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ROLE OF ‘VAMANAKARMA’ AND ‘SHASHANKALEKHA GHANA VATI’ IN MANDALAKUSHTHA (PSORIASIS): A CASE STUDY

DR. HEMLATA SONI* AND DR. KARTAR SINGH BANSAL**

Declaration

The Declaration of the authors for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: We, *Hemlata Soni and Kartar Singh Bansal* the authors of the research paper entitled ROLE OF ‘VAMANAKARMA’ AND ‘SHASHANKALEKHA GHANA VATI’ IN MANDALAKUSHTHA (PSORIASIS): A CASE STUDY declare that, We take the responsibility of the content and material of our paper as We ourself have written it and also have read the manuscript of our paper carefully. Also, We hereby give our consent to publish our paper in Anvikshiki journal, This research paper is our original work and no part of it or it’s similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. We authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. We also give our consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of our research paper.

Abstract

Psoriasis is a papulosquamous disorder of the skin, characterized by an unpredictable course of remission and relapses of papules and plaques which are well defined erythematous large, silvery, loose scales, present particularly over extensor surfaces and scalp. The exact etiology is still unknown. It tends to run in families and precipitated by climate, Streptococcal infections, psychological stress etc. This condition is comparable with Mandala Kushtha in Ayurvedic system of medicine. The unique treatment modality of Ayurveda provides long lasting results and a better life for patients through its three basic principles of treatment i.e. - Shodhana, Shamana and Nidana Parivarjana. Panchakarma (Shodhana) therapy is a unique type of treatment for various chronic, auto-immune disorders etc. A case of Mandala Kushtha (Guttate psoriasis) discussed here. Patient successfully treated with Shodhana (Vamana karma) & Shaman Chikitsa. After course of 3 months treatment provides significant relief in skin lesion, itching, dryness.

Keywords: Psoriasis, Mandala Kushtha, shashankalekhaghanavati, Vamana Karma..

Introduction

The skin is one of the five ‘*Gyanendriya-adhithana*’ as described in *Ayurvedic* texts, which is responsible for ‘*Sparshagyanam*’ or touch sensation; therefore it plays a great role in physical and mental wellbeing of any individual. The unbroken skin is the nature’s dressing over the body. It acts as an effective barrier against the entry of diseases and its damage results in whole host problems. Psoriasis is common, chronic, disfiguring, inflammatory and proliferative condition of the skin, in which both genetic and

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environmental influences have a critical role.¹ The most characteristic lesions consist of red, scaly, sharply demarcated, indurated plaques, present particularly over extensor surfaces and scalp.² In *Ayurvedic* classics skin disorders are described under one broad term called *KushthaRoga*. The classification of diseases is mainly bifurcated under two headings viz., *Santarpanotha* (excessive nourishing) and *Apatarpanotha* (nutritional deficiency), the understanding of which is very important to plan the appropriate line of treatment through *ApatarpanaChikitsa* and *SantarpanaChikitsa*, respectively. Diseases such as psoriasis presenting with *BahudoshaLakshanas* are to be viewed under *SantarpanothaVikaras*, the management of which is through *ApatarpanaChikitsa*, occupied mainly by *Shodhanas* such as *VamanaKarma* and *Virechana Karma*. Careful study shows that there is resemblance in symptoms of *Mandala Kushtha* and psoriasis. *Shwetam, Raktam, Sthiram, Styanam, Utsannamandal & Bahukandu* (A.H.Ni14/17) of *Mandala Kushtha* can be correlated with erythematous silverscaly papule/plaque and itching which are diagnostic symptoms of psoriasis.

Case Presentation

A 35 year old female patient, Hindu by religion reported to Kayachikitsa OPD in *Gangasheel Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital in Bareilly, Utter Pradesh, India* presenting with chief complaints as:

- 1) Patient had skin lesion on scalp, upper back, both hands and both legs with red demarcation
- 2) Lesion surmounted with silvery scales and falling after rubbing.
- 3) Severe itching was present in skin lesions.

History taking of patient reveals that small papules appear on scalp and itching starts first before 5 years than it gradually spread on trunk and back surmounted with silvery red scales and severity of itching increase day by day. Simultaneously, she was suffering from constipation, loss of appetite, physical and mental stress and disturbed sleep. When she visited OPD, first of all we carried out her all routine blood investigations as Complete blood count, Blood sugar level, Liver function tests, Renal function tests and Routine and Microscopic Urine examination to rule out any possible associated disorder. But finding of these investigations were found within normal limits. There was no significant past history of any type of addiction. Proper general examination and systematic examination done finding with *positive Auspitz sign*.

Treatment Plan

The treatment is carried out in two phases;

-
- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| <i>First Phase</i> | : First phase of treatment included <i>Sanshodhana Karma</i> (Purificatory procedure) i.e. <i>Vamana</i> (Process of emesis). Then strictly followed <i>Sansarjana Karma</i> for 7 days. |
| <i>Second Phase</i> | : After <i>Shodhana</i> , second phase of treatment <i>SanshamanChikitsa</i> initiated in the form of oral medication <i>ShanshanklekhaGhanVati</i> and <i>Nidanparivarjana</i> . |
-

As *Mandala Kushtha* is chronic and relapsing in nature and also there is an involvement of *Tridosha* (predominance of *Kapha* and *Twaka, Rakta, Mansa, Lasika* and *Kleda*). Hence, repeated *Shodhana* is required for treatment. *Shodhana* is one of the important treatments in *Ayurveda* which deals mainly with elimination of aggravated *Doshas* from body and eliminates relapsing rate of disease. These *Doshas* (toxins and waste materials) should be eliminated naturally as well as by *Panchakarma* from nearest route of the body.

Purvakarma;

<i>DeepanaPachana</i>	:	<i>Panchakolachurna</i> (3gms) twice a day for 3 days with Luke warm water
<i>Snehapana</i>	:	After three days of <i>DeepanPachana</i> process, <i>Snehapana</i> therapy was carried out with <i>PanchatiktaGhrita</i>

Snehapana Matra;

Day	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ghrita Matra (With lukewarm water)	30ml	60ml	90ml	120ml	150ml	180ml

Gap Day

She was advised for *SarwangaAbhyangawith DashamoolaTail* and *SarwangaSwedana with DashamoolaKwathain* the morning. She was given *KaphoutkleshakaAahara* (special diet) in night before *VamanaKarma*, such as milk, curd, Masha Khichadi (black gram).

Pradhan Karma: Vaman procedure

Patient was advised to take bath after passes natural urges. *Abhyanga* and *Swedana* were done in the morning. *Yavagu* (rice soup) with rock salt and Cow ghee was given first than milk was given *Akanthpana* (full of stomach) approximately 3 Lit..After these *VamakaYoga JeemutakaPhala* (12 fruits) *Kwatha* 100 ml with 2 g of *Vacha* (*Acoruscalamus*), 1 g of *Saindhava* (Rock salt) and 30 g of *Madhu* (Honey) was given to induce *Vamana*. About 3 Lit. of *YashtimadhuPhanta* (hot infusion of *Glycerrhizaglabra*) was given, followed by administration 0.5 Lit of *Lavanodaka* (rock salt water).

VamanKarma observation;

<i>Vaigiki</i> (Total <i>Vamanavega</i>)	7 <i>Vega</i> (Started after 45 min. of administration of <i>Vamaka yoga</i>)
<i>Maniki</i> (Measurement)	6.5 litre input and 7 litre output
<i>Laingiki</i> (Symptoms)	<i>SamyakSudhiLakshana</i>
<i>Antiki</i>	<i>Pittanta</i>

Paschat Karma(Process after Vomiting)

Dhumapana: With stick made of *Aguru(Aquilariaagallocha)* for 3-4 times by each nostril of patient.

Sansarjana Karma: 3 *Aaharkaala*(diets) for 7 days (with *Peya, Vilepi, AkritaYush, KritaYush, AkritaMansarasaandKritaMansarasa*)

ShamshamanChikitsa:

ShanshanklekhaGhanVati(*A.H.Chi.* 19/46)

Dose: 2 gm / day (500 mg, 2 tablet twice a day)

Duration: 2 months.

AushadhaSewana Kala: Before meal.

Anupana: Warm water

Panchatiktaghrita for local application.

Diet; Plain diet, avoidance of spicy, oily foods, fermented foods, curd, pickles.

Results

Assessment was done before treatment (B.T.), after treatment (A.T.) of the patient by PASI Score.

Assessment of PASI Score;

<i>PASI SCORE (Psoriasis Area and Severity Index)</i>	Before Treatment	After Treatment
	20.8	12.5

Effect of *Shodhanakarma* : Red patches lightened, no itching, dandruff reduced and appetite improved.



Fig.1



Fig.2

Discussion

Panchakarma therapy of Ayurveda has attracted attention of the people worldwide as it is an unique sort of treatment of various chronic, auto immune, hormonal, degenerative disorders, etc., where other sorts of treatments have no satisfactory answer.

Deepana and Pachana: *PanchakolaChurna* increases the *Agni* and then helps in *AmaPachana*.

Snehana: *Snehapana* with *PanchatiktaGhrita* as a *Purvakarma* subsides the symptoms like *Rukshata*, *Daha*, etc., Similarities in chemical and physiological nature in *Ghrita* and human cell membrane intensifies the penetration of *Sneha (PanchatiktaGhrita)* in to deeper tissues causing partial rejuvenation of cell, smoothing of vitiated *Dosha* (stagnated metabolic wastes)

SarvangaSveda: *Svedana* removes obstruction in *Srotas* through *Srotoshodhak* process.

Vaman karma: *Acharya Charak* has specifically mentioned that there is a chance of recurrence of disease when treated with only *Shamana* therapy but when *Sanshodhana* is done there is no chance of recurrence or it is reduced significantly. As recurrent relapse is the major problem for Psoriasis patients so the *VamanaKarma* were proved beneficial in preventing relapse. *Vamana* is indicated for *Kapha* predominant disease. So *Vamana Karma* ultimately pacify the basic causative factors (*Doshas & ShithilaDhatu*) which result into early recovery. *Vamana Karma* acts on microcellular level, eliminates the toxins (Vitiated *Doshas*) from body & helps in maintaining normal functioning of body. *Jeemutaka (Luffaechinata)* is selected for *Vamana* instead of *MadanaPhala (Randiaspinosa)* as it is specially indicated in *KushthaRoga* In addition, if *Shamana* drugs are administered after proper course of *Shodhana*, then it provides additional relief and thus helps in eradicating the diseases completely.

Panchatiktaghrita: It contains *Vasa, Nimb, Patol, Guduchi&Kantakari*. All these drugs having *Tikta Rasa, Kandughna&Kusthagna* property. According to modern research proved that *Vasa* having anti-ulcer property, *Nimb* having antimicrobial, *Guduchi* having Immunomodulator, Anti-oxidant, Anti-inflammatory, *Patola* having Anti-inflammatory, Immunomodulator, Hepatoprotective and *Kantakari* having Antihistaminic, Anti-inflammatory and Cytotoxic action so breaks pathology. The patches of Psoriasis are dry & Scaly. The *Panchatiktaghrita* provides proper moisture to it resulting in slowing of rapid turnover of epithelium.

Shashanklekhadi Ghana Vati: *Shashanklekhadi Ghana Vati* containing *Bakuchi, Vidanga, Pippali, Chitraka, MandoorBhasma, Amalaki*. These all drugs are having mostly *katu, tikta, kashaya rasa* as well as *LaghuRukshaGuna* and *Rasayan* which act on vitiated *KaphaDosha*, while according to modern science Anti-inflammatory, Immunomodulation, Anti-helminthic properties so breaks pathogenesis at various level and improve patient.

Conclusion

It is concluded that, *Ayurvedic* line of management gives satisfactory answer as well equally beneficial for the promotion and preservation of health by removing toxic wastes, by balancing morbid humors and by correction of *Agni* (digestive fire) which gives the healthy and peaceful life to patient. *Ayurvedic* formulation not only controls the psoriasis but also significantly prevents its relapse. Hence it can be concluded that *Vamana Karma & Shashanklekhadi Ghana Vati* are beneficial and safe as compare to allopathic medicine.

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COST MANAGEMENT IN AVIATION INDUSTRY

MR. M.K. SHRIVASTAVA*

Declaration

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Introduction

Cost management is an essential tool of management, which has been developed to meet the managerial needs of business and other organizations, which incur cost.

Cost Management can be defined, as “Cost Management is the application of costing and its methods and techniques to the science, art and practice of cost control and ascertainment of profitability. It includes the presentation of information derived there from for the purpose of managerial decision-making.”

