the book Edited by Sabitha Joseph (2014), Muthulingam reiterates that - as MGR wanted to introduce good ideas in his film songs that will serve useful purpose to his fans – he paid enormous attention, to the lyrics of his film songs. Muthulingam quotes "after MGR became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the daily Washington Post exclaimed that it was because of popularity gained through his philosophical songs MGR was able to snatch such a victory (Muthulingam.Na 2007). Muthulingam further states, that MGR used to advise him in the following manner (in the words of MGR):

> "Even when you write songs relating to sad news for the movies, you should not use incomplete words (sentences)". When Pattukottaiar writes, sometimes, incomplete sentences would occur (that will make the concept of the song in-complete) however, it will not happen to Kannadasan. Therefore, mix Pattukottai and Kannadasan in your writings'.

In the movie "Indrupol Endrum Valka (live like today for ever)" the original first song was different and what had taken place was different. The first song was "pathai mari ponavare payanam yenge sollunga" (i.e. deviated from your chosen path where is your journey). Director Sridhar told that the meaning of this song will coincide with the situation of the story. But MGR advised not to write incomplete concepts. After this advice only, I wrote the super-hit song Anbukku Nan Adimai, Tamil Panbukku Nan Adimai – (I am slave to eternal love and I am slave to the ethical values of Tamil Language).

One should also consider the following version contained in the book written by Sabbetha Joseph entitled Puratchithalaiver MGR's success formula.

(In the words of the author):

Dr.MGR used to pay utmost attention to his film songs. His film songs become so popular, because he had translated the experiences he gained in life, as ideas to his songs. He used to sit with the lyric writers and music composers and made them to toil till such time he is convinced of a particular lyric and tune. It seems, the great composer M.S.Viswanathan enacted 25 tunes to a particular song. Director K. Shankar (who was a famous director for several of MGR films)

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reiterates the same in his essay entitled "Why MGR songs become hits"? One of the reasons why MGR songs become popular is that MGR wanted to translate what was practiced and experienced by him, as songs for his films (Sabitha Joseph 2014) (Sankar K). For a film "Ninaithathai Mudippavan" the lyric writer Maruthakasi wrote the following stanza:

On earning money and gold people will forget where they come from – let them go in their way. Dr.MGR did not like the last line and asked the writer; what do you mean to say by writing this last line, do you indeed point out the mistakes committed by them. Then the writer changed the line into if they wish to go shutting their eyes, let them go. Appreciating the suggestion, MGR approved the corrected version of the lyrics, and it was included in the song. It is therefore, not a mere exaggeration to state that Dr.MGR knows the lyrics of the song including its meaning and the purpose for which it was written for his movies though of course he never composed the songs nor did he gave voice over.

The above narrations prove the point, that Dr.MGR had associated with eminent and peers like Kaviyarasu Kannadasan, Kavinger Valli, Na. Muthulingam and others and it is because of such interaction he was able to cull, the best out from these legendary and thereby many of his film songs were centered on the concepts, of rights and upliftment of poor, social inequalities and the need for decentralization of wealth; weeding out corruptive practice, and inculcating moral values in the society.

b) *Comparison of songs as context with reference to theoretical genesis arrived above*

Be that as it may, none of the economic theories throw light on the increasing tendency to possess wealth or money; though they exclude money/wealth including gold and liquor under the doctrine of law of diminishing marginal utility. It is a fact that increasing thirst for money or wealth or both would certainly lead into a mental state called aggrandizement. This tendency of aggrandizement is a dangerous proposition that would certainly lead to the practice of hoarding and corruptive practice in the society, because corruptive practice would certainly undermine economic development. The following two Contexts (songs) have import on possession of money and wealth. Let us discuss one by one before proceeding to other contexts which have import on equity and social justice:

Context-I

Consider the following song from the Movie Sabash Mapillai, Written by Marudakasai; sung by P.B.Srinivas; Music by KV Mahadevan and directed by Pa.Neelakandan, Year-1961.

English Translation of the song:

The distance between silver coin (money) and good attitude indeed is too far.
This is the lesson (i.e. the distance between the two) the world wants us to realize
It will go (the attitude of possession) beyond the bondage of fatherly affection
And shut the mind like an iron box that is locked firmly (as far as parting with the wealth is concerned)
It will make the possessor (of wealth) to frown and flaunt at the people (who do not have money)
It will even dictate terms to the incomparable pure love of the mother
Wealth may come and go as the ups and downs caused by storms.
Those who do not realize even a bit of this fact the selfish aggrandizer sorrow alone will result
Faultless pure love alone is permanent and eternal
In which sorrows, and sufferings will vanish, and happiness alone remains

Interpretation of the song

Possession of money makes one to develop the attitude of pride that results in disequilibria of mind. The possessor develops the attitude of separating himself from his own kith and kin. Thereby fail to entertain, his own natural instinct of affection. He would go to the extent of dictating terms even to his mother, who is the embodiment of eternal love. The faultless pure love alone is eternal; unto it all the sufferings and sorrows would vanish. This version of Pure-Love reminds us, what was written by Shakespeare, in Sonnet-116 wherein he states that *"Love is not love which alters when it alteration finds, Or bends with the remover to remove"* (Sonnet-116 Wikipedia). Thus the above song classifies the attitude of possessing or hoarding money.

Critical Analysis of the song

Indeed the theories of micro-economics i.e. the classical economists, like Sir Adam Smith, deals in detail, the aspect of wealth of nations; whereas the neo-classicalists like Pigou, deals with the theory of welfare. Even the utility theory of economics enunciate the satisfaction level, given the duration of consumption; the cardinal or ordinal utility theory, deals only with the satisfaction level of consumption. However, the concept contained in the above song goes beyond the level of satisfaction and propagates the attitude of aggrandizement. Though, the above song did not contain the idea of socialism or communism, but it implicitly underlies the fact, why people are unwilling to separate themselves from the money they possess. Such people would device ways and means to dominate and oppress the have not's with their money power and Karl Marx wonderfully brings this concept in his theory of alienation.

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Context-ii

Consider the following song from the movie Panathotam, lyrics written by Sri.Kaviyarasu Kannadasan, Sung by TM Soundararajan; Director K Shankar; Year 1963.

Translation of the Song in English:

Monkeys dwell in the place of the garden of fruits
Bees dwell in the garden of flowers
Man dwells in the garden of his mind and he plays in the garden of money
Oh Muttama, this body which is supposed to inculcate mannerism is embracing aggrandisement
This community which was inherited from the *sangam* age, and grown like a lion in their tendency, has now been shattered because of gold, Oh mutamma, it is being destroyed by gold.
Even if camel tries to go through the small space of a needle's eye lid, the desire towards money never abates Oh mutamma
Even if we try to burn the body in the fire, the desire towards money never cease to exist.
Even if we mix oil with water in whatever proportion, these two will not mix-up Oh Muttamma and their natural tendencies could not be changed.

Interpretation

This song centre's around the attitude of possession of money, as it denotes, that the man dwells in the garden of money, unlike the animals and birds whose dwelling place is the flora and fauna. It traces, the origin of the Tamil culture from the sangam age. The Sangam age, is known for its virtue based on Aram (righteousness); Porul (wealth); Inbam (enjoyment) and Veduperu (emancipation or attaining the blessed feet of the Lord). Deviating from the above well settled canon of life, man's attention had been diverted to accumulation of wealth. Just as the Camel that tries to occupy the whole place when it was given a small place equivalent to the eye of a needle, man wants to multiply his wealth and breads aggrandizement. The song wonders, whether the desire for wealth would cease to exist even if one dies and his body is burnt in the funeral pyre. It concludes, by saying, even if oil is poured into water, it never mixes; such is the tendency of possession of wealth.

Critical analysis

This song wonderfully denotes the tendency of possession of money. If such is the case, the question of sparing it, for the welfare of the society ceases to exist. Thus, it indirectly, points out the concept of alienation as the possessor only would device various ways and means to hoard his wealth and try to dominate the have not's.

Context-Iii

Consider another song from the movie Sabash Mapillai Written by Marudakasi and sung by Sirgali Govindarjan Film released in the year 1961 Directed by Pa Neelakandan:

Translation of the Song in English:

Those who laugh are less, at the same time, those who cry due to penury are lot.
The life of work-force (laborers) is on the roads and they sleep at the way-side.
No one is there to show mercy on them.
The tendency of those who possess wealth should come down
So that poverty and penury should fly away.
Will a day comes, where one see those who cry out of poverty, would laugh.
It is not necessary that the rich should become poor
However, it is enough, if the state of affairs of the workforce improves.

Interpretation

This song wonderfully indicates the plight and penury of the labor-force. To witness the majority suffer, indeed a very sorry state of spectacle. It only needs the mercy of the haves, to come forward to weed out the sufferings of the have not's. The song goes one step further, to enunciate a novel idea, it is not necessary that the rich should become poor, in the process of uplifting the labor-force; it is enough, if the living standard of the workforce improves".

Critical Analysis

Thus this song, contemplates a new idea, over and above the theory of socialism, wherein the Capitalist need not lose their wealth, nor their political power in the pursuit of making the poor's' condition improved. There needs a change, in the tendency of possession, to that of generosity, on the part of haves, to improve the condition of the have not's. The attitude of shift in the mind-set from possessiveness to charity will come only when the possessor thinks of welfare of the state. As such this song not only coincides with the ideas of communistic manifesto but goes one step beyond to emphasize the necessity of generosity on the part of haves that would certainly avoid the so called labor-force revolution that would lead to unrest and chaos in the society.

Context-IV

Now consider another song from the movie Endrupol Endrum Valga (1977) written by Sri. Na Muthulingam in the year 1977 sung by T.M. Soundararajan:

Translation of the Song in English:

This hand is to save the nation and that of your house too
This hand is the faith of the nation
It is the future of our motherland
It is the hand of love, meant for creation, not for destruction
Small hand, that lifts the plow, but never to steal

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It upholds righteousness, and blesses the pure hearts
It weeds out corruptive practice, indeed, it removes inequalities
It attains success, and makes the enemies to fall down, but never gets weak
It is a pure hand that yields fame but never resort to corruptive practice.
This hand shows mercy and do service for the welfare of mankind.
Once the same hand turned forests into gardens and attained fame
This hand is purity personified that composes poems but never a corruptive hand
It safeguards the welfare of women and never hurt them
This hand upholds the tradition and offers alms
It is meant to establish equity and justice and to weed out oppression and ultimately govern.

Interpretation

This song wonderfully narrates the noble qualities of labor-force. What are the chaste qualities of labor-force that this song propagates?

The labor-force hands are meant to protect the nation, wherein every house of the nation is protected and thereby it becomes the faith and future prospects of the nation.

The hands of labor-force know only to create and not to harm or destroy (public property).

The hands of labor-force know how to till the land but not to steal or hoard.

Following the path of righteousness, the labor-force helps the pure hearts.

The labor-force never encourages corruptive practice, and thereby helps to remove inequalities in the society. Thus, following the above canons it achieves success and conquers their enemies through mercy and forgiveness. The labor-force also protects the rights and welfare of the women and thereby equity and social justice is established.

Critical Analysis

In this song, the qualities that is essential for chaste labor-force has been contemplated. It is the labor-force, which had turned forest into fertile land and fertile land into bewildering modern cities. This song strongly emphasizes that through righteousness, denouncing corruptive practice and with the sense of equity towards women alone a society can attain the status of welfare state. "Thereby this song postulates an ideology that can be called virtue or ethics for labor-force".

