

**Purpose as the Ultimate Soul in Victor Frankl's *Man's Search For Meaning* and
Heather Morris's *The Tattooist OF AUSCHWITZ***

By

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DECLARATION

DECLARATION

I do hereby declare that the dissertation entitled **Purpose as the Ultimate Soul in Victor Frankl's *Man's Search For Meaning* and Heather Morris's *The Tattooist OF AUSCHWITZ*** submitted to Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women (SF), Coimbatore, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Master of Arts (M.A.)** is a dissertation carried out by me **Akalya S.** during the period from **JANUARY 2023 – MAY 2023** under the guidance of **Dr. S. Devashanthi** Assistant Professor and Hod(i)c, Department of English, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women (SF), Coimbatore, and, has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree, Diploma, Associateship, Fellowship or similar Titles in this University or any other University or other similar Institutions of Higher Learning.

Signature of the Candidate

CERTIFICATE

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled **Purpose as the Ultimate Soul in Victor Frankl's *Man's Search For Meaning* and Heather Morris's *The Tattooist OF AUSCHWITZ*** submitted to Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women (SF), Coimbatore, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Master of Arts (M.A.)** is a dissertation carried out by **AKALYA S.** during the period of her study from **JANUARY 2023 – MAY 2023** in Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women (S.F), Coimbatore, under the guidance of **Dr. S. Devashanthi** Assistant Professor, Department of English, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women (SF), Coimbatore, and, has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree, Diploma, Associateship, Fellowship or similar Titles in this University or any other University or other similar Institutions of Higher Learning.

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ABSTRACT

The research examines the particular life phase of the two unique personalities Victor Frankl, protagonist and author of *Man's Search for meaning* and Lale protagonist of Heather Morris's *The Tattooist of Auschwitz*. These two people are holocaust survivors. The Concentration camp and its immoral circumstances have been the spotlight discussion of this study. These two people are victims among numerous inmates at that camp. They have gone through lot of struggles in their camps. At the initial camp selection, people who were not fit for work, even children were killed in the gas chambers. The people who were alive in the camp did not have basic needs of life like food, clothing and shelter. Prisoners were allotted for very less quantity of rations. They need to work hard till morning to evening. They did not have proper shoes when they were working in the place filled with snow. Death is the constant threat in the camp. The SS officers and capos treated the prisoners more like animals. Mental suffering for the prisoners were even worst. They were away from their family and loved ones. They had lived a peaceful and luxury life before the camp. Their self-esteem is destroyed. All their things and possession were taken away from them. The humiliation and struggles were abundant on that camp.

Like other inmates Frankl and Lale suffered a lot. But naturally they are optimistic person. They were gone through the pain but they don't suffer. They merely responded to the situation. Sufferings lead them to find purpose in their life. They got help from other inmates. Despite facing unimaginable suffering and loss, Frankl found hope as a source of strength to help him endure the hardships he faced. He believed that finding meaning in one's life, regardless of the circumstances, is essential for survival. Frankl and his fellow prisoners relied on hope and inner

strength to survive the brutal conditions they faced. By focusing on the future and finding purpose in their suffering, they were able to endure the present. Lale faces numerous challenges and hardships, but he perseveres through them all. Hope is a powerful source of strength, allowing Lale to push through even the darkest of moments. When he meets Gita, a fellow prisoner, his hope for a future with her becomes a driving force that keeps him going. Despite the unimaginable horrors he witnesses and endures, Lale sustained his hope for a better future and that hope drove him to move towards their search for purpose. Henceforth, Frankl and Lale identify their purpose to live and exist. They discover their purpose to intense suffering and compassion. They valued humanity in their life, and ultimately determined to serve human kind. They comprehend that true contentment in life is through the discovery of meaning and purpose in one's life. They find meaning in life by helping and rescuing fellow beings in concentration camp. Service to mankind is service to god.

NOTES

In the text, abbreviation is used for the name of the primary text in the parenthetical references which are as follows:

- *Man's Search For Meaning* MSM
- *The Tattooist of AUSCHWITZ* TOA
- *CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN NAZI GERMANY* CNG

References to the pages of the secondary sources are also given parenthetically.

Chapter I

Introduction

Chapter 1

Introduction

Literature adds to reality, it does not simply describe it. It enriches the necessary competencies that daily life requires and provides; and in this respect, it irrigates the deserts that our lives have already become.

- C.S. Lewis

Literature is a body of written works. The name has been applied to those imaginative works of poetry and prose distinguished by the intentions of their authors and the perceived aesthetic excellence of their execution. Literature may be classified according to a variety of systems, including language, national origin, historical period, genre, and subject matter. Any written work cannot be considered literature, however, plays, poetry, short tales, and works of fiction are typically mentioned when discussing literature. This is so because these kinds of writing, as opposed to non-fiction or factual materials, are typically seen as being more artistic and valuable. The term "literature" is used to denote both spoken and written content. Literature, which derives from the Latin term means "writing formed with letters". It is most often used to describe works of the imagination, such as poetry, theatre, fiction, nonfiction, and, in certain cases, journalism and music. Literature, in a nutshell, is a reflection of the culture and traditions of a language or a people.

The finest literary works serve as a type of template for human civilization. Literature spans all eras and cultures, from the writings of prehistoric societies like Egypt and China to Greek philosophy and poetry, from Homer's epics to William Shakespeare's plays, from Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte to Maya Angelou. In this manner, literature transcends mere historical accounts. However, the definition of literature can change from generation to generation. For instance, modern critics

saw Herman Melville's 1851 book "Moby Dick" as a failure. However, due to its subject intricacy and use of symbolism, it has now been acknowledged as a masterpiece and is regularly included as one of the finest pieces of Western literature. We can learn more about literary practices in Melville's time by reading "Moby Dick" in the present.

Identifying the significance of life is made possible through literature. Reading gives us the chance to learn about many cultures, viewpoints, and experiences, which helps us to develop a more comprehensive awareness of the world. Literature may also provide a window into the human condition, enabling us to investigate ideas like love, sorrow, and tenacity. We may develop a deeper feeling of empathy and compassion for other people by being fully engrossed in the lives and tales of individuals. Literature can help us feel better emotionally, but it can also help us grow intellectually and broaden our vocabulary by stimulating our minds. In the end, literature may assist us in comprehending and interpreting the world around us as well as in discovering the significance and meaning of our own life.

Our lives would not be complete without literature, which gives us the chance to learn more about the world we live in. It enables us to explore the thoughts, feelings, and experiences of the characters, illuminating the intricacies of human nature. Literature also exposes us to a wide variety of viewpoints, cultures, and experiences, broadening our perspective on the world and increasing our capacity for empathy. It can assist us in gaining perspective and understanding the larger context of the world. We may learn new things, find inspiration and advice, as well as peace and comfort through reading. The ability to think critically and imaginatively, expand our vocabulary, and experience positive emotions is all made possible by literature, which also offers a platform for intellectual and emotional development.

From providing enjoyment to altering our worldviews, literature plays a crucial part in our lives. Through literature, we may investigate and comprehend our own experiences and emotions as well as the world around us. It may educate us about other people's hardships and victories while also assisting us in realizing the value of human connection and empathy. Reading literature may give our life purpose, and enable us to understand the complexity of the world. Literature may also encourage us to consider our views and ideals while exposing us to fresh viewpoints and ideas. It may also help us better comprehend who we are and where we fit in the world.

Through the written word, literature is a sort of art that relates stories about human experiences. Literature is essential to life because it gives our experiences depth and significance that we may not otherwise have. We may explore many viewpoints and learn about various cultures via reading literature, which can help us look beyond our own experiences and widen our worldview. Additionally, it can aid in the development of our capacity for empathy and comprehension of human nature. By encouraging us to ponder on the great issues of life, such as why we are here and where we fit in the universe, literature may give us a sense of direction and purpose in our lives.

Fiction is defined as stories created only from the imagination. It is neither factual nor objective. Some examples of fiction books are novels, short tales, poetry, prose, etc. There are several sub-genres in fiction. Romance, Science Fiction, Fantasy, Thriller, Speculative Fiction, Young Adult, Horror, Detective/Crime, Historical Fiction, Magic/Marvellous Realism, Women's Fiction, etc. are a few of the more well-known subgenres of fiction. The best thing about fiction writing is that fiction authors have a lot of creative flexibility since their work is wholly

original. It might be challenging to write a novel that is purely your imagination. Characters that don't exist and might not even seem like actual people must be created by the author in a completely separate universe. The way fiction and non-fiction are interpreted is one of the most important distinctions. Fiction is subjective, but non-fiction is objective, thus it may be interpreted in many different ways.

The genre of fiction includes a vast variety of stories with various topics, aesthetics, and places. Love, adventure, mystery, horror, science fiction, fantasy, and many more topics are among the primary themes in literature. While adventure stories take readers on a trip to visit new places and learn new things, love stories examine the subtleties and complexity of romantic relationships. Horror stories prey on our darkest fears and worst dreams, whereas mystery books concentrate on solving a conundrum or uncovering a crime. Fantasy introduces us to a world outside of our own, full of magic, mythological creatures, and epic conflicts between good and evil, while science fiction transports us to the future, where technology and civilization have advanced in inconceivable ways.

Novels, short tales, and novellas are examples of inventive and creative works of language that fall within the literary genre of fiction. Fiction's main topics are diverse and frequently reflect the society and culture of the time when the piece was produced. Love, grief, growing up, social injustice, and the quest for power are a few frequent themes. These subjects are frequently used by fiction authors to examine difficult human emotions, relationships, and social challenges. The power of fiction to transport readers to a new time and place, offering a distinct perspective on both the world and the human experience, is one of the genre's most important features.

One of the most well-liked literary subgenres, fiction employs imagination to depict tales that are not based on actual occurrences. A few prevalent themes in literature are love, loss, friendship, betrayal, coming of age, and family, however, the principal topics differ from author to author. Because they are going through hardships and conflicts in their own lives. The mystery, suspense, and fantasy components are also frequently found in literature, allowing readers to escape into other worlds and explore new possibilities. Fiction gives writers a platform to not only amuse their readers but also to delve into more profound human emotions and experiences.

A broad and varied area of literature, fiction includes a variety of literary forms, themes, and issues. The fundamental purpose of fiction is to amuse, educate, and elicit thinking in its audience. Love and romance, travel and adventure, growing up, and the human condition are some of the primary topics in fiction. Characters in love and romance novels frequently struggle to locate their soul match or deal with the difficulties of relationships. Characters in adventure and exploration tales are frequently on the lookout for the unknown, whether through travel, exploration, or other kinds of experience. Young people who are coping with the difficulties of growing up are frequently the focus of coming-of-age stories.

Popular fiction has fascinated us for years because it allows us to escape from reality and takes us on thrilling emotional journeys. It has always been a favorite among readers of all ages, whether it be in the timeless works of Jane Austen and Charles Dickens or more recent works like Harry Potter and The Hunger Games. These works have the power to take us to imaginative worlds, introduce us to lovable characters, and teach us valuable life lessons. Popular fiction has a way of making a deeper emotional connection with us, whether it is a love tale that makes

us believe in love once again or a mystery that has us on the tip of our seats. They have the power to arouse a range of feelings in us.

These have been enthralled by popular literature for generations. The Harry Potter series by J.K. Rowling, *The Lord of the Rings* by J.R.R. Tolkien, and *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee have all achieved cultural iconic status and are adored by millions. These novels can be transported to many worlds, eras, and locations, giving them the impression that they are living the narrative with the main characters. Popular literature frequently has themes of adventure, romance, and suspense, engrossing readers with recognizable characters and provocative concepts. It's a terrific way to let your imagination run wild and escape from reality, and it also gives you a chance to see the world from other angles and develop empathy for other people. It's no surprise that these books have endured for so long.

Popular fiction includes tales that pique our interest and take us to new places. Everyone may find something to like in popular fiction, from Romance books to mystery thrillers. Popular fiction has the wonderful ability to transport us to a new reality while allowing us to escape the pressures of everyday life. We can develop a sense of attachment to the characters, experience their feelings as if they were our own, and wish them luck as they pursue their goals. Popular fiction can introduce us to people who like the same genre or author as we do, igniting dialogues and fostering a feeling of community. Popular literature continues to interest us whether we read it for fun or to learn more about the human condition.

Non-fiction is writing that is based on facts and actual occurrences, and it can take many different forms, including memoirs, autobiographies, biographies, historical narratives, scientific research papers, and more. Non-fiction writing is significant because it may give us useful knowledge, understanding, and insights

into the world. We may learn more about history, science, politics, and a variety of other topics through reading non-fiction books. The reader has the chance to learn more about himself and other people through this method of human experience exploration. Non-fiction books may be an effective tool for learning, developing oneself, and discovering oneself. It enables us to gain insight from others' experiences and improves our understanding.

Its significance cannot be overestimated since it gives knowledge and accurate information about a specific subject or issue. Numerous subjects, such as history, science, business, and personal growth are covered in non-fiction literature. Nonfiction is valuable because it may inform readers and deepen their comprehension of the world. For students, researchers, and anybody else interested in learning more about a specific subject, non-fiction books can be a useful resource. Inspiring readers to think critically, develop a stronger feeling of empathy, and comprehend many viewpoints are all things that non-fiction writing can do.

In recent years, the non-fiction genre has seen tremendous growth in popularity. It is a genre that is founded on verifiable facts and true happenings. Nonfiction books give information, motivation, and understanding of their surroundings. Autobiography, biography, memoirs, history, science, and self-help books are a few non-fiction category examples. It is impossible to exaggerate the value of nonfiction books since they give information they may use in their daily lives. They also aid in our understanding of the world we inhabit and the individuals and events that have formed it. Non-fiction books offer insights into the lives of people who have made major contributions to society or altered how we perceive the world.

The goal of the non-fiction genre is to present factual facts and relate truthful stories. It includes anything from memoirs and biographies to historical reports and scientific research. Non-fiction is crucial because it enables us to broaden our knowledge and develop a more in-depth grasp of the human condition. We may explore diverse cultures and viewpoints, learn about other people's experiences, and develop an understanding of how society works through reading non-fiction. Non-fiction also offers insightful knowledge on important subjects like science, technology, and health, which may help us make better decisions and live happier, healthier lives. Non-fiction is great for learning about the natural world, history, or new ways of thinking.

Although there are many different topics and writing styles covered by nonfiction literature, there are a few primary themes that are frequently discussed. Personal development and self-improvement are among the most often occurring topics. This genre of nonfiction frequently focuses on subjects like spirituality, self-help, and mindfulness. History and biography, which examine the lives and actions of famous people and historical periods, are other prominent themes. Memoirs, biographies, and historical records all fit under this genre. Politics and social concerns are frequently covered in nonfiction writing. In these books, authors frequently offer opinions and justifications on issues including government policy, inequality, and human rights. Last but not least, a recurring subject in nonfiction literature is education and learning.

Human nature is one of the most often occurring subjects in nonfiction. The complexity of the human mind is frequently explored by nonfiction authors, who examine what inspires, motivates, and causes us to act in the ways that we do. History is another prominent topic in nonfiction. Numerous nonfiction authors delve

into the past, whether it's the history of a certain locale, occasion, or individual. Along with social themes like inequality, poverty, and prejudice, nonfiction frequently examines political topics including governmental practices and intergovernmental interactions, personal development, and self-improvement.

Nonfiction writing has many themes that authors explore in their work. Some major themes include history, biography, memoir, self-help, science, and travel. Historical nonfiction can cover a wide range of subjects from political events to social movements, while biographies and memoirs are often personal accounts of someone's life experiences. Self-help books offer advice and guidance on a variety of topics such as mental health, productivity, and relationships. Science nonfiction can cover everything from astrophysics to biology and can offer readers a glimpse into the ever-evolving world of scientific research. Finally, travel nonfiction can take readers on a journey to new and exciting places while offering insights into different cultures and ways of life. These themes offer readers a diverse range of options when choosing a nonfiction book to read.