Cost Management is science, art and practice of a Cost and Management Accountant. It is science in the sense that it is body of systematic knowledge having certain principles, which a cost and management accountant should follow for the proper discharge of his duties. It is an art, as it requires the ability and skill on the part of cost and management in applying methods and techniques of costing of various managerial problems. Practice refers to the continuous effort of a cost and management accountant in the field of cost management. The theoretical knowledge alone would not enable a cost and management accountant to deal with the intricacies; he also needs to have a sufficient practical training.

The fields of Cost Management include (1) costing-”the technique and process of ascertaining costs” (2) cost control (3) Budgetary control (4) Monitoring and proper follow up and (5) Cost Audit. Here it is clarified that costing is part of cost management and one important segment, whereas Cost Management is a very wide area, which includes so many things apart from costing and cost audit.

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Aviation may be defined as the act of navigating an airship, aeroplane, helicopter and other aircrafts. It may also be defined as the activity or business of operating and flying aircraft. It also includes air Route Navigational Services providing business organization.

Cost Control and Cost Reduction

Cost Control and Cost Reduction is an approach rather than a technique. It depends very much on individual talent coupled with a complete understanding of the business process from design to deliver. It is achieved only through a process of analytical appraisal of all aspects of using resources, carried out on a continuous basis from the movement the product is conceived to the movement customer uses it.

The steps involved in designing process of cost control system are as follows:

Establishing norms; To exercise cost control it is essential to establish norms, targets or parameters, which may serve as yardsticks to achieve the ultimate objective. These standards, norms or targets may be set on the basis of research study or past actuals.

Appraisal; The actual results are compared with the set norms to ascertain the degree of utilization of men, machines and materials. The deviations are analyzed so as to arrive at the causes, which are controllable and uncontrollable.

Corrective measure; The variances are reviewed and remedial measures or revision of targets, norms, standards etc., as required are taken.

Areas of Cost Management

- (A). *Material Cost Management;* Material term generally refer to all items consumed in the process of manufacture. It is often used synonymously with the inventory, comprises stock of raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods, stores and components. The aim of inventory control is to achieve maximum efficiency in the management of inventory.
- (B). *Labour Cost Management;* Labour is an important element of cost of production representing human contribution to production. The efficiency of production depends much upon proper utilization of labor force, which in turn needs proper accounting, and control of labour cost. There are mainly five departments in an organisation dealing with labour: (i) personnel Department, (ii) Time Recording Department, (iii) Payroll Department, (iv) Engineering Department and (v) Cost Accounting Department.
- (C). *Production Cost Management;* Production Cost is cost, which is incurred on cost of production or services rendered minus direct cost. All indirect expenses upto the level of production is called production cost. These expenses cannot be allocated directly to cost units. These have to be apportioned to on uses basis or some appropriate base. An indirect expense is the aggregate of indirect material cost, indirect wages cost and indirect expenses. Indirect expenses is called overheads, are of a general nature.
- (D). *Marketing Cost Management;* Marketing cost is cost of endeavoring to obtain and retain the customers. It includes all those expenses, which are incurred for securing, promoting and retaining business. Management of marketing cost may be exercised in the following ways: (i) Analysis of expenses and comparison with past performance, (ii) Budgetary Control and (iii) Standard cost. Standards are set up in relation to the standard sales volume. Standards may be set up for salesmen, territories product etc.
- (E). *Finance Cost Management;* Finance cost might offer some scope for savings there might be a finance cost in taking credit from suppliers, in the form of an opportunity cost of failing to take advantage of discounts for early payment that suppliers might be offering. Similarly, a company

should give some thought to the credit terms if offers to customers. Finance tied up in working capital involves a cost.

Techniques of Cost Management

- (i) *Value Analysis and Value Engineering*; Value Engineering may be defines as ‘a systematic analysis and evaluation of the techniques and functions in the various spheres of an organisation with a view of exploring channels of performance improvement so that the value in a particular product can be bettered.
- (ii) *Budgetary Control and Standard Costing*; Budgetary Control is a system, which uses budgets as a means of planning and controlling. According to CIMA, England, Terminology budgetary control is “the establishment of budgets relating to the responsibilities to the requirements of a policy and the continuous comparison of actual with the budgeted results, either to secure by individual action the objectives of that policy or to provide a basis for its revision”. Special emphasis on Zero-Base-Budgeting will give excellent results in cost control and cost reduction programme.
Standard Costing is technique of Cost Management, which makes use of predetermined standards relating to each element of cost and Revenue for the purpose of control through variance analysis. Variance analysis is the analysis of variances into their constituent parts. It is the analysis and comparison of the factors, which have caused the difference between predetermined standards and actual results with a view of eliminating inefficiencies.
- (iii) *Marginal Costing and Cost-Volume-Profit-Analysis*; Marginal Costing is a special technique, which presents management with information enabling it to study the effect on profits of changes in volume or type of output. The importance of the technique lies in the assistance it may give in solving managerial problems. Marginal Costing is “the ascertainment by differentiating between fixed cost and variable cost of marginal cost and of the effect on profits of changes in volume or type of output”. With Marginal Costing procedure, costs are separated into fixed and variable components. Only the variable costs are regarded as the cost of the products being manufactured and/or services being rendered. The fixed costs are treated as period cost which will be incurred during the period regardless of the volume of output.
- (iv) *Standardization and Variety Reduction*; Mass Production is one of the methods to produce large quantity of same product at less unit cost. This concept has given rise to standardization and interchangeability of output products and parts. Standardization is the process of establishing uniform product design with clear identification of quality, design, performance, quantity and service. The standardization of product made it easier to introduce concept of assembly line, mass production and interchangeability reducing complication in maintenance, Servicing of equipments and parts. The other use of standardization is to control the variety in any manufacturing organization.
There is a chain effect. The use of standard parts and components into the design results into purchase of fewer parts in larger quantities at lower price. If fewer items are needed, fewer items are to be stocked. Fewer stocks gives rise to lowering the cost of purchasing and associated storing costs of inventories. This makes the product easier to manufacture and less costly by simplifying operations. Standard items are also available from suppliers allowing lower inventory levels to be maintained with substantial saving. Thus, the cost reduction from the all sphere due to lower processing cost, lower inventory costs, and lower raw materials cost results introduced total cost due to standardization.
- (v) *Job Evaluation and Merit Rating*; Job evaluation may be defines as the rating of vaious jobs according to the responsibility and skill required for them. The basic object of job evaluation is to ascertain the

relative worth of each job through an objective evaluation so that relative remuneration can be fixed for different jobs. The important principle behind job evaluation is that jobs, which are similar in duties and responsibilities, must carry same salaries. The methods of job evaluation are mainly two: (i) Ranking Method and (ii) Classification Method. In the ranking method, a list of jobs is prepared in the descending order according to the authority and responsibility of various jobs, and salary grades are fixed for each job. In the classification methods, the jobs are classified according to their importance and then their grades are fixed.

Merit rating is a systematic evaluation of the personality and performance of each employee by his supervisors or some other qualified persons. It is system by which the performance of an employee is objectively evaluated and compared with that of others in his work group. The various qualities taken into consideration while rating the workers such as ability to do the work, knowledge of the job, work habits and personal characteristics, initiative and responsibility, supervisory abilities and some special qualities.

(vi) *Activity Based Costing*; The Activity Based Cost system emerged in mid 1980s to meet the need for accurate information about the cost of resources consumed by individual products, services, customers and channels. It has emerged as an alternative to traditional costing system. ABC system enabled the overheads costs to be traced, first to activities and processes, and then to products, services, customers and channels. The first stage identifies significant activities and assigns overhead costs to each activity depending on the proportion of the organisation's resources it uses. The overheads costs assigned to each activity comprise an activity cost pool. The activities are categorized into unit level, batch level, Product sustaining level and facility sustaining level. Thereafter, cost driver are identified that are appropriate for each cost pool. The overheads cost from each activity cost pool to each product line proportion to the amount of cost driver consumed by the product line.

The activity based cost information system gave managers a clear and precise picture of the economics of their operations. It led to activity-based-cost system in order to perform activities more efficiently and identify & eliminate non-value added activities in the firm's value chain. The activity based costing has found its successful applications in the area of product mix and pricing, customer relationships, supplier selection and relationships and product design and development.

Conclusions

It should be borne in mind that cost accounting had long ceased to be cost determination and had turned towards cost management. The subject of cost management is the use of cost information for better efficiency, better performance and better profitability. And that is the exact intent of the order of 2001: timeliness, appropriateness, utility and transparent etc.

It is for the cost and management accountant now to rise to the occasion and assume their right role as 'Management Auditors'. This is an occasion for such appropriate role brought by statutory recognition if not 'de jure' but 'de facto'.

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ATTACHMENT STYLE AND CORE PROCESSES IN DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY: A REVIEW

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Declaration

The Declaration of the author for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: I, *Aakanksha Upadhyay* the author of the research paper entitled ATTACHMENT STYLE AND CORE PROCESSES IN DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY: A REVIEW declare that , I take the responsibility of the content and material of my paper as I myself have written it and also have read the manuscript of my paper carefully. Also, I hereby give my consent to publish my paper in Anvikshiki journal , This research paper is my original work and no part of it or it's similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. I authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. I also give my consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of my research paper.

Abstract

Attachment style of an infant with the mother figure has influence on almost all domains in later life. Disturbances in the attachment pattern during early period of life may lay the roots of foundation of psychological disturbances. Secure attachment was found to be a precursor of healthy relationships, better coping skills and resilience in face of adversities whereas insecure attachment was found to be a precursor for development of many psychopathologies. The present paper discusses the core processes which develop due to insecure attachment with the caregiver. Dysfunctions in these core processes results in development of psychopathology. Therefore, if not directly, attachment pattern do play a major role in development of psychopathology by affecting core processes which underline the development of psychopathology.

Keywords: attachment pattern, working models, affect regulation, interpersonal functioning, psychopathology.

A new born child is dependent and in constant face of challenges. Until the child is born, food and protection reaches the child through mother but after birth, the child makes self efforts for fulfillment of basic needs. This dependency leads the child to rely on a wiser adult. The attachment theory was developed by John Bowlby originally in an attempt to understand the behavior of infant when separated from the mother figure. Bowlby postulated that behaviors like crying are an attempt to avoid separation from the caregiver because caregiver is seen as one who provides support and care and behaviors like crying attracts caregiver's attention. As per Bowlby, the attachment system addresses two fundamental questions: Does the child feels that the attachment figure is available and reliable? A sense of security and worthiness develops when the child feels that the caregiver is available whereas when the child

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perceives that s/he is not wanted or the attachment figure is not available, the child feels insecure and unworthy. When the caregiver remains unavailable the infant tries to passively search for the caregiver and employ strategies which would attract caregiver's attention. Studies show that infants follow their mother's movement and responds to her voice, (Klaus and Kennel, 1982) clearly implying that the infant has as much a role in the attachment formation as the mother figure. Bowlby has always mentioned that attachment is a two way process, where the child's temperament plays an equally important role as that of the mother, but it is also significant that a mature and emotionally stable mother will be able to cope the temperament of a "difficult" child and establish a secure attachment whereas an immature and emotionally unstable mother is most likely to fail in coping with a difficult child, hence giving room for an insecure attachment pattern.

Studies have constantly proved that early experiences in life have a long lasting effect on development. Some theorists put it that positive early experiences paves the path for efficient developmental outcomes in the later life and the positive experiences serves as a protection to subsequent trauma. (Sroufe and Jacobvitz, 1989). Early emotional experiences provide a blueprint which guides the child in better development in domains of cognition, affect, social skills and behavior.

Bowlby has propounded the theory of attachment on ethological lines and focused more on normal development but role of attachment in the development of psychopathology can also be traced through the attachment theory. Psychopathology refers to an abnormality, dysfunction, mental illness, or family psychopathology manifested in terms of behavioral, interpersonal, emotional, cognitive and psychophysiological functioning.

According to Schore (1994) early attachment plays an important role in personality development, along with its uniqueness, capabilities to adapt and proneness to psychological disorders. He also states the resistance for any future psychopathology is also developed through early attachment.

Among other relationships, the mother- child relationship holds the most important place because the attachment theory was developed considering and describing the relation between the infant and the mother figure (Bretherton,1991). In his studies Bowlby described the attachment between the mother and the infant as a motivational force. He further states that the attachment serves as medium through which the child learns to interact with others and develops a coherent personality gradually. The attachment with mother figure provides the child with feeling of security. A child who lacks proper mirroring from the mother figure may develop insecurity in childhood. The development of basic trust becomes difficult for the child as the child always feels inadequate and at a risk of loss of the loved object. The basic lack of trust virtue restricts in the formation of bond or attachment with either the mother figure or people around. The lack of trust in infancy may result in deficiency of ability to relate with people and form inter-personal bonds necessary for survival.

Working further with Bowlby's observations, Mary Ainsworth found that attachment pattern between the mother and the child during the attachment formation period serves as a yardstick for the behavior of the child in future.

