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The American Dream Revisited: Success, Failure, and Identity in Arthur Miller's Works

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Abstract

This paper presents a critical re-examination of the concept of the American Dream as portrayed in the dramatic works of Arthur Miller, with particular emphasis on the interconnected themes of success, failure, and identity. Traditionally celebrated as a guiding ideal that promises prosperity, upward mobility, and personal fulfillment through hard work and determination, the American Dream has occupied a central place in American cultural consciousness. However, Miller's plays offer a profound and often unsettling critique of this ideal, revealing its inherent contradictions and its capacity to generate disillusionment rather than fulfillment.

Through a close and interpretative analysis of major works such as *Death of a Salesman* and *The Crucible*, this study explores how Miller dismantles the conventional understanding of success. In his dramatic universe, success is not depicted as an objective or universally attainable reality but as a socially constructed notion shaped by external expectations and cultural myths. Characters in his plays often internalize these expectations, measuring their worth in terms of material achievement, popularity, and social recognition. This narrow definition of success ultimately proves to be fragile and deceptive, leading to frustration, self-doubt, and emotional instability.

At the same time, the paper examines the theme of failure as a central and recurring element in Miller's works. Failure, in this context, extends beyond economic or professional shortcomings and takes on a deeply psychological dimension. Miller's characters experience failure as a crisis of identity, where their inability to achieve societal ideals results in a loss of self-worth and a sense of alienation. This internal conflict highlights the destructive impact of unrealistic aspirations and the pressure to conform to socially imposed standards.

Furthermore, the study emphasizes the complex relationship between identity and the American Dream. In Miller's plays, identity is not stable or self-defined; rather, it is shaped and often distorted by external forces such as societal expectations, family pressures, and cultural values. The relentless pursuit of an idealized version of success leads characters to lose touch with their

authentic selves, resulting in confusion, fragmentation, and, in some cases, tragic outcomes. Through this portrayal, Miller underscores the vulnerability of human identity in a society that prioritizes achievement over individuality.

Ultimately, this paper argues that Miller does not merely critique the American Dream but redefines it by exposing its darker dimensions and human consequences. His works invite a reconsideration of success, urging a shift from materialistic measures toward more meaningful values such as integrity, self-awareness, and emotional fulfillment. By illuminating the complex interplay between aspiration and reality, Miller's drama continues to offer valuable insights into the nature of human identity and the enduring challenges of modern society.

1. Introduction

The concept of the American Dream has long held a significant and enduring place in American cultural, social, and literary discourse. Traditionally, it has been understood as the belief that any individual, regardless of background or social status, can achieve success, prosperity, and upward mobility through hard work, determination, and personal initiative. This ideal has inspired generations, shaping not only individual aspirations but also the broader national identity of the United States. Rooted in notions of freedom, equality, and opportunity, the American Dream initially represented a hopeful vision of a society where merit and effort would be fairly rewarded.

However, as American society underwent profound transformations—particularly during the periods of industrialization, urbanization, and economic expansion—the nature and meaning of this dream began to shift. The increasing emphasis on material success, competition, and social status gradually altered the original ideals associated with the American Dream. Instead of representing a balanced pursuit of personal fulfillment and collective well-being, it increasingly came to be defined in terms of wealth, consumerism, and external recognition. This shift created a growing tension between aspiration and reality, leading to widespread questioning and critique of the dream's validity and attainability.

It is within this evolving socio-economic and cultural context that Arthur Miller emerged as one of the most significant literary voices of the twentieth century. Miller's works reflect a deep and critical engagement with the contradictions embedded within the American Dream. Rather than celebrating it as an unquestioned ideal, he interrogates its assumptions and exposes its limitations. His plays serve as a mirror to society, revealing the emotional and psychological consequences of pursuing a dream that is often unattainable for many individuals.

A defining feature of Miller's dramatic approach is his focus on ordinary individuals rather than traditional heroic figures. His characters are drawn from everyday life—salesmen, workers, and common citizens—whose struggles reflect the experiences of a broader segment of society.