There are many different types of nonfiction literature, ranging from scholarly treatises to personal recollections. Despite these variations, there are a few overarching themes that are present in most nonfiction texts. The pursuit of knowledge and understanding is one of the most important topics. Nonfiction writers are frequently motivated by a keen interest in their surroundings, whether it is as a scientist probing the wonders of the cosmos or a historian researching the past. The pursuit of meaning and purpose is another recurring subject. The essence of identity, the purpose of life, and the pursuit of pleasure are among the great topics that many nonfiction authors address. And finally, justice and socioeconomic inequity are commonly explored in nonfiction writing.

Non-fiction books are crucial for a person's inner development since they provide us with information and understanding of the world. These novels frequently center on facts, events, and experiences, which may be very helpful in assisting a person to better understand himself and others. A person can better comprehend their environment and place in it by, for instance, reading a book on the history of a specific culture or community. Similar to this, reading self-help or personal development books may aid a person in developing a better understanding of their strengths and limitations as well as areas in which they need to grow.

Non-fiction books may also serve as sources of motivation and inspiration by relating the experiences of those who have gone through pain and suffering. We may learn fresh viewpoints and insights into many themes and concerns by reading non-fiction literature, which can help us understand ourselves and the world we live in better. For instance, if a person is interested in history, reading non-fiction books on various occasions, cultures, and figures might help them comprehend how society has developed to the point where it is now. Similar to this, reading self-help books may equip readers with ways to enhance their mental health and well-being as well as insights into why they behave the way they do.

Numerous significant non-fiction books have influenced the literature world. The most well-known is *The Diary of Anne Frank*. This book, which offers a first-person narrative of the horrors of the Holocaust through the eyes of a small child, has become a significant historical record. The non-fiction book "Silent Spring" by Rachel Carson is another significant one. The possible negative effects of pesticides and other hazardous substances on the environment and wildlife were highlighted in this book. Charles Darwin's *The Origin of Species* is another important non-fiction

book that had a big influence on the literary world. This book argued against the time's preeminent religious notions while presenting the theory of evolution.

There are several genres available in the vast and varied world of literature. These two most popular categories are fiction and non-fiction, each of which has distinct advantages. Fiction novels provide the chance to immerse themselves in a make-believe atmosphere where they may meet new characters and explore other locales. Fiction novels may help us unwind and relax while also fostering our imagination and creativity. Non-fiction books, on the other hand, give us a wealth of knowledge and information about the world in which we live. These publications provide readers the chance to discover new information, consider many viewpoints, and comprehend challenging subjects. Nonfiction literature may broaden our knowledge and increase our awareness as people. In this paper, the *Tattheooist of Auschwitz* by Heather Morris comes under historical fiction. On the other hand, *Man's Search for Meaning* by Victor Frankl comes under the non-fiction category. Both books are about the Auschwitz concentration camp, and how Jews suffered there. Lesser number of people only survived from there.

The history of concentration camps is considered a dark part of history. Nazi Germany built concentration camps during World War II with the express purpose of incarcerating and annihilating Jews. Millions of individuals were detained in these camps under brutal circumstances, and many of them perished from malnutrition, medical experimentation, and execution. The Jewish people had their valuables taken away from them and were made to wear identifying garments. Many people died from typhus and other illnesses, and the camps were rife with sickness. As Allied troops neared the conclusion of the war, the horrors of the concentration camps were revealed, and the world was horrified by the crimes that had been done

there. It's crucial to keep the memory alive and to pay respects. Although the idea of concentration camps was not novel, the magnitude and techniques employed during the Holocaust were unheard of.

The Nazis created a huge network of concentration camps throughout Europe. Millions of persons considered undesirable by the Nazi dictatorship, such as Jews, Romani, homosexuals, political dissidents, and people with disabilities, were imprisoned in these camps and then mercilessly murdered. Prisoners were forced to work against their will and were exposed to famine, sickness, and torture under these appalling conditions. Particularly Jewish inmates were singled out for execution in gas chambers and mass shootings. The Holocaust, one of the ugliest and most devastating incidents in human history, was the systematic murder of Jews by the Nazis.

The treatment of Jews in these camps is a chilling reminder of the horrors, and concentration camps represent a somber chapter in human history. Jews in Germany suffered systematic persecution and had their rights taken away once Adolf Hitler took office. This resulted in the creation of concentration camps, which were first used to hold political prisoners and those the Nazi leadership judged "unfit." However, the camps quickly turned into locations for the mass murder and torture of Jews and other minorities. Deplorable living conditions, including extreme overcrowding, starvation, and sickness, prevailed in these camps. The detainees endured brutal and inhumane treatment, including being made to work long shifts without enough food or rest. During World War II, the treatment of Jews in concentration camps was one of the most heinous and horrible things that has ever happened.

The Nazis picked up Jews and imprisoned them in concentration camps where they endured horrific living conditions, torture, and mass execution. The purpose of the camps was to shatter the captives' spirits by physically and psychologically weakening them via malnutrition, illness, and harsh punishment. Many Jews showed amazing fortitude and bravery despite the appalling circumstances, building close-knit groups and finding methods to survive. The accounts of individuals who made it out of the concentration camps serve as a reminder of the atrocities done during the war and a testimony to the human spirit. It's crucial to commemorate and respect the civilians who died in the war.

The Holocaust was a terrible catastrophe that left many survivors traumatized for the rest of their lives. Holocaust survivors, their children, and even their grandchildren might still feel the repercussions of the experience. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, and other mental and physical diseases can affect Holocaust survivors. Intergenerational transmission, in which the trauma experienced by their parents is handed down to them through family relationships and narrative, is another way that children of survivors might suffer trauma. Understanding Holocaust trauma is crucial because it helps us comprehend the ongoing repercussions of genocide and the significance of offering assistance and resources to those who have been impacted. We may strive towards healing other tragedies by raising awareness and educating people.

One of the worst periods in human history was the Holocaust. Those who survived the atrocities they witnessed and the horrors of the concentration camps had trauma that lasted a lifetime. Holocaust survivors went through psychological as well as bodily hardship. Sadness and anxiety were common among survivors. Some people's trauma was so severe that it hindered their capacity to develop meaningful

relationships and carry out regular tasks. Holocaust survivors have endured years of suffering and anguish, but many have found comfort in counselling and support groups. Survivors have been able to recover and move on by sharing their experiences and helping one another. It is crucial. People who experienced and survived one of the darkest eras in human history are known as concentration camp survivors. During the Holocaust, these people endured unspeakable tragedies like forced labor, torture, hunger, and the death of loved ones. To raise awareness of the Holocaust's crimes, many survivors have recounted their stories through books, interviews, and movies. Concentration camp survivors have displayed tremendous resiliency and fortitude despite their awful circumstances. Many have now established prosperous families, jobs, and communities. They stand as examples of the resilience of people and the strength of the human spirit.

Concentration camps were among the darkest and most agonizing periods in human history, yet those who survived these horrifying events are among the most tenacious and powerful people you will ever encounter. Despite experiencing awful anguish and seeing unspeakable acts of brutality, these people managed to survive. Even after experiencing unspeakable pain, many survivors went on to create new lives for themselves and their families. We may all draw inspiration from their tales of survival and tenacity. Many survivors have spoken out about their experiences, sharing their memories to make sure that these crimes are never forgotten and that we keep striving for a future devoid of prejudice and hatred. Harold S. Kushner said our generation is realistic, for we have come to know the man as he is. After all, man is that being who invented the gas chamber of Auschwitz; however, he is also that being who entered those gas chambers upright.

The Holocaust was a terrible time in history, and many authors have written about their reflections and experiences with it. Elie Wiesel is perhaps the best-known Holocaust author, and his book *Night* is a landmark publication in the genre. His themes frequently center on the power of memory, the battle for survival, and the loss of faith. Primo Levi is a well-known Holocaust author whose book *Survival in Auschwitz* provides a distinctive viewpoint on the issue. The tenacity of the human spirit, the significance of hope, and the essence of evil are some of Levi's recurring themes. A little girl's description of her experiences during the Holocaust is told in the heartbreaking book *The Diary of a Young Girl* by Anne Frank. While there was much sadness and suffering during the Holocaust, there was also a lot of remarkable bravery and fortitude. The writing that came to be during this time captures the richness of human experience and emotion. Numerous well-known Holocaust authors have left an impression on all over the world. The principal concerns center on the struggle to hold onto faith in God in the face of unimaginable pain, the value of recording history, and the persistence of the human spirit

Victor Frankl's contemporaries are Sigmund Freud and Alfred Adler. He was also the contemporary of philosophers Karl Jaspers, Martin Heidegger, and Jean-Paul Sartre. Like his contemporaries Jaspers and Heidegger, Frankl is heavily invested in the two existentialist topics of human freedom and values in the twentieth century. He accepted and expanded these two ideas. A pioneer in the area of psychology, Sigmund Freud is renowned for his idea of the unconscious mind, which he thought had a significant impact on how people behaved. He is also well-known for his contributions to psychoanalysis, a type of treatment that aims to uncover and settle unconscious issues. *The Interpretation of Dreams*, one of Freud's most well-known writings, examines the hidden meanings in our dreams. Viktor

Frankl, who created the theory of logotherapy, is another significant person in the field of psychology. Frankl's thesis centered on the need to find direction and purpose in life as well as the desire for meaning in life. Being a Holocaust survivor had an impact on Frankl's thoughts, and he held the belief that even under the most trying conditions, individuals might find meaning and purpose. There are some connections between the theories of Freud and Frankl notwithstanding their divergent points of view. Both emphasized the need of comprehending the unconscious mind and held that things that we might not be aware of influence our behavior. Frankl held the view that our quest for meaning and purpose may also be affected by unconscious causes, whereas Freud held that our unconscious wants and conflicts play a significant part in determining our behavior. Both Freud and Frankl made substantial contributions to the subject and still affect modern psychology, even though their ideas and methods of psychology may be different.

Our understanding of the human mind and behavior has been affected by his beliefs and concepts. Freud made fundamental contributions to the understanding of the unconscious mind, the significance of early events, and the coping strategies we employ to deal with life's difficulties. The *Pleasure principle*, which holds that people are motivated by a desire for pleasure and the avoidance of suffering, is one of Freud's most well-known theories. Viktor Frankl, who lived during Freud's lifetime, created a theory of human psychology that was in opposition to many of his theories. Frankl thought that people are more motivated by a need for meaning and purpose in life than by a desire for pleasure. He held that having a sense of meaning and purpose in one's life, especially in the face of difficulty, is the secret to human pleasure and success. Despite their disagreements, Freud and Frankl had the desire to investigate and comprehend the human mind and behaviour, which is what

connected their respective ideologies. While Frankl's work concentrated on the quest for meaning and purpose in life, Freud's writing frequently focused on the unconscious mind. In the end, Freud and Frankl both contributed significantly to the area of psychology, and their theories are being researched and discussed by psychologists and academics today.

Alfred Adler was an Austrian psychotherapist and the father of individual psychology, which holds that social and environmental influences, rather than only unconscious forces, have a role in shaping a person's personality. According to Adler, humans strive for supremacy over others and are driven by a desire for personal progress and advancement. He also thought that people are driven by a need to fit in and make a contribution to society. *The Practice and Theory of Individual Psychology* and *Understanding Life* are two of Adler's most notable publications. Adler concentrated on issues including the value of social interest, the idea of fictitious finalism, and the impact of birth order on personality development throughout his career. Austrian psychiatrist. According to him, the need for social acceptance and self-actualization drives human behaviour.

He held the opinion that each person had a certain life objective, or "fictitious finalism," that influences their behaviour. He also emphasized the significance of early experiences and the impact of birth order on the formation of personalities. According to Adler, people are moulded by how they perceive their prior experiences rather than how those events themselves shaped them. He urged individuals to take charge of their lives and make an effort to achieve their objectives. Adler's writings also emphasized the significance of social interest, or the desire to advance society.

Both Victor Frankl and Alfred Adler were early practitioners of existential psychology. Adler concentrated on the psychology of the individual, whereas Frankl's logotherapy was founded on the notion of discovering purpose in one's life. The views and concepts of the two individuals did, however, overlap in several areas. Frankl's theory that people need to have a feeling of purpose and meaning in their life resonates closely with Adler's concept of striving for superiority, which holds that people have a natural drive to develop themselves. He was even a member of Adler's organization for individual psychology, and his book *Man's Search for Meaning* was greatly affected by Adler's work. Both Adler and Frankl held that individuals had the freedom to select how they respond to the challenges of life.

Frankl held that individuals are motivated by their desire for meaning and purpose in life, in contrast to Adler's theory that people are motivated by their pursuit of achievement and superiority. Both psychologists held the view that people are capable of making decisions about their own lives and finding meaning in them. While Frankl's Logotherapy emphasized the pursuit of meaning as the path to mental health, Adler's psychology emphasized the significance of a person's psychological growth. Existential philosophy, which emphasizes the value of human freedom and choice in defining one's existence, had an impact on both Adler and Frankl.

German philosopher and psychiatrist Karl Jaspers lived from 1883 until 1969. His writings covered a wide range of subjects, including political science, philosophy, and psychology. Jaspers, one of the founders of existentialism, is renowned for his important writings on political philosophy, the notion of truth, and the philosophy of history. His writing is distinguished by its emphasis on the individual and the value of autonomy and individual accountability. He held that people could control their fate and that real freedom results from taking on this duty.

Jaspers' writings have had a lasting impression, and his concepts are still relevant in contemporary politics and philosophy. He made a significant contribution to the field of psychiatry as well. His most famous book, *Philosophy of Existence*, pioneered a brand-new school of philosophical thought called *Existenzphilosophie*. This strategy centered on the notion that people have a natural need to find purpose in their lives, a desire that can result in feelings of uneasiness and confusion. Later works by Jaspers investigated issues like communication, human freedom, and the boundaries of knowledge. He also wrote a lot about existentialist subjects like guilt, responsibility, and death, which had a big impact on the writings of thinkers like Jean-Paul Sartre and Martin Heidegger.

Two thinkers who have significantly influenced the fields of philosophy and psychology are Karl Jaspers and Viktor Frankl. Despite the many ways in which their views and works diverge, there are some themes and concepts that tie them together. For instance, both Frankl and Jaspers were curious about the essence of human existence and the quest for meaning. Even in the face of misfortune, they thought that individuals can rise above their circumstances and discover a sense of meaning and fulfillment in life.

The idea of freedom is a key subject that permeates both of their works. Even under tough circumstances, according to Jaspers and Frankl, people have the flexibility to make decisions and shape their futures. Since both philosophers focused on the human condition and the quest for meaning in life, their writings, concepts, and subjects are closely connected. According to Jaspers, existentialism is a way of life and our being is what matters most. He stated that instead of concentrating on outside circumstances, people should concentrate on their own unique experiences and decisions. Similar to this, Frankl's writing emphasized the

significance of discovering purpose in life, especially in the face of difficulty. He believed that the search for meaning is fundamental in humans and that this search may aid us in overcoming even the most challenging obstacles.

German philosopher Martin Heidegger, who was born in 1889, specialized in the study of being and existence, or ontology. His views have had a significant influence on philosophy, literature, and the arts. He is regarded as one of the most significant thinkers of the 20th century. The most well-known writings of Heidegger are *Being and Time*, *What is Called Thinking?*, and *The Question Concerning Technology*. The idea of *Dasein*, or being in the world, was at the center of Heidegger's philosophical system. He held that people exist in a spatially and temporally defined state of being and that our interactions with the outside world influence how we live. Heidegger also looked into the concepts of uniqueness, authenticity, and the essence of truth. He is most recognized for his writings on hermeneutics, phenomenology, and ontology.

He examines the significance of life and the idea of authenticity. Heidegger held the view that although humans are placed into the world and must choose how to live, the majority of people merely follow societal norms and lead inauthentic lives. Additionally, he talked about the idea of *Dasein*, which is the being of human existence and made the case that being in the world is an essential component of human life. His association with the Nazi party made him a divisive character as well.

The idea of being in the world, which alludes to the idea that people do not exist in a state of perpetual isolation from their surroundings but instead exist in a state of constant engagement with their surroundings, is one of the key topics in his works. The idea of temporality, which refers to how people perceive time, was also

examined by Heidegger. He thought that time was not objective but rather a subjective experience that was influenced by how we interacted with the outside world. Another important theme in his writings is the concept of authenticity, which relates to the notion that people can only live fulfilled lives if they are themselves. Being in the world is the idea that humans cannot exist outside of the world but are interconnected and intertwined with it. In other words, our understanding of the world is shaped by our experiences and interactions within it. He believed in the concept of authenticity, which means being oneself and not pretending to be someone else.

