

Faculty of Humanities and Social Science & Education

School Co-ordinator- Prof. Jahanara

The Chitamber School of Humanities and Social Science (CHSH) is named after Dr. John Benedict Chitamber, a renowned Social Scientist who served this Institution with great dedication and commitment. His famous book Rural Sociology does not need any introduction. He was born on 16th August 1920, and died on 08th September 2005. He grew up in Jabalpur and Lucknow. He was holding Ph. D. in Rural Sociology and Cultural Anthropology. He was the Consultant to FAO, World Bank, & World Council of Churches in 1977. He was the Director of Rural Development and Agriculture, at World Vision International Monrovia & California, USA.

School of Humanities and Social Sciences was established in the year 2000 with two departments namely Department of Linguistics (presently Department of English & Foreign Languages) and Department of Anthropology. Then it was renamed as Chitamber School of Humanities and Social Sciences and Education with addition of two more departments viz Library and Information Science and Psychology. Presently the school is offering PG Diploma in Clinical Psychology. Diploma and Certificate courses in German, French, English, Portuguese, Japanese, Arabic and Urdu.

Sponsored Research:

The project "Education for all" sponsored by AIACHE was carried out by the Department during 2003- 2004 and successfully implemented. Literacy Campaign was carried out among slum area people and rural people through various activities, such as Nukkad Natak, Seminar, Rally and Group discussion etc. About 500 people were benefited by the literacy campaign.

A Study on the Impact of Socio-Economic Factors of Family Juvenile Delinquents of Allahabad District, U.P.

University Sponsored Researches.

- ❖ ***“Ecology and health of Gujjars of Chamba District, Himachal Pradesh”*** This study revealed that there is a significant relation of culture ecology and health and there is an impact of flora and fauna on the health of Gujjars. Mostly Gujjars are illiterate and landless; Socio- Ecological factors are associated with health of the Gujjars.



- ❖ ***“Gender differences in food intake of 3- 7 years children of Gaddi Tribe of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh”*** In comparison to male, female children were less cared. Specially in food intake they were taking less food and gender differences were found in food distribution between male and female children of Gaddi Tribe.
- ❖ ***“Knowledge and attitude about HIV/AIDS among Gaddi Tribe in Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh”*** The findings revealed that main sources of knowledge was television and problem of knowledge was shyness and attitude was negative and cultural rigidity is also one of the constraint towards the innovative knowledge.
- ❖ ***“Impact of economy on the health of Gaddi Tribe of Chamba District”*** The economy of the Gaddies were dependent on traditional and subsidiary Occupation, and it had a wide impact on their health. Kugati, Greama, Chaled and Ragendoo villages of Himachal Pradesh were studied.
- ❖ ***“Demographic growth of Gaddi Tribe in Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh”*** Demographic growth is associated with many factors but life expectancy was rising and mortality rate was decreasing due to the medical facilities, causes of the death were malnutrition, non-communicable diseases, hypertension and cerebrovascular ones.

- ❖ ***“Role of gender in animal domestication of Gujjars of Chamba”*** It was found that higher number of females than males were involve in animal domestication along with the domestic work and even selling of the milk was also done by the female.
- ❖ ***“Health, illness and use of traditional medicines among the Gujjar Tribe of Chamba District”*** Traditional medicine was investigated by this research which the Villagers were using for the cure of illness and care of their health. These medicines were effective and useful.
- ❖ ***“Water born disease and its effect on culture of Tharu Tribes of Lakhimpur Khiri of Uttar Pradesh”*** Mostly Tharus of U.P. were suffering from water borne diseases. They use both herbal as well as modern medicines for the cure of water borne diseases.
- ❖ ***“Indigenous technique in Agriculture by Tharus of U.P.”*** Tharus use Indigenous techniques in agricultural practices. They have various indigenous knowledge to control pest and very good technique of storage of grains, fish and vegetables.

Storage of Potato (Indigenous pattern)

- ❖ ***“Mortality pattern of gerintic people in rural area of Jhunsi”*** There are different patterns of mortality among gerintic people of rural area of Jhunsi.
- ❖ ***“Local; political system of Tharus of Lakhimpur Khiri of U.P.”*** Local political system plays very vital role in life of the Tribal Tharus are one of them. Local political systems affects their social, cultural educational and religious factors of life.
- ❖ ***“The Economy of the Gond of the Chhattisgarh studied”*** Traditional pattern of economy is changing and Gonds are adopting new agricultural implements and also innovative farming system is taking place very slowly
- ❖ ***“Socioeconomic hazards of leprosy patients”*** Leprosy patients self –stigmatization process and behaviour of people push them towards socio economic problems.

- ❖ **“Economy of the Kols of Shankargarh of Allahabad District”** Most of the Kols continued to be engaged in traditional occupation of stone – breaking and cultivation, But with the passage of time and increasing economic pressure some tangible change in the economic pattern were researched.
- ❖ **A Study in the Light of the New Poetics of Narratology.** Narrative Techniques in English Literature are established mainly by Indian English novelists. Kamala Markandaya was among the pioneers of this tradition but no light had been thrown on this issue.

Achievements:

With the effort of the department, the ethno- medicinal plants used by Gond of Chhatisgarh, Jenukuruba of Mysore, Irula of Pondichery, Tharus of Uttar Pradesh have been discovered which is not in the Indian Medicinal Plant Board (IMPB) list. The use and effect of these medicinal plants have been tested on various patients and have been found to have curing properties.

The poison of snake bite is decrease by this Tumbapund (*Leucus Lavandifolia*) plant leafs. (Vill: Chittipet)

The Kattamani (*Jatropha gossypifolia*) juice used in treatment of Yellow fever of child (Vill.: T. N. Palayam).



**Tarni (*Ixora pavetta*) leaf juice use in stomach gas and headache
(Vill.: Rajanukulam).**

**The stem milk of Attimaran (*Ficus recemosa*) use in treatment of
swelling part of leg (Vill: Rajanukulam).**

Library and Information Science

- Mental health of working women in the context of sexual abuse.
- Public library in the context of library legislation.
- Sharing of resource among Engineering Colleges of Allahabad”.
- Digital library of Harish Chandra Institute, Jhunsi, Allahabad.
- Development in libraries and their use for improving techniques in library services.

Psychology

- Developing & catering awareness among school teachers through sensitization techniques.
- Identification of learning related problems in school children.
- Developing different counselling and guidance strategies for the teachers and children.
- Study of prevalence of anxiety problems among students of Allahabad City.
- Comparative study of the career stress mental health and coping of professional students.
- Bi-polar patients and their mental health.
- Coping strategies adopted by the family of schizophrenics.
- Dealing with irrational beliefs of the individuals by rational emotive therapy.
- Developing a case profile of patients with depression.
- Memory assessment of patients with general anxiety syndrome in Allahabad.
- Level of anxiety of patients with panic disorder.