Context-V

Consider another song from the film: Adimaipen Written by Sri.Vali and sung by Sri.T.M.Soundararajan film released on 1969 and directed by Sri.K.Shankar:

Translation of the Song in English:

The world laughs at you
Even your shadow dislikes you on seeing your (sinful) action.
The singing birds and the fearful animals do not have discriminating power
But they do not design deceptive plans
Even the birds' wakes up the world by their blistering voice
Dogs do their watching and warding work which are born out of its nature
Crows develop their livelihood though they get food or not.
Creating haste among the communities exists only in human lives.
The peacocks dance on seeing the colorful clouds that travels in the sky
They spread their wings as if to exclaim "let there be thousands of full moons in the sky".
This country with full of beauty and culture be the abode of the Lord.
If you try to destroy it, history will censure you.
You have not seen God and indeed you know not, whether he is black or red.
God exist and he laughs through the hard work of the poor labor-force.
The socialist society will certainly emerge and thereby the atrocities created to the labor-force will cease to exist.
A new lease of life will certainly emerge and all the deceitful plays will change.

Interpretation

This song describes about the tendency of birds and animals that cannot be changed, and they never try to destroy each other nor do they produce ecological degradation by their habitation. It is man, who device various methods to destroy human beings, animals and the natural phenomenon too, and ultimately, try to degrade the environment. Thus this song condemns the hedonistic and selfish attitude of human being. It praises the honest attitude and skill-full works of human beings. This song foresees the emergence of work-force revolution to bring in a state of socialistic state wherein equity and social justice would prevail.

Critical Analysis

The communistic idea of labor revolution is contemplated in the song, besides it talks about the tendency of chaste labor-force, as well as equitable distribution of wealth and largely coincides with the ideas contain in the communistic manifesto as well as the equity theories narrated above.

Context-Vi

Consider another song from the film: Padakotti (boatman); Written by Sri.Vali; music composed by Sri.M.S.Viswanathan & Ramamoorti and sung by Sri.T.M.Soudararajan (year 1964), and directed by

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Sri.T.Prakash Rao: 1,970,630 views https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sw8yn3JcNXc

Translation of the Song in English:

Let the world wakes-up from its slumber and thereby the longing would cease to exist
Could there be uplift-ment in the lives of the labor-force
Let there be a day when these happen.
God created us on the banks of the sea, and made us to find a living on the water.
He has made us to stay on the banks and made our ladies to bath in tears.
The wife stays along with the child on the cradle on the banks
But the husband who gave birth to the child, is laboring on the sea, for livelihood, whose life is at stake
The light shed by the moon on the sea alone is his house
His life may continue or cease to exist, and it is rather uncertain
Who will give him water (to drink) during his voyage in the sea!
Who is there to accompany him apart from his own bravery!
He ventures one day into the sea and return some other day
However only distress prevails in the lives of fishermen
Others who live on the land may think the life of fishermen is easy.

Interpretation

This song paints a wonderful picture on the plight of the fishermen. Infact, it is one of the greatest song that clearly explains the nature of sufferings undergone by the fisher-folk. As can be seen above that about 19.5 lakh (i.e. nearly two million) people had so far watched this song in the u-tube (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sw8yn3JcNXc) these days though the movie was released more than five decades ago.

Let us see the wonderful meaning of the song

God has created us (fishermen) on the banks so that our livelihood is on the sea. Leaving the children and our family apart, we venture in to the sea for our survival. We may take up our voyage today and may or may not return to the shore as our life indeed is at stake and uncertain. Who will give us water to drink during our voyage into the sea; we depend only on the moon light during our venture and our bravery alone accompanies us. Others (i.e. other than the fisher-folk) may look at our lives as simple and nothing but it is sorrow stricken.

Critical Analysis

This song wonderfully describes the plight of the fisher-folk and largely coincides with the sufferings of the labor-force as contemplated by Karl Marx's.

Context-Vii

Consider the following song from the movie Kanni Thai; written by Panchu Arunachalam-Sung by T.M. Sound-ararajan, Directed by SA Thirumugam (year 1965):

Translation of the Song in English:

Listen oh little girl as I answer your question
In real life the country has grown, but the progress of the poor has been blocked
Because of the hard work of the poor, the building stands tall but they sleep in their huts like the nest of the birds
Those who have, should give, those who do not have should take it
Those who try to stop it or refuse to give, should be brought under the law (for punishment)
Law should be enacted to alleviate the poor's from their sufferings
Law should be enacted so that wealth should be equally distributed among the masses
The agricultural products are to be divided, so that in the house of poor, both honey and milk would run like river
The ups and downs on the road will affect the movement of traffic
But the ups and downs among the masses will destroy the nation
If the minds of the poor gets anger in view of the injustice meted out to them, untold calamity would prevail in the society, if those who understand it peace will prevail in their heart

Interpretation

This song wonderfully cautions that growth without equal distribution would become a stumbling block of development of any economy. The country appears to be developed because of the hard work of the poor's (tall buildings, well laid roads and with infrastructure), however, if these labour force are allowed to sleep, in their huts, with no hopes for prosperity, the law makers should enact laws to alleviate them. This song, also gives an example, as the ups and downs on the road will affect the movement of traffic; similarly the ups and downs among the masses will jeopardize the growth of the nation. Those who have should give and those who do not have should take. In case, if the haves desist to share their wealth to the have not's, the law makers should enact laws to drain the money and distribute it to the have not's or punish those who hoard their wealth.

Critical Analysis

This song traces the dangerous situation of economic development without equal distribution as such contains all the nuances of Karl Marx's labour welfare ideas as contained in the communistic manifesto as well as in the equity theory discussed above.

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have passed after the proclamation of the wonderful statement of Dr.Martin Luther King Jr., the society all over the world is faced with problems of vast disparities in wealth, health and opportunities. Especially in India the disparity between the haves and have not's have been widening up. In the article appeared in The Hindu dated 23rd Sep. 2017 S.Rukmini gives a staggering picture raising the following important questions and traces the answer with the help of pictorial diagrams from the published work of Credit Suisse's Global Wealth Data-book 2014 (Rukmini.S.The Hindu):

The questions she raises are vital to the subject matter and they are:

How does inequality in India really look?

How much share does the country's poorest 10 per cent have in its total wealth, how much does the richest, and are the rich getting richer?

She concludes that the difference in the wealth share held by India's poorest 10 per cent and the richest 10 per cent is enormous; India's richest 10 per cent holds 370 times the share of wealth that it's poorest hold. India's richest 10 per cent have been getting steadily richer since 2000, and now hold nearly three-quarters of total wealth. India's 1 per centers – its super-rich – have been getting richer even faster. In the early 2000s, India's top 1 per cent held a lower share of India's total wealth than the world's top 1 per cent held of its total wealth. That changed just before and after the global recession – though the world's super-rich are recovering – *and India's top 1% holds close to half of the country's total wealth*. She also gives a comparison wherein she states that "not surprisingly, India then dominates the world's poorest 10 per cent, while China dominates the global middle class and the United States the world's rich". Finally she concludes that "the world's super-rich – the top 1 per cent – is overwhelmingly American. Indians make up just 0.5 per cent of the world's super-rich".

It should be noted here, that more than five decades ago, the above song, warned about such a calamity - where all the economy is going to end!

IX. Conclusion

Thus this paper traced the ordeal made by Bharat Ratna Dr. Marudur Gopala Menon Ramachandran to become a chaste hero, the uncompromising conviction he made in spreading chaste message through meaningful songs and dialogue. His charitable mind and entry in to politics and the welfare measures he had taken especially for the upliftment of poor's in the State.

More-over the seven songs that was contextualized above that coincides with the theory of equity and justice more specifically communist manifesto of Karl Marx shows that lyrics of film songs can be dedicated to propagate ideas of economic, equity and social justice with mellifluous music, unlike lyrics of some music genres, such as rock, heavy metal, rap, and new emerging genres such as reggaeton which have been found to revolve around topics such as sexual promiscuity, death, homicide, suicide, and substance abuse.

The advice of American Academy of Paediatrics' is once again reiterated that Performers should serve as positive role models for children and teenagers. The music-video industry should produce videos with more positive themes about relationships, racial harmony, drug avoidance, nonviolent conflict resolution, sexual abstinence, pregnancy prevention, and avoidance of promiscuity.

a) Theoretical Advancements if any made in the research work

Song under Context-1 and II wonderfully denotes the tendency of possession of money. Indeed, the theories of micro-economics i.e. the classical economists like Sir Adam Smith deals in detail with the aspect of wealth of nations; whereas the neo-classicalists like Pigou deals with the theory of welfare. Even the utility theory of economics enunciate, the satisfaction level, given the duration of consumption. The cardinal or ordinal utility theory deals only with the satisfaction level of consumption. However, the concepts contained in the first two songs, goes beyond the satisfaction level, and propagate the attitude of aggrandizement on possessing of money or wealth which may perhaps be the reason why the possessor wants to dominate the rest of the mankind in the society and alienate them.

The Context-III postulate a wonderful concept "that it is not necessary that the rich should become poor however, it is enough if the state of affairs of the workforce improves and thereby, it negates and asserts a new idea over and the theory of socialism wherein the Capitalist need not lose their wealth or power in the pursuit of making the poor's happy, there needs only a change in their tendency from possession to meet their selfish ends to that of generosity and philanthropy to change the condition of the poor's.

Therefore, it a fact that the above three contexts makes theoretical advancement over the existing theories discussed above.

b) Testing of Hypothesis

Hypothesis –I: The same Lyricist reiterates specific ideas of socialism at different songs at different MGR Films. - Poet Marudha Kasi revisits his ideas of possession of money in context I & III and makes an appeal to the rich to cultivate the attitude of generosity to alleviate the conditions of the poor's - to this extent this hypothesis proves to be established.

Hypothesis –II: Different Lyricist uses the unique ideas of socialism to varying songs at different MGR films. -

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This Hypothesis could not be established in this research work.

Hypothesis –II: Different Lyricist uses the unique ideas of socialism to varying songs at different MGR films. - This Hypothesis could not be established in this research work.

Hypothesis –III: Dr.MGR effectively used the media to propagate the unique ideas of equity and social justice. - A combined reading of the contexts and the Critical Analysis of the various intersection of the seven songs identified by way of Context would establish the fact that Bharat Ratna Marudur Gopala Menon Ramachandran used the media effectively to propagate the idea of equity and justice by availing the expertise of lyric writers viz., *Kaviyarasu Kannadasan, Kavinger Valli, Panchu Arunachalam, Alankudi Somu, Udumalai Narayana Kavi, Na Muthulingam*, to write songs of philosophical import that will stand tall in the annals of history that not only cover the nature of inequality in the society but also postulate moral adjustments needed to make the society better off.

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Excerpts on the History of Development of Agricultural Machinery in Uzbekistan

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Abstract- At the beginning of the last century, Uzbekistan's engineering industry was concentrated in the handicraft industry. As it is known, after conquest of the territory of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, including the territory of the present-day Uzbekistan, in the country in parallel with the agricultural industry, the plan on construction of railroads for the export of cotton began to be implemented, as the territory of Uzbekistan was the main supplier of raw cotton.

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Excerpts on the History of Development of Agricultural Machinery in Uzbekistan

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Abstract- **At the beginning of the last century, Uzbekistan's engineering industry was concentrated in the handicraft industry. As it is known, after conquest of the territory of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, including the territory of the present-day Uzbekistan, in the country in parallel with the agricultural industry, the plan on construction of railroads for the export of cotton began to be implemented, as the territory of Uzbekistan was the main supplier of raw cotton.**

I. Introduction

Existence of agricultural machinery in Uzbekistan and establishing of joint ventures in the agricultural sector after independence, as well as design bureaus for developments in the scientific and technical sectors, does not retain the activities of this industry and giving an impetus to development of the machine-building complex. Along with other structures and branches of the Republic, it is planned to improve and modernize agriculture according to "Strategy of Actions 2017-2021", thus, much attention is paid to the agricultural machinery of the Republic.