Martin Heidegger made an important contribution to existentialism. He held that our existence is all about how we see the world around us and that existence and essence are two distinct concepts. Heidegger's writing is known for its complexity and depth, and his theories have had an impact on disciplines including psychology, literature, and theology. However, Victor Frankl, an Austrian psychiatrist, and Holocaust survivor, is credited with founding the logotherapy school. In his writings, he emphasized the notion that all human behavior is motivated by a basic human need for meaning.

Frankl thought that people may discover meaning even in the most difficult situations. Heidegger is renowned for his understanding of Being and his study of language. He stated that a Being is something that is directly related to human existence rather than being a thing or object. The central issue of what it is to be human and our relationship to the outside world is explored throughout Heidegger's books. Frankl examines how people look for purpose in life even in the most challenging situations. His concepts are based on his pain.

Jean-Paul Sartre is a Famous French existentialist philosopher, dramatist, and writer. Sartre, who was born in Paris in 1905, addressed issues of freedom, autonomy, and the absurdity of life in his writings. His works such as *Nausea*, *Being and Nothingness*, and *No Exit* are some of note. Sartre was a political activist who steadfastly fought fascism and backed communism. He was given the 1964 Nobel Prize in Literature, but he turned it down since he didn't want to be associated with any organization. Sartre's writing had a significant influence on 20th-century philosophy and literature, and he is today revered for his sharp observations about the nature of human nature. The central premise of Sartre's work is the idea of existentialism, which emphasizes the autonomy and accountability of the person. According to Sartre, existence comes before essence, therefore people choose their own identities rather than being born with a predefined purpose or nature. He also held that a person's deeds, not their beliefs or intentions, are what characterize them. The idea of ethical authenticity, which entails accepting one's freedom and the results of one's acts, is another important concept from Sartre. Sartre thought that this existentialist philosophy may help people live more fully.

According to Sartre, *Existence precedes essence*, which implies that there is no inherent meaning or purpose to existence and that people must construct their meaning for themselves. This leads to his notion of "radical freedom," which contends that people are fully in charge of the choices they make and are accountable for the results of those choices. Sartre also held the opinion that humans suffer "anguish" and "despair" as a result of realizing they must construct their meaning in life. He also emphasized the idea of living honestly, or in line with one's distinct personality and beliefs, as opposed to letting other forces or social standards dictate how one should live.

Victor Frankl and Jean-Paul Sartre were two well-known philosophers whose writings continue to have an impact on modern thought. Existentialism, which placed a strong emphasis on personal responsibility and free choice, was at the heart of Sartre's writings. He questioned conventional morality, contending that people provide meaning to their lives via their decisions and deeds. In contrast, Victor Frankl emphasized finding purpose in one's suffering. Frankl thought that the meaning of life derives from overcoming problems and obstacles rather than from experiencing happiness or pleasure. Frankl and Sartre both felt that people have free will and the ability to direct their own lives. But they went about seeking significance in different ways.

Heather Morris author of *The Tattooist of Auschwitz* is the tale of love and survival amidst the horrors of the Holocaust. *Until We Meet Again: A True Story of Love and Survival in the Holocaust* *The Happiest Man on Earth, Night*. These works also speak about love and survival irrespective of the external situation in the concentration camp. The heartbreaking love and survival tale *Until We Meet Again* is set during the Holocaust. The young Jewish couple Gustav and Franziska Kleinmann, who was ripped apart by the Nazis during World War II, are the subject of the novel, which is based on their actual tale. Franziska was left to care for their children alone when Gustav was sent to the Buchenwald concentration camp. The narrative chronicles their fight to live and find each other as they pass through the atrocities of the Holocaust.

Their grandson, who spent more than a decade gathering information and putting together their narrative, wrote the book. It's an intense and moving book that not only highlights the horrors of the Holocaust but also honors survivors' tenacity and willpower. The novel is based on the genuine account of Holocaust survivor

Michael's ordeal and his quest to reconnect with his beloved Judith. The horrors of the Holocaust are depicted in the book, but it also shows the strength of love, hope, and tenacity. The reader is taken through the horrific realities of a concentration camp, the grief of losing loved ones, and the resiliency of the human spirit in this heartbreaking yet uplifting novel. This book serves as a crucial reminder of the Holocaust and World War II crimes.

Michael Korenblit is the author of the book *Until We Meet Again: A Story of Love and Survival in the Holocaust*. Michael, a Polish native, was only a little child when the Nazi conquest of his country forced him and his family to leave their home. In the Soviet Union, where they finally made their home, Michael's father was arrested by the secret police and was never heard from again. The Soviet army ultimately rescued Michael and his mother after they had toiled long and hard in a labor camp for years.

After finishing his engineering studies, Michael emigrated to the United States, where he established a prosperous profession and had a family. Michael didn't decide to do this until considerably later in life. The strength of love and the resiliency of the human spirit are only two of the many issues the book examines. Michael Korenblit, the author, skillfully interweaves the tale of his parents, who survived the Holocaust, with historical occurrences and introspective thoughts. Throughout the book, we get to know how his parents survived during one of the darkest eras in human history because of their love and optimism. Despite the unspeakable tragedies they endured, Korenblit's parents never wavered in their love for one another or in their belief in the goodness of people.

Holocaust survivor Eddie Jaku wrote a memoir titled *Happiest Man on Earth* as his autobiography. His experiences throughout World War II—from his detention

in several concentration camps to his final release—are described in full in the book. The book is a monument to the tenacity of the human spirit as well as a description of Jaku's terrifying experiences. Although Jaku's tale is one of survival, it is also one of hope and the strength of forgiving. Jaku makes a point of highlighting the value of compassion and thankfulness throughout the book and how both may support us in discovering joy in the most trying of situations. The book also acts as a reminder of the Holocaust's crimes and the need to never forget the lessons learned from them. This book portrays love, hope, and tenacity. Eddie's unshakable spirit and optimistic outlook come through in his narrative despite the horrible circumstances he faced. He describes how, even under the most difficult circumstances, he was able to find joy and satisfaction in the little things. The novel not only illustrates the tenacity of the human spirit but also serves as a potent reminder of the horrors of the Holocaust.

Holocaust survivor and author Eddie Jaku were born in Germany in 1920. Jaku endured the atrocities of the concentration camps, where he went through great pain, grief, and anguish. He moved to Australia after the war and built a family, but he never forgot what it was like to endure the Holocaust. Jaku started sharing his stories in public in the late 1990s to raise awareness of the Holocaust's crimes and spread a message of love and peace. In his memoir, *Happiest Man on Earth*, he tells a remarkable tale of survival, tenacity, and optimism. Jaku's message is one of optimism and thankfulness for the straightforward things in life despite the unimaginable atrocities he endured.

The *Happiest Man on Earth* is a book on the value of having a happy outlook on life and enjoying it fully. It tells about a man on a quest to discover the meaning of genuine happiness. Through his quest, he discovers that contentment is something that comes from the inside and cannot be obtained by material items or external

circumstances. He learns that keeping a positive outlook, showing gratitude for what you have, and leading a purposeful, intentional life are the keys to finding real happiness. The notion of finding joy in the present moment and how to make the most of each day. This ultimately urges people to take charge of their happiness and contentment in their own hands.

Elie Wiesel, a Jewish Holocaust survivor, wrote the moving and heartbreaking memoir *Night*. The novel, which takes place during World War II, chronicles Elie's experience in the concentration camps, from his Transylvanian upbringing until his 16-year-old escape from Buchenwald. Elie and his family are compelled to flee their house and are sent to Birkenau, the brutal and horrible death camp, as the Nazis start to conquer Hungary. Elie encounters the unspeakable atrocities of the Holocaust here, including seeing his mother and younger sister die. As he tries to live in a world that has been flipped upside down, Elie's faith is put to the test throughout the course of the novel. *Night* serves as a potent reminder.

Elie Wiesel's memoir *Night* recounts his experiences living during the Holocaust. The book details the atrocities that he and his family went through in Nazi concentration camps during World War II, including Auschwitz and Buchenwald. Wiesel transports readers through the unfathomable horrors that he and millions of other people endured during the Holocaust through his compelling and passionate writing. The loss of his family, the challenges he faced daily while living in the camps, and the emotional toll the event had on him are all detailed in the memoir. Despite the horrifying events Wiesel recounts, the book also serves as a monument to the strength of the human spirit and the ability of hope to endure even the most trying situations.

The author of *Night*, Elie Wiesel, was born in 1928 in the Transylvanian town of Sighet, which is today a part of Romania. Wiesel was reared in a Jewish household, and the development of Nazi Germany and the persecution of Jews had a significant impact on his early years. He and his family were transported to Auschwitz, one of the worst concentration camps used during the Holocaust, in 1944. After escaping death, Elie Wiesel went on to work as a writer, journalist, and political activist.

He is widely considered as having made significant contributions to our knowledge of the Holocaust via his literary works, particularly *Night*, which is based on his experiences in the death camps. Wiesel received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1986 for his efforts to advance human rights. The loss of innocence, the battle for survival, and the value of testifying are the book's key themes. Wiesel chronicles his life's journey from being a small kid with a firm belief in God and a reverence for his family to a young man who has seen and experienced the worst of human brutality during the course of the book. The Holocaust crimes done against the Jewish people are vividly described in Wiesel's tale.

Victor Frankl was an Austrian Psychiatrist and psychotherapist. He is the founder of logotherapy and a survivor of Nazi concentration camps. The third school of Viennese psychotherapy is generally regarded as logotherapy. According to Frankl, a person's quest for meaning in life is their main driving force. Therefore, assisting the patient in discovering that meaning should be the main goal of psychotherapy. Viktor Emil Frankl, who lived from March 26, 1905, to September 2, 1997, witnessed a pivotal time in human history. He is most known for having survived the Holocaust, yet this was only a small part of his long life. He had already spent a large portion of his professional life as a psychiatrist and neurologist,

specializing in the care of suicidal patients, by the time he entered the death camps at the age of 37. Before the Nazi era, Frankl completed his medical degree and oversaw a program to prevent female suicide.

Frankl was so interested in psychology that he began taking adult night classes when he was in junior high school. He was an honor student before beginning his self-directed education and his grades subsequently dropped. He studied philosophy and learned hypnosis at the age of 15. Frankl had his first article published when he was 18 and by 22, he was lecturing on the meaning of life. The pioneers of modern psychology, Sigmund Freud and Alfred Adler, disagreed with him on matters of meaning. He communicated with Freud when still an adolescent and briefly attended Adler's school. Both published his psychological writings. He was in his early 20s when he tried to further the theories of Freud and Adler in addition to understanding the fundamentals of the fledgling field of psychology.

Theresienstadt, Auschwitz, Kaufering III, and Türkheim were the four concentration camps where Frankl spent a total of three years. He lost his mother and brother in Auschwitz, his father in the Terezn Ghetto, his wife in the Bergen-Belsen death camp and his mother and father in Terezn. Stella, his sister, fled to Australia. When he went back to Vienna and discovered that neither the life he had known nor the people he had loved were still there, he was distraught. He concentrated on reassembling the Logotherapy document that had been stolen from him during the first camp. His publisher asked him to elaborate on his experiences even though he only gave his stay in the death camps one chapter.

Frankl used the phrase "existential vacuum" to characterize the sense of emptiness that so many people, particularly students, were experiencing. He foresaw the emergence of sadness, addiction, anxiety, and even suicide as a result of this gap.

He thought that the mechanistic institutional structures created in the 20th century (governments, institutions of higher learning, and businesses) were a part of the existential void. The transfer of personal accountability to these institutions, which prioritize external results and undervalue humanity, has contributed to the widespread neurosis. Numerous people have found purpose and optimism in their life because of Frankl's work, which has had a significant influence on psychology. He is seen as one of the most significant characters in the development of psychology in the modern era, and his influence still motivates people today.

Victor Frankl says, everything was taken from a man but one thing: the last of the human freedoms to choose one's attitude in any given set of circumstances, to choose one's way.

His most well-known piece, *Man's Search for Meaning*, is a reflection of his life's experiences both personally and professionally. It stresses the value of finding meaning in life, even in the most difficult situations. Frankl felt that having a sense of purpose and meaning in life was essential for one's health and that it was essential for people to accept responsibility for their actions and decisions. His other writings, such as *The Doctor and the Soul*, *The Will to Meaning*, and *Logotherapy and Existential Analysis*, all examine topics and concepts comparable to these, such as the function of spirituality and the pursuit of personal meaning. He thought that individuals may discover purpose and hope even in the direst circumstances. Frankl developed this viewpoint while he was at a prisoner of war camp during World War II and saw firsthand the resilience of the human spirit. Frankl emphasized the value of individual accountability and the strength of the human will throughout his whole body of work.

Heather Morris is an Australian author and screenwriter who is best known for her novel, *The Tattooist of Auschwitz*. Morris was raised in Australia after being born in New Zealand. She started as a scriptwriter for various Australian television programs, such as "Prisoner" and "Neighbours." Early in her 20s, Morris relocated to London, where she met Lale Sokolov, a Slovakian Jew who had spent World War II as a prisoner of Auschwitz-Birkenau. Morris was inspired to create *The Tattooist of Auschwitz* by Lale's amazing tale of love and survival.

The book chronicles Lale's time as a tattoo artist at Auschwitz-Birkenau when he met and fell in love with Gita, a fellow prisoner. Morris was a social worker in Melbourne, Australia, before he became a writer. She attributes a substantial portion of her writing career to her work with people going through severe adversity. The tale of Lale Sokolov, a Slovakian Jew who was detained in Auschwitz during the Holocaust, particularly moved Morris. Morris was inspired to create *The Tattooist of Auschwitz* by Sokolov's tale of survival and tenacity in the face of unfathomable evil. Before publishing the book, Morris conducted interviews with Sokolov over three years. She wanted to write a historical novel that authentically depicted the conditions of Auschwitz inmates.

Her subsequent works, including *Cilka's Journey* and *Stories of Hope*, are equally enthralling and inspirational as her debut blockbuster. A young lady who was transported to a concentration camp, then a Siberian prison camp, and then designated as a traitor is the subject of the novel *Cilka's Journey*. Her tenacity in the face of such hardship and the account of her quest to restore her life is both tragic and uplifting. Other works by Morris include *Stories of Hope*, which is a compilation of real Holocaust survivor accounts, and "Three Sisters," a touching

story about three women who learn they are sisters and must adjust to their newfound familial ties.

Morris has a flair for seamlessly combining historical truth and imagination. Her literary works frequently address the subjects of love, survival, trauma, and the human spirit. The Holocaust horrors and crimes committed in Auschwitz are also described in the book. The struggle and tenacity of the human soul in the face of unfathomable tragedy are shown in her novels. Morris's works honor the resilience of the human spirit and the power residing inside each one of us.

Man's Search for Meaning is a book written by Viktor E. Frankl, a psychiatrist, and Holocaust survivor. It is a memoir that details Frankl's experiences during his time in Nazi concentration camps, and his reflections on the meaning of life and the human condition. The book is divided into two parts. The first part speaks about his experience in the concentration camp and the second part is about Logotherapy in a Nutshell.

A Concentration Camp's Experiences. In this section, Frankl recounts his experiences inside Nazi concentration camps like Auschwitz and Dachau. He shows the inhumane circumstances, the violence of the guards, and the tremendous agony that the captives go through in great detail. He considers the psychological difficulties convicts suffer, such as losing their independence, living under constant fear of dying, and losing their sense of dignity.

Frankl presents the idea of logotherapy, a type of psychotherapy that focuses on determining what one's purpose in life is. He describes how, despite the unspeakable agony, he and others in the camps were able to discover meaning and purpose because of his training in psychotherapy. He contends that finding meaning is an essential human need and that those who do so are more likely to survive and

overcome obstacles. He argues that there are three ways to find meaning: by producing a piece of art or performing a good action; by experiencing something or coming into contact with someone; and by adopting a positive outlook in the face of pain.