Through these characters, Miller highlights the pressures imposed by societal expectations and the illusions that individuals often create for themselves in their pursuit of success. His portrayal of these figures emphasizes their vulnerability, making their experiences both relatable and deeply human.

Miller's works consistently explore the gap between aspiration and reality, a gap that lies at the heart of the American Dream. Instead of depicting success as a natural outcome of hard work, he presents it as uncertain, elusive, and often dependent on factors beyond individual control. In plays such as *Death of a Salesman*, the protagonist's unwavering belief in the dream ultimately leads to disillusionment and tragedy. This reflects Miller's broader critique of a society that equates personal worth with economic achievement and social recognition.

Central to this critique is the intricate relationship between **success, failure, and identity**. In Miller's dramatic universe, success is frequently defined by external validation—being admired, financially secure, or socially respected. However, such measures are inherently unstable and often unattainable, leading individuals to experience failure not merely as a situational setback but as a profound personal deficiency. This perception of failure deeply affects the individual's sense of identity, resulting in feelings of inadequacy, confusion, and alienation.

Consequently, Miller's plays offer more than a critique of economic or social systems; they provide a profound exploration of human identity in the face of societal pressure. By exposing the fragility of externally defined success and the emotional consequences of failure, Miller challenges audiences to reconsider the values that underpin the American Dream. His works ultimately question whether a society that prioritizes superficial achievements can truly support authentic human fulfillment.

In this way, Arthur Miller's dramatic writings stand as a powerful and enduring commentary on the complexities of modern life. They invite readers and audiences to reflect critically on the meaning of success, the inevitability of failure, and the formation of identity within a society driven by ambition and expectation.

2. The American Dream: Concept and Transformation

The American Dream, as a cultural and ideological construct, has undergone a profound transformation over the course of American history. In its earliest articulation, the dream was closely associated with ideals of freedom, equality of opportunity, and self-reliance. It suggested that individuals, regardless of their origins, could shape their own destinies through hard work, perseverance, and moral integrity. This vision was rooted in a belief in social mobility and the possibility of achieving a balanced and meaningful life. However, as economic systems expanded and industrialization reshaped society, the meaning of the American Dream gradually

shifted toward a more materialistic orientation, increasingly defined by wealth, social status, and consumer success.

In the dramatic works of Arthur Miller, this transformation is not only acknowledged but critically examined. Miller presents the American Dream as a concept that has lost its original ethical and philosophical grounding, becoming instead a source of pressure and disillusionment. His plays depict a society in which success is measured primarily in economic terms, and where individuals are judged according to their ability to achieve material prosperity. This shift creates a tension between the idealistic promise of the dream and the harsh realities faced by those who strive to attain it.

Miller's works reveal how the American Dream, once rooted in optimism and opportunity, becomes distorted by societal expectations and economic competition. Rather than serving as a source of empowerment, it imposes rigid and often unrealistic standards that many individuals find difficult, if not impossible, to meet. The pressure to succeed according to these standards leads to anxiety, frustration, and a persistent sense of inadequacy. In this context, the dream transforms from a motivating force into a burden, shaping not only individual aspirations but also their perceptions of self-worth.

This critical perspective is most powerfully illustrated in *Death of a Salesman*, where the American Dream is portrayed as an illusion that promises fulfillment but ultimately results in disappointment. The protagonist, Willy Loman, embodies the consequences of embracing a distorted version of the dream. He firmly believes that success is determined by personal charm, likability, and social connections rather than by skill, effort, or integrity. This belief reflects a broader cultural shift in which appearance and perception are valued more highly than substance. However, as Willy's life unfolds, it becomes evident that his understanding of success is fundamentally flawed. His inability to reconcile his expectations with reality leads to a gradual disintegration of both his professional life and his personal identity.

Despite this critical portrayal, Miller does not entirely reject the American Dream as a concept. Instead, his treatment is reflective and nuanced. He recognizes that the dream continues to hold emotional and motivational significance for individuals, offering hope and a sense of purpose. At the same time, he exposes its limitations and contradictions, urging a reconsideration of its underlying assumptions. Miller's critique suggests that the problem lies not in the dream itself but in its distorted interpretation and the societal values that have come to define it.