At the beginning of the last century, Uzbekistan's engineering industry was concentrated in the handicraft industry. The need for Railroads and their laying from Orenburg to Tashkent was expressed by a special railway commission of the Russian Empire in 1874. For strategic reasons it was decided to build a railway from the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea deep into the Central Asian desert to the cities of Kizil-Arvat, Ashgabat and beyond [1].

The first railroad on the territory of the republic was laid in 1888 from Farab station to the city of Samarkand, as the extension of the line of Turkmenbashi (former Krasnovodsk) - Chardzhou. Then this road was continued to be laid to the cities of Andijan and Tashkent and was completed in 1899.

Six years after completion of construction of this road in 1905, railway movement was opened between Tashkent and Orenburg. [2].

It was the railroad in the form of transport that was needed to transport cotton to the territory of Russia and with beginning of its construction the plan of operation of the planned road was clearly outlined. Using common calculation it is possible to determine that 1/3 of the imperial budget was spent for construction of the railway in the Central Asian region.

Workshops that repair wagons located in the proper territories were considered the first workshops of the machine building complex. These workshops are the postulate of foundation and development of machine building in the Central Asia.

The first enterprises of the machine-building complex in the territory of the Central Asia appeared at the beginning of the X Xthcentury. The beginning of the work was construction of 14 small repair shops. In them, basically, the repair work of railways, cleaning cotton and fat-and-oil plants were conducted. The total volume of industrial product in heavy engineering and metal processing was 1.3%. Being founded in 1900 in the city of Tashkent the workshops, processing metals and the Main Railway Workshop were among the largest enterprises of that time. In connection with the need for development of industry and transport, repair shops were expanded and in the course of time new were built. [3]

After the revolution (1917), when the fate of the machine-building region was also determined, the time has come to pay much attention to this complex. Constructive workshops were founded on a phased basis, where future masters for this branch were trained, and later engineers after establishing of higher educational institutions in the Central Asian region were taught. By decision of the councils, the plant produced its first product on May 1, 1931, being named "Tashselmash" because it was the first manufacturer of tractors and its components.

According to the above information, it can be determined that in the XXth century construction of the machine building industry was the main part of total production and this indicator did not change till the 1990s.

The importance of the formation and development of machine building in the Central Asia and territory of the present-day Uzbekistan has no analog in formation of the world machine-building network. Its significance is noted in facilitation of labor in the branches of the national economy, where automation and mechanization of the production process serves as an indicator of development.

Machine industry is a rock-solid part of the state. Because, without being provided with machines and without using them, it is not possible to develop any

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sphere of the economy. To assemble a modern machine, the materials such as: metal, plastic, manufactory rubber, wood are required, and the machines are made from a variety of parts, therefore production of such a variety of these parts in one plant is unacceptable. In the machine industry there must exist a branched system for manufacturing of engineering products. For example, for production of car parts and parts of a tractor, at least several specialized factories for supply of spare parts and components are needed. This process requires the link developed between plants and, together with this, it requires manufacturers from other industries producing and processing such materials as rubber, plastic, etc. However, such a production requires transportation and it is impossible to implement the planned action without this. Therefore, in location of the machine-building complex, the existence of a transport main should be taken into account.

In November 1927 "Bospahtasanoat" mechanical plant was founded and started its production in Tashkent. On the basis of this plant in 1931, accessories for agricultural machinery were made, and later this enterprise began to repair these assemblies.

In 1931, the first production line was commissioned by “Toskshlokmash” plant. Being established in 1942 "Uzbekkishlokmash" plant for today produces for harvester and suspension equipment for TTZ-30tractor, and at "Chirchikkishlokmash" plant (1942) the equipment such as cultivators, chisel cultivators, fertilizer spreaders, diggers of irrigation ditches, collectors of cotton buds, plows, chasers of cotton, rippers of crusts, etc. are produced [13]. All the tractors produced in the above-mentioned plants were produced for agricultural activities, mainly for cultivation of cotton.

In 1932, repairing of excavators were started at "Irmash"plant, located in Andijan, which by 1959 had its own design office. Parallel to this plant, in the same year, in Samarkand, “Kolkhozchi plant” was opened, in Kokand “Bolshevik” plant was found supplying such products as seeders, harrows and cultivators intended for agricultural work.Since the 1960s, its design bureau has had a number of several machine-building plants, such as “Turkiston”, “Tekhnolog” and “Tashkent Tractor Plant”. [4] It should be noted that, in 1920-1976 foundation of a number of machine-building plants in Uzbekistan and design bureaus had a special significance among the institutions founded at that time. Since 1976 "Tekhnolog" company has become known as a production association. [5] It was a large agricultural machinery enterprise of the USSR producing cotton-picking machines, where rapid growth of the plant's production capacity took place during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 and in the post-war period, especially in 1946-1952 large shops were built - assembly, mechanical, instrumental shops and others. The labor-intensive production processes became mechanized, continuous production and conveyor lineswere organized. [6].

«Tashkent Tractor Plant» was founded in 1942, the purpose of which was production of cotton harvesting tractors and tractors for hoe and tilled work. The plant specialized in production of equipment and spare parts for them. The plant was organized during the Great Patriotic War on the basis of the enterprise evacuated to Tashkent. Untilthemid-60-iesoftheX Xcentury the plant was called "Tashavtomash”.[7] Since commencement of work and production occurred during wartime (1941-1945), production of tractors was temporarily suspended and the plant was re-equipped for production of military ammunition (mines, shells and bombs). After the end of the war, or rather, in 1960, preparations began to start production of T-28X4 tractor. By the 1970-80'sthe plant was reconstructed and production of the TTZ-80X tractor started. At Tashkent tractor plant there was "Agregat "foundry, which produced trailed sprayers, plows, common sprayers, cotton harvesters, forage collectors, rotary harrows, cotton picking and simple tractors, reducers and potato seeders. This plant was founded in the form of a machine-building plant and in 1957 it was turned into an irrigation machine-building plant, and in 1972, in "Uzbek assembly tractor plant" and in the same year it was renamed into “Tashkent Aggregate Plant”. 60-70 years in machine building growth and improvement of quality, capacity of production became noticeable, several types and mechanisms were developed in production. In 1970 share of machine building reached 15.9% in the total volume of productivity. This position has been preserved or another 40 year suntil 2010.

In an extensive variety of machine building a volume of metal is not applied, as they have different scales of production. If one type of engineering industry requires many varieties of metal, it is called - machine building requiring a variety of metals. The example is the equipment of mine metallurgy and this example can be spread to production of railroad cars. For this reason, when the machine building complex is located, proximity of a consumer to the metallurgical base should be taken into account.[8]

The economy of countries and regions, development of the national economy,generally, are determined by the degree of development of machine building. We can see this if we pay attention to production of the world engineering industry. According to the data of 1999, 36-38% of the world production accounted for the share of the machine-building complex.[9]

After independence, Uzbekistan could not independently form an engineering complex, since foundation and ancillary part of this industry was located

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on the territory of other countries that also proclaimed their independence in 1991.

In 1992 the country underwent a difficult period in the sphere of economy and production. From this year it was decided to attract investors and foreign capital, which led to the growth of the machine building complex by 11.2%. By 1996 Uzbekistan occupied the first place among the CIS republics in production of the industrial products. [10]

Referring to the foregoing, it can be determined that, in the post-independence period, Uzbekistan's engineering industry was malfunctioned in many fields, as its production was connected with the engineering industry of the entire former Union. It should be noted that the attracted foreign investment attention in time did not lead to the complete decline of the country's industry as a whole.

The Laws adopted in 1998 by the first President of the Republic, Islam Abduganievich Karimov "On introduction of foreign investment" and "On guarantees for foreign investors and their investments," on protection of their private property interests and measures for development of entrepreneurship, which was the basis for further development of economic reforms in the Republic demonstrated beginning of a new level of development of the country.[11]

Uzbekistan is the main cotton base in the Central Asia. The republic grows about 2/3 of the cotton produced in the countries of the whole Central Asia, and among the most important cotton-growing countries of the world it takes the fifth place, behind China, United States of America, India and Pakistan. [12]

It should be noted that Uzbekistan in the second half of the XX century stood third in terms of growing raw cotton after such states as China, United States of America and Israel. With attainment of independence, the volume of planted fields has sharply decreased, as the attention of the managers taking top leadership posts shiftedfrom the quantity and to the quality of cotton. Since mainly the quality of cotton gave a good harvest with a small land area.

In 1967 "Horticultural Machine Building Plant of Uzbekistan" was established for gardening, wine growing, forestry, melon growing and other industries, where machines and equipment for the works in these industries began to be produced. It was located in the city of Namangan and was renamed to "Namangan kishlokmash", where later the same machines and equipment were manufactured. [14] The production of these machines helped to develop horticulture and wine growing in Namangan region and in other areas, which served to create new jobs in the region.

On the way to development of cattle-breeding and livestock, when preparing of a forage base in 1987, Bukhara Specialized Experimental Plant began production of equipment for emptying works on cotton, the components for the same machine were started to produce in the “Specialized Plant" and "Intermash" plant also located in Yukory - Chirchik Territory is the producer of machines for reclamation works. Machines are sold and given in service for the local agricultural work. "Urgench Excavator Plant" produces, mainly since 1990, excavators EO-411. In addition to reclamation work, the excavator performs work on construction needs. Since 2001, the plant began to develop production of MTET-400/20dredgers. [15]

On the territory of the Central Asia Uzbekistan is a leading country in production of tractors of all kinds, from seeders to tractors, intended for reclamation works. It was in the years of independence that the land policy changed and together with this the policy of reclamation works changed.

From 1997 to 2001 with the use of the latest technologies joint ventures for production of agricultural machines began to be formed, on the basis of which there was attained a high level of fruit growing in agriculture. In cooperation with Case Corporation (USA), a joint enterprise for production of cotton harvesting machines was established, “UzKeysmash” enterprise, whose products were cotton harvesters, seeders for cotton seeds and excavators for agricultural work. Since the beginning of 1997, the company began to produce tractors and plows, and in 1998 the plant began to provide a service for agricultural machinery.

Along with "Case Corporation" JV, such enterprises as Agrikhim (spraying machines and devices), Uz Rosedizel (2001, engines and spare parts) and “Favvora” company (1997, water pumps) were founded. And as the branch of "Technologist "specialized enterprise, which fulfills individual orders for special machines for all types of production, the head office "BMBB-Agromash" was opened, which also develops technical products and carries out experiments with technical samples. [16]

It should be noted that existence of agricultural machinery in Uzbekistan and establishing of joint ventures in the agricultural sector after independence, as well as design bureaus for developments in the scientific and technical sectors, does not retain the activities of this industry and giving an impetus to development of the machine-building complex. Along with other structures and branches of the republic, it is planned to develop and modernize agriculture in accordance with the "Strategy of Actions 2017-2021", therefore, much attention is paid to the agricultural machinery of the republic.