He stresses the value of accepting responsibility for one's life, even in the worst situations, and finding significance in one's decisions. The idea of "tragic optimism," which entails keeping an optimistic view even amid pain, is another idea that Frankl examines. He contends that although life may be sad by nature, one may still find fulfillment and significance in it if one wants to do so.

Man's Search for Meaning is a fascinating examination of the human spirit and the ability to find purpose despite great suffering overall. It provides insights into how resilient the human mind is as well as the value of developing a sense of purpose in life, even under the most trying conditions. The primary subject of *Man's Search for Meaning* is the pursuit of purpose in life, particularly in the face of pain and hardship. Viktor Frankl examines the idea of finding meaning and purpose in life even in the face of terrible circumstances like living in a concentration camp by relying on his experiences as a Holocaust survivor. He contends that finding meaning is an essential human need that may give people the fortitude, optimism, and drive they need to keep going in the face of adversity.

Heather Morris' book *The Tattooist of Auschwitz* is based on the actual account of Lale Sokolov, a Slovakian Jew who was sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau in 1942. He is assigned a position as a tattoo artist upon arrival, inking incoming inmates' arms with identifying numbers. He meets Gita, a young woman who becomes his true love, while he is still a camper. Lale utilizes his skill as a tattoo artist to aid and defend other inmates, particularly Gita, despite the terrible

conditions and ongoing threats. In addition to being a love story, the book also tells a terrifying narrative of survival and the horrors of the Holocaust. Morris provides rich detail while describing the atrocities of the detention camps. To interact with the inmates from many nations, Lale is employed as a tattoo artist and soon earns the nickname The Tattooist of Auschwitz. One day, he inks the number "34902" onto the arm of a young lady called Gita, and despite the horrifying circumstances that surround them, the two fall in love. The novel tells the narrative of their romance and the numerous challenges they encounter, such as the cruel treatment of captives in the camp and the constant fear of dying.

Heather Morris explores the themes of love, hope, and the resiliency of the human spirit in the face of the atrocities of the Holocaust. Lale Sokolov, a Slovakian Jew, is the main character of the book and is transferred to the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp at the height of World War II. Lale's tale is a monument to the strength of love and hopes in the most difficult circumstances, and it shows how human connection and compassion can persist despite horrific atrocities. Morris also examines the concepts of survival and fortitude, as demonstrated by Lale's will to live and his capacity to persevere in the harsh and cruel environment of the concentration camp. The persistence of the human spirit in the face of unfathomable hardship is one of the book's main themes. Lale is adamant about surviving and helping others live despite the atrocities he sees and encounters. The strength of love and the value of human connection are two additional major themes in the novel. He has a close relationship with Gita, a fellow prisoner, and their love for one another aids them both.

In the epilogue, *The Tattooist of Auschwitz* is a tragic yet inspirational tale of love, hope, and survival during one of the darkest eras in human history. It serves as

a reminder of the horrors committed during the Holocaust and the human spirit's tenacity in the face of difficulty. It is crucial to remember and pay tribute to the Holocaust victims and survivors as we consider this narrative. The atrocities that occurred and the lives lost must never be forgotten. It is up to us to make sure that the memory of those who suffered is preserved and that we keep teaching the next generation the value of acceptance, tolerance, and compassion. *The Tattooist of Auschwitz* is a monument to the resilience of the human spirit and the continuing power of love and hope via the medium of writing. By never forgetting the past and consistently working towards a better future for all, let us uphold the legacy of the Holocaust.

The project is divided into 4 parts. The first chapter deals with the introduction, second and third chapter deals with how the protagonist suffering help them to find purpose in life. Chapter four brings the conclusion for the work. Objectives of this thesis are the importance of finding purpose in life, the impact of purpose during adversity, the power of purpose, the importance of suffering to find purpose in life, and why we need purpose in life.

Chapter II

Suffering the Impetus of Purpose

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Suffering is a common human experience that is induced by a wide range of conditions or circumstances. It is physical, emotional, or psychological in nature, and it is caused by disease, injury, loss, trauma, or other life events. Internal issues such as stress, worry, or depression also contribute to suffering. While suffering is frequently viewed negatively, it provides an opportunity for growth and resilience. Many people discover that their pain strengthens them and makes them more empathetic. Regardless of the difficulties that come with suffering, it is a part of the human experience and eventually leads to increased empathy, understanding, and personal growth.

It has captivated famous people throughout history. Friedrich Nietzsche, for example, felt that pain was an integral element of human existence and that only those who had suffered could completely appreciate life. Similarly, Buddhist monk Thich Nhat Hanh promotes mindfulness and acceptance of pain as a means of developing compassion and understanding. Rumi, the poet, also writes about suffering, perceiving it as a transformational experience that leads to higher spiritual progress. Even modern individuals, such as research professor and author Brené Brown, advocate for the need of admitting and working through our emotional distress to create resilience and empathy.

Pain has always been an intrinsic aspect of human existence, and literature has always been a mirror of society. Pain and suffering have been a reoccurring topic that has intrigued writers and readers alike from the oldest writings of human history to modern literature. Through imaginative storytelling, intricate characters, and vivid descriptions that make readers feel as if they are experiencing the pain

themselves, literature has captured the essence of suffering. The power of literature is in its potential to transform suffering into something meaningful and instructive. It provides a means for us to understand, analyze, and make meaning of the suffering we encounter in our own lives. We might take peace in knowing that we are not alone in our troubles and that others have endured similar hardships through literature. Suffering is something that is essentially experienced at some time in our lives. It is a universal human experience that has long found its way into literature. Many authors have used literature to express their suffering as well as to highlight the suffering of others. Literature has long provided a forum for delving into the intricacies of human emotions, especially suffering.

Pain may manifest itself in a variety of ways, and literature has explored the complexities of each. There is physical pain, such as that experienced by characters in books like *The Road* by Cormac McCarthy, where the harsh realities of a post-apocalyptic world leave the characters battered and bruised. Then there is emotional pain, which has been explored in countless novels such as *The Catcher in the Rye* by J.D. Salinger, where the narrator Holden Caulfield is struggling with grief and depression. Perhaps one of the most powerful forms of pain explored in literature is the pain of social injustice. Books such as *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee, *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker, and *The Handmaid's Tale* by Margaret Atwood, all explore the pain of discrimination, inequality, and oppression.

Franz Kafka, for example, is recognized for addressing themes of solitude and fear in his works. Virginia Woolf, another well-known novelist who writes on suffering, battled with the hardships of mental illness as well as the demands of societal expectations. She depicts her characters' innermost battles and how their pain affects their lives in her writings. Recently, authors such as Khaled Hosseini

and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie have addressed the pain and misery endured by people in war-torn nations, as well as the impacts of colonialism and racism on individuals and communities. These authors' works shined the light on the various types of pain that exist and offered a space for readers to connect with and empathize with the sufferings of others.

Suffering is depicted negatively as a terrible, painful event that results in depression and hopelessness. For instance, the tragic fate of Shakespeare's Hamlet figure is brought on by the death of his father, the treachery of his mother, and the death of his uncle. Suffering, however, also be seen positively as a transformational event that results in enlightenment and personal progress. The character of Jean Valjean from Victor Hugo's *Les Miserables* is a fantastic illustration of this. Following his 19-year sentence for stealing a loaf of bread, Jean Valjean changes into a kind and unselfish person who devotes his life to serving others. As a result, pain may be viewed as a motivator for progress and personal development, making it an essential and intriguing literary topic. The human community suffered from many things. Racial discrimination, Jewish community suffering, war suffering, oppression of women in society, sexual harassment, etc

Racial discrimination has plagued societies for centuries, causing immense suffering to people all around the world. People have been judged based on the color of their skin, their ethnicity, or their religious beliefs, rather than their character or abilities. This has led to discrimination in housing, education, employment, and even access to healthcare, causing many people to struggle to make ends meet and depriving them of the opportunities that others take for granted. The psychological effects of discrimination will be long-lasting, leaving people with feelings of anger, sadness, and despair. Discrimination also leads to physical harm, as some people

have been victims of hate crimes and other acts of violence. It's important to recognize the devastating effects of racial discrimination and work towards creating a more just and equitable world where everyone is treated with respect and dignity regardless of their race, ethnicity, or background.

Oppression of women in society is a major issue that continues to exist in many parts of the world. Women are often subjected to discrimination, violence, and inequality, simply because of their gender. Women are often paid less than men for doing the same job, and women are often passed over for promotions, even when they are more qualified than their male counterparts. Many women are also subjected to sexual harassment, assault, and abuse, both in the workplace and in their personal lives. Additionally, women are often expected to conform to certain standards of beauty and are judged harshly if they do not meet those standards. These expectations lead to low self-esteem, body image issues, and a host of other problems. Society needs to recognize this oppression and work towards creating a more equitable and just world for women.

War has been a part of human history for centuries and has resulted in countless suffering and loss. The impacts of war were felt both directly and indirectly, especially for civilians who are caught in the crossfire. Many people lose their homes, families, and loved ones as a result of wars. Those who survive the brutalities of war often carry physical and emotional scars that last a lifetime. The effects of war also extend to healthcare systems, education, and economies, leaving communities vulnerable and struggling to rebuild in the aftermath. Children are often the most vulnerable during the war, with many forced to become child soldiers or become separated from their families. The psychological trauma inflicted on civilians during war is immeasurable. Many struggle with depression, anxiety, and

post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) for years after the conflict has ended. The impact of war is not just limited to the immediate aftermath, but spans generations, leaving a lasting impact on society as a whole.

Jewish people suffered unspeakable trauma and irreparable loss at the hands of the Nazi regime. They were brutally robbed of their identity and cultural heritage, made to work against their will, imprisoned, and, in the end, gassed to death in concentration camps. Our generation is realistic, for we have come to know the man as he is. After all, man is that being who invented the gas chambers of Auschwitz; however, he is also that being who entered those gas chambers upright, with the Lord's Prayer or the *Shema Yisrael* on his lips"(MSM 10).

The Jewish community endured terrible losses, including the loss of whole families and the destruction of a cultural and intellectual legacy that had been built up over many generations. The Jewish people have never fully recovered from the tragedy of the Holocaust, and many are still unable to comprehend the scope of what happened. Many Jewish people were forced to flee their homes, and if they were caught, they were sent to concentration camps.

The trauma that Jewish people went through during this period cannot be put into words. They lost everything; their homes, their families, and their heritage. Jewish people were stripped of their identities, and many were forced to change their names or hide their Jewish identities. The psychological and emotional impact of the Holocaust on Jewish survivors cannot be understated. Many survivors were left with lifelong psychological scars, including depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder. It's important to remember and honor the memory of those who suffered during this time and to ensure that such atrocities never happen again.

Suffering is a part of life that we all experience at some point. Everyone has a different perspective when it comes to suffering. Some people believe that suffering brings about positive changes in one's life. For example, it may lead to personal growth, increased empathy and understanding for others, and a greater appreciation for life. On the other hand, some believe that suffering hurts one's life. It leads to feelings of hopelessness, depression, and despair.

In this work, *The Man's Search for Meaning* suffering plays a vital role throughout the book. The life of Victor Frankl was marked by extreme hardship and sorrow. Frankl was a well-known psychiatrist and neurologist who was born in Vienna in 1905 and enjoyed a flourishing career there before the start of World War II. But when he and his family were transferred to the German concentration camp, his life took a turn for the worst. Frankl had horrifying events in the concentration camp, as well as great mental and physical suffering.

Concentration camps are known for their cruelty. Victor and other prisoners suffered harsh treatment at the hands of SS officers and capos. The SS officers were notorious for their violent and cruel behavior, frequently subjecting prisoners to torture for no apparent cause. The capos, who were also inmates, were given specific duties in the concentration camps and frequently abused their authority by using it against other prisoners. In one especially terrifying incident, a capo forced the captives to crawl on their hands and knees while being severely beaten.

The situation in that camp was pitiful and miserable, all those prisoners are only considered as numbers. Victor Frankl says "It did not matter, since each of them was nothing but a number".(MSM p.18) All the people's possession and belongings are taken out from them. Even a single piece of paper is not allowed inside the camp. If they found out anything it will lead the prisoners to death. There

is a scene in Arthur Miller's play *Incident at Vichy* in which an upper-middle-class professional man appears before the Nazi authority that has occupied his town and shows his credentials: his university degrees, his letters of reference from prominent citizens, and so on.

The Nazi asks him "Is that everything you have?" The man nods yes.

The Nazi then throws it all in the wastebasket and tells him, "Good, now you have nothing." The man whose self-esteem had always depended on the respect of others, is emotionally destroyed. (MSM 8, 9)

People in that camp were separated from their families and loved ones. Victor and his inmates are brought to the concentration camp, for the mere reason that they are Jewish. "The only bond they shared was their "Jewishness" the reason for which they had been incarcerated"(CCNG 67). The camp selection process was taken place among the prisoners. Prisoners were picked based on attributes including age, physical strength, and perceived aptitude to labor in a brutal and random selection procedure. The gas chambers were used for those who were viewed as burdens or unsuited for employment. SS physicians would frequently carry out the selection procedure by examining and judging the inmates' physical characteristics as though they were cattle. The danger of being chosen for forced labor or the gas chambers kept the captives anxious all the time. Those who were chosen to work endured terrible circumstances, including lengthy shifts of labor, scant nutrition, and cruel treatment by the guards.

The remaining prisoners who escaped from gas chambers were sentenced to anteroom for the bath. They're all their clothes were removed even their hair from the body also removed. "While we were waiting for the shower, our nakedness was brought home to us: we had nothing now except our bare bodies – even minus hair;

all we possessed was our naked existence”(MSM 28). In the phase of admission, prisoners were shocked about their surrounding

Death becomes a normal part of their life. Every day they have the chance to die. In this situation, those people need to lead their life. This creates mental agony for them. Their situations turn out to be a huge shock for all inmates that death could happen anytime in any way. They are doomed by the loss of their family and everyday lifestyle. Now their living capacity is uncertain, thus bringing all of the inmates to the verge of sadness and hopelessness. They are having a hard time swallowing this truth. Moreover, the acceptance of these situations made them agonized. But these prisoners need to go a long run and face everyday cruel challenges.

Even in the most challenging circumstances, Victor Frankl has an optimistic view even in that unguaranteed life situations. He was made to work in a coal mine, where the conditions were harsh and dangerous. Frankl was able to stay motivated and find meaning in his profession despite the risk and tiredness. Frankl's optimism may also be seen in the time when he was made to march through the snow without the necessary footwear or gear. Instead of giving up, he concentrated on how beautiful his surroundings were and took satisfaction in the tiny acts of kindness he received from his fellow inmates. In another instance, when the officer took his wristwatch from him in a charming way. He had thought that he will return one day. “Why should not that relatively nice person have the watch?”(MSM 26). He even tried to get back the scientific research paper that he brought by himself. But he is not succeeding. Frankl is naturally an optimistic person able to seek good things even in a worse situation.

When they got out of the danger of the gas chamber. They are all set to live in the concentration camp with few necessities. The inmates were forced to labor long hours in unfavorable conditions while receiving insufficient food and water in the camps. They were forced to share living space with several other convicts without any personal possessions. Death could be expected at any time. Prisoners have to live in tire beds. Two blankets were shared by nine people. The snoring sounds around the room. But everyone had sound sleep. “ If someone now asked of us the truth of Dostoevsky’s statement that flatly defines man as a being who can get used to anything, we would reply, “Yes, a man can get used to anything, but do not ask us how”(MSM 30). They did not brush their tooth daily, they can’t wash their clothes for several days. But they are used to it for this kind of suffering. Situations made people adopt things that once didn’t even take into consideration.

The inmates were made to live in filth and were denied access to toilets, clean water, soap, and other needs. Frankl and fellow inmates frequently had lice and fleas on them and had to sleep on hay beds that were crawling with insects. The overcrowded, inadequately ventilated barracks had an oppressive odor, and typhoid and dysentery were common. Not only were the conditions physically intolerable, but they also had a negative emotional and psychological impact. The frequent exposure to such filth and revulsion, according to Frankl, sapped the inmates’ spirits and caused them to feel more like animals than human beings.