Ultimately, Miller's exploration of the American Dream highlights the need for a more balanced and humane understanding of success—one that moves beyond material achievement and acknowledges the importance of personal integrity, meaningful relationships, and self-awareness. By examining the transformation of this ideal, Miller not only critiques the society in which he

lived but also raises enduring questions about the nature of success and the values that shape human aspirations.

3. Success as Illusion

One of the most compelling and recurring themes in the works of Arthur Miller is the idea of success as an illusion—an attractive yet ultimately deceptive construct shaped by societal expectations and cultural myths. Rather than presenting success as a stable or universally attainable goal, Miller portrays it as a fragile concept that is often misunderstood and misrepresented. His characters frequently pursue success based on deeply ingrained but flawed assumptions, which leads them into cycles of self-deception, frustration, and eventual disillusionment.

A striking example of this theme is found in *Death of a Salesman* through the character of Willy Loman. Willy firmly believes that success is determined not by competence, perseverance, or skill, but by being “well-liked,” charming, and socially admired. This belief reflects a distorted version of the American Dream, one that prioritizes personality and outward appeal over substance and genuine achievement. For Willy, popularity becomes the ultimate measure of worth, shaping both his personal aspirations and his expectations for his sons. However, this misconception proves to be fundamentally flawed, as it fails to account for the complexities and realities of professional and social life. His unwavering faith in this illusion prevents him from recognizing his limitations and adapting to changing circumstances, ultimately contributing to his downfall.

Miller uses Willy’s experience to offer a broader critique of a society that places excessive value on appearance rather than authenticity. In such a society, success becomes a performance—something that must be displayed and recognized by others rather than internally experienced or meaningfully achieved. This emphasis on external validation creates a disconnect between how individuals appear and how they truly feel. As a result, characters who seem successful on the surface often experience a profound sense of emptiness and dissatisfaction, while those who fail to meet societal standards may retain a deeper sense of honesty and self-awareness.

This contrast is further developed through Miller’s portrayal of different models of success within the same narrative. Characters like Charley and Bernard represent a more grounded and realistic understanding of achievement. Unlike Willy, they value hard work, discipline, and practical judgment. Bernard, in particular, achieves success through consistent effort and intellectual commitment, ultimately becoming a respected professional. Charley, on the other hand, demonstrates emotional stability and pragmatic thinking, offering a counterpoint to Willy’s idealism and denial. Through these characters, Miller illustrates that success can take multiple forms and need not conform to a single, rigid definition.

The juxtaposition of these differing perspectives highlights the dangers of adhering to a narrow and idealized vision of success. Willy's tragic fate underscores the consequences of internalizing unrealistic societal standards without critical reflection. His inability to question or redefine his understanding of success traps him in a cycle of illusion, preventing him from achieving genuine fulfillment or self-acceptance.

Moreover, Miller's treatment of success extends beyond individual experience to reflect broader social dynamics. By exposing the illusory nature of commonly accepted success narratives, he challenges audiences to reconsider the values that shape their aspirations. His work suggests that true success cannot be measured solely by material wealth or social recognition but must also encompass personal integrity, emotional well-being, and a realistic understanding of one's abilities and limitations.

In essence, Miller's portrayal of success as an illusion serves as a powerful critique of modern society's value system. It reveals how deeply ingrained cultural ideals can distort individual perception and lead to personal tragedy. At the same time, it opens the possibility for redefining success in more meaningful and sustainable terms, encouraging a shift from superficial validation to authentic self-realization.

4. Failure and Tragedy

In the dramatic works of Arthur Miller, failure is portrayed not simply as an external or economic setback but as a deeply internalized emotional and psychological condition. Miller moves beyond conventional interpretations of failure as a temporary obstacle and instead presents it as a powerful force that shapes an individual's identity, self-perception, and relationship with society. His characters do not merely experience failure—they absorb it, interpret it as a personal deficiency, and allow it to define their sense of worth. This internalization intensifies their feelings of despair, isolation, and alienation, ultimately contributing to their tragic downfall.