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The Socio-Economic Impact of Refugees on the Neighboring Countries: The Case of Sherkole Refugee Camp, Western Ethiopia

By Birhanu Sileshi Watol & Desta Tegegne Assefa
Wolaita Sodo University

Abstract- This study aimed at examining the socio-economic impact of refugees on the neighboring countries the case of Sherkole refugee camp. With this Refugee as people crossing international borders in order to escape conflict or Human right violation have been a central focus of international relations. However, the world refugee problem is caused by a variety of reasons which including massive violation of human right, direct and structural violence, war, internal conflict, ethnic and religious strife, direct political persecutions and economic and natural disasters. Likewise, majorities of the mass movements of refugees in the contemporary world are caused by ethnic conflict, natural disasters and shaping of socio-economic imbalance. As a result they influence the socio-economic condition of the host countries. This study aims to investigate and assess the socio-economic impacts of the Sherkole refugee camp on the host community who are living around the camp in western Ethiopia. In the study process qualitative sampling technique was used by employing purposive selected key informants, field observation and focus group discussion. The study explained the influx of refugees in Sherkole camp impact positively and negatively the social and economic condition of the host community. Socially host community acquired knowledge and skills from refugees. On the other side they promoted crime and theft to the host community. Economically, the host communities are benefited from the presence of refugees by selling the local product and buying from them goods and service by the low price. In the contrary, their presence leads for the dramatic change of goods and service and food price in the market. Basically refugee camp set as a temporary settlement to serve refugee for the short period of time.

Keywords: *socio-economic, impact.*

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Keywords: *socio-economic, impact.*

I. Background of the Study

Refugees as people crossing international borders in order to escape conflict or Human right violation have been a central focus of international relations. However, the world refugee problem is caused by a variety of reasons which including massive violation of human right, direct and structural violence, war, internal conflict, ethnic and religious strife, direct political persecutions and economic and natural disasters. Likewise, majorities of the mass movements of refugees in the contemporary world are caused by ethnic conflict, natural disasters and shaping of socio-economic imbalance (Boamah-Gyau, 2008).

Therefore, more than 100 million people have become refugees since the beginning of the 20thcentury as a result of war, revolutions, famine or political boundary changes (McBride, 1991:26).Despite the fact, by the end of 2009 there were about 42.3million people displaced globally as a result of conflict, violence, and human right violation. Among these 27.1 million were internally displaced persons (IDPs) while, 15.2million were refugee outside their country of nationality and whose situations in the host country were often in protected displacement. It is generally recognized that there are social, economic, and environmental impact that have been identified, either in the home country, a neighboring state or elsewhere (Gomez and Christensen, 2010).

In fact the horn of Africa, South Africa and most recently Syria, Iraq and Sudan war and massive displacement of people are challenging the inviolability of borders and have contributed to the disintegration of nation. Nevertheless, the magnitude of refugee influx in recent years has generated urgent concern throughout the world widely perceived as an unprecedented crisis, these flows, have produced a mixture of humanitarian concern for the millions of people forced in to expel and fear for the potential threat to the social, economic and political stability of the host states caused by flow of unwanted new comers (kirui and Mwaruvie, 2012).

Africa is continent where most of the civil wars of the late 20th c and 21thc were erupted. This issue is a more prevalent in Africa than in most regions. Africa's refugee problem stems from its decolonization, followed by the arbitrary re-sectioning of its interior, which both separated and mixed ethnic and religious groups. The result is today's frequent and brutal civil and intercontinental wars, which create hundreds of thousands of refugees in West Africa, the long civil Wars of Liberia, Sierra Leone and currently Mali, in central Africa in Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola, and in East Africa in the Sudan, Somalia, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia and Eritrea millions of civilians were

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displaced and move to another place to escape the danger at home (UNHCR, 2014).

By 1989 it has been estimated that nearly 5 million of the world's 1.5 million refugees are in Africa. Though, the evidence established that in the recent years the countries of east and central Africa especially Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Malawi, Tanzania and Zaire are the major hosting location of refugees (UNECA, 1992). Obviously, when refugees are cross international borders, depending on the preparedness of the host government and international organization, such as the UNHCR, they may settle with assistance from various actors. Just so, particularly in Ethiopia, the individual refugee status determination is undertaken for all others through a government eligibility Committee, on which UNHCR be seated as an observer. The Government of Ethiopia generally maintains open borders for refugees who are seeking protection in the country. As a party to both the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugee and the 1969 OAU Convention, the government provides protection to refugees from over 13 countries, with the majority originating from the neighboring countries of South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea and Sudan (UNHCR, 2014).

Moreover, the countries those who are bordered Ethiopia facing political, social, economic and environmental challenges which led to the substantial increase in refugees in the country. As of July, 2014 a total of 588,000 people from about 13 countries were refugees in Ethiopia. The over whelming majority are Somalis (242,765), South Sudanese over (217,000), Eritreans (94,000), and Sudanese (34,000). Ethiopia also hosts 43,000 refugees from several other countries including Kenya, DRC, Djibouti, and Yemen. Altogether, 59,637 new refugees registered in Ethiopia in June 2014 including 2,565 from Eritrea, 505 from Sudan 1,054 from Somalia and 25,947 from south Sudan (NRC, 2014).

Furthermore, Ethiopia had experienced a large influx of refugees over the last two decades. This is the result of the volatile and conflict condition of the neighboring countries (Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea) in the region of the horn of Africa. Also, the security problem in Southern Sudan and the conflict between the southern and northern Sudan push civilian out of their home in to Ethiopian border, according to UNHCR's most recent figures, more than 28,000 people crossed in to Ethiopian from Kurmuk, Geissan and other locations on the Ethiopian- Sudanese border in the western Ethiopia (IFRC and RCS,2011)

Thus, as Ethiopia is a host for the huge and gradual increasing numbers of refugees, the attention given to the socio-economic impact on the host communities in the country was very limited. However, the socio-economic impact of refugees on the host communities in western Ethiopia has not been studied so far particularly, in the Sherkole refugee camp. So this study is specifically conducted to investigate the socio-economic impact of refugees in the Sherkole refugee camp on the host community who are living surrounding the camp. Finally this study gives an emphasis mainly on the social and economic cost and benefits of refugees in Sherkole camp on their host community particularly their effects on socio-cultural interactions, social services, price of goods and services which is limited to the Sherkole refugee camp.

II. Statement of the Problem

The discourse on the impact of refugees on the neighboring and host community is not a new concept to international issues. Globally, a country who received large numbers of refugees faces a variety of social and economic impacts (Jacobsen, 2002).

Furthermore, from the moment they arrive in a country of asylum, the refugee competes with their local host for scarce resources such as land, water, housing and food. Their presence places more substantial demands on natural resources, education and health facilities, transport and social services. A refugee influx can push prices up and wages down. The settlements of the refugees increase the numbers of population and have adverse economic and social impact for the host communities (UNECA, 1992).

Despite the fact, Ethiopia is receiving and gives home for large numbers of refugees who are from neighboring and other countries from different direction. Thus, the situation in neighboring countries along Ethiopia's western borders has gradually get worse and has become more complex with new tribal fighting adding to internal conflict in South Sudan and ongoing conflicts with the North. This has resulted in increased and even more ethnically mixed and multifaceted populations seeking assistance in Ethiopian regional states along the border, Benishangul-Gumuz in Sherkole refugee camp which found in western Ethiopia (ERCS, 2011).

However, most studies done in western Ethiopia by UNHCR and concerning bodies focused on refugee camps and the needs and problems of the refugees themselves, while the impact that the refugees have on the host community is often considered. Though, still limited numbers of studies were conducted on the socio-economic impact of refugee in western Ethiopia particularly the case of Sherkole refugee camp. Even the existed studies were only about the environmental impact that refugees brought on the host community. Yet, Sherkole refugee camp is one of the three camps in western Ethiopia in Benshingule Gumuze regional state with Bambasi, Tsore and Tongo camps. The Sherkole camp still continued to function as other three camps are established due to the high incoming of refugees from Southern and Northern Sudanese and some from the great lake region. In spite of the absence of peace in Southern and Northern Sudanese the

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Sherkole camp is still home for 11,508 refugees of Sudanese and others in regular bases. In the meantime, the camp is continued to function and the socio-economic impact of the refugees on the host community will continue. Therefore, to fill this knowledge gap, this study tried to assess the socio-economic impact of refugees living in Sherkole camp of western Ethiopia on the surrounding host community and the pressure it put on the socio-economic as well as the price of goods and services. This study was thus seek to analyses the impact of refugee presence on the socio-cultural and economic of the host community in Sherkole refugee camp in relation to social relation in terms of education, health care and cultural values.

a) Research Questions

This study is aimed to answer the following questions.

1. What are the social impacts of refugees on the host community who are living around Sherkole camp?
2. What are the impacts of refugees on the social services on the host community who are living around Sherkole refugee camp?
3. What are the economic impacts of refugees on the on host community who are living around the Sherkole camp
4. How the local administrative and supporting agencies played a role in terms of ensuring socio-economic relation between the host community and the refugee in Sherkole camp?

b) Objectives of the Study

i. *General Objectives*

The overall objective of this study was to investigate and assess the socio-economic impacts of the Sherkole refugee camp on the host community who are living around the camp in western Ethiopia.

ii. *Specific Objectives*

1. To assess the social impact of refugees on the host community who are living around the Sherkole refugee camp?
2. To investigate the impact of refugees on the social services on the host community who are living around the Sherkole refugee camp.
3. To identify the economic impact of refugees on host community who are living around the Sherkole refugee camp.
4. To investigate the role played by the local administrative and supporting agencies in terms of ensuring social relationship between the host community and the refugee in Sherkole refugee camp.

III. Methodology of the Research

a) Research Design

This study focused on the socio-economic impact of refugees on the host community who are living around the Sherkole refugee camp in western Ethiopia. The study used qualitative research approach. The primary method of this study was formal interview and participatory observation. During the visit the researcher was play on the role of listener and ask the respondents about the impact of the refugees since the arrival and their current situation, which was followed up with questions, that seems important to the topic. Relying on qualitative approaches to data collection such as participant observation and un-structured interviews seemed a more appropriate way for the data collection. It tried to get a depth understanding of the socio-economic situation of the host community with the influx of the refugees in to the Sherkole camp. In this way it becomes easy to see the change that refugees brought to the host community. In such case qualitative research design is best way to address this topic. It employs qualitative analysis to analyze the socio-economic impacts that affect the host community around the Sherkole refugee camp.

b) Sample size

The purposive sampling technique was employed which involved 28 participants, among those10 participants were from host community, 8 were refugees, 5 were local administrative and 5were from supportive agencies.

IV. Method of Data Collection and Source of Data

a) Method of Data Collection

The study was based on primary information. The primary data was collected from the members of the host community in the surrounding areas of the camp. The central method of data collection is through interview, focus group discussion and personal observation. A face to face interview was used to obtained good information from the respondents. Also tape recorders and camera was used.

b) Source of Data

To achieve the stated objective, data were collected from primary as well as secondary sources. Personal interviews were conducted in order to fill the gaps by the selected respondents. The interview was un-structured that has open ended questions and which was conducted face to face. The interview questionnaire was prepared both in Amharic and English. Secondary data was also obtained from ARRA and NRED which work in the area in relation to refugees and from Benishangule-Gumuze regional state Agricultural office and Assosa Zone Justice office used to get documented data.

c) Method of Data Analysis

The collected data was analyzed by using narrative analysis. The data obtained through the interview, focus group discussion and personal

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observation were analyzed based on the objective of the study. The secondary data obtained from Assosa zone justice office and NRDP was also analyzed and interpreted qualitatively to have a deep understanding of the condition in the area.

V. Data Analysis and Presentation

The study involves total of 28 participants from different sections including 10 from the host community, 8 from refugee community, 5 from local administrative refugee and 5 from supporting agencies that are living in and familiar with the study area. The study includes the participant from the host community as member of the merchants, teachers and the local administrations as its major source of data. It also includes participants from the refugee communities who are members to the refugee central committee, merchants and daily laborers. Moreover, representatives from refugee administration and supporting agencies namely ARRA and IP were contact as well. While 15 of the participants were interview thoroughly, a focus group discussion involving 5 participants from the host communities.

a) The social impact of Refugees on the Host Communities around Sherkole Camp

According to the data obtained from both the interview and focus group discussion, the social and cultural interactions and relation of refugees of Sherkole camp and the host communities have two forms. On the one hand the local host community and refugees of Sherkole camp have many social and cultural elements that the two groups share in common which played a role for the peace full co-existence of the groups. On the other hand there are some activities of refugee which contributing to the social sick of the local community due to the presence of them in the area.