Three main types of insecure attachment were described by Ainsworth based on the observations of "The strange situation" experiment; • Insecure - Avoidant type, • Insecure - ambivalent type, • Insecure - disorganized type.

Attachment is viewed as secure by the child when the early experiences with the caregiver is that of affection and nurturance and the caregiver remains available and responsive to the child needs and demands in times of crisis. (Bowlby,1980). According to Bowlby (1969), the mental representation or "internal working model" of a child about self and others evolves and sustains on the basis of the attachment pattern of the child with the caregiver.

Bowlby (1973) states that there are two primary features of working models: “(a) whether or not the attachment figure is judged to be the sort of person who in general responds to call for support and protection; (b) whether or not the self is judged to be the sort of person towards whom anyone, and the attachment figure in particular, is likely to respond in a helpful way.”

The positive experience with the caregiver develops child basic trust in the child towards his own capabilities and the world alike. The positive experiences of early life develop a positive outlook in the person which serves as an efficient way to cope with stressful situations. On the other hand, insecure attachment hampers the development of effective coping skills in the individual which causes negative emotions and maladjustment in face of adversities. (Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991).

The children who have insecure pattern of attachment with their caregivers show mistrust in self and others. In an insecure attachment pattern, the caregiver is either inconsistently available or unavailable which instills a sense in the child that the child is unworthy of gaining attention and care from the caregiver. The children feel that they will be rejected by the caregiver and hence long for social contact but fail to develop appropriate social skills because of the fear of rejection. It can be rightly assumed that they develop an attentional bias through which the child only processes the negative feedback which suits the pre-existing schema, disregarding any information which does not confirm the schema, and falls into the viscous cycle of inappropriate approach and rejection which strengthens their fears of rejection. (Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991)

A person’s psychological health and sense of well-being depend significantly on the quality of his or her relationships and attachment to others and a core issue in all close personal relationships is establishing and regulating that connection.

Attachment Pattern and Development of Psychopathology

Secure Attachment; The child’s relationship with the parent in the critical period of development serves as a standard for future relationships in the child’s life. The relationship pattern developed during the early phase of life is used as a reference for future interpersonal relationships.

If the mother figure is available mostly, soothes the child when needed and caters to the needs properly, the child develops a sense of trust towards the mother figure specifically and towards the world in general.

The basic virtue of trust does not get fulfilled only with the satisfaction of biological needs or optimum amount of feeding, trust develops mainly on the quality of care the child receives from the mother figure rather than quantity. (Erickson).

When the attachment is of secure type, the child trusts that in crisis help will be available and develops a positive outlook towards the world. The relationship with the caregiver paves ground not only for interpersonal interaction but also an overall perspective about the world as a whole. Cassidy (2000), found that children form a positive image about self and others, when the caregivers are reliable and available to cater to their demands in time of need.

The secure attachment developed during infancy helps the child to mediate through various situations when the child goes out of the house. When the child believes that there is a secure base from where comfort may be available, if the child faces a threat, the child begins to explore various situations which are novel for him/her confidently and develops a sense of initiative. Once in school, children having secure attachment are more likely to share their belongings, befriend their classmates and feel comfortable at the school. Thompson (1999) puts together the understanding of researches in the following “securely attached children show greater enthusiasm, compliance, and positive affect (and

less frustration and aggression) during shared tasks with their mothers, as well as affective sharing and compliance during free play with their mothers. Securely attached infants tend to maintain more harmonious relations with parents in the second year.” When faced with peer pressure, a child who has secure attachment will appear to be more confident and resilient. (Malekpour, 2007). Children who have secure pattern of attachment with the caregiver show better social skills and are generally more sociable both with peers and adults. (Elicker *et al.*, 1992).

Attachment has a great role to play all through life. Not only as children but also as an adolescent, a secure pattern of attachment results in less confusion, more acceptance of self and more self confidence in the adolescent.

Mullis *et al.*, (1999) asserted that it is the parent child relationship which gets reflected when the adolescent interacts with the peer group. Adolescence can be seen as a time of discovery of self when attachment plays an important role to cope and confront with negative life events. (Torquati and Vazsonyi, 1999).

Therefore, securely attached adolescents not only show greater resilience in face of a crisis but also have a firm identity and the belongingness to the world.

Parent-child relationship is not only about how the child is related with the parent, it also plays significant role in the romantic relationship of a person’s life. An adult, who had a secure attachment with the mother figure, will be able to trust others, communicate better, and develop a romantic relationship with the partner.

During late adolescence, when romance and love becomes a vital component for development of intimate relationships in later life. The pattern of attachment the child shares with the caregiver during the early childhood gets transferred to the attachment pattern with the partner. (Ainsworth, 1989).

According to Hazan and Shaver, the bond between two romantic partners is actually an extended function of the same process or system that results in an attachment pattern between the infant and caregiver during the early phase of life. A child who has secure attachment with the caregiver believes that help will be available by others in the time of crisis, based on the early experiences with the caregiver.

Research on adult and infant attachment provides with similar results, where people who have secure attachment show better adjustment, more sociability and more acceptance by others. They keep in a relationship for longer time, show trust in their partner and have a mutual interdependence.(Feeney, Callan & Noller, 1994), and most likely the caregiver who was used as a secure base during childhood gets substituted by the partner. (Fraley & Davis, 1997).

A secure attachment is possibly also the basis of Generativity. When the person has a secure relationship with the romantic partner (and with the mother figure during childhood), the positive attitude towards others and the care received from others is passed on to the next generation.

Adolescents’ generative concern was also associated with adolescent reports of warm parenting and with maternal generative concern. (Heather, 2008)

To conclude, as Kestenbaum *et al.*, (1989) put it that secure attachment proves an important basis for the development of adaptive capacities in a child in context to affect, cognition and behavior.

Insecure Attachment; Secure attachment pattern results in the development of a coherent personality. The attachment pattern is considered as insecure type when the emotional bond between the caregiver and the child is disrupted either because of the child’s temperament or because of the unavailability of the mother figure.

Insecure attachment pattern is considered as proneness to development of psychopathology, but attachment pattern does not causes psychopathology directly.

Dysfunction in some process like emotional regulation, working models of self and others and interpersonal functioning which are evolved due to insecure attachment pattern, underline many disorders. Importantly though, a study found mirroring to play an important role in the development of secure attachment and formation of self object needs (Kohut, 1971). Kohut and Wolf (1978) argues that an insecure attachment pattern leads to various pathological developments, both in cognition as well as interpersonal relationship (Marmarosh & Mann,2014). An in-depth study of the underlying process will make the relation between attachment pattern and development of psychopathology clearer.

Core Processes Underlying Psychopathology

Working Models; Bowlby (1969, 1980) conceptualized working models in form of mental representations which are formed early in childhood as a result of the infant- caregiver attachment and interaction pattern. The experiences of the child with the primary caregiver during the sensitive period lead to the development of expectations whether the caregiver will be available when needed or not. The “ internal working model” shapes the child’s perception . The child’s view about self and others are shaped by this perception as well. The internal working model gradually becomes persistent over the life span as the child grows up. The working models when stabilized becomes cognitive representation of self and all aspects of life including attitude towards others, coping style and perception of interpersonal relationship depends upon these stabilized cognitive representation, having their roots in the kind of attachment the child forms with the caregiver during the sensitive period. The internal working model provides a basis not only for a person’s personal aspect but also by shaping the context in which the person views self, others and interpersonal relations.

The cognitive frame which develops from attachment relationship plays a major role in various psychological disorders (Gibbs & Coles). The internal working model is not a basic idea of cognitive theory of psychopathology but also of theories which have a psychodynamic orientation like object-relations theory. The cognitive model suggests that it is the maladaptive thought process which cause and maintain psychopathology. The psychodynamic theories on the other hand claims that the maladaptive views developed by the child for self and others becomes a root cause of psychopathology or at least pose the person to serious vulnerability towards psychopathology.

At one point, both the cognitive and the object- relations theory becomes parallel to each other and states that the insecure attachment pattern which gives rise to the working models of self and others (where self is seen as negative) also gives rise to a relatively permanent schema of loss, unacceptability and an attentional bias towards negative life events. In an insecure attachment, the child develops an attentional and response bias towards negative or threat provoking stimuli (Dewitte, Koster, Houwer & Buysse, 2007) and develops a tendency to interpret most situations in a threat provoking manner. Barrett and Holmes (2001) found in their study that insecure attachment pattern play a major role in the manner people interpreted ambiguous situations, either in a threatening or benign manner.

People with a working model of self and others where either of them are viewed as negative, results in biasness towards the information they choose to process. They generally choose and process information which confirms their already existing schemas. Therefore, it won’t be wrong to suggest that cognitive errors serve as mediators between attachment pattern and psychopathology (Hankin et al., Reinecke and Rogers, 2001., Roberts et al, 1996). When there is an insecure attachment between the parent and the child, the child feels that help is either not available (avoidant attachment) or inconsistently available (ambivalent attachment) in times of need. In any case, the child fails to

develop a positive image of a secure world and constantly scan for threats in the environment and gradually process information which seems consistent with their internal working model which develops on the basis of early attachment.

The working models developed due to attachment pattern serves as a vulnerability to various psychological disorders like depression, anxiety, eating disorders, personality disorders etc. Bowlby (1980) asserted that any loss, whether actual or perceived may pave path for depression. The loss may either be parental death (real loss) or an attachment pattern where the caregivers either remains unavailable to cater to the emotional or physical needs of the child or the infant feels confused if the caregiver should be approached with the demands or not and if approached whether the reaction will be a nurturing, pleasant experience or an insensitive angry outburst, the child feels neglected and confused. In this condition, on one hand the child tries to draw attention of the caregiver, on the other hand however, the child fails to learn communication of emotions in a proper way and fails to appreciate intimate relationships. The inconsistency in nurturance also causes the child not to approach the caregiver directly. (Abela, 2005)

These cognitive vulnerabilities which stems from insecure attachment experiences with caregiver gives rise to self criticism (Blatt & Zaroff, 1992), a ruminating tendency (Nolen-Hocksema, 1991) and maladaptive dysfunctional cognitions (Beck 1967, 1983). The negative inferential style results in low self esteem in the child. People who have these maladaptive pattern of thinking are likely to think that their self- worth rests on being perfect and gain approval from the attachment figure. Individual s who are high in self criticism seems preoccupied with concerns of definition of self and worth. People are vulnerable to view themselves as a failure and feel guilty because of their low self esteem when they fail to meet their expectations, sometimes not in accordance with their ability.

Bowlby (1973) theorized that the level of anxiety of a child depends on the attachment pattern with the caregiver, the infant feels helpless and looks for support from a wiser caregiver to understand the environment and to get his needs pacified. When the caregiver neglects the child fails to understand and manipulate the environment. Probably, this is how the child either clings with the caregiver to avoid loss or redirects the distressing emotion to some other object. A study shows that a probable link to social anxiety lies in the attachment pattern. The research states that as expectations and beliefs about social relationships are established in context to early attachment pattern, this may contribute to social anxiety. (Vertue, 2003).

With an extension of Bowlby's working models, it can be stated that eating disorders are probably continued development of working models. People with eating disorder have the belief that they need to be thin for their caregivers to be available for them and to avoid rejection. The person with eating disorder gives unduly attention to the appearance and body image to divert their attention from the attachment crisis (Cole-Detke & Kobak, 1996). Bulimia can also be seen as an attempt to keep the caregiver close. Moreover, symptoms of bulimia seem to be more directly linked with attachment pattern. In a study, bulimia was found to be related to ambivalent or pre-occupied pattern of attachment (Candelori and Ciocca 1998). Bulimia is characterized by a period of bingeing and then followed by a period of control which appears parallel to inconsistent caregiving (O' Kearney, 1996).

Recent conceptualization of personality disorders proposed that disturbances in working model formed by attachment relationship play a major role in the etiology of personality disorder (Fonagy, 1991). Researchers have focused more on one particular personality disorder, namely, Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD). BPD is marked by the presence of oscillations in terms of interpersonal relationship and intimacy, ranging from idealization to devaluation. People with BPD have problems with forming

a coherent representation about self and others. Therefore, they fail to form any permanent view about self or others (Patrick et al, 1994). People with BPD may exhibit multiple, varying and incompatible working model because of the inconsistent attachment they had been through. Further, as a coping mechanism, the people with BPD fail to develop an accurate theory of mind (Fonagy, 1996). The early traumatic experiences probably fail in being processed because of the inability to understand to understand the working model of the caregiver (Patrick et al, 1994). These capacities carry over to adulthood resulting in disturbed interpersonal relationship (Fonagy, 1996). The hostile and aggressive behavior may also be explained in light of attachment perspective. The hostility and aggression is most probably an attributional bias in response to the inconsistent or avoidant caregiving (Dodge, 1980), where the child feels that anger may serve as a means of attaining attention from the caregiver, otherwise not available. The relationship with caregiver is likely to be rejecting, cold and hostile. Thus the anger in the child is misdirected and gets manifested to some other source rather than the original source (Sroufe, 1983) explaining the hostile behavior towards others and self harming behavior in BPD. In a study, it was found that negative view of self was more highly correlated with psychological problems, when the social support is low (Muller & Lemieux, 2000).