The torturous and terrible treatment they endured at the hands of SS men (guards) and capos (inmate overseers), included beatings, hunger, and torture. The capos, who were sometimes ex-prisoners themselves, were notorious for brutally treating their fellow prisoners to win over the SS guards. They frequently subjected other convicts to do physical work cruelly. “It is striking how many inmates have

only vague memory of the SS personnel but can vividly recall the intimidation and brutality of the individual functionaries who governed their daily routine”(Grob Rosen 143). People have experienced the agony of both physical and mental suffering. They have gone through numerous sufferings and mental torture appease the SS guards, and the capos—who were occasionally former prisoners themselves—were infamous for cruelly torturing other inmates. They regularly punished other prisoners unfairly or forced them to perform difficult physical chores. The SS guards were much more vicious than previously; they routinely tortured, experimented on, and even savagely murdered prisoners.

Extreme weight loss, weakness, and an extensive range of other health issues were caused by the lack of diversity and nutrients in their diet. Many captives had edema, which made their feet and legs swell to the point that they could not walk. Others suffered from pellagra, a vitamin deficiency illness that led to dementia, dermatitis, and diarrhoea. The prisoners were provided with flimsy, striped clothes that were frequently torn and inadequate to shield them from the chilly winter weather. They occasionally received clogs or sandals, which made it challenging for them to labor in the muck and snow. The inmates managed to do their daily responsibilities, such as transporting bulky slabs of ice or laboring in the fields, despite these challenges. They took this action out of a desire to live and save what little of humanity they could. They learned to adapt to their surroundings by doing things like filling their feet with straw or covering them in rags to remain warm. “Death or survival depended on whether you had shoes”(MSM 65)

The loss of family and loved ones was one of the most terrifying situations. Many inmates were left to assume the worst since they were unaware of what had happened to their families. The emotional toll this had on the convicts was severe as

they sought purpose in their life after suffering such a great loss. While some inmates struggled to deal with the agony of their loss, Frankl and other prisoners were able to find comfort in the memories of their loved ones. The person lost hope in their life doing highly risky jobs. For that, they get extra allowances that is cigarettes. “Those who had lost the will to live and wanted to “enjoy” their last days”(MSM 21) do the dangerous jobs.

When he was working, the capos (prisoners with power over other inmates) would taunt Frankl. He would hear insults and mocking from them, which made him feel unworthy and inferior. Frankl was able to find purpose in his pain, nevertheless, after realizing that he could still choose how he responded to the circumstances. He decided to see the capos as miserable people who had lost their humanity rather than allowing their insults to drag him down. For instance when he is standing in the queue for food, suddenly he got two blows from guards. It hurts more than physical pain. Without doing anything wrong but getting punished makes the person’s mental status very poor.

For captives in concentration camps, the thought of delicious meals may be deadly. According to Frankl, thinking about the food they used to consume or their favorite dish would only make the captives feel worse. It served as a stark reminder of how vulnerable their present circumstances were and how they were no longer able to enjoy such comforts. Furthermore, the prospect of delicious food could make them even more hungry, making their predicament even worse.

Prisoner got a dream that liberation must be on March 1945. But they were not get liberated. Within the days he died not actually because of thypus but because of losing hope to live. “Those who know the close connection between the state of mind of a man – his courage and hope, or lack of them – and the state of immunity

of his body will understand that the sudden loss of hope and courage have a deadly effect”(MSM 84). When freedom was imminent for captives in concentration camps, they frequently passed away just before it happened. This may sound contradictory, but it emphasizes the value of hope and meaning in our lives. However, when the anticipated liberation did not materialize, they could have given up on themselves and their desire to live, which caused them to pass away suddenly. “ The death rate in the week between Christmas 1944, and new year 1945, increased in the camp beyond all previous experience”(MSM 84). Because they can't get along with the sudden reality.

Death was a constant threat in the camps, and the prisoners had to deal with it every day. Depending on the inmates' attitudes and beliefs, several methods of execution were used. Others found significance in their suffering and were able to preserve a sense of dignity and purpose despite their circumstances. Some inmates were overcome with hopelessness and despair. Over some time in concentration camps prisoners were used to it for deaths. They become insensitive and create apathy. Frankl himself took comfort in his conviction that meaning could be discovered even in the most trying situations. "There was no need to be ashamed of tears," he says, "for tears bore witness that a man had the greatest of courage, the courage to suffer."(MSM 63)

Frankl also saw moments of extreme generosity and compassion among the inmates, who would give their final bite of food to a fellow prisoner or soothe someone who was about to pass away. For instance, Frankl spent time with typhus patients. He serves them by giving medicines and encouraging them with his motivational words. But many started dying. “Two hours before I had spoken to that man. Now I continued sipping my soup”(MSM 35). He didn't invest any emotions

in the patient's death. He was used to it. But it did not reduce the empathy for him to others. He practically approaches every situation. "The suffers, the dying, and the dead, become such commonplace sights"(MSM 34).

They cant able to cope with their daily routine in the camp. Inadequate food and heavy manual work make the prisoners look like real skeletons. "The organism digested their protein, and the muscles disappeared. Then the body had no power of resistance left"(MSM 42). Frankl endured physical and psychological abuse, but he also battled an existential crisis brought on by his experiences. He witnessed personally the atrocities carried out against inmates as well as the dehumanization of those in custody under the Nazi government. "For many of us, we will come to the point where death will be the only healer for the pain which our lives will have come to contain." (Kushner Harold 35) It was that much worst situation for them.

Suffering came in many forms, and that physical pain was only one of them. Psychological and emotional agony was frequently more severe. For instance, prisoners had to suffer from the loss of their sense of self, their dread of the unknown, and their lack of control over their own life. The idea of a "existential vacuum,"(MSM 78) or the sense of emptiness and meaninglessness that might come from not having a purpose in one's life. "He had given up faith in his strength to carry on, and, once lost, the will to live seldom return"(MSM 34). This is how Frankl and other inmates suffered in concentration camps. They want their everyday needs to be over as soon as.

I did but after a while, I realized it was just utterly impossible. There was such complete confusion about individuals, and where they had gone, that you had no idea to check it know whether or not it was accurate. And besides, you were so occupied with your own daily life.

Getting through another day when everything else really became secondary.(Amy Louise Adamczyk 75)

There is a vacuum for them to lead their life in such a crucial situation. Their self-esteem got destroyed. They don't about their family and loved ones are still alive or not. "There are things which must cause you to lose your reason or none to lose"(MSM 32).

Similarly, A terrifying story of perseverance and survival is The Tattooist of Auschwitz. Lale is a Slovakian Jew, the protagonist of the story. He worked as a tattooist made to mark a number of his fellow inmates a harsh and dehumanizing deed that he carried out with a sad heart. He experiences the cruel living circumstances, malnutrition, and cruelty that he and his fellow prisoners faced. Lale and the other prisoners in the camp had to deal with horrifying and agonizing circumstances. The Nazi guards brutally mistreated the inmates and forced them to work hard. They had to sleep on wooden boards with no mattress or cover, and they had to wear filthy, thin clothing. When fresh convicts were brought in, Lale was given the unpleasant task of tattooing their identifying numbers on their arms. Additionally, the inmates were frequently placed in gas chambers and subjected to medical experimentation.

Malnutrition was one of the serious problems that the Jewish inmates encountered when they were held in concentration camps like Lale. The convicts suffered from acute malnutrition and famine as a result of the limited, unhealthy, and unpleasant food supplied to them. They were made to consume food that was frequently rotting, raw, or bug-infested. As a result, many convicts developed malnutrition-related illnesses like rickets and scurvy. The Nazis utilized hunger and malnutrition as a means of tyranny, rendering the inmates helpless and unable to

fight back. The thought of the unspeakable agony that these inmates had to go through is sad.

Unimaginable acts of cruelty were committed against the prisoners in the concentration camps, including making them work nonstop for long periods without food or water, putting them through medical tests, and beating or killing them for the slightest infraction. They have gone through so many painful moments. Lale was made to watch as his fellow prisoners were brutally put to death, and on one occasion he witnessed a guy being shot for trying to flee. In addition, the inmates endured harsh physical labor, sickness, and malnutrition. but one, in particular, sticks out: a tiny child being removed from his mother and realizes they won't ever see each other again.

Prisoners known as capo were chosen to oversee other inmates, and in return for their cooperation, they frequently received exceptional privileges. However, many capos abused their position of authority by abusing, robbing, and sometimes taking part in the killings of other prisoners. "Ordinary prisoners had little or nothing to eat, the capos were never hungry; many of the capos fared better in the camp than they had in their entire lives"(MSM 18). The SS commanders, on the other hand, were infamous for their cruelty towards all inmates, frequently torturing them and employing other types of violence to punish them or extract information. They were in charge of maintaining the dreadful circumstances in the camps, including malnutrition, forced labor, and medical experiments that resulted in the deaths of millions of innocent people.

Lale was not an exception to the capos' frequent use of violence and abuse against the other captives. Lale was caught stealing food, which led to one of his experiences with the capos. Lale was stripped nude by the boss capo, who also belt-

whipped him till he was bleeding. Another time Lale was punished for a small offense by being compelled to carry large rocks for hours in the hot sun. Lale was forced to work longer hours and was denied food and drink by the capos. The harsh weather and starvation were two external conditions that the camp's prisoners suffered greatly from. Many prisoners were left to freeze to death during the particularly hard winter. The detainees suffered from famine and illness because the limited supply of food and water they were given was insufficient to keep them healthy or strong. Inadequate medical treatment also resulted in diseases and injuries going untreated, which increased suffering and mortality. Additionally, the prisoners' ongoing anxiety and melancholy were brought on by their persistent worry about their future.

Not only Lale other characters Aron, who was a Jew like many others, was transferred to Auschwitz where he was anonymously marked with a number on his arm. He was made to endure the most terrible living circumstances, with no access to food or water, as well as continuous physical and psychological torture. His time spent in the concentration camp left him physically and psychologically damaged for the rest of his life. Aron never gave up hope despite the brutal abuse he endured, and he was able to discover love in the unlikeliest of places. Lale is immediately assigned the task of tattooing identifying numbers on the forearm of new detainees when he gets to the concentration camp. He gains notoriety as Auschwitz's tattoo artist. Prisoners witness the terrible reality of life in a concentration camp.

Women were among those who suffered the worst in concentration camps during World War II. Women were threatened with sexual violence and abuse by their captors in addition to being forced to work against their will and live in terrible conditions. Many women were taken away from their families and placed in

concentration camps where they were subjected to severe labor practices and long hours. The horrors of concentration camps did not spare pregnant women, and they frequently endured terrible abuse and inadequate medical attention. Women were not only physically abused, but also tortured psychologically, and many of them served as test subjects for terrible medical experiments.

The challenges of the women and kids who had to endure living in small, unhygienic spaces and working long hours for little or no pay. Numerous youngsters were used as test subjects by Nazi physicians as well as receiving severe physical and emotional torture. Women were frequently the targets of punishment, being raped, tortured, and brutalized. The story depicts the brutal reality of living in a concentration camp as well as the extreme hardship that women and children went through during the period.

The horrifying tales of women who lived in concentration camps during the Holocaust reveal the unspeakable mental torment they endured. Dr. Miklos Nyiszli details the deplorable conditions these women were exposed to in her book, *Auschwitz: A Doctor's Eyewitness Account*, including being separated from their families, having their heads shaved, being made to wear a prison uniform, and experiencing physical and mental torture. Similar to this, Primo Levi describes how women were routinely ridiculed, tortured, and raped in *Survival in Auschwitz*. In his account, he details how some women were made to parade in front of Nazi authorities while fully clothed, while others were given unreasonable workloads and subjected to punishment if they failed to fulfill their targets.

Likewise in *The Tattooist of Auschwitz*, characters like Gita, Clika, and other women suffered a lot in concentration camps. They were physically, mentally, and sexually abused by Nazi officers. Cilka Klein, one of the major protagonists, was

wrongfully detained in a concentration camp. She endured tremendous suffering both psychologically and physically. She was brought into a brothel as a young child and regularly sexually molested there. Her emotional wounds from this event affected her greatly for years to come. She was made to labor in unfavorable conditions and was denied proper food and clothing, which made her physical pain no less intense. She also had to endure gruesome medical tests and even a terrible abortion without anesthesia.

Holocaust and the lives of those who were imprisoned in concentration camps. The author, Heather Morris, gives us a vivid description of the external situation of the concentration camp where the main character, Lale, is held captive. The conditions in the camp were unbearable, with prisoners forced to sleep on wooden planks and stand in line for hours just to receive a small ration of food. The air was thick with the stench of bodies, and the sounds of crying and screaming were constant. The prisoners were forced to work long hours in grueling conditions, and those who could not keep up were beaten or killed. The external situation of the concentration camp in the tattooist of Auschwitz is a stark reminder of the atrocities committed during the Holocaust

Cilka was surprisingly resilient despite all of this, managing to survive even in the worst of situations. the story of Cilka and other women is heart-wrenching and devastating. Cilka was sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp at the age of 16, where she was subjected to sexual abuse by a Nazi officer. The book tells about the horrific experiences that Cilka and other women faced, as they were stripped of their humanity and subjected to unspeakable acts of violence. Despite this, Cilka remained strong and resilient, using her intelligence and resourcefulness

to survive. The novel shines a light on the atrocities that were committed during the Holocaust and the strength and courage of the survivors.

The horrible treatment was imposed on Cilka Klein in the concentration camp by SS Officer Schwarzhuber. He took advantage of Cilka's youth by frequently abusing and raping her while also abusing other women under his control. Cilka's physical and mental suffering is impossible to fathom and serves as a harsh reminder of the horrors committed during the Holocaust.

Gita is a young woman who suffers terrible pain as a result of her environment when detained in a concentration camp. Gita is forced to endure the appalling living conditions of the camp while also being subjected to cruel and barbaric abuse at the hands of the Nazi guards. Gita exhibits extraordinary bravery and fortitude in the face of ongoing danger and the threat of death. Gita suffers from malnutrition, sickness, and physical abuse, all of which have a quick negative impact on her health. She is made to undertake backbreaking labor, leaving her weak and worn out. In addition, Gita experiences recurrent pneumonia attacks, which compromise her immune system and endanger her life.

She was hungry and subjected to physical torture while in the camp, but one incident jumps out in which she had to undertake a painful medical experiment. On the inside of her leg, a Nazi doctor created an incision before introducing bacteria to the wound. When, as a punishment for a small infraction, she had to run barefoot in the snow. As a result, her feet suffered from acute frostbite, giving her excruciating pain. Gita suffered from hunger and deprivation as well, which led to severe weight loss and left her vulnerable and weak. Additionally, Gita was physically weakened by the long hours of labor she had to undertake in the camp under difficult circumstances.

The image of Gita is that of a victim of mental suffering in the concentration camp. She was subjected to the most appalling and cruel circumstances that a person could ever imagine. Gita was subjected to the cruelest and most barbarous treatment, including being cut off from her family, having her possessions taken away from her, and working nonstop for lengthy periods. Additionally, she was the victim of the ruthless and sadistic whims of the Nazi guards, who frequently beat her and the other captives without any justification. She also lost her sense of pride and uniqueness when she had to shave her head and wear the same striped uniform as everyone else. She was handled as if she were only a number and a tool for the Nazi forces. She was made to dwell in small, filthy quarters and frequently went without food and water. The worst part of the abuse, though, may have been the mental suffering she endured. Gita was separated from her husband and had to watch as he was transported to the gas chambers. She was thereafter compelled to work in the camp's laundry, where she was frequently exposed to the appalling circumstances of the camp.

Phelan, a fellow prisoner who cleans the camp hospital, makes friends with Lale while Lale is there receiving treatment. He maintains his optimism and good nature despite the oppressive conditions of the concentration camp, constantly attempting to assist people around him. While he puts his own life in danger to bring Lale medical supplies while he is ill, his selflessness is clear to see. Phelan is brave and devoted to his companions despite being in grave danger. Phelan endured severe bodily suffering when he was a prisoner in the detention camps. He was regularly forced to work long hours, endure cruel beatings, and endure inclement weather. He had a very limited diet that mostly consisted of a thin soup prepared from potatoes and water. He lost a lot of weight as a result, and he also got frail and

undernourished. When Phepan acquired typhus, a fatal disease that was common in the concentration camps, his physical misery was made even worse.