However, as the study participant indicated that both the host and refugee communities have many socio-cultural elements in common that strength their social relation and their peaceful co-existence. Almost all members of the host and refugee communities speak the Arabic language that makes easiest their day to day communications and facilitates their social interactions. As the two groups are interacted socially, refugees are borrow different kinds of things like money, local crop product and even animals like goat and cattle for butchering. As of some respondents there is also similarity between the host community and refugees of Sherkole camp in terms of skin color, physical appearance and wearing style. For that reason, it is sometimes difficult for guests to differentiate the refugees from the local people. Again as most of the respondents indicated that almost all host communities and majority members of refugees of Sherkole camp are similar in religion that they are Muslim. This is another contributing factor that makes the social and cultural relation of the host and refugees of Sherkole camp ties together and strong. Furthermore as study participant point out that the local communities have the behavior of singing and clapping overnight and just like refugees of Sherkole camp doing the same thing similar to the host communities.

As the study participant indicated from the refugees and host community, both are come together to share their happiness and sadness. The host and refugee communities are being together with one another on such events as weeding, cultural and religious ceremonies, celebration of holidays, sickness, funeral ceremonies and others. One of the refugee respondents whose origin is from Sudan expresses the relation of refugees and the host communities as;

> *"We refugees have good relation with the local communities. We are participating in every action with the local communities. Here when we need firewood the local community helps us where we get it. We have a good cooperation with the local communities. Also we have similar culture, religion and others. This is why we have very easy interaction and communications in all aspect with the local communities".*

As the study participant responded, refugees and host communities are usually celebrate religious and local/ national holidays by participating together. Here the world environment day which celebrated annually June 5 and world refugee day which celebrated annually Jun 20 are the international holiday that both refugees and host community are participated to celebrate together. In this two international holiday there is the cultural exchange between the refugees and the host communities on the one side and on the other side the host communities are reflecting their culture and values to the international communities. Also host communities and refugees are celebrating the religious holiday and cultural weeding by inviting each other. Moreover, as respondent indicated that there is football competition between the two groups which is objectively to promote the social and cultural relation between the host communities and refugees of sherkole camp.

As pointed out by the study participant marital relationship between the host communities and refugees is another social and cultural interaction that exists only between local community females and refugees males. Also the study participants from the refugees indicated that members from refugee community especially males are interested to get married from the local communities. But there is no marital relation between local community male and refugee female because the culture of the host community allows its members to have married only from their own relatives. Also some members of the refugee community get married to Ethiopian who is not members of the local community. One Sudanese refugee married his spouse from Ethiopia out of the local community members and he told as;

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"I was getting married from Ethiopia and my spouse is from Amhara wollo tribe and here I have relative from Ethiopia, so you can call me as an Ethiopian".

Moreover, as it was grasped from interview and filed observation, market is the other most important place where social interaction between the refugees of Sherkole camp and its host community take place. According to respond from both sides in addition to its business purpose, market is the place where different members of the host community and refugees of this area are come together and interact socially. It is also observed that both local host and refugees communities use the same market place not only for economic purpose, but also as a means of meeting and interacting with each other. They used this market place as a place where they exchange different items with one another. Refugee communities are taking their food aids to sell and local communities are taking their local products to sell for the refugees.

As the respondents from the local community point out that because of the existence of these better social interaction and relation between the refugees and the local host community, members of the local host community acquired some social elements and skills from the refugee community that do not exist before. The daily interaction of the local communities with the refugees gave them the opportunity to learn how to speak English language in addition to Arabic language. Local communities are also acquired hard working from refugee that, they are producing production at the summer season in their small garden. At the same time local communities are acquired their motivation and attitude they have for education. Especially, the motivation they have for education motivated the local community to participate in education ever than before. Additionally, the local communities are building home by bamboo trees and other woods before the coming of the refugees, but today the local communities are building their home from the clay mud by molding it as a block by acquiring the skills from refugees. Similarly they are acquired from refugees making fences from combination of grass, bamboo trees and wood. Refugees are also transfers to the local community the skills to making table, chair and other materials by using bamboo trees with different design. One of the respondents from the host community whose career is a teacher admires the wisdom of refugees that they are making seal to cheat the school principal as;

"What makes us surprise here is the refugee ability to design seal which is very Similar to the given high school seal or primary school for cheating as they are Promoted from one grade level to another".

As the study participant from refugees indicated that, local communities are acquired knowledge and skills from the refugees. They acquired good food preparation, body hygiene, toilet utilization, how to take their child to the school, how to be treated by the doctor, how to solve their own problem by the local elders and they also developed how to participated in community development work. One of the refugee respondents express how the refugees motivated the local community to participate in community development program as;

"I participate in the action against women. Here there had been early marriage in this local area. But now because of the promotion of SASA women violation is reduced. This SASA is to avoid any kind of violence against women which promoted to the local community".

Again local communities are acquired from refugees the construction of home from clay mud and how to make fence with the combination of the grass and wood. Similarly, refugees are transfers to the local communities how to construct durable house. Furthermore local communities are acquired skills how to make tailor, bee keeping, table, chair, bed and bead. Some of the local people take the refugees to their home to build their house and how to cover by the grass from the beginning up to the end.

Though, the finding explained that the local host community and the refugees of the area have many social and cultural elements in common that played prominent role for their peaceful co-existence, there is also, the existence of social sick of the host community in terms of anti-cultural practice in disturbing peace and security as a roadway for prostitution in the area, incidence of crime, alcoholism, theft, drug addiction and rape promoting in the area that does not as such exist before.

Concerning about peace and security refugees are the problem of peace and security in the area, that they fighting with the local community on the utilization of natural resources. Similarly, refugees cause the hostility in the area basically caused by the reducing amount of ration aid given to them from the international supporting agencies from 16 kg to 10 kg. As a result, refugees are fighting with the local militia and burning the home of the local communities. Additionally, refugees have the behavior of alcoholic addiction that they are drink alcohol at the market day and disturbing peace and security of the area inside and outside of the camp. As the Assosa zone Justice Office 2015 report indicated 26 case incidence of crime, among which 18 of them were stealing case, 5 were physical injury and 3 were rape case were reported.

As the study participants from the local community indicated that, before the arrival of refugees in the area prostitution is not widely spread in to the community, however, the local communities are claiming refugees for the prevalence of prostitution in the area which is also the cause for the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted disease in to

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the local communities. Here, refugees are lobbing the local female by money and making pregnant. This is one manifestations of the presence of prostitution in the area which does not seen before the coming of refugees.

As the evidence from the interview show that refugees of this area are usually claimed by the local community for increasing the incidence of crime in the locality. There are cases indicating that large numbers of refugees committed crimes of different types that theft is one of the crimes committed by refugees in Sherkole camp. As most respondents also pointed out that it is common for some of the refugees to usually rob and steal the property of the local community.

As also most respondents from the local communities and local administrative body indicated that refugees are highly in taking alcohol and intoxicated, after all they are disturbing the security of the area. Mostly one of the factors that are obstacle for the refugees not to peace with the local community is their alcoholic toxicities. As also respondents show that most of the local community particularly the youth are developed alcoholism and toxic and disturb the security of the local community as refugees.

As most of the study participants from the local community respond that theft is the act that badly affecting the local community. Refugees are highly stealing the property of the local community, that they are stealing goat, mango, maize and sorghum at field, grass and bamboo trees of the local community. One of the respondents from the host community said the following to express his complain to the bother act of the refugees. He said that;

> *"Refugees are highly participating to stealing and robbing the property of the local community. Here I am disabled, yet refugees are robbing my home property at night time which may assumed for about 4000 and make me poor".*

As most respondents said that most of the time Uduk ethnic group who is from Sudan highly participated to theft. As almost all respondents from the host community show that, recently refugees are highly participated to robbing and stealing because the amount of food aid given to them from supporting agencies was 16k.g but now a day it is reduced to 10 kg. This might be the main reason that they are highly participated to theft and robbing. As also most respondents point out that, refugees are used drug addiction. They are chewing chate, smoking cigarette and in taking shisha/hash and addictive of alcoholism. Just like the local communities, particularly the youth parties are adopted these all from refugees. Rape is another action that is promoted in the Sherkole camp by the refugees. Refugees are waiting the local female when they are going to collect firewood, to the market and fetch the water from the river. But today the rat of rape in the Sherkole camp is reduced because IRC is design a project called GBV for the reduction of the rat of rape in the area. In the case this does not means that it is completely eradicated, but somehow the rat is reduced.

As the study respondents showed that there are two groups of refugees in this Sherkole refugee camp. These are the north and south Sudanese refugees who are majority and the great lake refugees who are from Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and Congo are the minority one. However, as the study participant both from host communities and refugees indicated, refugees from Grate Lake are totally different from Sudanese refugees by their own culture, language, religion, feeding style, wearing style, preparation of food and the items they used for food are unique from the Sudanese and the local communities. They are minorities and the items that they used for food commonly are rice, bean, Biafra (cassava). As a result of this they sell the food aid given for them and buy others from the market. Due to the language and cultural difference they are not easily communicate with the local communities. They have Franco-culture, speaking English, French and their own language. One of the respondents who is from Burundi told me his feeling as the great lack region refugees are not as such interact and communicate with the local communities as a result of language, religion, culture and other barriers as;

> *"Communities of this area have brotherly and sisterly hood with the Sudanese refugees. When we come here from Burundi the local community accepts us as "KAWAJA" i.e. white people because when we ask them there is no answer, this is the result of negative cooperation. Again because of we are Christian they are Islam there may not be good cooperation. Similarly if somebody died in the camp from Burundians, no body come from local community for the ceremonial death due to cultural, religion and language difference between the great lake region and local communities. But the local communities are come to participate if somebody dead from the Sudanese refugees in the camp.*

b) *The impact of Refugees on Social Services in Sherkole Refugee Camp*

As the participants from the host community indicated that the coming of refugees to this locality has helped the host communities to provide health service, clean water, school and generator that does not exist before. Here in the case of health center there was no equipped and organized health institutions that give service for the patient before the presence of refugees in the area. But now a day with no limitation the health center give significance number of service for patients of the host community coming from different parts of the area to make use of this free health service. Also as most respondents indicated patient with health problem including mother during delivery time beyond the

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capacity of the health center always referred to the Assosa hospital freely without any payment.

As the study participants indicated from the host community, school is also another social service that is provided as a health center for the local communities. Currently, UNHCR is constructing the school for the local communities and provide different educational equipment. It also supports the female student of the local communities by giving special attention and provide for them in each school educational equipment and modes for the female students. Here, the local community students cannot join the same school with the refugee students as they are commonly served the health center together. This is mainly because of English is the medium of instructions that the local community do not attend with them. Another reason that the local community don't join with them is that, the Ethiopian education police allowed for the primary school level to attend by their mother tang. Moreover, there is English skill training center opened for the local community, particularly for the teenagers to develop their English skills.