It can thus be safely concluded that internalized working model evolved on the basis of early attachment pattern with the caregiver is a vital component for numerous psychopathological conditions.

Emotion Regulation; A central tenet of attachment theory is that the caregivers provide context for the children to develop an ability to understand when to express and when to delimit their range of emotion (Sroufe & Waters). The child becomes vulnerable to psychopathology when there seems to be a problem with the proper expression of emotions and the expressed emotions are poorly regulated responses. Psychopathology usually evolves when the emotional expression fulfills some immediate goal (like venting out the frustration or gaining attention) but fails to satisfy larger goals (like gaining acceptance).

The child learns emotional regulation through proper mirroring by the mother figure. Mirroring is proper acknowledgement and labeling of child's emotion by the mother figure. When the caregiver properly understands and caters to the needs of the child, the child learns to express their emotions in a proper way, but when the child has an insecure attachment with the caregiver and the caregiver falls short in identifying, labeling and catering to the needs, the child also fails to learn proper ways of expressing their emotions. In a similar way, when the caregivers proves to be unable to regulate their emotion, the child has less opportunity to learn emotional regulation, giving way to proneness for psychopathology in which the child either over reacts emotionally or becomes emotionally withdrawn (Burge et al., 1997). The emotional response learnt during the early period of childhood gradually becomes the permanent coping style of the individual. (Sroufe, Carlson, Levy & Egeland, 1999).

When the attachment pattern is of insecure- avoidant type, the child belittles himself due to the feeling of being unacceptable which gives ways to negative emotions which they fail to acknowledge. They either avoid their emotions or act it out, in both cases, emotional regulation is compromised. People having ambivalent attachment with their caregivers are highly expressive but fail to regulate their expression. The inability to regulate emotion properly creates problem in putting their emotional expression in accordance with their interest. (Cooper et al, 1998).

Affect is an important component of almost all psychopathologies, depression, anxiety and conduct problems, to name a few.

Affect is undoubtedly vital to any mood disorder, depression being the most commonly studied of all.

Individual having insecure attachment pattern fail to learn emotional regulation, therefore they also

fail to modulate the continued low mood (Cassidy, 1995) triggered by any stressor in life. The individual with depression remain unsure of their capability to cope with the environment. (Warren et al, 1997). Moreover, because of insecure attachment pattern with the caregiver, they develop poor coping skills as a child which strengthens gradually. As per the attachment perspective, the person with depression have low self efficacy and poor coping skills which is due to insecure attachment pattern as a child when the child failed to learn emotional regulation. In a study by Erozkhan (2011), it was found that attachment style is closely related to and has an effect on loneliness and depression. Anxiety disorder is generally characterized by intense negative emotions. Researches provide similar explanation of negative affect for both anxiety and depression. In a study it was found that avoidant pattern of attachment is more closely associated with all anxiety disorders. (Mickelson, Kessler and Shaver, 1997)

Theorists and clinicians have noted that children with ADHD often express inappropriate affect. At the same time, ADHD is often found comorbid with depression mostly suggesting that children who have a comorbid depression do experience negative emotions as well. A study reveals that children having insecure attachment are more hyper vigilant to negative emotions (Pollak, Cicchetti, Hornung, & Reed, 2000). The acting out in ADHD can be directly attributed to the inability to regulate one's emotion (Barkley, 1997). Moreover, one basic feature of ADHD, i.e. impulsivity, may also have its base in attachment theories. The uncontrolled, impulsive behavior and inappropriate affect in ADHD are reflections of problems in emotional regulation.

Conduct problems may be conceptualized as misdirected aggression or directing the distressing feeling, which arise because of an insufficient caregiver, towards an external source (Rosenstein & Horowitz, 1996).

Bulimia can also be understood in the light of attachment theory. When the caregiver is insensitive or unavailable to cater to the emotional demands, the child feels distressed and threatened, hence binge on the food to avoid attention from the crisis in the relationship and seek pleasure from food. (Strober & Humphrey, 1987)

Emotional dysregulation is the most prominent characteristic of BPD. Many studies establishes insecure-ambivalent attachment to be associated with BPD. (Nickell, Waudby and Trull, 2002;Levy 2004; Fonagy 1996). The impulsivity, para-suicidal threats may be viewed as an attempt to seek attention of the unavailable caregiver. The child who has an ambivalent attachment pattern with the caregiver remains unsure if the demands will be met with nurturance or aggression. This attachment pattern explains feeling of emptiness in people with BPD. Moreover, the inconsistent responses that are given by the mother figure is learnt by the child and hence the emotions in people with BPD keeps oscillating from idealization to devaluation.

In short, the inability to regulate, modulate or express the emotions appropriately is a core reason for development of many psychopathologies. Since, attachment pattern plays a very important role in learning emotional regulation, attachment may be considered as vulnerability for development of psychopathology.

Interpersonal Functioning; interpersonal functioning is the major domain which gets affected when a person either suffers with a psychological disorder or is prone to psychological problems (Segrin, 2001). In general, the interpersonal functioning deteriorates as the psychological problems alleviates. Some disorders are marked by features where the person with disorder fails to seek support whereas in other disorders the person with disorder becomes so withdrawn that social support is not desired. Bowlby (1973) asserted that in case the child fails to establish a secure attachment with the caregiver, the child develops a perception that is either unavailable or inconsistently available, in time of crisis.

Attachment theorists suggest that interpersonal relationship, based on attachment pattern during early childhood, affects interpersonal functioning in the later life. Attachment theorist also postulates that relationships in later life are extension of the care-seeker and caregiver role which are adopted by the child and parent respectively during early childhood.

From an attachment perspective, a competent care seeker is one who is able to seek support in times of crisis, is able to convey the demands properly and when support is provided, is able to accept the support from the caregiver. As an efficient caregiver, consistent and timely availability of the individual to provide support qualifies as a basic necessity.

If the attachment system is disturbed, i.e., in insecure attachment, this care seeker/ caregiver role gets disturbed in the long run giving rise to maladaptive behavior and poor interpersonal functioning.

Almost all disorders exhibit some problems either in care seeker's role or in the caregiver's role leading to a crisis in interpersonal functioning. For example, when there is a problem with the care seeking role, the individual may behave in extreme or eccentric manner to gain attention and reassurance whereas if the problem is with the caregiving role, the individual fails to become a secure base for others, which creates problem in intimate relationships. They fail in the care giving role because the working model of caregiving has not been internalized.

According to the attachment theory, the behavior exhibited by children having childhood disruptive behavior may be seen as a crisis in the care seeking role. Therefore, activities like whining, non-compliance etc are probably strategies to gain attention from the caregiver who otherwise remains unavailable. (Greenberg et al, 1993).

The social withdrawal in depression can also be fairly understood by the crisis in the caregiving role. People with depression have low self esteem and high attributional bias which results in a constant fear of rejection. Hence, they fail to seek care because of the fear of rejection. Moreover, when support is made available the people with depression fail to accept the support because this acceptance has not been internalized in their working models. (Hammen et al, 1995). People, whose support is not accepted by individual suffering from depression, generally withdraw their support, which is again seen as rejection on the part of the depressed individual. Hence, the cycle continues (Coyne, 1976). People with depression also fail to provide as an efficient caregiver because of the negative image about self and others (Davila, Tochluk et al, 1999).

The avoidance of social environment is more common for anxiety disorders. Insecure attachment develops a fear of rejection in the child, which the child tries to overcome, either by avoiding the situation altogether or by acting out. (Bowlby, 1973). The people with social anxiety seem to fall in the avoidance category. The unavailability of the caregiver causes discomfort and distress and the child tries to cope with the discomfort by shrinking from it. The coping gradually becomes generalized and the child feels that similar distressing and discomforting responses will be received by other people as well. Hence, the child avoids social settings resulting in an overall negative feeling or fear towards the social relationship. (Mikulinear & Orbach, 1995).

Children with conduct issues may be viewed as acting out on the distress or discomfort caused due to the unavailability of the caregiver. Children who have insecure attachment pattern with caregivers and believe that help may not be available during the time of crisis usually become hyper-vigilant and sensitive to threat (Foa, Franklin, Perry & Herbert, 1996). Hyper-vigilance and sensitivity to threat is a marked characteristic of Paranoid Personality Disorder, which is also characterized by very poor interpersonal relationship with others.

People with Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) also show significant problems in interpersonal relationship. When people with BPD are faced with a crisis in the interpersonal domain, they retreat

to the care seeking role and engage in extreme care seeking in various forms ranging from pleading to threats of suicide. (Abela, 2005). Many other disorders like schizoid or schizotypal PD shuns any type of interpersonal relationship with the outer world.

Therefore, attachment pattern with the caregiver definitely serves as a template for the child to judge and form interpersonal relationships later. Although working models do have a significant role to play, it can be reasonably stated that attachment pattern do have great effect in development of psychopathology and poor interpersonal relationship.

Conclusion

Attachment pattern of a child with the caregiver do have significant effects on the later life. Attachment pattern can definitely be viewed as vulnerability in development of psychopathology through various core process like working models, affect regulation and interpersonal functioning which evolves on a basis of attachment pattern. However, on a broader spectrum, attachment not only serves as vulnerability but also as a stressor in the development of psychopathology. When the child is born with a specific temperament that makes him/ her prone to psychological disorder, an insecure attachment will function more as a stressor than as vulnerability. Further, many variables like negative life events, loneliness etc serve as mediators between psychopathology and attachment pattern. Studies are needed to make their role clear and specific in this context. Although it is clear that insecure attachment do have a role in development of psychopathology, it is not yet established as to which type of insecure attachment leads to which specific disorder, more studies are needed to claim any specificity.

Moreover, the understanding the attachment might serve as both vulnerability and stressor provides a new approach to therapies. Clinical psychologists emphasis on treatment of people suffering from disorder; Although this is an important aspect, an even more important domain that demands attention is identifying people who are prone to psychological disorders and helping them in maintaining a better mental health. A more preventive approach may be planned, either in schools or at early age with kids to help them reframe their working models and in result in improvement in emotion regulation and interpersonal dealings.

Besides, when a child is born emphasis is given to the medical aspects but not to psychological aspects. A brief session of psycho-education to the mother figure explaining why attachment is important and how a secure attachment might be formed, might prove helpful.

These suggestions may prove useful for further researches in community psychology and social work. Secure attachment patterns will check the increasing rate of psychopathology improving the overall picture.

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INDIAN WRITING HAS A HISTORY

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Declaration

The Declaration of the author for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: I, *Parul Rastogi* the author of the research paper entitled INDIAN WRITING HAS A HISTORY declare that, I take the responsibility of the content and material of my paper as I myself have written it and also have read the manuscript of my paper carefully. Also, I hereby give my consent to publish my paper in Anvikshiki journal, This research paper is my original work and no part of it or its similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. I authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. I also give my consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of my research paper.

Abstract

Indian writing is the body of work by writers in India¹ who write in the English language and whose native or co-native language could be one of the numerous languages of India. Its early history began with the works of Michael Madhusudan Dutt² followed by R. K. Narayan³, Mulk Raj Anand⁴ and Raja Rao⁵ who contributed to Indian fiction in the 1930s. It is also associated with the works of members of the Indian diaspora⁶ who are of Indian descent.

Introduction

Indian writing has a relatively recent history, being only one and a half centuries old. The first book written by an Indian in English was *Travels of Dean Mahomed*, a travel narrative by *Sake Dean Mahomed*⁷ published in England in 1793. In its early stages, it was influenced by the Western *novel*. Early Indian writers used English unadulterated by Indian words to convey an experience which was essentially Indian. *Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay* (1838–1894) wrote *Rajmohan's Wife* and published it in 1864; it is the first Indian novel written in English. *Raja Rao* (1908–2006), Indian philosopher and writer, authored *Kanthapura* and *The Serpent and the Rope*, which are Indian in terms of their storytelling qualities. *Kisari Mohan Ganguli* translated the *Mahabharata* into English, the only time the epic has ever been translated in its entirety into a European language. *Rabindranath Tagore* (1861–1941) wrote in Bengali and English and was responsible for the translations of his own work into English. *Dhan Gopal Mukerji* (1890–1936) was the first Indian author to win a literary award in the United

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States. *Nirad C. Chaudhuri (1897–1999)*, a writer of non-fiction, is best known for his *The Autobiography of an Unknown Indian (1951)*, in which he relates his life experiences and influences. *P. Lal (1929–2010)*, a poet, translator, publisher and essayist, founded a press in the 1950s for Indian English writing, *Writers Workshop*. *Ram Nath Kak (1917–1993)*, a Kashmiri veterinarian, wrote his autobiography *Autumn Leaves*, which is one of the most vivid portraits of life in 20th century Kashmir and has become a sort of a classic.