A defining feature of Miller's treatment of failure is the way his characters interpret their circumstances. Rather than attributing their struggles to broader structural or social forces—such as economic inequality, changing market conditions, or shifting cultural values—they tend to blame themselves. This inward turn transforms failure into a deeply personal crisis. The individual becomes both the victim and the judge, leading to a cycle of self-doubt and emotional distress. In this sense, failure is not just experienced but psychologically endured, making it far more destructive than a purely material loss.

This theme is most powerfully illustrated in *Death of a Salesman* through the character of Willy Loman. Willy's inability to achieve his version of the American Dream is not simply a matter of professional decline; it becomes an overwhelming burden that erodes his sense of identity and

dignity. He measures his worth entirely in terms of success as defined by societal standards—financial stability, popularity, and recognition. When he fails to meet these expectations, he interprets this as evidence of his own inadequacy. His repeated attempts to justify his life through illusions and false memories reveal the depth of his psychological struggle.

Willy's tragic decision to end his life represents the ultimate consequence of this internalized failure. In his distorted understanding, death becomes a final act of achievement—a way to provide financial security for his family through insurance money and to validate his life's worth. This moment is both deeply tragic and profoundly revealing, as it underscores the extent to which societal definitions of success and failure can shape an individual's choices. Willy's fate illustrates how the pursuit of an unattainable ideal can lead to self-destruction when failure is perceived as absolute and irreversible.

Miller's portrayal of such experiences challenges traditional notions of tragedy, which were historically centered on noble or heroic figures whose downfall resulted from extraordinary circumstances or fatal flaws. In contrast, Miller redefines tragedy by focusing on ordinary individuals living ordinary lives. His characters are not kings or warriors but common people—salesmen, workers, and family men—whose struggles reflect the realities of modern society. By doing so, Miller democratizes the concept of tragedy, suggesting that it is not confined to the exceptional but is deeply embedded in everyday human experience.

This modern form of tragedy emphasizes emotional authenticity and psychological depth rather than grand external events. It invites audiences to recognize themselves in the characters and to reflect on the societal pressures that shape their own lives. The relatability of Miller's characters makes their suffering more immediate and impactful, as their failures mirror the anxieties and challenges faced by individuals in contemporary society.

Ultimately, Miller's exploration of failure and tragedy reveals the human cost of a society that equates worth with achievement. His works highlight the dangers of internalizing unrealistic expectations and the profound consequences of measuring one's identity solely through external success. At the same time, they call for a more compassionate and nuanced understanding of failure—one that acknowledges its complexity and its role in shaping the human experience.

In this way, Miller not only redefines tragedy for the modern age but also offers a powerful critique of the values that underpin the pursuit of success. His portrayal of failure as a deeply human and emotional experience continues to resonate, reminding readers and audiences of the importance of empathy, self-awareness, and a more balanced perspective on achievement and identity.

5. Identity and the Crisis of Self

A central and deeply compelling dimension of the dramatic works of Arthur Miller is the exploration of identity and its intricate relationship with success and failure. Miller presents identity not as a stable or inherent quality but as something shaped, influenced, and often distorted by external expectations and internal conflicts. His characters frequently define themselves through their achievements, professions, and social roles. However, when these externally constructed measures of identity collapse or prove unattainable, they are confronted with a profound crisis of self that destabilizes their sense of existence and purpose.

In Miller's dramatic universe, identity is closely tied to societal definitions of success. Individuals come to understand their worth through how they are perceived by others—whether they are admired, respected, or financially secure. This reliance on external validation makes identity inherently fragile, as it depends on factors that are often beyond one's control. When characters fail to meet these expectations, they do not merely experience disappointment; they undergo a deeper psychological breakdown, questioning their value and place within society.