He endured severe mental suffering in the prison camps. He had his identity stolen, his freedom taken away, and he was always afraid. Phepan was made to perform arduous labor for extended periods with no food or respite. He saw the terrible killing or torture of his family, friends, and fellow captives, which trauma traumatized him. The repeated reminders of his previous life and the loved ones he had lost harmed Phepan's mental health. He was also quite concerned and disturbed because he always feared going to the cremation or the gas chambers. An example of this is when he was forced to tattoo his fellow prisoners.

He was made to do the job knowing that the numbers he was tattooing on their arms were their new identity and that they were all destined to die in the camp. He was haunted by the screams of the prisoners who were being taken away to be killed and he couldn't do anything to help them. Furthermore, he was forced to watch the love of his life, Gita, being taken away to a different camp without any control over the situation. This left him feeling helpless and unwell. Another instance was when he was taken to the gas chambers but was saved by Gita's quick thinking. The experience of almost dying in such a gruesome way left Phepan with severe PTSD. Overall, the mental trauma Phepan suffered during his time at the concentration camps will forever be ingrained in his mind.

Lale maintains his positive outlook, even in the face of extreme adversity. For example, when he first arrives at Auschwitz, he is given the job of tattooing the prisoners, which is how he meets the love of his life, Gita. Despite the horrors of the concentration camp, Lale remains optimistic and sees the beauty in the world around him. He states, "I am free, no matter what rules surround me. If I find them tolerable,

I tolerate them; if I find them too obnoxious, I break them. I am free because I know that I alone am morally responsible for everything I do" (TOA 87). Lale's positive attitude not only helps him survive the brutal conditions of the camp but also gives hope to those around him. For instance, Lale's kindness and compassion towards other prisoners inspire them to keep going, even when they feel like giving up.

Lale Sokolov is a prime example of the profound impact of suffering on one's life. As a prisoner in Auschwitz-Birkenau, Lale was forcibly tattooed with the number "32407" and made to work as the camp tattooist, marking his fellow prisoners with their identification numbers. He struggles with guilt, trauma, and a deep sense of isolation. One example of this impact is seen in Lale's relationship with Gita, a fellow prisoner he falls in love with. Despite their deep connection, Lale struggles to open up to Gita about his experiences, fearing that his trauma will only hurt her. In one poignant moment, Lale reflects on this struggle, saying: "I want to tell her everything, but I cannot bring myself to relive the memories, to share the pain. I do not want to be a burden to her. She has suffered enough."(TOA 98)

One of the most notable characters impacted by suffering is Gita, Lale's love interest. Throughout the book, Gita experiences immense suffering, including being separated from her family and being forced to work in a concentration camp. Despite this, she remains strong and determined, and her love for Lale helps her to endure. Another character impacted by suffering is Cilka, a young girl who is forced into a life of prostitution in a concentration camp. The trauma she experiences has a lasting impact on her, and she struggles to come to terms with her experiences even after she is freed.

Surviving Auschwitz was an experience that left deep emotional and mental scars on those who lived through it. Lale Sokolov, the protagonist, describes the

feeling of being "haunted by the past"(TOA 76). The memories of Auschwitz are always with him, and he cannot escape them no matter how hard he tries. Lale and other inmates suffered in concentration camps. The novel describes the inhumane living conditions and treatment of the prisoners that suffered in the concentration camp. The prisoners were forced to live in cramped and dirty barracks with little to no food or water. They were subjected to brutal physical and emotional torture and were treated like animals. The immense suffering and struggle for survival that Lale and his fellow prisoners faced daily.

Chapter III

Hope as a Source of Strength

Chapter III

Hope as a source of strength

Frankl witnessed the horrifying crimes against captives while he was a prisoner in the camps. He was able to discover a sense of direction and meaning in his life despite the unimaginable misery. Frankl received assistance from a select group of people who helped him keep his humanity and dignity throughout his experience in the death camps. One of these people was his wife, who was likewise imprisoned in the camps. The main surviving reason for Frankl being in the concentration camp is his wife's memory. Despite of horrible situation around him contemplation about the future with his wife makes him alive. When he marches to his work in the early morning he feels her when he looks at the sky.

A thought transfixed me: for the first time in my life I saw the truth as it is set into song by so many poets, and proclaimed as the final wisdom by so many thinkers. The truth—the love is the ultimate and the highest goal to which man can aspire. The salvation of man is through love and in love. I understood how a man who has nothing left in the world still may know bliss, be it only for a brief moment in the contemplation of his beloved. (MSM 49)

Frankl was also helped by a group of his fellow inmates, who would talk about literature and philosophy with him. He felt intellectually stimulated by these discussions and was reminded that, despite the atrocities he was seeing, there was also decency and beauty in the world. The empathy of people around Frankl was maybe even more essential to his survival. When he was incarcerated, Frankl and his fellow inmates would show one another tiny acts of compassion, such as sharing a piece of bread or encouraging one another. These moments of understanding and connection offered a ray of hope in an otherwise bleak situation.

One of the most prominent instances included a fellow prisoner who, despite being famished himself, gave Frankl some of his meager bread rations. Frankl was given hope and was reminded of the goodness that was still present in the world by this act of generosity and sacrifice. Another instance is the counsel a fellow prisoner provided to Viktor Frankl, which he carried with him throughout his life: "If there is any meaning to life, then there must be meaning in suffering"(MSM 2). Frankl was able to endure the cruel conditions of the concentration camps because of these deeds of generosity and wise counsel, which also motivated him to find purpose in his suffering.

On one occasion, Frankl was unable to walk because his foot was infected and swollen. Every day, his fellow inmates carried him to the hospital to receive treatment. In addition to improving Frankl's physical health, this considerate deed also made him feel better about himself and provided him with a feeling of belonging in the camp's gloom. Another time, Frankl was on the verge of quitting when he experienced severe depression. One such case was when he caught typhus and was about to pass away. He was looked after by a doctor prisoner who also provided him with the drugs he required to survive. Another time he was working in a coal mining detail and was having trouble keeping up with the other workers. He received inspiration and support from a fellow prisoner who had competed in the Olympics which helped him gain physical strength.

In the initial days in Auschwitz colleague of Frankl come to their block to calm them. He "Don't be afraid! Don't fear the selections!"(MSM 31). He added, "Shave daily, if at all possible, even if you have to use a piece of glass to do it."(MSM 32). Looking fit for work makes you alive here. These words gave them a

ray of hope. Victor was able to persevere through his worst times in life because of these simple gestures of kindness.

His unshakable optimism in the face of overwhelming misfortune is among Frankl's most prominent mental characteristics. "The last of the human freedoms—the ability to choose one's attitude in any given set of circumstances and to go one's own way—cannot be taken away from a man"(MSM 58). Frankl's opinion that people can sustain optimism even in the most dire circumstances is summed up in this quotation. As he recalls examples of other inmates who preserved their humanity and hope despite even the worst situations. A colleague of his who knows that his family had been slaughtered, Victor gives counselling to him. by not giving up and instead finding comfort in the memories of his loved ones. "Love goes very far beyond the physical person of beloved"(MSM 49) Another illustration is how Frankl was able to use his abilities to derive meaning and significance from his pain to create his idea of logotherapy.

Frankl's time spent in a concentration camp as a prisoner of war during World War II solidified his confidence in the efficacy of hope. Even at his darkest hour, he was able to continue because of this optimism. Frankl was further convinced of the power of hope by his personal experience as a prisoner in a concentration camp. Even when he was at his weakest, he had the stamina to continue because of this optimism.

According to Frankl, hope is an active process of working towards a goal or purpose rather than just a passive sensation that one feels. He thought that even under the most trying conditions, hope could be maintained by having a sense of purpose. Frankl believed that discovering meaning was the ultimate goal of life and that having hope was essential to this endeavor. In *Man's Search for Meaning*,

Frankl writes, "The prisoner who had lost faith in the future - his future - was doomed. With his loss of belief in the future, he also lost his spiritual hold; he let himself decline and became subject to mental and physical decay"(MSM 54). Hope is essential for preserving mental and emotional health even in the face of great pain as encapsulated in this phrase. He demonstrates how he overcame unfathomable anguish by finding meaning and hope. He contends that how we choose to react to those situations, rather than the conditions of our existence, determines how happy we are. In extreme situations, hope and meaning can be the driving forces that keep a person going. This is especially true in situations where everything else has been taken away, such as in concentration camps. Victor Frankl, a prominent psychiatrist, was one such person who found hope and meaning in the darkest of times. Despite being subjected to horrific conditions in Auschwitz and other concentration camps, he managed to find purpose in his suffering and used his experiences to develop a new form of psychotherapy called logotherapy.

Frankl believed that finding meaning in suffering was the key to survival and that those who had a sense of purpose were more likely to make it through extreme situations. He also emphasized the importance of hope, which he saw as a powerful force that could help people overcome even the most difficult of challenges.

In times of crisis, friendships, and human connections can be a lifeline to hope. In his book, *Man's Search for Meaning*, Victor Frankl's friendship formed in the concentration camps sustained him through the darkest of times. He and his fellow prisoners would share their meager rations, provide emotional support to one another, and engage in acts of kindness despite their dire circumstances. These human connections helped to counteract the dehumanizing effects of the

concentration camp experience and gave Frankl a sense of purpose and meaning in a world that had been stripped of both.

Those who were able to find meaning and purpose in their lives, even in the harshest conditions, were the ones who were able to survive the longest. Human minds are incredibly powerful tools and we can control our thoughts, even when we cannot control our external circumstances. By focusing on positive thoughts, finding meaning in our lives, and cultivating a sense of hope, we can find the strength to overcome the most challenging of situations. The concentration camps are a place for hope and resilience

Resilience is the ability to bounce back from difficult situations and to keep going in the face of adversity. It is not about being invincible, but about being able to recover from setbacks and move forward. Adaptability, on the other hand, is the ability to adjust to changing circumstances. It is about being able to think creatively and find new ways to approach problems together, resilience and adaptability allow us to face challenges with courage and resourcefulness. They help us to stay focused on our goals and to find new opportunities amid adversity. While it is true that some people seem to be naturally more resilient than others, it is also possible to cultivate these qualities through practice and training. By focusing on positive thinking, self-care, and developing a growth mindset, we can build our capacity for resilience and adaptability.

Frankl evolved in the concentration camp by getting help from others. Then he started to value it. His optimistic nature creates a sense of hope. All these lead to finding the purpose of his life. First of all, we need to know about the importance of purpose in life. 'Getting meaning in life makes things better even in the worst situation'. Life is very horrible in concentration camps. But prisoners must need to

lead their life. For that, they need something to push them to go through their life. For that purpose works as a tool for them. “Curing the soul by leading to find meaning in life”(MSM 9). Victor says in three ways we find meaning in life: “in work (doing something significant), in love (caring for another person, as Frankl held on to the image of his wife through the darkest days in Auschwitz), and in courage in difficult times”(MSM 8). He utilizes all these ways to live a purposeful life.

His purpose started arriving by helping others. Frankl said that those who survive are often those who have found a way to help others. It is a powerful lesson that can be applied to helping others gives us a sense of purpose and meaning and helps us feel more connected to the world around us. Often get help from this because our acts of kindness and generosity tend to inspire others to do the same. This creates a virtuous cycle of give and take where everyone involved benefits. Additionally, helping others shift focus and broaden your horizons from your problems and challenges. It's easy to get caught up in your conflicts and lose sight of the big picture. But when we help others, we are reminded that we are part of a larger community and that we all have a role to play in making the world a better place.

Frankl believed that finding a purpose in life was essential to human survival and well-being. This purpose could be anything from helping others, pursuing a career, or even just having a passion for something. Without a sense of purpose, people become lost, aimless, and depressed. “Life holds a potential meaning under any conditions, even the most miserable ones”(MSM 12). Having a sense of purpose not only helps individuals in their personal lives but also has a positive impact on society as a whole. When people are driven by a purpose, they are more likely to

make a positive impact on the world around them, whether it be through volunteering, activism, or simply being kind to others.

It's important to note that a sense of purpose doesn't have to be something grandiose or world-changing. It can be as simple as finding joy in everyday life or making a positive difference in your community. Whatever it may be, having a sense of purpose is essential for a fulfilling and meaningful life. He believed that those who had a sense of purpose and meaning were more likely to survive and overcome adversity than those who did not. This lesson is not only applicable in the face of extreme circumstances but also in our day-to-day lives. Having a clear sense of purpose and meaning can give us direction, motivation, and a sense of fulfillment. It can help us prioritize our actions, make difficult decisions, and persevere through challenges. Moreover, having a purpose and meaning in life can also improve our mental and emotional well-being. Therefore, it is important to take time to reflect on our values, passions, and what gives our lives meaning. By identifying our purpose, we can align our actions and make meaningful contributions to ourselves and the world around us. For instance, in the camp as a psychiatrist, he gives counselling to his fellow inmates and even capos.

Frankl found a way to persevere and find meaning in his life. He describes how he used his experiences to help others find purpose in their lives. He used his knowledge of psychology and his own experiences to create a form of therapy called logotherapy, which focuses on helping people find meaning in their lives. He believed that finding meaning was the key to overcoming suffering and achieving happiness. His experiences showed him that even in the face of extreme adversity, it is possible to find meaning and purpose in life. He saw firsthand how the human spirit can persevere even when faced with unimaginable suffering. By focusing on

the things that give us meaning and purpose, we can overcome even the most difficult challenges. No matter how difficult things may seem, we can always find a way to overcome them and find happiness. We just need to be willing to keep searching and never give up on our dreams.

In the harsh conditions of the concentration camp, the prisoners found themselves stripped of all basic human needs and comforts, including food, shelter, and family. However, they found solace and happiness in the beauty and simplicity of nature around them. The sight of a sunrise or a bird flying overhead could bring a sense of peace and hope amid despair. It is a reminder that even in the darkest of times, there is still beauty to be found and enjoyed. Irrespective of horrible surrounding nature gives peace, and happiness for them.

Frankl and his fellow prisoners were forced to endure extreme physical and emotional suffering, but they were able to persevere by finding a sense of purpose in their daily lives. For example, some prisoners found purpose in caring for their fellow inmates, while others found purpose in secretly studying and learning new skills. This lesson on resilience and perseverance can be applied to many areas of their life. In facing a difficult challenge at work, or struggling with a personal problem, the ability to persist and find meaning in the actions can be incredibly powerful. By staying focused on your purpose and refusing to give up, overcome even the toughest obstacles. “That which does not kill me makes me stronger”(MSM 89).

He was able to find meaning in his suffering by using it as an opportunity to reflect on his own life and the importance of his relationships with others. Frankl's message is that even the most terrible circumstances are transformed into something positive if we find meaning in them. He suggests that by accepting our suffering and

using it as a means of personal growth, we can learn to live more meaningful lives. This is an important lesson for all of us, as we all experience suffering at some point in our lives. By embracing it and using it to grow, we can become stronger and more resilient, and ultimately, find greater fulfillment and purpose in our lives.

Frankl argues that love is a fundamental aspect of human existence, and it plays a vital role in shaping our sense of purpose. His experiences in the concentration camps during World War II taught him that love was what gave him the strength to endure the horrific conditions. He realized that the love he had for his wife and the anticipation of seeing her again kept him going, even when he felt like giving up. Frankl's experiences highlight the importance of meaningful relationships in our lives. He also argues that love and relationships can help us find our purpose in life. When we are genuinely connected to others, we are more likely to feel a sense of belonging and a deeper sense of purpose. When we have someone to love and care for, we feel needed, which in turn can give us a sense of direction and meaning in life. The power of love and relationships in finding purpose cannot be overstated. "The salvation of man is through love and in love"(MSM 49). As Frankl's experiences show, love can give us the strength to endure even the most challenging situations, and it can help us find meaning in life. Cultivating meaningful relationships and investing in the people we love can be a powerful way to find and fulfill our purpose in life.

Inmates are also used for the daily routine of concentration camps. Victor Frankl discusses how he was able to find happiness despite the dreadful and horrifying circumstances of the World War II concentration camps. Frankl's strategy was concentrating on what he saw as his "purpose" or "meaning" in life. He had the mindset that if he could just find a cause to keep living, everything was doable.