R. K. Narayan (1906–2001) contributed over many decades and continued to write till his death. He was discovered by *Graham Greene* in the sense that the latter helped him find a publisher in England. Greene and Narayan remained close friends till the end. Similar to the way *Thomas Hardy* used *Wessex*, Narayan created the fictitious town of *Malgudi* where he set his novels. Some criticise Narayan for the parochial, detached and closed world that he created in the face of the changing conditions in India at the times in which the stories are set. Others, such as Greene, however, feel that through Malgudi they could vividly understand the Indian experience. Narayan's evocation of small town life and its experiences through the eyes of the endearing child protagonist Swaminathan in *Swami and Friends* is a good sample of his writing style. Simultaneous with Narayan's pastoral idylls, a very different writer, *Mulk Raj Anand (1905–2004)*, was similarly gaining recognition for his writing set in rural India, but his stories were harsher, and engaged, sometimes brutally, with divisions of caste, class and religion. According to writer *Lakshmi Holmström*, "The writers of the 1930s were fortunate because after many years of use, English had become an Indian language used widely and at different levels of society, and therefore they could experiment more boldly and from a more secure position." *Kamala Markandeya* is an early writer in IEL who has often grouped with the trinity of R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao. The contributions of *Manoj Das* and *Manohar Malgoankar* to growth of IEL largely remains unacknowledged.

Arundhati Roy; Among the later writers, the most notable is *Salman Rushdie*, born in India and now living in the USA. Rushdie, with his famous work *Midnight's Children (Booker Prize 1981, Booker of Bookers 1992, and Best of the Bookers 2008)*, ushered in a new trend of writing. He used a hybrid language – English generously peppered with Indian terms – to convey a theme that could be seen as representing the vast canvas of India. He is usually categorised under the *magic realism* mode of writing most famously associated with *Gabriel García Márquez*. *Nayantara Sehgal* was one of the first female Indian writers in English to receive wide recognition. Her fiction deals with India's elite responding to the crises engendered by political change. She was awarded the 1986 *Sahitya Akademi Award* for English, for her novel, *Rich Like Us (1985)*, by the *Sahitya Akademi*, India's National Academy of Letters. *Anita Desai*, who was shortlisted for the Booker Prize three times, received a Sahitya Akademi Award in 1978 for her novel *Fire on the Mountain* and a British *Guardian Prize* for *The Village by the Sea*. Her daughter *Kiran Desai* won the 2006 *Man Booker Prize* for her second novel, *The Inheritance of Loss*. *Ruskin Bond* received Sahitya Akademi Award for his collection of short stories *Our Trees Still Grow in Dehra* in 1992. He is also the author of a historical novel *A Flight of Pigeons*, which is based on an episode during the *Indian Rebellion of 1857*.

Salman Rushdie; *Vikram Seth*, author of *The Golden Gate (1986)* and *A Suitable Boy (1994)* is a writer who uses a purer English and more realistic themes. Being a self-confessed fan of *Jane Austen*, his attention is on the story, its details and its twists and turns. *Vikram Seth* is notable both as an accomplished novelist and poet. *Vikram Seth* is also a prolific poet.

Another writer who has contributed immensely to the Indian English Literature is *Amitav Ghosh* who is the author of *The Circle of Reason (his 1986 debut novel)*, *The Shadow Lines (1988)*, *The Calcutta Chromosome (1995)*, *The Glass Palace (2000)*, *The Hungry Tide (2004)*, and *Sea of Poppies (2008)*,

the first volume of *The Ibis* trilogy, set in the 1830s, just before the *Opium War*, which encapsulates the colonial history of the East. Ghosh's latest work of fiction is *River of Smoke* (2011), the second volume of *The Ibis* trilogy.

Rohinton Mistry is an India born Canadian author who is a *Neustadt International Prize for Literature* laureate (2012). His first book *Tales from Firozsha Baag* (1987) published by *Penguin Books Canada* is a collection of 11 short stories. His novels *Such a Long Journey* (1991) and *A Fine Balance* (1995) earned him great acclaim.

Shashi Tharoor, in his *The Great Indian Novel* (1989), follows a story-telling (though in a satirical) mode as in the *Mahabharata* drawing his ideas by going back and forth in time. His work as UN official living outside India has given him a vantage point that helps construct an objective Indianness. *Vikram Chandra* is another author who shuffles between India and the United States and has received critical acclaim for his first novel *Red Earth and Pouring Rain* (1995) and collection of short stories *Love and Longing in Bombay* (1997). His namesake *Vikram A. Chandra* is a renowned journalist and the author of *The Srinagar Conspiracy* (2000). *Suketu Mehta* is another writer currently based in the United States who authored *Maximum City* (2004), an autobiographical account of his experiences in the city of Mumbai. In 2008, *Arvind Adiga* received the Man Booker Prize for his debut novel *The White Tiger*.

Recent writers in India such as *Arundhati Roy* and *David Davidar* show a direction towards contextuality and rootedness in their works. *Arundhati Roy*, a trained architect and the 1997 Booker prize winner for her *The God of Small Things*, calls herself a "home grown" writer. Her award-winning book is set in the immensely physical landscape of *Kerala*. *Davidar* sets his *The House of Blue Mangoes* in Southern *Tamil Nadu*. In both the books, geography and politics are integral to the narrative. In his novel *Lament of Mohini* (2000), *Shreekumar Varma* touches upon the unique matriarchal system and the *sammandham* system of marriage as he writes about the *Namboodiris* and the aristocrats of *Kerala*. Similarly, *Arnab Jan Deka*, a trained engineer and jurist, writes about both physical and ethereal existentialism on the banks of the mighty river *Brahmaputra*. His co-authored book of poetry with British poet-novelist *Tess Joyce*, appropriately titled *A Stanza of Sunlight on the Banks of Brahmaputra* (1983), published from both India and Britain (2009), evokes the spirit of flowing nature of life. His most recent book *Brahmaputra and Beyond : Linking Assam to the World*(2015) made a conscious effort to connect to a world divided by racial, geographic, linguistic, cultural and political prejudices. His highly acclaimed short story collection *The Mexican Sweetheart & other stories*(2002) was another landmark book of this genre. *Jahnavi Barua*, a *Bangalore-based* author from *Assam* has set her critically acclaimed collection of short stories *Next Door* on the social scenario in *Assam* with insurgency as the background.

The stories and novels of *Ratan Lal Basu* reflect the conditions of tribal people and *hill people* of *West Bengal* and the adjacent states of *Sikkim*, *Bhutan* and *Nepal*. Many of his short stories reflect the political turmoil of *West Bengal* since the *Naxalite* movement of the 1970s. Many of his stories like *Blue Are the Far Off Mountains*, *The First Rain* and *The Magic Marble* glorify purity of love. His novel *Oraon and the Divine Tree* is the story of a tribal and his love for an age old tree. In *Hemingway* style language the author takes the reader into the dreamland of nature and people who are inexorably associated with nature.

One of the key issues raised in this context is the superiority/inferiority of IWE (Indian Writing in English) as opposed to the literary production in the various languages of India. Key polar concepts bandied in this context are superficial/authentic, imitative/creative, shallow/deep, critical/uncritical, elitist/parochial and so on.

The views of Salman Rushdie and *Amit Chaudhuri* expressed through their books *The Vintage Book of Indian Writing* and *The Picador Book of Modern Indian Literature* respectively essentialise this battle.

Rushdie's statement in his book – “the ironic proposition that India's best writing since independence may have been done in the language of the departed imperialists is simply too much for some folks to bear” – created a lot of resentment among many writers, including writers in English. In his book, Amit Chaudhuri questions – “Can it be true that Indian writing, that endlessly rich, complex and problematic entity, is to be represented by a handful of writers who write in English, who live in England or America and whom one might have met at a party?”

Chaudhuri feels that after Rushdie, IWE started employing magical realism, bagginess, non-linear narrative and hybrid language to sustain themes seen as microcosms of India and supposedly reflecting Indian conditions. He contrasts this with the works of earlier writers such as Narayan where the use of English is pure, but the deciphering of meaning needs cultural familiarity. He also feels that Indianness is a theme constructed only in IWE and does not articulate itself in the vernacular literatures. He further adds “the post-colonial novel, becomes a trope for an ideal hybridity by which the West celebrates not so much Indianness, whatever that infinitely complex thing is, but its own historical quest, its reinterpretation of itself”.

Some of these arguments form an integral part of what is called *postcolonial theory*. The very categorisation of IWE – as IWE or under post-colonial literature – is seen by some as limiting. *Amitav Ghosh* made his views on this very clear by refusing to accept the *Eurasian Commonwealth Writers Prize* for his book *The Glass Palace* in 2001 and withdrawing it from the subsequent stage.

The renowned writer V. S. Naipaul, a third generation Indian from *Trinidad and Tobago* and a *Nobel prize* laureate, is a person who belongs to the world and usually not classified under IWE. Naipaul evokes ideas of homeland, rootlessness and his own personal feelings towards India in many of his books.

Jhumpa Lahiri, a *Pulitzer prize* winner from the *U.S.*, is a writer uncomfortable under the label of IWE.

An overlooked category of Indian writing in English is poetry. Rabindranath Tagore wrote in Bengali and English and was responsible for the translations of his own work into English. Other early notable poets in English include *Derozio*, *Michael Madhusudan Dutt*, *Toru Dutt*, *Romesh Chunder Dutt*, *Sri Aurobindo*, *Sarojini Naidu*, and her brother *Harindranath Chattopadhyay*. Notable 20th Century authors of English poetry in India include *Dilip Chitre*, *Kamala Das*, *Eunice De Souza*, *Nissim Ezekiel*, *Kersy Kattrak*, *Shiv K. Kumar*, *Arun Kolatkar*, *P. Lal*, *Jayanta Mahapatra*, *Dom Moraes*, *Gieve Patel*, *A. K. Ramanujan*, and *Madan Gopal Gandhi* among several others.

The younger generation of poets writing in English include *Abhay K*, *Arundhati Subramaniam*, *Anju Makhija*, *Arnab Jan Deka*, *Bibhu Padhi*, *Ranjit Hoskote*, *Sudeep Sen*, *Smita Agarwal*, *Makarand Paranjape*, *Jeet Thayil*, *Jaydeep Sarangi*, *Mani Rao*, *Jerry Pinto*, *K. V. Dominic*, *Meena Kandasamy*, *Nalini Priyadarshni*, *Gopi Kottoor*, *Tapan Kumar Pradhan*, *Rukmini Bhaya Nair*, *Robin Ngangom*, *Vihang A. Naik*, *Anuradha Bhattacharyya* and *K Srilata*.

Modern expatriate Indian poets writing in English include *Agha Shahid Ali*, *Sujata Bhatt*, *Richard Crasta*, *Yuyutsu Sharma*, *Tabish Khair* and *Vikram Seth*.

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¹*India* officially the *Republic of India* is a country in *South Asia*. It is the *seventh-largest* country by area, the *second-most populous* country, and the most populous *democracy* in the world. Bounded by the *Indian*

Ocean on the south, the *Arabian Sea* on the southwest, and the *Bay of Bengal* on the southeast, it shares land borders with *Pakistan* to the west; *China*, *Nepal*, and *Bhutan* to the north; and *Bangladesh* and *Myanmar* to the east. In the *Indian Ocean*, India is in the vicinity of *Sri Lanka* and the *Maldives*; its *Andaman and Nicobar Islands* share a maritime border with *Thailand* and *Indonesia*.

²*Michael Madhusudan Dutt*, or *Michael Madhusudan Dutta* (25 January 1824 – 29 June 1873) was a popular 19th-century *Bengali* poet and dramatist. He was a pioneer of *Bengali* drama. His famous work *Meghnad Badh Kavya*, is a tragic *epic*. It consists of nine *cantos* and is exceptional in *Bengali* literature both in terms of style and content. He also wrote poems about the sorrows and afflictions of love as spoken by women.

³*Rasipuram Krishnaswami Iyer Narayanaswami* (10 October 1906– 13 May 2001), was an Indian writer known for his work set in the fictional South Indian town of *Malgudi*. He was a leading author of early Indian literature in English along with *Mulk Raj Anand* and *Raja Rao*.

Narayan's mentor and friend *Graham Greene* was instrumental in getting publishers for Narayan's first four books including the semi-autobiographical trilogy of *Swami and Friends*, *The Bachelor of Arts* and *The English Teacher*. The fictional town of *Malgudi* was first introduced in *Swami and Friends*. Narayan's *The Financial Expert* was hailed as one of the most original works of 1951 and *Sahitya Academy Award* winner *The Guide* was adapted for film (winning a *Filmfare Award for Best Film*) and for Broadway.

