**Social Identity**

 **This play attacks all the characteristic of the post-industrial capitalist society as the contemporary industrial society of Britain in this time becomes a society deeply divided against its self. The World War II reduced Britain from its imperial position and power to that of a second class power and its impact on the British society was deep.**

 **Jobs were only open to the exclusive groups of classes, these conditions arouse bitterness and brought frustration among the poor youth. They felt that they had been cheated and given false hopes and found themselves as a members trapped into a frame of class and ladder. The post-war generations become completely frustrated. Hence, the play explored the realities of the circumstances through the language of protest and anger.**

 **There was a strong dislike to the traditional values among the young people and they were in quest of new values, like Jimmy who is an university graduate from the working class origins and remained a working class, his education did not help him in any terms. The stall in which he was working could have been handled by even an illiterate. There was a complete absence of freedom in working structure.**

 **Education did not provide equal opportunity in Britain. America emerged to be a great capitalist power. Britain loses its greatness and only plays a minor role. Because of that the social values give us only the idea of frustration. He portrays the agony of a lonely individual rejected by the society as Jimmy lamented. Jimmy speaks for a large British population experiencing alienation from a society in which he was denied. Although he was well educated at university, the real power and opportunities were reserved for the children of the upper class, those who were born to privilege. Jimmi’s alienation from Alison is due to her strong denial to feel deeply with her husband. Jimmy is trapped in his problems of social identity.**