This crisis is most poignantly illustrated through the character of Willy Loman in *Death of a Salesman*. Willy's identity is inseparable from his profession as a salesman and his unwavering belief in the American Dream. He perceives himself as a successful and well-liked individual, even when reality contradicts this belief. As his career declines and his professional relevance diminishes, Willy finds it increasingly difficult to sustain this self-image. The gap between his perception and reality widens, leading to confusion, denial, and ultimately self-delusion. His inability to accept his limitations or redefine his identity results in a fragmented sense of self, where illusion replaces truth as a means of psychological survival.

Willy's struggle highlights the dangers of constructing identity solely on external achievements. Because his self-worth is tied to his professional success and social recognition, any failure in these areas becomes a direct threat to his identity. His repeated attempts to relive past successes and impose his dreams onto his sons further reveal his desperation to preserve a sense of significance. Ultimately, his tragic end underscores the devastating consequences of an identity that cannot withstand the pressures of reality.

A different but equally significant exploration of identity is found in *The Crucible*, where Miller shifts the focus from economic success to moral integrity. In this context, identity is shaped not by material achievement but by ethical choices and social pressures. The character of John Proctor embodies this struggle, as he grapples with guilt, reputation, and the need for personal redemption. Unlike Willy, whose identity is externally driven, Proctor's sense of self evolves through internal conflict and moral reflection. His refusal to falsely confess, even at the cost of his life, represents a powerful assertion of identity grounded in integrity rather than societal approval.

Through these contrasting portrayals, Miller demonstrates that identity can be both externally imposed and internally constructed. While societal expectations exert significant influence, individuals also possess the capacity to define themselves through their values and choices. However, this process is often fraught with tension, as characters must navigate the conflicting demands of social conformity and personal authenticity.

Miller's works ultimately suggest that identity is not fixed but fluid, constantly shaped by social, psychological, and cultural forces. The pursuit of an unattainable ideal—such as a distorted version of the American Dream—can lead to a fragmentation of the self, resulting in alienation, confusion, and emotional distress. At the same time, his plays offer the possibility of reclaiming identity through self-awareness and moral courage, as seen in characters who confront reality and make conscious choices about who they are.

In essence, Miller's exploration of identity reveals the profound impact of societal values on individual consciousness. By portraying characters caught between aspiration and reality, he highlights the vulnerability of the self in a world driven by external expectations. His work encourages a rethinking of identity not as a product of success or failure, but as a deeper, more complex expression of human experience shaped by both inner truth and social context.

6. Re-evaluating the American Dream

The dramatic works of Arthur Miller do not simply dismantle the traditional notion of the American Dream; rather, they invite a thoughtful and necessary re-evaluation of its meaning and relevance in modern society. Miller's critique is not rooted in complete rejection but in a desire to redefine the dream in a way that aligns more closely with authentic human values. By exposing the limitations and contradictions of a purely materialistic interpretation, he opens the possibility for a more balanced, humane, and sustainable understanding of success and fulfillment.

In Miller's perspective, the problem with the American Dream lies not in its original ideals but in its transformation into a narrow and often unrealistic standard of achievement. When success is measured solely in terms of wealth, social status, or popularity, it creates immense pressure on individuals to conform to external expectations. This often leads to dissatisfaction, insecurity, and a loss of personal identity. Miller's works reveal that such a definition of success is incomplete, as it neglects the emotional, ethical, and relational aspects of human life that are equally, if not more, significant.

A key element in Miller's re-evaluation is his emphasis on **authenticity**. His characters are often caught between who they truly are and who they believe they should be according to societal norms. Those who blindly pursue external validation, such as Willy Loman, become trapped in cycles of illusion and self-deception. In contrast, characters who achieve a degree of self-

awareness—who recognize their limitations and accept their realities—are portrayed with greater dignity and depth, even if they do not achieve conventional success. This distinction highlights Miller's belief that true fulfillment comes from understanding and accepting oneself rather than striving to meet unrealistic standards.