Narayan highlights the social context and everyday life of his characters. He has been compared to *William Faulkner* who also created a similar fictional town and likewise explored with humour and compassion the energy of ordinary life. Narayan's short stories have been compared with those of *Guy de Maupassant* because of his ability to compress a narrative.

⁴*Mulk Raj Anand* (12 December 1905– 28 September 2004) was an Indian writer in English, notable for his depiction of the lives of the poorer *castes* in traditional Indian society. One of the pioneers of *Indo-Anglian* fiction, he, together with *R. K. Narayan*, *Ahmad Ali* and *Raja Rao*, was one of the first India-based writers in English to gain an International readership. Anand is admired for his novels and short stories, which have acquired the status of classics of modern Indian English literature; they are noted for their perceptive insight into the lives of the oppressed and for their analysis of impoverishment, exploitation and misfortune. He is also noted for being among the first writers to incorporate *Punjabi* and *Hindustani* idioms into English, and was a recipient of the civilian honour of the *Padma Bhushan*.

⁵*Sri K. Raja Rao* (8 November 1908 – 8 July 2006) was an *Indian* writer of English-language novels and short stories, whose works are deeply rooted in *metaphysics*.

The Serpent and the Rope (1960), a *semi-autobiographical novel* recounting a search for spiritual truth in Europe and India, established him as one of the finest Indian prose stylists and won him the *Sahitya Akademi Award* in 1964.

For the entire body of his work, Rao was awarded the *Neustadt International Prize for Literature* in 1988. Rao's wide-ranging body of work, spanning a number of genres, is seen as a varied and significant contribution to Indian English literature, as well as World literature as a whole.

⁶*Overseas Indians*, officially known as *Non-resident Indians (NRI/NRIs)* or *Persons of Indian Origin (PIO/PIOs)*, are people of *Indian* birth, descent or origin who live outside the *Republic of India*. According to a *Ministry of External Affairs* report, there are 31 million NRIs and PIOs residing outside India as of December 2018.

According to the *United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs* based on migrants overseas with India as the country of citizenship at birth, in 2019 Indians comprised world's largest migrant *diaspora* populations in the world with over 17.5 million (6.4% of global migrants or 0.4% of India's population) Indians out of total 272 million migrants worldwide, this excludes the second or more generation PIO living in other nations.

⁷*Sake Dean Mahomed* (*Bengali* 1759-1851) was an Indian traveller, surgeon and entrepreneur who was one of the most notable early non-European immigrants to the *Western World*. Due to his foreign origin, his name is often spelled various ways in English documentation. He introduced *Indian cuisine* and *shampoo* baths to *Europe*, where he offered therapeutic massage. He was also the first Indian to publish a *book in English*.

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN UTTARAKHAND HILLS

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Declaration

The Declaration of the authors for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: We, *Kailash Saklani and Swati Anand* the authors of the research paper entitled WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN UTTARAKHAND HILLS declare that , We take the responsibility of the content and material of our paper as We ourself have written it and also have read the manuscript of our paper carefully. Also, We hereby give our consent to publish our paper in Anvikshiki journal , This research paper is our original work and no part of it or it's similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. We authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. We also give our consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of our research paper.

Abstract

The entrepreneurial world is primarily male dominated. A women's world has traditionally been focused around marriage and household duties. There are few exceptions and examples of women entrepreneurs who had made their presence felt in the great enterprises. The main objective of the study is to identify the involvement of women in entrepreneurial activities and possibilities of women as entrepreneurs in Uttarakhand hills. A total of 100 entrepreneurs were surveyed and the result indicated the various entrepreneurial activities in which women were involved and it showed that women can prove to be the successful entrepreneurs in cottage industry of Uttarakhand hills.

Keywords : Entrepreneurship, women, Uttarakhand, Hills.

Introduction

Entrepreneurship is one of most important input in economic development of a country or of the regions within the country. The need for broad based entrepreneurial class in India arises from the need to speed up the process of activating the factor of production leading to a higher rate of economic growth, dispersal of economic activities, development of backward and tribal areas, creation of employment opportunities, improvement in the standard of living of the society and involvement of all sections in the process of growth.

Several factors contribute towards the making of an entrepreneur. Individuals who initiate, establish, maintain and expand new enterprise constitute the entrepreneurial class. The socio-economic and political

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conditions, the availability of industrial technology and know-how, state of art and culture of business and trading, existence of market for products and services and incentives and facilities available for starting an industry or business and a conducive environment created by policy changes made by the government, all have a bearing on the growth of entrepreneurship. Growth of women entrepreneurship in Uttarakhand hills is very slow and negligible due to the discouraging social factors. There are unfavorable family background, lack of education, lack of aptitude and training, influence of caste, custom and family burden etc. Entrepreneurship among women can improve their conditions by providing them opportunity for their empowerment in Uttarakhand.

Concept of Entrepreneurship

The term entrepreneur was first used by Cantillon, his essay 'The Nature of Commerce' defines entrepreneur as one who buys factor services at certain prices in order to combine them to produce a product and sell it at an uncertain price at the moment at which he commits himself to his costs. J.B.Say seems to follow Cantillon's view, he was the first to assign the entrepreneur a position in the economic process, and he combined the factor of production into a producing organism into entrepreneur's task. J.S. Mill, highlighted specific entrepreneurial function like direction, control, superintendence and risk bearing. The last function of risk bearing distinguished the entrepreneur from the manager; this is the capacity of risk taking which gives him profit. But Adam Smith regarded the entrepreneur as a 'capitalist undertaker' his function is to provide capital to his workers and motivate them to work for profit. It means that it is only for the sake of profit that any man employs his capital in support of industry. He also glorified the role of capitalist employer and says that 'by pursuing his own interest he frequently promotes the society more effectively than when he really intends to promote'. In other words Adam Smith considered the "entrepreneurs" as a person promoting the interest of society at large as well as keeping his own interest or profit in mind.

Objectives of the study

1. To identify the economic activities of women and its significance.
2. To study the present involvement of women in cottage industry.
3. To evaluate possibilities of women as entrepreneurs.

Research Design and Methodology

The study is based on the primary and secondary data. During the study interview methods was adopted to collect the necessary data. For the purpose a structured questionnaire was administered to survey the entrepreneurs. A total of three districts (Tehri, Chamoli & Rudrapryag) were adopted for the study. Sample sizes of 100 women were taken for the studies who were involved in the entrepreneurial activities.

Finding of The Study

Product wise women entrepreneurial activities

The main thrust in the Uttarakhand hills has been on the development of small and tiny industries based on local skill as these industries are good enough to attract women entrepreneurs. Survey has been carried out to know the product-wise category/ nature of industry where women are extensively engaged.

Table-1 indicates that 31 % of total women were engaged in knitting/ handicrafts, 16% were engaged in Wool weaving center, 12% were in Knitting/stitching, 23% women engaged in Dairy (animal husbandry), 2% engaged in Honey, 1% in Silk –worm, 5% in Basket making, 4% in Beauty parlors, 1% Computer center and 5% engaged in cash crops. The analysis indicates that the maximum numbers of women entrepreneurs are engaged in knitting / handicrafts activities in Uttarakhand hills.

T A B L E 1 *Product wise women entrepreneurial activities*

Activities	Total entrepreneurs	% of total entrepreneurs
Knitting/Handicrafts	31	31
Wool weaving center	16	16
Knitting/stitching	12	12
(Animal Husbandry)Dairy	23	23
Honey	2	2
Silk-worm	1	1
Basket making	5	5
Beauty Parlors	4	4
Computer center	1	1
Cash Crops	5	5
Total	100	100

Profile of Entrepreneurs according to age

In order to see the socio-economic activities of women entrepreneurs in the Uttarakhand hills age wise classification of entrepreneurs has been made as indicated in Table-2. This classification has been made into four different strata. In the age group of 20-30, 29% women were engaged in entrepreneurial activities, 37% were in the age group of 31-40, 21% were in the age group of 41to50 and only 13% women were engaged in entrepreneurial activities that belong to age group of 51&above. Overall analysis indicates maximum number of women entrepreneurs belonged to the age group of 31to40.

T A B L E 2 *Profile of Entrepreneurs according to Age*

Age Group	Total Entrepreneurs	% of total Entrepreneurs
20to 30	29	29
31to40	37	37
41to50	21	21
51&above	13	13
Total	100	100

Profile of Entrepreneurs according to Education

Education is an asset for a person in every field; it not only gives confidence but also helps in solving various problems. Table-3 indicates classification of entrepreneurs according to their education, 35% entrepreneurs were illiterate, 25% were up to 10th passed, 20% entrepreneurs were 12th passed, 12% were Graduates and 8 % were Post- Graduate women who were engaged in entrepreneurial activities. Overall findings indicates that maximum number of women who were engaged in entrepreneurial activities were Illiterate

T A B L E 3 *Profile of Entrepreneurs according to Education*

Education	Total Entrepreneurs	% of total Entrepreneurs
Illiterate	35	35
Up to 10th passed	25	25
12th passed	20	20
Graduate	12	12
Post- Graduate	8	8
Total	100	100

Profile of Entrepreneurs according to family Income

The availability of funds influences the efforts in initiating the enterprise and its working. Table-4 indicates the family income group wise classification of entrepreneur, income group have been divided into four categories starting from Rs.1000-5000(p.m.) to 15001(p.m.) and above. In the income group of Rs.1000-5000(p.m.) 78% entrepreneurs belonged. 18% belonged to the income group of Rs.5001 to 10000(p.m.), and only 4% entrepreneurs belong to the income group of Rs.10001-15000(p.m.). The information gathered showed that maximum number of entrepreneurs are from the low family income group, i.e. Rs.1000-5000 (p.m.)

T A B L E 4 *Profile of Entrepreneurs according to Family income*

Income Group (P.M.)	Total Entrepreneurs	% of total Entrepreneurs
Rs.1000to5000	78	78
Rs.5001to10000	18	18
Rs.10001to15000	4	4
Rs.15001& above	0	0
Total	100	100

Profile of Entrepreneurs according to Size of family

The socio-economic background of entrepreneurs plays an important role in helping or not helping the entrepreneurs. Whether the size of family has some influence in this regard which has been indicated with the help of Table-5. The classification has been made on three point scale of 1 to 3, 4 to 6 and 6 and above. 20% entrepreneurs belonged in the family size of 1 to 3, a maximum of 68% entrepreneurs belonged to the family size of 4 to 6, and only 12% entrepreneurs belonged to the family size group of 6 and above.

T A B L E 5 *Profile of Entrepreneurs according to Size of family*

Size of family	Total Entrepreneurs	% of total Entrepreneurs
1 to 3	20	20
4 to 6	68	68
6 & above	12	12
Total	100	100

Profile of Entrepreneurs according to family Occupation

Family occupation has been divided into three parts i.e. agriculture, business and Govt. services. According to Table-6, 60% entrepreneurs are from agriculture sector, 32% from business sector and

only 8% entrepreneurs belonged to Govt. service. The analysis indicates that entrepreneurs who are involved in entrepreneurial activities are maximum from the agriculture sector.

TABLE 6 *Profile of Entrepreneurs according to family occupation*

Family occupation	Total Entrepreneurs	% of total Entrepreneurs
Agriculture	60	60
Business	32	32
Govt. Service	8	8
Total	100	100

Investment-wise classification of women Entrepreneurs

The availability of sufficient funds influences the working of unit. Table-7 indicate the investment wise classification of entrepreneurs, on the basis of initial investment 41% entrepreneurs had an investment of Rs.less than 20000,48% belonged to the investment group of Rs.20000to40000 and only 11% entrepreneurs were in the investment group Rs.40001to60000.The percentage indicates that the highest number of entrepreneurs belonged to low-investment group.

TABLE 7 *Investment-wise Classification of women Entrepreneurs*

Investment Group	Total Entrepreneurs	%of total Entrepreneurs
Rs.Less-20000	41	41
Rs.20001to 40000	48	48
Rs.40001to60000	11	11
Rs.60001&above	0	0
Total	100	100

Motivation Factors

What has been the major motivational factor is another issue which haunts the enterprises.Table-8 indicates that 46% of the total entrepreneurs said that main motivation comes from their family members while 34% of entrepreneurs said that their friends have motivated them in establishing the enterprise. 8% said that their motivation is due to financial corporation/ banks, 4% of entrepreneurs said that it was self motivation and 8% entrepreneurs have other motivational factors.