Frankl's goal was to assist his fellow inmates in whatever way he could, whether it was by giving them some of his meager food or by encouraging them. By doing this, Frankl was able to overcome his sorrow and discover happiness even during his darkest hours. His strategy exemplifies the strength of discovering meaning and purpose in life, even in the most trying situations.

He describes how convicts used a mix of physical and mental toughness to survive in these appalling circumstances. To maintain their physical health, prisoners would search for any food or drink they could find. They frequently shared what little they had among themselves, creating a sense of solidarity and friendship. Inmates would discover methods to make sense of their pain mentally. Frankl himself took solace in the idea that he would utilize his experiences to benefit others and that they wouldn't have been in vain. Prisoners never lost faith that they would live and be reunited with their loved ones. Insignificant acts of beauty, like the light beaming through the trees, also brought them comfort.

A feeling of meaning and purpose was one of the most important factors in prisoners' ability to survive. Frankl thought that individuals who could find purpose in their suffering had a better chance of surviving. He also emphasized the value of bonds and interactions with other people. More people had a chance of surviving if they were able to build relationships and help one another. Additionally, convicts who could stay in the present and find joy in little things, like a lovely sunset or a pleasant chat, had a higher chance of surviving. Frankl also emphasized the value of hope, even in the direst situations. Survival in a concentration camp was more likely for those who were able to hold onto hope for a brighter future.

Frankl contends that individuals still find purpose in their life, which can help them bear extreme pain, even in the most hopeless situations. He stresses the value

of maintaining an optimistic outlook despite overwhelming difficulties. “ What you have experienced, no power on earth can take out from you”(MSM 90). Frankl's account of his experiences demonstrates how the human spirit can persevere through the worst circumstances and come out on the other side with a feeling of purpose and optimism. It is a potent example of the human spirit's resiliency.

Victor Frankl arrives at his purpose by helping others. In tough situations this makes him go through the suffering by accepting and acknowledging it. Frankl thought that people could still regulate their attitudes and reaction to any circumstance. Even in the most dire situations, he urged people to find purpose in their lives. Additionally trained in psychiatry, Frankl utilized his experience to assist other convicts who were struggling with mental health concerns. He would frequently advise inmates to keep their minds busy with futuristic thoughts and even play mental games. Frankl would also utilize his medical expertise to assist in the care of other inmates who were ill or hurt. He would utilize the medicine he received in exchange for his food allotment to aid others. Frankl's generosity and commitment to supporting others in the concentration camp are evidence of their tenacity.

He started acting as a therapist for his fellow inmates, giving them direction and hope. Even in the middle of their anguish and suffering, he exhorted them to find purpose in their lives. Frankl also provided physical assistance to his fellow inmates by planning workouts and other activities to keep them busy and healthy. He thought that being physically strong was crucial for both maintaining one's mental health and surviving in the hostile environment of the camp. Many people were saved from the concentration camp by Frankl's altruistic generosity and compassion, and they were given hope for the future. His commitment to assisting others serves

as an encouraging example of the tenacity and humanity of people under even the most trying circumstances.

He assisted others in enduring the horrific conditions of the camps by encouraging them to maintain their sense of hope and purpose. Frankl frequently put his own life in danger to assist others with physical illnesses by using his medical knowledge. To help individuals in need, he would smuggle extra bread or medicine, and he even offered mental health counselling. The strength of the human spirit and the value of finding purpose even in the most trying situations is demonstrated by Frankl's selflessness and compassion in the face of unfathomable misery.

Frankl was committed to assisting others in preserving their mental and physical health despite the inhumanity and violence of the camps. To help convicts deal with the stress and trauma they were going through, Frankl came up with a group therapy program where they could get together and talk about their issues. Additionally, he urged the inmates to focus on their inner fortitude and tenacity and to find purpose in their suffering. Many of the convicts overcame their despondency and discovered a feeling of optimism and purpose. Frankl not only helped people psychologically but also physically by sharing his meager food with others who were ill or weak. His generosity and dedication to assisting others through this challenging period is a monument to the human spirit.

Frankl realized that even in such extreme suffering and evil, he still had the freedom to choose his attitude and response to the situation. He recognized that the prisoners who were able to find meaning and purpose in their lives were the ones who were able to survive and thrive, even in such dire circumstances. “One necessary condition for meaning is the attachment to something larger than an entity, the more meaning can derive”(MSM 79). One instance where Frankl demonstrates

his discovery is when he was forced to do backbreaking labor carrying heavy stones. He chose to find meaning in the task, imagining himself as a kind of architect building a monument for future generations. This mindset helped him to endure the pain and suffering, and gave him a sense of purpose, even in such difficult circumstances. Frankl's experience shows us that even in the darkest of times, finding meaning and purpose in our lives. Incredible suffering in concentration camps makes them get into the path of the purpose of life. The meaning and purpose of life make him respond to the situation. This reduces half of the stress around him. He knows he will go through unconditional pain but he is not getting into feeling the feeling of suffering.

The Tattooist of Auschwitz is a harrowing yet inspiring novel based on true events that took place during the Holocaust. At the center of the story is Lale Sokolov, a Slovakian Jew who was transported to Auschwitz in 1942. Despite the unimaginable horrors he faced, Lale's story is one of survival, hope, and love. However, Lale's story would not have been possible without the help of three unlikely heroes - Aron, Cilka, and Pepan. Aron was Lale's fellow prisoner, a man who taught him the ropes of how to survive in the brutal reality of the concentration camp. Cilka was a young girl who caught the eye of the camp guards and was forced to become their sex slave. Despite the horrific abuse she faced, Cilka was able to use her status to help Lale and many others in the camp. Pepan was a German political prisoner, one of the few who had access to the outside world. He risked everything to smuggle in extra food, medicine, and supplies for Lale and his fellow prisoners.

When Lale arrived at Auschwitz, he was given the job of tattooing the numbers on the arms of those who arrived at the camp. It was during this job that he first met Cilka, a young girl who was terrified and in desperate need of help. Despite

the risks of getting caught, Lale took the time to help her and provide her with some comfort during her time of need. It was through Cilka that Lale met Aron, a fellow prisoner who was able to smuggle in extra food and supplies to help Lale and his fellow prisoners survive. Aron's bravery and willingness to risk his own life to help others was truly heroic, and Lale never forgot the kindness he showed him during their time in Auschwitz.

Finally, Lale met Pepan, a young man who was a member of the resistance movement within the camp. Pepan was able to provide valuable intelligence about the movements of the Nazis, which allowed Lale and his fellow prisoners to plan escapes and avoid danger whenever possible.

Aron, one of the unlikely heroes in the book, played a crucial role in helping Lale survive the horrors of Auschwitz. Aron was a member of the Sonderkommando, a group of prisoners whose job was to dispose of the bodies of those killed in the gas chambers and crematoria. Despite the risk of being caught and executed, Aron smuggled extra food and medicine to Lale, who was weak and malnourished. Aron takes care of him when he is ill and unconscious. SS officer thought Lale has died. But Aron saves his life. Later it was known by SS, they killed Aron. "To save one is to save the world"(TOA p35). Aron gives his life to save Lale. What makes Aron's actions even more heroic is that he did not know Lale personally. Lale was a stranger to him, yet Aron risked his own life to help him. Aron's selflessness and bravery in the face of extreme danger are a testament to the resilience of the human spirit and the power of hope in the darkest of times. Aron's actions serve as a reminder that even in the most terrible circumstances, there is always the potential for kindness and compassion. His story is a powerful testament

to the human capacity for empathy and the importance of supporting one another in times of crisis.

Cilka was one of the unlikely heroes who played a crucial role in Lale's survival during his time in Auschwitz. After Lale was transferred to a new camp, he managed to sneak a note to Cilka, asking for help. At great personal risk, Cilka was able to deliver the note to a trusted friend who, in turn, was able to get the word out to other inmates. Cilka was a brave and resourceful woman who had already endured so much during her time in Auschwitz. Despite the constant threat of violence and death, she remained steadfast in her determination to help Lale. She was able to use her contacts and her knowledge of the camp to gather information and resources that Lale needed to survive.

One of Cilka's most important contributions was her ability to obtain medicine and other supplies that Lale desperately needed. She was able to use her connections with other inmates to get access to these resources, and she risked everything to smuggle them to Lale. Without her help, Lale would not have been able to survive the brutal conditions of the camp. Cilka's bravery and selflessness are a testament to the resilience of the human spirit in the face of unimaginable horror. Her contribution to Lale's survival is a great example of how even in the darkest of times, there can be hope and heroism.

Pepan, one of the unlikely heroes in *The Tattooist of Auschwitz*, played a crucial role in saving the life of Lale. Besides his ingenuity, Pepan was also known for his generosity. He was a fellow prisoner in the concentration camp who worked in the warehouse. When Lale was tasked with the responsibility of sorting out a pile of diamonds, he knew that it was a very dangerous job and that one wrong move could cost him his life. However, Pepan came to Lale's rescue and offered to help

him. Pepan devised a clever plan to smuggle the diamonds out of the warehouse and hide them in a secret compartment of Lale's shoes. This gave Lale a chance to survive and also ensured that the diamonds would not fall into the hands of the Nazis. What makes Pepan's actions so remarkable is that he was risking his own life to save Lale. The punishment for smuggling anything out of the warehouse was death, yet Pepan didn't hesitate to help. His generosity was also evident in the way he shared his meager rations of bread with Lale and even gave him his shoes when he was worn out. Pepan's selfless actions not only saved Lale's life but also provided him with the strength and hope he needed to survive the horrific conditions of the concentration camp. Pepan's ingenuity and generosity are a testament to the human spirit and how even in the darkest of times, compassion and kindness can still exist.

Aron, who worked in the same camp as Lale, helped him by providing him with extra food and medicine when he was sick. He also provided him with valuable information that helped him stay alive. Cilka, a fellow prisoner, formed a close bond with Lale and helped him in any way she could. She even went as far as to offer herself up as a sexual distraction to a high-ranking Nazi officer, to protect Lale from being punished. Pepan, a man who worked outside of the camp, helped Lale by bringing him extra food and clothing. He also provided him with valuable information that helped him stay alive. All three of these individuals put themselves at great risk to help Lale survive the horrors of the concentration camp.

The impact of Aron, Cilka, and Pepan on Lale's life was immeasurable. Without them, Lale may not have survived the brutal conditions of Auschwitz. Aron, a fellow prisoner, and the camp's tattooist, took Lale under his wing and taught him the skills he needed to survive. He also helped Lale secure a job that gave him access to extra rations of food and other necessities. Cilka, a young woman whom

Lale met in the camp, became his friend and confidante. She provided emotional support and encouragement, even in the darkest of times. Pepan, a Slovakian political prisoner, helped Lale navigate the complex political landscape of the camp and avoid making mistakes.

Baretski is another important character who helps Lale and Gita love. Because of him Lale can easily approach Gita and spend time with her. Lale's love for Gita makes alive in that crucial concentration camp. Baretski aids Lale in his romantic endeavors. Lale is desperate to keep Gita alive and safe after falling in love with her. Baretski helps Lale by giving him additional food, which he later exchanges for gold so he can pay the guards off. As a result, Lale can meet with Gita and present her with a diamond ring that he had been keeping a secret for a while. Providing Lale with a quiet space where he may speak with Gita without interruption is another way that Baretski aids Lale. Gita was able to see Lale more frequently because of the extra effort Baretski made to help her obtain employment. Baretski continued to support them by giving them extra food and supplies as their friendship with Lale and Gita blossomed. Baretski made sure that Gita could accompany Lale when he was sent to a different detention camp.

Additionally, Baretski helps Lale in organizing a surprise meeting with Gita by distracting the guards on duty. This meeting gives Lale and Gita hope and motivation to continue fighting for their survival. Baretski proves to be a true friend to Lale and helps him in any way he can, demonstrating how love and friendship can survive even in the harshest conditions.

Despite the unimaginable atrocities he witnesses and experiences, Lale never loses hope. From the very beginning, he is determined to survive and find a way out of the camp. This determination is what drives him through some of the darkest

moments of his life. Hope is also what allows Lale to form a relationship with Gita, another Jewish prisoner whom he meets at the camp. Their love for each other gives them both hope for a future beyond Auschwitz-Birkenau. Lale even goes so far as to promise Gita that they will survive the war and start a new life together. Hope is what gives him the strength to endure the brutal conditions of the camp and the constant threat of death. And even when all seems lost, Lale never gives up hope. It is his hope and determination that ultimately lead to his survival.

In difficult times, hope can be the only thing that keeps us going. Even in the darkest of places, hope can be found if one looks hard enough. Lale, hope is what keeps him alive. He has hope that he will one day be free and reunited with his family. This hope is what motivates him to help his fellow prisoners, even when it puts him in danger. He sees hope in the small things, like finding a piece of bread or a kind word from a fellow prisoner. Hope is also what brings Lale and Gita together. They both have hope that they will survive and be able to build a life together after the war. This hope gives them something to hold onto, even in the darkest of times.

Hope is a powerful and transformative force that can have a significant impact on individuals, particularly in the darkest of places. In *The Tattooist of Auschwitz*, hope plays a central role in the lives of its characters. The story follows Lale, a Jewish prisoner who becomes the tattooist at Auschwitz, and Gita, a fellow prisoner whom he falls in love with. Despite the atrocities they face every day, Lale and Gita cling to hope and use it as a source of strength to endure their circumstances.

Through their actions and conversations, hope impacts not only Lale and Gita but also the other characters in the book. Hope is contagious, and Lale's determination to survive and his belief that he will one day see Gita again inspires

his fellow prisoners. The hope that Lale and Gita hold onto is what keeps them going, even in the darkest of moments. It gives them a sense of purpose and a reason to continue living, even when everything around them seems hopeless. The impact of hope is also evident in the relationships between the characters. Lale and Gita's love for each other gives them hope for the future and motivates them to keep fighting. Similarly, the friendship between Lale and his fellow prisoner, Leon, is strengthened by their shared hope for a better tomorrow. Hope brings people together and helps them find the strength to face adversity.

Lale and Gita's love for each other gives them the strength to endure the unimaginable horrors of the concentration camp. Their love is a beacon of hope that shines through even in the darkest of places. Despite the constant threat of death and the brutal living conditions, Lale and Gita never give up on each other. Their love is a source of comfort, reminding them that they are not alone in their suffering. Their love also gives them a reason to keep going, to fight for survival even when it seems impossible. It shows that even in the face of unimaginable cruelty and suffering, love can endure and bring light to the darkest of places. Ultimately, the power of love is a reminder that even in the most trying of times, we are never truly alone as long as we have someone to love and someone who loves us in return.

Lale manages to find hope and resilience within himself. He uses his resilience to navigate the challenges of life in a concentration camp. He remains strong despite facing unimaginable horrors, and he never loses hope for a better future. His resilience is also what allows him to help others. He uses his position as a tattooist to help his fellow prisoners, finding ways to get them extra rations or to smuggle in medicine. By helping others, Lale not only demonstrates his resilience but also shows the importance of community in surviving tough times.

Hope is what kept Lale and his fellow prisoners going, even when things seemed impossible. It gave them the strength to keep fighting, even when they had nothing left. We can also learn about the importance of human connections. We see Lale form relationships with other prisoners, including Gita, the woman he falls in love with. These connections help them to survive and give them a reason to keep going. It is the resilience of the human spirit. Despite the horrors they face, Lale and his fellow prisoners never lose their humanity. They continue to love, laugh, and find joy in the small things. Lale risks his own life to help his fellow prisoners, and in doing so, he reminds us that even in the darkest of places, there is always hope. They find strength in the small moments of kindness and compassion, and they never give up on the possibility of a better future.

Lale uses his skills as a trained tattoo artist to give his fellow prisoners more comfortable positions to sleep in. He would exchange his top bunk with someone who had been assigned a bottom bunk, or offer to make them a new pillow from scraps of cloth. These small acts of kindness may have seemed insignificant, but they made all the difference in the world to those who were suffering. In addition to these physical gestures of kindness, Lale also offered emotional support to those around him. He would listen to their stories, comfort them when they were afraid, and provide words of encouragement when they were feeling hopeless. By doing so, he not only helped them survive the horrors of the concentration camp, but he also gave them a sense of purpose and hope for the future.