As the respondent showed that, similar to other social services, water is also constructed for the local community by IRC and UNHCR. IRC is constructed borehole and denoted for every kebele who are nearest to the Sherkole camp. All of the water boreholes are currently functional and providing the host community of these area with clean water service. Beside to the construction of clean water service, IRC provide WASH related awareness rising and educational service to the local host community. The study respondent also point out that since the area is remote, hot and desert, they were highly affected by lack of water and related problem before they get these water service. Their women and girls used to cross very long distances on foot to search water for drink and related purpose during winter season of Ethiopia before the arrival of refugees in this area and the communities had been at bother. But now a day IRC and UNHCR solve the problem due to the presence of refugees in the area. However, since the area is dry and desert there is the short age of water during winter season, during this time the host community complain the presence of refugees in the area. They assumed that if they are not in the area the short age of water cannot happened.

As pointed out by the respondent of the refugees beside to explain in the above paragraph about the social service provided by the governmental and non-governmental organization to provide service for the local communities, there are also good and service performed from the refugees to serve the local communities. Here, some of the refugees are traders who are participate in small business , trading different food and non-food items in small shop and in the market place. Some are trading fruits, vegetable, cash crop and others. Refugees are not producing these all items but they bought it from the local wholesaler who comes to the area from Assosa and other neighboring areas. As respondents from both said indicated that, there are also a refugees who have small hotel and cafeteria that the local community used by it. The owner of restaurant sells to the local communities and refugee food and soft drink. The owner of the cafeteria sells to host and refugee community coffee, tea and bread. One of the refugee respondents whose origin from Sudanese said, there are some refugees who have restaurant and cafeteria by the willing of ARRA.so he told me as he has the restaurant in the camp as;

> *"I have the restaurant which makes Sudanese food. The one who used my restaurant as a customer are the local people. The customers are from Homosha which is far away and from surrounding area"*

Moreover, refugees have the skills to making chair, bad, table and furniture that the local people served by it. For this goods there are the place where the refugees and local people conducted together to exchange the material like home door which is prepared from jelun (oil container) making with bamboo trees and sell to the local communities. Also refugees are sell their food aid for the local communities and buy charcoal and wood from the local communities. There are refugees who are rent their labor force for the local communities. Again there are refugees who are mining gold for the local community because the refugees have the experience to use instruments that help them to mine the gold. There are also the refugees that are an agent between the refugees and the local people to facilitate trade.

c) The Economic Impact of Refugees on the Host Communities of Sherkole Camp

This section presents the finding which concerns the economic impact of refugees on the local host community who are live surrounding of Sherkole camp. The data obtained from the interview, focus group discussion and filed observation showed that, local communities are benefited due to the presence of the refugees in the area that they are selling their product to the refugees and at the same time buy different goods and services from the refugees. Also there is high scale flow of relief food and material aid for the refugees. This aid engulfs the market and has devastating impact on the local products of good and service in the market. Similarly, some of the educated and non-educated people are able to get employment by the aid agencies. On the other hand the incoming of large numbers of refugees and the people who are employed in supporting agencies are making the prices of goods and service in the skyrocket and competing for different items in the market. As the respondents from administrative agencies and local community indicated that, the local communities are buying oil food, aid food items like wheat, sorghum, maize and others. Refugees

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are also selling the surplus of the aid items in the exchange for cloth, vegetables and difference services. Moreover, soon the arrival of large numbers of refugees in the area, there was a flow of large amount of aid food to the area. This enabled the refugees to have excess food to sell in the market to pay for their needs of food items and material which was not on the aid list. This surplus aid food sold in the market at the cheap price. Similarly, refugees sell for the local people plastic sheet, blanket, metal, shoe and other aid materials by the cheap price. As refugees are providing these goods and services to the market, trading in and around the refugee camp attract many small business owners in to the area. In this case, for their economy both refugees and host communities are interdependent. As pointed out by the study participants, there are refugees who are using their own skills and knowledge to make different kind of material like shoes, rope and bag using lathers of animals mainly from goat. At the same time they are making chair, table, bed, box, small chair and other decoration from bamboo trees and other materials. Therefore, they are purchasing these all raw material from the local communities. Refugees are also bought firewood and charcoal from the local communities. These all activities are open an economic opportunities for the local communities. Similarly there are refugee who sell non-food items to the local communities as, soaps and other related material that they received from their support so as to buy the locally produced product they need. According to the respondents from the host communities and refugees, most of the time the refugees of the grate lake region does not used aid food items given to them from the supporting agencies. Therefore, they sell it and purchase other food items like rice, cassava and others from the market. This is mainly because they have Franco-culture and did not use other food items which are similar to the Sudanese and the local communities. In relation with this as respondents indicated that, refugees are buying different necessities from market like cloth, vegetable, fruits and others. Likewise, this is the means of economic income for the host community who are supplying the items to the market. Moreover, since refugees are usually with the same types of food items on monthly bases that same of them brings these items includes wheat, vegetable oil, sugar and bean with the low price and buy other types of food items produced by the host community.

On the other dimension, as the respondents indicated that, refugees of the Sherkole camp are participated as a consumer of different goods and services in the market. The refugees of this area have high demand for various goods and services of the local host community mainly food and related items since refugees are not allowed to participate in agricultural and related activities in the area. As also respondents showed that many of refugees of this area have good purchasing power of good and services. The study participant also underlined that there are refugees who receive remittance from their relatives living out of the country. Additionally, as respondents show that, there are refugees who are rent labor force and earn the income from the local people. By using the support they get from the outside and the income they earn from their labor, large numbers of refugees purchased food items they required from the local market originally produced and supplied by the host community to supplement their monthly consumption. As correspondingly respondents pointed out that, there is the change of the price on the different items highly on the market. The change is the result that, the producers are very small but the consumers are very high. Moreover, the local people do not provide sufficient product to the market. Similarly as respondents indicate, the presence of refugees in the area leads to the short durable of the local product and finished within a short period of time. Therefore, the local product is not sustained for the long period of time. This showed that both refugees and local communities are consumed by the competition. This competition leads for the price increment of good and services in the area. As respondent indicated, refugees are taking loan from the local community and refuse to pay back, when the one who give loan ask to take back, they quarrel and denied to give back for the individuals. Due to this event there is an individual who loss up to 100 kg of the local product. This is another activity of refugees which bankrupt the local community economy. Moreover, as the study participant pointed out that, there is the change of the price of goods and service in this area, the food and non- food items around the shop are dramatically changed. For example, before the coming of the high influx of refugees in the area 1kg of maize was 2EBr but now 1kg of maize is 4EBr, similarly the prices of other local product crops are increased. Again in the hotel the price of food is increased from 8EBr to 15EBr, 1kg of meat which was 80EBr increased to 120EBr. Likewise in the cafeteria 1 cup of tea was 1EBr but now it is increased to 2EBr, 1 cup of coffee from 2EBr increased to 3EBr. This evidence shows that there is dramatic change of the price of every item in the area because of the incoming of high influx of refugees and other people who are employed in the implement partners to serve the refugees. The change of the price of the items has shown that, for those who brought small amount of product has high amount of income because they sell by the high price what they produce and supply to the market. On the contrary for the large buyers it leads to the highest price. This is because the amount of production produced and the amount of population used the production are unbalanced. As respondents showed, at the same time before the coming of refugees in the area, the local communities are not producing the production for the market and also the price of the production was not high as to day. After the influx of the refugees to the area, there is the

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change of the price of the production. According to the respondents who are employed in the implement partner to serve the refugees, there is the high change of the price of different goods and services in the recent time in this area. The increment of the price of items is enabling the producer to produce more than before. This is because to have better income from the production. For example, the one who rear goat is doing more because refugees are used goat for feeding. This helps the local people to increase their own income. Therefore, the price of items and products used for consumption are highly increased because there is high amount of people and consumer who used it. So the supply and demand is not balanced. One of the respondents explains his ideas to express the increment of the price of good and service in the area as;

> *"In fact in relation to the coming of refugees in the area, there is positive and negative impact, but the negative impact is more magnified because there is an increment of the price on each and every item. This change of the price of any production can cause the shortage of food items in relation with the weak working habit of the local community".*

VI. Discussion of the Result

In all the study considers the impact of the presence of refugees on the host community who are living surrounding the Sherkole camp. Notably, the study makes the discussions on the socio-cultural and economic impact of refugees on the host community of Sherkole camp. Particularly, the host communities are benefited from the presence of refugees in the areas of social service, health care, education, clean water and sanitation. With this the study makes remarks on the discussion done.

The finding of the study shows that the presence of the refugees in Sherkole camp in western Ethiopia has substantial social impact on the surrounding host community. According to the study the impact has both positive and negative like the study conducted in different parts of the world. As finding of the study indicated that both host and refugee communities share social and cultural elements in common that make strong their co-existence. Due to the positive social and cultural interaction between host and refugee communities, refugees borrow different kinds of things including animals from the host communities. Moreover, host communities and refugees are celebrated national and international holiday like world environment day and world refugee day. As a matter of chance the host community reflected their own culture and value to the international communities. Yet, the presence of better social relation and interaction helped the host community to acquire knowledge and skills from the refugees. Similarly, *as the study done by UNHCR (1997), on social and economic impact of large refugee populations on host developing countries, refugee are bring various skills and knowledge with them that can be utilized to the benefits of local people.* Therefore, the local community acquired from the refugees how to speak English, motivation and attitude for education and the skills to build the home from clay mud block, making the fence from the combination of grass, bamboo trees and wood. The host community are also acquired the skills and knowledge from the refugees that, how to making table, chair, toiler, bee keeping, table, bed and bead and other materials by using bamboo trees with different design. Furthermore, the local communities acquired from refugees how to construct durable house and covered by the grass from the beginning up to the end. Similarly, the host community acquired technique of good food preparation, body hygiene, toilet utilization, how to take their child to the school, how to be treated by the doctor, how to solve their own problem by the local elders and how to participate in community development work.

However, the presence of refugees in Sherkole refugee camp has negatively influence and disturbed the culture and value of the host community. As finding of the study shows that, refugees are disturbing peace and security by making hostility with the local community on the utilization of natural resources. Refugees are also the cause for the prevalence of prostitution in the area which is pave the way for HIV/AIDS and other sexual transmitted disease. Mostly refugees are claimed by the local community for their incidence of crime related to rape, promotion of drug addiction like shish/hash, chate, alcoholism, cigarette and others. As a result the local youth are adopted the conduct from refugees. Likewise, the stealing and robing activities of the refugees badly harm the local communities and there are the youth who are participate and support refugee the action which do not exist before. Similarly, *as the study donebylkanda (2008) on Deteriorating condition of hosting refugees; A case study of Dadaab complex in Kenya, realized that, refugees case security problem and incidence of crime at Dadaab camp rape, cattle theft, fight, drinking alcohol and are blamed for the introduction of HIV/AIDS at the camp area.*

Moreover, due to the high presence of stealing in the Sherkole refugee camp area there is an assessment done by the local teachers and other elites in collaboration with UNICEF on the behalf of the local communities. Then after the result of the assessment showed that there is high amount of theft in the area. After all, the result of assessment is announced to the all communities by the three languages Amharic, English and Arabic which say "stealing property of the other is forbidden by the law". The objective of this assessment is to defend theft from the area for the long period of time and to create awareness for the local youths who

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are participating and support the refugees the robbing activities.

As finding of the study show that, there are two groups of refugees who are settled in Sherkole refugee camp. These are north and south Sudanese and great lack region refugees. Yet, refugees from great lack region are unique in their culture, language, religion, feeding style, wearing style, preparation of food and the types of items they used for food from Sudanese and host communities. Mostly the great lack region refugees used rice, bean, cassava and others for food. Their culture is Franco-culture and speaks English, French and their own language. As a result of these differences they do not interact and communicated with the host communities.