TABLE 8 *Motivation Factors*

Variables	Total entrepreneurs	% of total entrepreneurs
Family Members	46	46
Friends	34	34
Financial corporation/ Bank	8	8
Self	4	4
Others	8	8
Total	100	100

Reasons for establishing the Enterprise

What are the main factors which led to the formation of the enterprises is pertinent issue worth examining from research angle? As per table-9, 92% of the entrepreneurs opinionated that purely economic profit is the main reason behind establishing a business enterprise.6%entrepreneurs said that it was the achievement motivation which led to the establishment of the enterprise and only2% said that it “other

reason” behind the establishment of the enterprise. Overall analysis indicates that a desire for economic gain or addition to family income is the main motive in establishing the present enterprise.

T A B L E 9 *Reasons for Establishing the Enterprise*

Reasons	Total entrepreneurs	% of total entrepreneurs
Economic Profit	92	92
Achievement Motivation	6	6
Others	2	2
Total	100	100

Use of profit

How the profit is used by the women entrepreneurs is another important issue. Table-10 indicate that 16% entrepreneurs said that the profit was being used in the enterprises for different purposes, 80% opinionated that the profit was being used for household purposes and 4% opinionated that they use the profit on themselves. Overall analysis indicated that maximum entrepreneurs opinionated that the profit was being used for household purposes.

T A B L E 10 *Use of Profit*

Variables	Total entrepreneurs	% of total entrepreneurs
At Enterprise	16	16
At Home	80	80
Self	4	4
Saving	0	0
Others	0	0
Total	100	100

Monthly Income from Enterprise

Table-11 indicate the per month income of the entrepreneurs. About 91% entrepreneurs opinionated that they had monthly income of Rs.1000 to 5000, and only 9% entrepreneurs said that they had monthly income Rs.5001 to 10000. Overall analysis indicates that they had a meager earning from the sale of products. Hence, efforts are needed to be made in regard to improve the position.

T A B L E 11 *Monthly Income from Enterprise*

Variables	Total entrepreneurs	% of total entrepreneurs
Rs.1000-5000	91	91
Rs.5001-10000	9	9
Rs.10001 and Above	0	0
Total	100	100

Success Rate of Enterprise

Table-12 indicates the success rate of enterprise only 2% entrepreneurs said that they are full success and 36% were success, 60% entrepreneurs said that the enterprise is going on satisfactory, 2% entrepreneurs were unsuccessful. Overall study indicates that the maximum entrepreneurs were satisfactory.

TABLE 12 *Success Rate of Enterprise*

Variables	Total entrepreneurs	%of total entrepreneurs
Full Success	2	2
Success	36	36
Satisfactory	60	60
Unsuccessful	2	2
Total	100	100

Conclusion and Suggestions

The profile of present economic activities of women entrepreneurs, their significance and their attitude towards entrepreneurial activities has been examined in this study. The initial result indicates that the socio-economic factors like income, age, occupation, level of education, family size, investment level, product-wise classification of activities and their role in employment generation have great potential in improving the performance of the enterprise. Specific occupation and family background could be of great help in ensuring better performance of entrepreneurial unit. Thus, it is hoped that the study will be of great help to policy planners, Govt. promotional and consultancy organization, management educators, professionals, researchers and all those concerned with the promotion of women entrepreneurship in Uttarakhand hills.

1. There is a need to formulate an area specific Industrial Policy for Uttarakhand, taking into account the special need and situations of different locations.
2. Promotion of Small Scale Industries and Food Processing Plants.
3. Women who are already involved in entrepreneurial activities there is a need to give them appropriate support structure and institutions to advice them on industrial potential, market capacity, credit and finance etc.
4. To promote the local weavers, there is a need for a separate Uttarakhand textile institute.
5. Making the bank credit more accessible to women entrepreneurs.
6. Arranging the regular training campus for the women entrepreneurs so that training along with new technological development can be provided to them.
7. Improving the basic infrastructure necessary for the growth and development of entrepreneurships.

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REALM OF SPIRITUALITY IN THE NOVELS OF KAMALA MARKANDAYA

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Declaration

The Declaration of the author for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: I, *Deepty Pandey* the author of the research paper entitled REALM OF SPIRITUALITY IN THE NOVELS OF KAMALA MARKANDAYA declare that , I take the responsibility of the content and material of my paper as I myself have written it and also have read the manuscript of my paper carefully. Also, I hereby give my consent to publish my paper in Anvikshiki journal , This research paper is my original work and no part of it or it's similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. I authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. I also give my consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of my research paper.

The word “Spiritualism” means the belief that departed spirits communicate with men, the doctrine that all which exists is spirit or soul”.¹ Spiritual is a divine spirit concerned with religious thing. It is against materialism. There is a contrast between the spiritual and materialistic life. The Spiritual life is a divine, holy, life of order and value while the materialistic life is a rootless, unstable, isolated, individual disintegrated personality. Materialism makes man blind to the spiritual and inspires him to devote himself whole heartedly to the satisfaction of bodily wants and to attain financial success, social status etc.

Whenever the industrial revolution led to gross materialism and modernity prevailed the foundations of man's spirituality were shaken. Spiritual values were ignored because they could find little comfort in them; an absence of minimum material resources.

Kamala Markandaya, an Indo Anglian Novelist reveals her spiritualism through her novels. Her novels “A Silence Of Desire” and “Possessions” draw the figure of swami, a religious person which denotes the positive and negative approach towards spirituality. Kamala Markandaya's Possession brings us back to the realm of spirituality. Perhaps, in the light of India's changing economic character, with market forces being allowed to take control, the thesis that Indian Spirituality is superior to western materialism needs to be reviewed and reexamined. Moreover, it is doubtful, whether the novelist herself intends to view the problem in terms of such binary opposites.

When we talk about spirituality, we discuss about renunciation also. It is always an Indian ideal in the life of a man. Mostly Indian novelists deal their novels with this ideal. Indo -Anglian Novelist Raja Rao was a philosopher and his novels deal with philosophy, spiritualism and renunciation. A

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new equanimity replaces the previous tension and pangs of adjustment. The quotation from the “Bhagavad Gita” that appears on the last page of the novel is not without some significance when we notice the recurrence of the same ideal in so many other Indo-Anglian novels.

“He who seeks freedom/ Thrusts fear aside/Thrusts aside anger/And puts off desire/Truly that man/Is made free forever”. The realisation of a “Jivan Mukta” as has been defined in “Yoga Vasistha”.

“The Jivan – Mukta state is that in which the saint has ceased to have any desires – He may be doing all kinds of actions externally, though he remains altogether unaffected by them internally ————— He is full of bliss and happiness, and therefore appears to ordinary eyes to be an ordinary happy man ————— He is wise and pleasant and loving to all with whom he comes in contact ————— though unaffected within himself, he can take part in the enjoyment of others, he can play like a child and can sympathise with the sorrows of sufferers”.²

Although this definition appears in “Yoga Vasistha”, the concept of a man enjoying a superior bliss through detachment and inner calm appears in many other Sanskrit philosophic texts (Advaita Vedanta or the Bhagvad Gita, for example). In the Bhagvat Gita the description of the Sthita - Prajna comes very close to the definition of the Jivan - Mukta. It must be remembered however that the Jivan - Mukta or the Sthita - Prajna is not necessarily a man who has renounced the world. He could very well be a man living among the temptations of life, and doing many things that ordinary men do, and still be different internally. This is a fundamental and all pervasive ideal of Indian life, an ideal that cuts across the boundaries of language and regional culture, and as such it becomes a motif that can be traced in Indo - Anglian novels profitably. This Indian ideal is derived evidently from Sanskrit Sources, but it has permeated all levels of society and even people who may not be able to formulate the ideal in words have an instinctive respect for the qualities that comprise it.

In some translations of Indian philosophical texts, the “Jivan-Mukta” has been called a ‘Saint’ in English but one must use the word ‘Saint’ in the Indian context with caution because of its existing Christian associations. In Narayan’s novel however Gandhi corresponds also to the idea of a Christian Saint in becoming a martyr, he accepts a cruel death like Christ’s to redeem the suffering of others. Later, in “The Guide” the martyr motif is reiterated with a different emphasis in the character of Raju, who was very far from being a Jivan - Mukta Purush in his life.

There are other novels, Kamala Markandaya’s “A Silence of Desire” where the Sadhu has a more complex and ambiguous function. The ascetics who influence the other characters in a benign way are a common feature of Indo - Anglian novels. They often solve problems raised by worldly men or bring peace to a troubled situation. This is the simplest pattern seen in novels as different as Bhabani Bhattacharya’s “A Goddess Named Gold”, Sudhindranath Ghose’s “The Flame Of The Forest” and Kamala Markandaya’s “Possession”. The Swami of Kamala Markandaya’s Possession appears vague and shadowy. He is hardly a living character, but he represents the other side in the tug of war for the possession of Valmiki. Lady Caroline Bell stands on one side. She claims to have discovered the artistic talents of the young goat herd, Valmiki and therefore she has a right over him. The swami was Valmiki’s guide and mentor before the English woman found him but he makes no claim to him. Eventually, however, he wins in the tug of war because Valmiki, after his global tour, fame and publicity, chooses to come back to his obscure South Indian village to the cave where the swami lives. The conflict here is simple, almost predictable; between possession and renunciation, between wealth and fame on the one hand and freedom and obscurity on the other. The figure of swami in possession is that of “The holy man — he was deep in meditation when we

came, a thin, muscular figure with not an ounce of spare flesh anywhere, not a stitch of clothing on his body, a man probably of middle years".³

Hinduism is the dominant religion in India. Islam and Christianity also are practiced. When India was partitioned in 1947, most of the Muslims moved to what is now Pakistan. Some, however, remained in India. The practice of Hinduism is filled with ceremonies and rituals. On different occasions Hindus pray to the Various Gods and Goddesses. Hindus observe many festivals during the year. One such festival is Deepawali or Festival of Lights which occurs almost in all her novels. Hindus worship the plant 'Tulsi' which expresses the spirit of spiritualism, occurs in the very beginning of the novel "A Silence Of Desire".

Dandekar did not pray (Tulsi) because it is only a plant not a god but everybody has its own way to worship the God and "it was a symbol of God, Whom one worshipped, and it was necessary that God should have symbols".⁴

Each spiritual object has a power which shows the rays of sparkling universality at a time and Dandekar stared at the 'tulsi' plant and found something different than other days - "Its glossy green leaves were almost black in the gloom but the polished brass of its stand caught and reflected every stray gleam of light. It was particularly bright tonight".

Dandekar was shocked that his wife worshipped before the photograph of an unknown man. "She kept a photograph of him in a locked trunk. She had set up a portrait of him and bedecked it as if it were some kind of God. Was this man, then, some kind of God to her? Physically, Spiritually?"⁵

In Possession, the Swami wins the battle because he does not try, because he has reached that state where pleasure or pain, victory or defeat makes no difference. The identity of the Swami is ambiguous. Is he really a Swami or a Charlatan? This question arises when a reader reads this novel. Dandekar was puzzled at the relation between Swami and Sarojini. The faith of Sarojini in the Swami was too deep that she refused to go to the hospital to cure the disease. She says- "Dandekar was disturbed because his wife believed in the Swami and went there to cure the tumour. Dandekar wanted to clear the reality of the Swami and he took help officially. Dandekar advises her to go in for a scientific cure Sarojini refuses".

In what way did the Swami stop Sarojini to come here asked Swami, "If you wish your wife to be treated in hospital why do you not tell her so".⁶ Dandekar replied, "she won't listen"⁷ Dandekar could not understand about the Swami. Shastri asked, Is he a charlatan? Is it possible that he's genuine? I don't know said Dandekar. I don't think he's a Charlatan.

In this world, we find Swami, Saint and Sannyasi, but whether they are true or false we cannot recognise them. It is only faith that they are respected and worshipped. Few of them are truly Saints and they help us unselfishly. Their views, ideas and notions are universal, filled with humanity. Dandekar was helpless he could not prevent Sarojini from going there.

There is no ambiguity in Anand's attitude to the holy man he creates. But in Kamala Markandaya's "A Silence Of Desire" the author's stand towards the spiritual powers of the swami remains complex and elusive to the end. At first, it is sexual jealousy that drives him mad, but later his wife confesses that she goes to a Swami in order to be cured of a growth in her womb. When Dandekar asks her why she kept this a secret Sarojini answers: "Because you would have stopped me going to be healed — yes you. You would have sent me to a hospital instead called me superstitious, a fool, because I have beliefs that you cannot share. You wouldn't let me until I lost my faith because faith and reason don't go together and without faith I shall not be healed".⁸

This becomes the crux of the conflict between faith and rationalism, a very significant issue in the context of Indian society today. The gulf between husband and wife widens. The wife completely

ignores her household duties, the hungry children come back to an empty house and the tightly balanced economy of the family is disturbed because Sarojini begins to give away to the Sadhu whatever money or jewellery she can lay her hands on.

Dandekar wants to confront the enemy who is destroying his peace and his happiness. When he actually meets the man he finds that he can hold nothing against him. Dandekar feels a calm, a peculiar detachment from the everyday affairs of life in the presence of the Swami but he knows this to be only temporary.