Another important aspect of Miller's redefined vision is the value he places on **relationships and human connections**. In many of his plays, the breakdown of family relationships and social bonds reflects the destructive impact of an overly competitive and materialistic society. By contrast, moments of genuine connection—such as acts of support, honesty, and empathy—are presented as sources of meaning and resilience. Miller suggests that success should not be pursued at the expense of these relationships, as they form the foundation of a meaningful and balanced life.

Miller also underscores the importance of **moral integrity** in shaping a more constructive understanding of the American Dream. Particularly in works like *The Crucible*, characters are defined not by their economic achievements but by their ethical choices. The courage to uphold one's values, even in the face of adversity, is portrayed as a higher form of success than material gain. This ethical dimension adds depth to Miller's critique, emphasizing that true fulfillment involves aligning one's actions with personal principles and a sense of responsibility toward others.

Through these elements, Miller proposes a broader and more inclusive definition of the American Dream—one that integrates emotional well-being, ethical awareness, and personal authenticity alongside material aspirations. This redefinition allows individuals to pursue success in ways that are meaningful and sustainable, rather than narrowly focused on external validation.

Ultimately, Miller's re-evaluation serves as both a critique and a constructive vision. He challenges audiences to question the values that shape their ambitions and to reconsider what it truly means to succeed. By shifting the focus from material achievement to human fulfillment, his works offer a more compassionate and realistic understanding of the American Dream—one that acknowledges the complexities of human life and the importance of inner growth.

In this way, Miller's dramatic legacy continues to resonate, encouraging a rethinking of success not as a fixed or universal standard, but as a deeply personal and evolving concept grounded in authenticity, relationships, and moral purpose.

7. Conclusion

In conclusion, the dramatic works of Arthur Miller offer a deeply insightful and multifaceted critique of the American Dream, revealing its inherent complexities, contradictions, and evolving nature. Through his sustained exploration of success, failure, and identity, Miller exposes the

limitations of a cultural ideal that increasingly equates human worth with material achievement and social recognition. His plays challenge the assumption that prosperity and fulfillment are universally attainable, instead presenting a more nuanced understanding of the human condition shaped by aspiration, struggle, and disillusionment.

Miller's portrayal of ordinary individuals—figures who are neither heroic nor extraordinary—serves to highlight the widespread impact of unrealistic societal expectations. Characters such as Willy Loman embody the emotional and psychological toll of pursuing an ideal that is often unattainable. Their struggles reflect a broader social reality in which individuals internalize external standards of success, leading to feelings of inadequacy, alienation, and loss of identity. By focusing on these everyday experiences, Miller democratizes both tragedy and critique, making his work profoundly relatable and socially relevant.

At the same time, Miller's plays do not merely present a pessimistic vision. Embedded within his critique is a subtle yet powerful sense of hope. He emphasizes the importance of authenticity, integrity, and self-awareness as essential components of a meaningful life. Characters who confront reality, accept their limitations, and act in accordance with their moral values are portrayed with dignity, even in the face of failure. This suggests that true fulfillment lies not in external validation but in an honest engagement with oneself and others.

Moreover, Miller's re-examination of the American Dream encourages a broader redefinition of success—one that extends beyond economic gain to include emotional well-being, ethical responsibility, and meaningful human relationships. His works advocate for a more balanced perspective, where personal identity is not solely determined by societal expectations but is shaped through self-reflection and genuine human connection.

The enduring relevance of Miller's plays lies in their ability to engage with questions that remain central to contemporary life. In a world still driven by ambition, competition, and the pursuit of recognition, issues of success, identity, and social values continue to influence individual and collective experiences. Miller's critique invites readers and audiences to reconsider the assumptions that underpin their aspirations and to question whether prevailing definitions of success truly lead to fulfillment.

Ultimately, by revisiting and redefining the American Dream, Miller not only contributes to literary discourse but also offers a broader philosophical reflection on the nature of human existence. His works stand as a powerful reminder that while ambition and aspiration are essential, they must be balanced with authenticity, empathy, and self-understanding. In doing so, Miller challenges us to seek a more meaningful and humane vision of success—one that honors both individual dignity and the complexity of life itself.

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