Despite facing the same harsh living conditions, he chose to help others in any way he could. He shared his food, smuggled medicine, and kept the spirits of his fellow prisoners up with his positive attitude and sense of humor. His acts of kindness not only provided physical relief but also gave hope to those who were

struggling to survive. Lale's generosity was especially impactful for Gita, the woman he fell in love with in Auschwitz. When Gita was sick and weak, Lale brought her extra food and medicine, risking his own life to keep her alive. His kindness and selflessness showed Gita that there was still good in the world, even amid unimaginable cruelty. It gave her hope and the will to keep fighting.

Lale's acts of kindness also had a ripple effect on others in the camp. When his fellow inmates saw him helping others, it inspired them to do the same. They formed a community of support, sharing what little resources they had and looking out for each other. Lale's kindness created a sense of humanity in an inhumane environment and showed that even in the darkest of times, there is still light to be found.

By helping others Lale found meaning in life in a concentration camp. Lale was given the job of tattooing identification numbers on the arms of his fellow prisoners, a task that many would have seen as a degrading and inhumane job. However, Lale saw this as an opportunity to help those around him. He knew that the identification numbers would be the only way to know who was who and what block they were in, which would help in case of emergencies and would also help reunite families who had been separated. As he tattooed the prisoners, he listened to their stories and provided them with small acts of kindness, such as extra food or medicine. He also used his position to smuggle in extra food and supplies, risking his own life for the sake of others.

Through his actions, Lale found purpose in the darkest of places, and his small acts of kindness gave hope to those around him. Lale and Gita's love is a testament to the fact that even in the darkest of places, love can flourish and be a source of hope and purpose. Their love story was a source of strength for both of

them, and it gave them something to hold onto during their time in the concentration camp. Lale's relationship with his fellow prisoners also played a crucial role in finding purpose.

He saw himself as a protector of his fellow prisoners, and his actions showed that he truly cared for their well-being. By helping others, Lale found meaning and purpose in his life, even amid such extreme suffering. , Lale was forced to work as the camp's tattooist, and it was this position that gave him a unique perspective on the horrors of the Holocaust. Despite the immense suffering he experienced and witnessed, Lale found purpose in his life by helping others and showing compassion to those around him. He used his position as the camp tattooist to help fellow prisoners by marking them with numbers that would not only identify them but also provide them with a better chance of survival. Through his kindness and resourcefulness, Lale was able to make a difference in the lives of many, and it was this purpose that helped him survive the atrocities of Auschwitz.

The relationships that were formed among the prisoners were also a source of comfort and hope. They formed a sense of community and shared experiences that helped them to endure the horrors of the concentration camp. In the darkest of places, love and relationships can be a beacon of light, providing a sense of purpose and hope for those who are suffering. Through these small acts of resistance, the prisoners reclaim their power and dignity.

Chapter IV

Conclusion

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In his seminal work, *Man's Search for Meaning* Austrian psychiatrist and Holocaust survivor Victor Frankl details his experiences in Nazi concentration camps during World War II and the immense suffering he endured. Frankl's account offers a stark reminder of the atrocities committed during the Holocaust and the resilience of the human spirit. Throughout his time in the camps, Frankl witnessed unspeakable horrors and was subjected to unimaginable conditions. He describes the constant hunger, malnutrition, and disease that plagued the inmates and the brutal treatment they received at the hands of their captors. He was subjected to brutal treatment, forced labor, and constant starvation. The mental and physical torture that he and other prisoners endured, including the loss of their basic human rights and dignity.

The Tattooist of Auschwitz, a novel by Heather Morris, tells the story of Lale, a Slovakian Jew who was transported to the Auschwitz concentration camp during World War II. The atrocities faced by Lale and the other inmates in the camp include starvation, disease, forced labor, and torture. Lale, who was given the job of tattooing identification numbers on his fellow prisoners, witnessed firsthand the inhuman treatment of his fellow Jews. The daily struggles faced by the inmates include the constant fear of death and the loss of loved ones. It also highlights the immense strength and resilience of the human spirit, as Lale and others found ways to survive and support each other in the face of unimaginable cruelty. The suffering faced by Lale and the other inmates in the concentration camp is a harrowing reminder of the worst of humanity and the importance of never forgetting the lessons of history.

Frankl's experience in the camps shaped his perspective on the importance of finding meaning in life, even in the face of extreme adversity. He witnessed firsthand the devastating impact that a lack of purpose had on those around him, leading to despair, hopelessness, and ultimately death. However, he also saw examples of people finding meaning and purpose in their suffering, through their relationships with others, their work, or their spiritual beliefs. Frankl's experiences in the concentration camps led him to develop his philosophy of logotherapy, which emphasizes the importance of finding meaning in life as a way of coping with suffering and finding fulfillment.

One of the key impacts that Frankl highlights is the way that the experience of extreme suffering stripped away all of the superficial aspects of his life, leaving only the most essential parts. He was left with a sense of the fragility of life, and a deep appreciation for the things that mattered, such as love, friendship, and human connection. Additionally, Frankl writes that his experience of suffering gave him a deep understanding of the human capacity for resilience and determination. He saw firsthand the incredible strength that people could draw on to endure even the most unimaginable circumstances.

Lale is constantly reflecting on his experiences and the impact that his actions have on himself and those around him. This reflection helps him to maintain his humanity and hope during the unimaginable suffering that he and other prisoners are enduring. In addition, the novel explores the impact of reflection on inmates who are forced to suffer through the horrors of the concentration camp. By reflecting on their experiences, these inmates can find meaning and purpose in their lives, even amid immense suffering. As a tattooist, marking the arms of his fellow prisoners with their identification numbers. This traumatic experience leaves a lasting impact

on Lale and the other inmates. Through his experiences, Lale learns the importance of reflection and the power of the human spirit to persevere in the face of unimaginable suffering.

While in the camps, Frankl was able to find hope through the kindness of other inmates and even some of the guards. One incident he recounts is how a fellow inmate offered him a piece of bread when he was starving. Another inmate helped him with a blanket when he was cold at night. Frankl also found comfort in the sense of community amongst the prisoners and their ability to support one another. The kindness of others was not limited to inmates, as he also recalled how a high-ranking officer helped him avoid harsh punishment. These small acts of kindness helped Frankl find meaning in his life, despite the horrific conditions of the camp. He describes how inmates would share their meager rations, and how they would comfort and support each other during times of extreme hardship. Even the smallest acts of kindness from others, such as a kind word or a smile, gave him hope and helped him to keep going. He also shares how some of the guards would go out of their way to help the prisoners, such as one who gave him an extra helping of soup when he was desperately hungry.

Lale was forced to work as the camp's tattooist - an individual responsible for tattooing identification numbers on the arms of incoming prisoners. Despite the unimaginable horrors of the camp, Lale befriended other prisoners, including some who worked in the camp's infirmary. These individuals would sneak him extra food and medicine, which he would use to help the other prisoners survive. Lale also used his position as the tattooist to tattoo numbers on the arms of his fellow prisoners in a way that allowed them to remain hidden - this helped many prisoners to avoid being sent to the gas chambers. During this brutal environment, Lale receives unexpected

help from some of the other prisoners, who share their food and other resources with him. This act of kindness is what keeps Lale going during his time in the camp, and it shows the power of human connection even in the most difficult of circumstances.

In the crucial situation of the concentration camp, both the protagonist Victor Frankl and Lale strive to find purpose in life. They feel this only leads their life to a crucial situation. Finding purpose in life is crucial for our overall well-being and happiness. A sense of purpose provides direction and motivation to our lives, which helps us achieve our goals and live a fulfilled life. Without a purpose, we can feel lost, unfulfilled, and even depressed. Having a purpose can also help us cope with difficult times and obstacles in our lives by providing us with a reason to keep going. It can give us a sense of identity and meaning, which can boost our self-esteem and mental health. To find our purpose, we need to reflect on our values, passions, and goals, and align them with our actions and decisions. Once we find our purpose, we can experience a sense of clarity and focus, which can enhance our overall satisfaction and well-being.

Finding a purpose in life is crucial for our mental and emotional well-being. Without a sense of purpose, we can feel lost, aimless, and unfulfilled. Having a clear purpose in life gives us direction and motivation to achieve our goals and strive towards something bigger than ourselves. It also provides us with a sense of meaning and helps us to prioritize our time and energy on things that matter to us. Both protagonists want to get out of their suffering in the concentration camp. They cannot change their external situation. But they want to find peace and hope in those situations. For that, they get to know find meaning in life and create hope. So they arrive at their purpose by helping others. Frankl believed that even in the darkest of times, humans can choose their attitude and find meaning in their experiences. He

saw his suffering as an opportunity to learn and grow, and to find purpose in serving others. He found that by helping his fellow prisoners and focusing on their needs, his suffering was eased. He also saw his experiences as an opportunity to share his story and inspire others to find meaning in their own lives. The lessons that he learned in the concentration camps helped shape his career as a psychiatrist and his work in logotherapy, the belief that finding meaning in one's life is the key to mental health and well-being.

Despite the horrific conditions he is subjected to as a prisoner, Lale finds purpose in life by using his skills as a trained tattooist to mark his fellow prisoners with their identification numbers. This task earns him a bit of privilege and protection in the camp, but more importantly, it gives him a sense of purpose. He forms relationships with the people he tattoos and can provide them with a small glimmer of hope in the darkest of times. Lale's determination to survive and help others survive becomes his driving force, and he even risks his own life to help others escape. By finding purpose and meaning in his seemingly hopeless situation

Finding a purpose in life can have a profound impact on an individual's well-being and overall happiness. When individuals feel as though they have a sense of purpose, they are more likely to feel fulfilled and satisfied with their lives. This sense of purpose can also help individuals to develop a clearer sense of direction and focus in their lives, as they have a better understanding of what they want to achieve and how they want to accomplish their goals. Additionally, when individuals have a clear sense of purpose, they are more likely to make decisions that align with their values and beliefs, leading to a greater sense of self-awareness and personal growth. Ultimately, finding purpose in life can have a positive impact on an individual's mental and emotional well-being, leading to a fulfilling and meaningful life.

Finding purpose in life can be a difficult task for many people, but for those who survived concentration camps during World War II, it was a necessity. Many prisoners in these camps found that by discovering a sense of purpose, they were able to overcome the tremendous hardships that they faced daily, including starvation, disease, and torture. Viktor Frankl, a psychiatrist and a survivor of Auschwitz, wrote in his book "Man's Search for Meaning" that by finding meaning in their suffering, prisoners were able to maintain their mental and emotional well-being. Frankl believed that by finding a purpose in life, no matter how small, a person could find the strength to endure even the most difficult situations. The impact of finding purpose in concentration camps was not limited to the survivors themselves, but it also had an impact on their families and the world as a whole. The stories of these survivors and their ability to find purpose, even in the darkest of times, serve as a reminder of the strength and resilience of the human spirit.

Lale is given the job of tattooing identification numbers on his fellow prisoners. This job gives him a sense of purpose and a reason to survive. He feels that he is making a difference and helping his fellow prisoners in some way. Additionally, the love story between Lale and Gita, another prisoner, adds to the theme of purpose. Their love for each other gives them a reason to keep going and survive the horrors of the concentration camp. The book shows that having a purpose, whether it be a job or a loved one, can give a person the strength and willpower to endure even the toughest of circumstances. It is a powerful reminder of the importance of finding meaning and purpose in our own lives, no matter the circumstances we might face.

The power of purpose cannot be underestimated, especially in crucial situations in life. When faced with a difficult circumstance, having a clear and strong

sense of purpose can give us the motivation and drive to keep going. Purpose can be found in many different ways, and can come from things as simple as having a hobby or passion to something as profound as dedicating oneself to a cause. It gives us a reason to wake up every day and fight through tough times, and it gives us a sense of direction and focus during chaotic times. Purpose can also give us perspective, allowing us to understand that the challenges we face are simply part of a larger journey. This can be incredibly comforting and provide a sense of groundedness during turbulent times. Ultimately, purpose gives us meaning and helps us to live a more fulfilling and purposeful life, even in the face of adversity.

The book *Man's Search for Meaning* by Viktor Frankl describes the power of purpose, and how it can give meaning even in the most dire and hopeless situations. Frankl writes about how those who had a clear purpose, whether it be love for a family member or belief in a higher power, were able to survive and maintain their humanity even in the face of extreme cruelty and suffering. He argues that finding a purpose can give us a reason to keep living and fighting and that it is what ultimately separates those who give up and those who persevere. This message is incredibly powerful and relevant even today, as we all face challenges and struggles in our lives. It serves as a reminder to find meaning and purpose in even the darkest of times. He observes that those who had a strong sense of purpose were able to endure the suffering and trauma of the camps, while those who lost their sense of purpose often gave up and died. Frankl himself found meaning in helping his fellow prisoners and in finding beauty in the small things around him, such as the sunrise and the sound of a bird. This idea of finding purpose in the face of extreme adversity gives strength in the most challenging situations.

In the novel *The Tattooist of Auschwitz*, we see firsthand the incredible power of purpose in giving meaning to life. Lale, a Jewish man who finds himself trapped in the horrors of Auschwitz, can survive the atrocities of the concentration camp by finding purpose in his daily work. As the tattooist, he is given the task of permanently marking the prisoners with their identification numbers. But instead of seeing this as a soul-crushing job, Lale takes pride in the fact that he can make a small impact on the lives of the people he is tattooing. He uses his position to sneak extra rations of food and medicine to those in need and even falls in love with a fellow prisoner. Through his purposeful work, Lale can find hope, strength, and ultimately, survival. *The Tattooist of Auschwitz* is a powerful reminder that even in the darkest of times, finding meaning and purpose can make all the difference.

“He who has a Why to live for can bear almost any How”(MSM p7) This is the essence of this thesis. The Jewish concentration camp is the most horrible place that a man can ever live. But irrespective of all those challenging circumstances, Victor Frankl and Lale protagonists of Man's search for Meaning and *The Tattooist of Auschwitz* found purpose in their life in the concentration camp. Camp is the place where death is better than living there. But these seek to get away from the idea of death. Both are optimistic people by their nature. Suffering makes them turn their focus inside. ‘They cannot change their outer circumstance. But they have their hold of how they are responding to the circumstance.’ So they are to be optimistic, positive, and kind irrespective of any situations or people around them. Death is a common thing in the camp. Daily routine in life itself is horrible. “Pain is inevitable, but suffering is optional”(MSM 58). They acknowledge and accept the reality and go through the pain.

Everyone like Victor Frankl and Lale suffered in the concentration camp. The impact of suffering is horrible to them. It creates a vacuum and hopelessness in their life. Because they leave all their family, loved ones, and sophisticated life. But here they had no proper basic needs of life food, clothing, and shelter. They are treated less than animals. Mentally and physically they suffered a lot. For this problem death never be a solution. They might have a great future. In suffering only we can find our true potential. What we truly are. The future must be better after the liberation. To enjoy the future they must need to save their life in the present. Those who learn from the present suffering will have a great future. To sustain in the present hope is the must ingredient. To get hope we need purpose in life and that purpose gives meaning in life. For hope, one should focus on future-related thoughts that will save them for a brief period in the present.

There is no use in asking what I get from life. Instead of life demanding us to do many things in life. We can achieve purpose by three things Frankl says by work, by loving someone, and by courage during tough situations. In both novel protagonist Frankl and Lale found their purpose in helping others. This gives a sense of contentment for them. 'Do something which is loved by us or do something for our loved ones' By this action we can get meaning in their life. We need to move forward in life. For that purpose will be a great leading factor. Whatever the most vulnerable situation we met in our life, but purpose shows the exact path to overcome it. Mostly purpose is doing something for others. Sometimes the protagonists think and do the action for others without thinking of their own life at risk. "To save one is to save the world" (TOA 36). It is worth their life for others. This is the greatest feeling that they ever had, even when they enjoy their sophisticated life. Purpose leads to accepting and acknowledging reality.

No matter, how lethal a situation can get if a person can get hold of a little spark of hope and purpose in life, he or she can get through any kind of obstacle that life thrust on them. Hope and purpose are both intertwined, they act as phenomenal factors in the realm of psychology, to help humans to look forward in life despite of their life situation.

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