As finding of the study indicated that the presence of refugee in Sherkole camp benefited more the host communities in some social services. Similarly, *as the study done by UNHCR(2014), on the role of host countries-the cost and impact of Hosting refugees, host communities often benefits from the social services provided by outside agencies to refugees.* Likewise, due to the presence of refugees in Sherkole camp different supporting organizations came to the area to provide primarily social services to the refugees mainly education, health services, clean water, sanitation and hygiene and generators. Yet, the social services were constructed objectively for the benefits of refugees, but in directly that are benefited the host communities who are living surrounding the camp. Here, in the case of health service it was constructed for the refugees, after a time it was began to give service for the local host communities equal to the refugees including mothers during deliver time without limitation and free payment. In the case of education host communities are benefited because the supporting agencies like UNHCR constructed the school and provide different education equipment for the school and provide even modes for the female students of the host communities. Also in the case of education English skill training center is opened and give the service for the local teenagers to develop the English language skills of the local communities. Moreover, the provision of clean water is another benefit of the local host communities that at the beginning it was aimed for the refugees. However, the refugee supporting agencies did not reject the local communities to provide them clean water and sanitation hygiene service as they are doing for the refugee communities. IRC and UNHCR constructed numbers of borehole water and sanitation hygiene facilities for the host communities as they did it for the refugee communities.

The presence of refugees in Sherkole refugee camp of western Ethiopia has economic impacts on the host community. As the finding of the study show that, the presence of refugee camp in Sherkole has both positive and negative impact on the host communities who are living surround the camp as similar to the social one. In this situation the host communities have an access to buy oil food and aid items by the low price from the refugees. Likewise, refugees are selling their own aid items for the exchange of different goods and services. At the same time refugees are sell to the local communities' plastic sheet, blanket, metal and other materials by the low price. On the other hand refugees are buying firewood, charcoal and bamboo trees to making chair, table, bed, box and other materials for decorations and also buying animal skin for making shoe, rope and bag by using their knowledge and skills. This is open an economic opportunity for the local communities. Also there are educated and non-educated local people who are employed in the supporting agencies which helped them to increase their own economic income to support their family. Again the interaction of the refugees and the local communities for the exchange of different types of items and production is led for the creation of market center in the sherkole refugee camp area. *Similarly, as the study conducted by UNHCR* (1997), on *Social and economic impact of large refugee populations on host developing countries, showed that, the presence of refugees benefited the local people through the local purchases of food, non-food items, payment by the aid workers, the properties brought by refugees themselves as well as employment and income increased to local population directly or indirectly.* On the other hand the economy of the area is increased the cost of living within the community that, food and other commodities are become very expensive. Similarly, the study done by M.Lozi *(2013) on the effect of Refugees on Host country Economy evidence from Jordan, showed the arrival of large numbers of refugees will lead to price rise in the host state market the rise of the market will affect the local people.* Yet again, refugees are participate to purchasing different goods and service in the market by using their income they received from remittance and the income they received from labor force to buy the original product from the market. This event creates competition between the local communities and refugees on the local product. As a result the local product is not sustained for the long period of time. This is lead to an increment of the price of goods and service in the area. Consequently, the price of items and production used for consumption are highly increased with the increment of the incoming of the people in the area. *Likewise the study conducted by Whitaker (2002) on Refugees in Western Tanzania*; *the distribution of burdens and benefits among local host, realized that the presence of refugees increased food security in local village and even after they started to receiving ration, they continued to depend on local crops for the diversification of their diets.*

As finding of the study showed that the presence of refugees in Sherkole refugee camp of

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western Ethiopia has the impact on the local administration, ARRA and IP in the case of controlling, managing refugees from different incidence of crime. In this case, refugees are stealing and robbing the property of the host communities like goat, maize, sorghum and the home of the host communities. As a result, the administrative body of ARRA, local and IP are tends to compromise the two groups for peaceful co-existence. Similarly, ARRA and camp leaders from refugees form collaboration to manage and solve hostility and security problem in the area. There is tripartite agreement between ARRA and IP organization in order to manage and provide the necessary service for the refugees. In this case ARRA is played the camp management role by providing food, health care and other alternative provision like primary school, sanitation and hygiene. IP are doing on refugees through the supervision of ARRA. ARRA is keeping the security of the refugees in the camp and provide comfortable environment for refugees. Moreover, there are different implement partners in Sherkole refugee camp who are providing different services for the refugees and host communities. Here IRC is providing clean water for refugees and local communities and also doing on gender based violence (GVB). At the same time NRC is provides adult education and work on live hood in the Sherkole camp. SCI is providing educational equipment and support children from K.G up to the primary school. RaDO is doing on disabled and provide wheel chair and eye glass for the people who have sight problem. NRDEP is doing on environmental protection and management. These all IP are come to the area in the name of refugees and contributing every necessity for the host community equivalent to the refugees.

VII. Conclusion and Recommendation

a) Conclusion

It is clear that the refugees who are in Sherkole camp are crossing international border and come to settle in the camp. The arrivals of these refugees, impact the social and economic situation of the host communities positively and negatively. However, refugees and host communities of Sherkole camp have share social and cultural elements that make them to live together easily. They have similar language and religion which help them to have better communication. Due to the presence of better communication, host communities acquired knowledge and skills from the refugees. They developed language skills, hardworking, motivation and attitude for education from refugees. Local communities are acquiring the skills of making fence from combination of grass, bamboo trees and woods. They also acquired the construction of home from clay mud, durable house and how to cover the house by the grass from the beginning up to the end. They also acquired the skills to making table, chair and other materials by using bamboo trees with different design and the knowledge and the skills of good food preparation, body hygiene and sanitation. Beside the host community reflected their own culture and value to the international community's as they participate together to celebrate international holiday, world refugee and world environment day.

In the contrary to the positive social impact, refugees cause a negative impact to the social condition of the host communities of Sherkole camp. Following their arrival refugees are causing the problem of peace and security, promoting prostitution, incidence of crime, alcoholism, theft, drug addiction and rape that do not seen in the area before. Obviously, there is hostility between refugees and host communities on the utilization of natural resources and due to the reducing amount of the ration aid given to them from the international supporting agencies. Moreover, refugees are highly promoting theft, stealing and robbing the properties of the local communities. Here, especially the robbing and stealing behavior of the refugees are headache and bother act for the local communities. Refugees are promoting drug addiction, chewing chat, smoking cigarette and in taking shisha/ hash and addictive of alcoholism to the local youth. Host communities of Sherkole camp are benefited, due to the coming of refugees by providing them social services equal to the refugees. The host communities have got the accesses of health center, clean water and generator due to the presence of refugees in the area. With the arrival of refugees, UNHCR and ARRA constructed the social services for the host communities. Similarly refugees are impact positively and negatively the economy of the host community. In case the host communities are benefited from the presence of refugees by selling the local products to them and buying different goods and services from refugees. At the same time refugees are selling their food aid for the exchange of vegetables and other diets which were not on the aid list. Refugees are also selling for the local community plastic sheet, blanket, metal, shoe and other aid materials by the low price. As refugees and host communities provide goods and services to the market, there is the creation of tread center and small business owners in the area. Moreover, refugees are open economic opportunities through buying firewood and charcoal form the local communities. Furthermore, Refugees are buying different necessities like cloth, vegetables, fruits and others from the market. This is a means of an income for the host communities who are supplying them to the market. There are the refugees who rent their labor to earn an income and receive remittance from abroad. By using these, they purchased large amount of locally produced food items which resulted in an increment of the price of food items in the market. There is also the change of the price of items in the market due to the presence of high consumer and insufficient production

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supplied to the market. This is caused the shortage of locally produced items. This is also cause competition between refugees and host communities on the consumption of the local production. These competitions led to the increment of the price of goods and services in the area. There is also the dramatic change of the price of food and non- food items around the shop in the area. The dramatic change prices of the items are the result of high influx of refugees and other people who are employed in the supporting agencies. Therefore, the increment price of items in the market is positive for producers who supply it to the market and in the contrary it is negative for the buyers and consumers. Due to the increment of the price of production the one who engaged on production produce more to maximize their own profits.

ARRA is the governmental organization which is supervising the whole activities of implement partners. ARRA and IP have form tripartite treaties to do on the case of refugees. Therefore, ARRA play a role of camp management, distribution of food, health care, provision of primary school and WASH related awareness. ARRA is also defending the security and well-being of the refugees. The local leaders are also collaborated with ARRA and IP to defending the peace and securities of refugees and the host communities. Mostly refugees are robbing the property of the local communities and hostile with the host communities on the natural resources. At this time local leaders collaborated with the ARRA and IP to protect the security of the area. Moreover, other IP who are coming in the area in the name of refugees are providing different services for the host community equivalent to refugees.

b) Recommendations

By stating the above finding, I hope this work can contribute to an additional perspective in the field of international relation on the issues of the socio-economic impact of refugees on the neighboring countries in general and Sherkole camp in particular. So, I want to suggest better possible option required to deal with the socio-economic impact of refugees on the Sherkole camp. Thus, basically refugee camp set as a temporary settlement for refugees and assumed to serve refugees for a short period of time. Similarly, Sherkole refugee camp was assumed to serve refugees for a limited period of time. Therefore, this thesis suggests the following recommendation.

- Repatriation of refugees to their original country is the best option ever, since the pushing factor for refugee flight might civil war, natural disasters and war are not elongated problem.
- ARRA and Ethiopian government should reform camp policies which necessarily defend the social and economic condition of the local communities who are living around the camp.
- ARRA and UNHCR should strongly control the robbing behaviors of the refugees by making strong relation with the local leaders.
- UNHCR and supporting agencies should increase their support and diversified the food and non-food aid.
- UNHCR and IP supporting agencies should continue to supply the social services to the host communities as before to maintain the hostility between host and refugee community on the social services.
- The supporting agencies also should supply the alternative means of energy and build the home of the refugees by other material rather than grasses to maintain hostility on natural resources.
- ARRA should strongly control the local youths who are developed drug addiction and participate to theft and robbing with the refugees.

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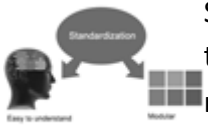

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Open Association of Research Society, U.S.A (OARS) By-laws states that an individual Fellow may use the designations as applicable, or the corresponding initials. The Credentials of individual Fellow and Associate designations signify that the individual has gained knowledge of the fundamental concepts. One is magnanimous and proficient in an expertise course covering the professional code of conduct, and follows recognized standards of practice.

Open Association of Research Society (US)/ Global Journals Incorporation (USA), as described in Corporate Statements, are educational, research publishing and professional membership organizations. Achieving our individual Fellow or Associate status is based mainly on meeting stated educational research requirements.



Disbursement of 40% Royalty earned through Global Journals : Researcher = 50%, Peer Reviewer = 37.50%, Institution = 12.50% E.g. Out of 40%, the 20% benefit should be passed on to researcher, 15 % benefit towards remuneration should be given to a reviewer and remaining 5% is to be retained by the institution.

We shall provide print version of 12 issues of any three journals [as per your requirement] out of our 38 journals worth $ 2376 USD.

Other:

The individual Fellow and Associate designations accredited by Open Association of Research Society (US) credentials signify guarantees following achievements:

- The professional accredited with Fellow honor, is entitled to various benefits viz. name, fame, honor, regular flow of income, secured bright future, social status etc.

- In addition to above, if one is single author, then entitled to 40% discount on publishing research paper and can get 10%discount if one is co-author or main author among group of authors.
- The Fellow can organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and he/she can also attend the same organized by other institutes on behalf of Global Journals.
- The Fellow can become member of Editorial Board Member after completing 3yrs.
- The Fellow can earn 60% of sales proceeds from the sale of reference/review books/literature/publishing of research paper.
- Fellow can also join as paid peer reviewer and earn 15% remuneration of author charges and can also get an opportunity to join as member of the Editorial Board of Global Journals Incorporation (USA)
- • This individual has learned the basic methods of applying those concepts and techniques to common challenging situations. This individual has further demonstrated an in–depth understanding of the application of suitable techniques to a particular area of research practice.

Note :

"

- In future, if the board feels the necessity to change any board member, the same can be done with the consent of the chairperson along with anyone board member without our approval.
- In case, the chairperson needs to be replaced then consent of 2/3rd board members are required and they are also required to jointly pass the resolution copy of which should be sent to us. In such case, it will be compulsory to obtain our approval before replacement.
- In case of "Difference of Opinion [if any]" among the Board members, our decision will be final and binding to everyone.

"

Preferred Author Guidelines

We accept the manuscript submissions in any standard (generic) format.

We typeset manuscripts using advanced typesetting tools like Adobe In Design, CorelDraw, TeXnicCenter, and TeXStudio. We usually recommend authors submit their research using any standard format they are comfortable with, and let Global Journals do the rest.

Alternatively, you can download our basic template from https://globaljournals.org/Template.zip

Authors should submit their complete paper/article, including text illustrations, graphics, conclusions, artwork, and tables. Authors who are not able to submit manuscript using the form above can email the manuscript department at submit@globaljournals.org or get in touch with chiefeditor@globaljournals.org if they wish to send the abstract before submission.

Before and during Submission

Authors must ensure the information provided during the submission of a paper is authentic. Please go through the following checklist before submitting:

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3. Ensure corresponding author's email address and postal address are accurate and reachable.
4. Manuscript to be submitted must include keywords, an abstract, a paper title, co-author(s') names and details (email address, name, phone number, and institution), figures and illustrations in vector format including appropriate captions, tables, including titles and footnotes, a conclusion, results, acknowledgments and references.
5. Authors should submit paper in a ZIP archive if any supplementary files are required along with the paper.
6. Proper permissions must be acquired for the use of any copyrighted material.
7. Manuscript submitted *must not have been submitted or published elsewhere* and all authors must be aware of the submission.

Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

It is required for authors to declare all financial, institutional, and personal relationships with other individuals and organizations that could influence (bias) their research.

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Plagiarism is not acceptable in Global Journals submissions at all.

Plagiarized content will not be considered for publication. We reserve the right to inform authors' institutions about plagiarism detected either before or after publication. If plagiarism is identified, we will follow COPE guidelines:

Authors are solely responsible for all the plagiarism that is found. The author must not fabricate, falsify or plagiarize existing research data. The following, if copied, will be considered plagiarism:

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- Findings
- Writings
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- Illustrations
- Lectures

- Printed material
- Graphic representations
- Computer programs
- Electronic material
- Any other original work

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3. Final approval of the version of the paper to be published.

Changes in Authorship

The corresponding author should mention the name and complete details of all co-authors during submission and in manuscript. We support addition, rearrangement, manipulation, and deletions in authors list till the early view publication of the journal. We expect that corresponding author will notify all co-authors of submission. We follow COPE guidelines for changes in authorship.

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Appealing Decisions

Unless specified in the notification, the Editorial Board's decision on publication of the paper is final and cannot be appealed before making the major change in the manuscript.

Acknowledgments

Contributors to the research other than authors credited should be mentioned in Acknowledgments. The source of funding for the research can be included. Suppliers of resources may be mentioned along with their addresses.

Declaration of funding sources

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Preparing your Manuscript

Authors can submit papers and articles in an acceptable file format: MS Word (doc, docx), LaTeX (.tex, .zip or .rar including all of your files), Adobe PDF (.pdf), rich text format (.rtf), simple text document (.txt), Open Document Text (.odt), and Apple Pages (.pages). Our professional layout editors will format the entire paper according to our official guidelines. This is one of the highlights of publishing with Global Journals—authors should not be concerned about the formatting of their paper. Global Journals accepts articles and manuscripts in every major language, be it Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Greek, or any other national language, but the title, subtitle, and abstract should be in English. This will facilitate indexing and the pre-peer review process.

The following is the official style and template developed for publication of a research paper. Authors are not required to follow this style during the submission of the paper. It is just for reference purposes.

Manuscript Style Instruction (Optional)

- Microsoft Word Document Setting Instructions.
- Font type of all text should be Swis721 Lt BT.
- Page size: 8.27" x 11'", left margin: 0.65, right margin: 0.65, bottom margin: 0.75.
- Paper title should be in one column of font size 24.
- Author name in font size of 11 in one column.
- Abstract: font size 9 with the word "Abstract" in bold italics.
- Main text: font size 10 with two justified columns.
- Two columns with equal column width of 3.38 and spacing of 0.2.
- First character must be three lines drop-capped.
- The paragraph before spacing of 1 pt and after of 0 pt.
- Line spacing of 1 pt.
- Large images must be in one column.
- The names of first main headings (Heading 1) must be in Roman font, capital letters, and font size of 10.
- The names of second main headings (Heading 2) must not include numbers and must be in italics with a font size of 10.

Structure and Format of Manuscript

The recommended size of an original research paper is under 15,000 words and review papers under 7,000 words. Research articles should be less than 10,000 words. Research papers are usually longer than review papers. Review papers are reports of significant research (typically less than 7,000 words, including tables, figures, and references)

A research paper must include:

a) A title which should be relevant to the theme of the paper.
b) A summary, known as an abstract (less than 150 words), containing the major results and conclusions.
c) Up to 10 keywords that precisely identify the paper's subject, purpose, and focus.
d) An introduction, giving fundamental background objectives.
e) Resources and techniques with sufficient complete experimental details (wherever possible by reference) to permit repetition, sources of information must be given, and numerical methods must be specified by reference.
f) Results which should be presented concisely by well-designed tables and figures.
g) Suitable statistical data should also be given.
h) All data must have been gathered with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage.

Design has been recognized to be essential to experiments for a considerable time, and the editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned unrefereed.

i) Discussion should cover implications and consequences and not just recapitulate the results; conclusions should also be summarized.
j) There should be brief acknowledgments.
k) There ought to be references in the conventional format. Global Journals recommends APA format.

Authors should carefully consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate effectively. Papers are much more likely to be accepted if they are carefully designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and follow instructions. They will also be published with much fewer delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.

The Editorial Board reserves the right to make literary corrections and suggestions to improve brevity.



Format Structure

It is necessary that authors take care in submitting a manuscript that is written in simple language and adheres to published guidelines.

All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals should include:

Title

The title page must carry an informative title that reflects the content, a running title (less than 45 characters together with spaces), names of the authors and co-authors, and the place(s) where the work was carried out.

Author details

The full postal address of any related author(s) must be specified.

Abstract

The abstract is the foundation of the research paper. It should be clear and concise and must contain the objective of the paper and inferences drawn. It is advised to not include big mathematical equations or complicated jargon.

Many researchers searching for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or others. By optimizing your paper for search engines, you will amplify the chance of someone finding it. In turn, this will make it more likely to be viewed and cited in further works. Global Journals has compiled these guidelines to facilitate you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your paper.

Keywords

A major lynchpin of research work for the writing of research papers is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and internet resources. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining, and indexing.

One must be persistent and creative in using keywords. An effective keyword search requires a strategy: planning of a list of possible keywords and phrases to try.

Choice of the main keywords is the first tool of writing a research paper. Research paper writing is an art. Keyword search should be as strategic as possible.

One should start brainstorming lists of potential keywords before even beginning searching. Think about the most important concepts related to research work. Ask, “What words would a source have to include to be truly valuable in a research paper?” Then consider synonyms for the important words.

It may take the discovery of only one important paper to steer in the right keyword direction because, in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.

Numerical Methods

Numerical methods used should be transparent and, where appropriate, supported by references.

Abbreviations

Authors must list all the abbreviations used in the paper at the end of the paper or in a separate table before using them.

Formulas and equations

Authors are advised to submit any mathematical equation using either MathJax, KaTeX, or LaTeX, or in a very high-quality image.

Tables, Figures, and Figure Legends

Tables: Tables should be cautiously designed, uncrowned, and include only essential data. Each must have an Arabic number, e.g., Table 4, a self-explanatory caption, and be on a separate sheet. Authors must submit tables in an editable format and not as images. References to these tables (if any) must be mentioned accurately.

Figures

Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always include a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g., Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in vector electronic form or by emailing it.

Preparation of Eletronic Figures for Publication

Although low-quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high-quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (possibly by e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/ photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Avoid using pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings). Please give the data for figures in black and white or submit a Color Work Agreement form. EPS files must be saved with fonts embedded (and with a TIFF preview, if possible).

For scanned images, the scanning resolution at final image size ought to be as follows to ensure good reproduction: line art: >650 dpi; halftones (including gel photographs): >350 dpi; figures containing both halftone and line images: >650 dpi.

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Tips for writing a good quality Social Science Research Paper

Techniques for writing a good quality homan social science research paper:

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is selected by the interests of the author, but it can also be suggested by the guides. You can have several topics, and then judge which you are most comfortable with. This may be done by asking several questions of yourself, like "Will I be able to carry out a search in this area? Will I find all necessary resources to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area?" If the answer to this type of question is "yes," then you ought to choose that topic. In most cases, you may have to conduct surveys and visit several places. Also, you might have to do a lot of work to find all the rises and falls of the various data on that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information. Evaluators are human: The first thing to remember is that evaluators are also human beings. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So present your best aspect.

2. Think like evaluators: If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

3. Ask your guides: If you are having any difficulty with your research, then do not hesitate to share your difficulty with your guide (if you have one). They will surely help you out and resolve your doubts. If you can't clarify what exactly you require for your work, then ask your supervisor to help you with an alternative. He or she might also provide you with a list of essential readings.

4. Use of computer is recommended: As you are doing research in the field of homan social science then this point is quite obvious. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable of judging good software, then you can lose the quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various programs available to help you which you can get through the internet.

5. Use the internet for help: An excellent start for your paper is using Google. It is a wondrous search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question of how to write your research paper or find a model research paper. You can download books from the internet. If you have all the required books, place importance on reading, selecting, and analyzing the specified information. Then sketch out your research paper. Use big pictures: You may use encyclopedias like Wikipedia to get pictures with the best resolution. At Global Journals, you should strictly follow here.



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6. Bookmarks are useful: When you read any book or magazine, you generally use bookmarks, right? It is a good habit which helps to not lose your continuity. You should always use bookmarks while searching on the internet also, which will make your search easier.

7. Revise what you wrote: When you write anything, always read it, summarize it, and then finalize it.

8. Make every effort: Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

9. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

10. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

11. Pick a good study spot: Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

12. Know what you know: Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

13. Use good grammar: Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.

Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

14. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

15. Never start at the last minute: Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

16. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time is a bad habit in the case of research activity. Research is an area where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work into parts, and do a particular part in a particular time slot.

17. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

18. Go to seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.
Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

19. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

20. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

21. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

22. Upon conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

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Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

Final points:

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

The introduction: This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

The discussion section:

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job, no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record-keeping are the only means to make straightforward progression.

General style:

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear: Adhere to recommended page limits.



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Mistakes to avoid:

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

Title page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short and include the name(s) and address(es) of all authors. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations or exceed two printed lines.

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

An abstract is a brief, distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less, a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approaches to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

- Single section and succinct.
- An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

Introduction:

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.

The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

Approach:

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (methods and materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method and not the particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology.
- Describe the method entirely.
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures.
- Simplify—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

Approach:

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from:

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings—save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.



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Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part as entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.

Content:

- Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and give remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or manuscript.

What to stay away from:

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present similar data more than once.
- A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

Figures and tables:

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

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- You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
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- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

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References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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