At last the Swami went to somewhere. Nobody knows where he went. "Was the Swami, a charlatan or a Saint? He could not make up his mind. Heart spoke one way, head the other and sometimes the two changed places".⁹ Different views were made by the villagers as "he's a fraud an imposter, a man who preys on the credulous of whom there are so many in the south. He's an out and out imposter".¹⁰

Markandaya has tried to show the difference between Eastern spirituality and Western spirituality. In *Possession*, Caroline, an English woman remarks - "Spiritual, if you like. There's no place for it in England. He ought never to have been allowed in".¹¹ Universality of individuality entails universal love for each and every creature and espouses "ahimsa" or non-violence. Philosophies also give shape to religion and although no man is born to any religion, religious differences are aggravated when "a moral assertion is used to express an attitude of the man making the assertion — to show forth or evince his attitude. The attitude is concerned with the action which he asserts to be good".¹²

Rekah Jha remarks, "In all Markandaya's novels, the Indian characters, strongly uphold the tradition of universal life and love, in their concern for animals, in vegetarianism, in providing shelter to destitute and deformed relatives and attitudes to death. Belief in Universal individualism enjoins active charity, meekness and humaneness".¹³

Swaami in "A Silence Of Desire" leaves the town. Is it by his own choice, or is it imposed by Chari and Ghose. Who start an investigation into his activities. Is he a genuine or is he a charlatan? After building him up as a noble and true hermit the author becomes non-committal and leaves the answer ambiguous. As Prof. Higgin of 'Pygmalion' converts her ugly flower girl into a fair lady and thereafter himself fall in love with her. Similarly Caroline after picking up an illiterate painter endowed with extraordinary talent from an obscure atmosphere, turns him into a famous painter and later binds herself to him with the tie of love. But Higgins's devotion is rather more tender and selfless than Caroline. Caroline treats Valmiki as her potential capital. She turns the young artist into an obedient executor of her will from the day she changed his name 'Valmiki' to 'Val' and keeps him fully dependent on her. All his works are the property of Caroline and he is virtually a worker at her will. The helpless Valmiki finally slips out of her hand and gets united with Annabel whom he loves.

Since India is a land where mysticism walks side by side with realism, most novels with an Indian setting include a pious man steeped in the scriptures, and Indo - Anglians, eager to woo and win the western reader, in variably add an eremite in the dramatis personae.

Spiritually, — his religion which held that a part of God dwelt in every man and would one day reunite with the divine whose or morally, making himself for public applause and that other coveted grail success?¹⁴

Religion is realising God. Dr. RadhaKrishnan has explained that the supreme reality is difficult to grasp and impossible to define"¹⁵

India is a spiritual country for ever and its people have spiritual beliefs, faith and notions. From ancient time to the present day, we have a lot of examples of religious and spiritual persons or things. They have unique power which symbolize omnipotence. But now as modernity prevails, people involves in advanced or technical knowledge, their religious beliefs shake. They are forgetting God(Ishwar). The most advantageous part of spiritual is to make a person good overall. If the spiritual belief shakes a person loses his behaviour, conduct, ideal notions. Spirituality makes a man honest, polite and having compassion with all moral values. We should be spiritual having modern views towards life because as the time is changing, the people are becoming advanced, there a spiritual person cannot adjust to make progress. Modern views and thinking bring development. So Indian people remember their Indian culture, tradition, beliefs, faith, religious views but never forget to draw advance beliefs. If Indian people forget this what will be the future of India. The uniqueness of country will be lost. Other countries are adopting Indian way of living, thinking then why Indians are forgetting this.

The Indian maintains that their culture had an essentially spiritual quality and was therefore superior to the materialism of the west. Its art was upheld as being more authentic because it expressed spiritual values as against the Greek art of the west that was obsessed with physical beauty. The English on the other hand found Indian art unaesthetic and unappealing. Tagore, an Indian poet, wrote ‘Gitanjali’ which is concerned with mysticism and spirituality.

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A STUDY IN THE MAJOR NOVELS OF RAJA RAO

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Declaration

The Declaration of the author for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: I, *Jai Shankar Tiwari* the author of the research paper entitled A STUDY IN THE MAJOR NOVELS OF RAJA RAO declare that , I take the responsibility of the content and material of my paper as I myself have written it and also have read the manuscript of my paper carefully. Also, I hereby give my consent to publish my paper in Anvikshiki journal , This research paper is my original work and no part of it or it's similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. I authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. I also give my consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of my research paper.

Abstract

Besides, his advice to Ramkrishna pai was, "Let the mother cat hold you by the neck." To Lakshmi he said, "I let the mother cat carry me." His advice to his colleagues in Ration office No. 66 was. "Learn the way of the kitten. Then you are saved. Allow the mother cat, sir to carry you." He made Abraham accept that the cat was the purest animal in the world, asserted that it was sacred in Egypt, and compelled John, who had lightly treated a cat by putting it into a rat trap and using it for a practical joke, not only to bow before the animal but kiss it too. He considered the cat to be all seeing, and therefore the produces it in his defence during the bribery case before the Judge. Infact, he had surrendered himself to the cat. To be very honest, cats and kittens are the currency of Govindan Nair's talk. On the basis of the above discussion it can be forcefully pointed out that Raja Rao is one of the most significant writers of modern India.

KeyWords: Indianness, Myths, Indian English Literature, Tradition, Destiny, Gandhian Ideals, Village. Raja Rao(November,08,1908-July-08,2006) was an Indian acknowledged as a great writer of fiction the world over. He began his real literary career with the novel, *Ikanthapura*, in 1938. Nine years later he published his next book, a collection of short stories entitled *The Cow of the BVarricades*, in 1947. Again, there was a long, unusual silence of over thirteen years before the appearance of his magnum opus. *The Serpent and the Rope*, which caused a great sensation in the literary world as it was strikingly different from the well known forms of novel in content, nature and scope etc. After five years came out his next book. *The Cat and Shakespeare*, called by the author himself "a metaphysical comedy" another very complex and unconventional work of fiction about which scholars differ not only in their evaluation of it but also in their opinion whether or not it is be regarded as a novel, and about which Raja Rao has

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made a curious statement: "I wanted to publish the book, with about 300 blank pages at the end, to show that the real book is five hundred and odd pages, and the reader must fill in the vacant spaces." His next novel, *Comrade Kirillov*, was published in 1976. Obviously after a gap of eleven years. And two years later, he brought out a collection of short stories under the title *The Policeman and the Rose*, which contains only three new stories, others being already included in the earlier collection. His next novel, 'The Chessmaster and His Moves. Appeared in May 1988. Apparently, Raja Rao has written scantily and intermittently. Still he is one of India's foremost novelist, and surely one of the world's leading fiction writers today.

Raja Rao's Short Stories

India is a country known for the remarkable growth of short story. The history of the short story in India goes back to the Rigveda and the Upanishads. The 'Panch Tantra' is the richest store-house of stories and most of the modern European stories can be easily traced back to this celebrated work. Besides, Somdeva's *Kathasaritsagara* relating to King Vikramaditya and Jataka Tales are also very famous. Then Dandin wrote *Dasakumaracharita* in 6th century in which he narrated the adventures of ten princes. Apart from these, a number of ancient Indian tales are also found in several Upanishads and Puranas and in the well known epics called the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The Jains have not been lagging behind in this genre, and they have added such works to the stock of the short story as the *Padmapurana* by Ravisena and the *Mahapurana* by Jinasena and Gunabhadra. Besides, these early short story writers, our country is also notable for Munshi Premchand, Jainendra Kumar and Acharya Chatursen who wrote stories in Hindi. Along with these Hindi writers, We have the race of Indo-Anglian writers R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, Bhabani Bhattcharya, Raja Rao and others who attained new heights in the art of story writing. And among these Indo-Anglian writers, Raja Rao occupies a very important place as a short story writer because of his artistic creativity.

Raja Rao is chiefly known for two collections of his short stories *The Cow of the Barricades* and other stories and *The Policeman and the Rose*. *The Cow of their Barricades* appeared in 1947; and *The Policeman and the Rose* made its first appearance in 1978. The earlier collection contained nine stories and the later collection contains seven stories from the earlier book and three new ones. Though numbering only twelve in all, his short stories have received wide critical attention, because they are "the products of inevitable stage in the growth of a mind, in the evolution of a major novelist who was cultivating his craft with utmost care" Besides, the stories are integral to his total vision of life, and are both the matically and technically connected with his novels. Quite like the novels, the stories are also representative of Indian life and attitudes, both at the social and metaphysical levels. Infact, some of the short stories of Raja Rao, having a contemporary social and political relevance, are quite representative of Indian life. Besides, some of the other stories unfold the metaphysical truths of India and thus evoke India's cultural past which has an indelible impact upon the present customs, conventions and attitudes.

Next, the ancient Indian mythological frame work of stories and the indigenous folk lore technique in some of the stories also contribute to the obvious Indianness of the stories. Here, we should not forget that through the portrait evocation of villagers belief in rigid caste system in legends and superstitions, in the theory of Karma and transmigration of soul in his short stories, Raja Rao has painted the Indian village life in such a realistic and forceful manner that one can not but marvel at his intimate knowledge of Indian life as well as his power of recreating that life within the limited compass of a short story and through the medium of a foreign language.

To present the Indian life in any one of the Indian languages in an easy task because that indigenous language and culture are the twin products of a common nation, but to reincarnate the Indian life and sensibility in a language of remoter origin and development is a stupendous task indeed. Yet, as stated by the publishers of *The Cow of Barricades*. Raja Rao “seeks to communicate Indian modes of feeling and expression” through the medium of the English language.

Kanthapura

India is popularly considered a land of villages and it is not surprising that many Indian novels have been written about the village life. Rai Mohan's wife by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, the first Indian English novel, published in 1864, has a rural setting. Almost every Indian-English novelist has written at least one novel about an Indian village: Mulk Raj Anand's *The Village* (1939), K. Nagarajan's *Athawar House* (1939), Bhabani Bhattacharya's *So Many Hungers!* (1947), Kamala Markandaya's *Nectar in a Sieve*, and Khushwant Singh's *Train To Pakistan* (1956) are famous novels about the rural life of India. The village also appears in other novels such as R.K. Narayan's *The Guide*, B. Rajan's *Too Long in the West*, Anand's *The Old Woman and the Cow*, Bhabani Bhattacharya's *Music For Mohini* and Markandaya's *Two Virgins*. In the manner of these novelists, Raja Rao has painted the life of a southern village of India. It appears that Raja Rao has the thorough knowledge of the village life. This fact about the deep knowledge of the village life is clearly visible in the beginning of the novel, where he artistically describes the geography of the village Kanthapura:

Our village-I don't think you have heard about it/ Kanthapura is its name, and it is in the province of Kara.

We at once get a clear picture of the village, nestling amidst the Western Ghats, with the high forests and plantation, around. Raja Rao knows every house, every individual in the village.

Next important point about this novel is that in it Raja Rao is under the deep impact of Gandhian thought. In fact, Gandhi is one thinker who has inspired a number of creative writers. A number of Indo-Anglian authors are under the impact of Gandhi, About Gandhi's influence on the contemporary period. Nehru points out:

Where he sat became a temple, where he walked/ the ground was hallowed.

Thus Gandhian ideology as inspired a number of creative artists and Raja Rao is no exception. Raja Rao is an eminent novelist, whose youth witnessed a new national upsurge under the leadership of Gandhi in the midst of wide spread orthodoxy, ignorance, slavery, class distinction and deep rooted old customs. Therefore, in his novel, *Kanthapura*, Gandhian philosophy is prevalent. *Kanthapura* embodies an earnest record of freedom struggle and the essential Gandhism. According to B.D. Sharma, in this novel, “We have the glimpse of the Indian struggle for independence in a rural part of India because in it Raja Rao narrates how the inhabitants of a south Indian village fight the British under the leadership of Moorthy, a local Gandhian Leader.” In fact, in the village, *Kanthapura*; the spirit of Gandhism is brought by Moorthy.

Gandhi's movement was not merely for political independence, he aimed at complete social and spiritual regeneration. And the novel is a record of all these elements of Gandhian thinking. A record of the historical impact of Gandhi on Indian life, the novel is a true exposition of Gandhi in theory and practice. Prof. K.R.S. Iyengar aptly calls the novel “Gandhi Purana”. About the impact of Gandhi on the novel, K.R.S. Iyengar writes:

This significant approach to Gandhian politics/ Sets the tone of Raja Rao's first novel,/ *Kanthapura*. the tremors of Gandhi's impact/ On a South Indian village are recorded here

The Serpent and the Rope:

Raja Rao's *The Serpent and the Rope* has received high critical praise. Iyenger admires the book in this manner:

If *Kanthapura* is Raja Rao's *Ramayana*, then/ *The Serpent and the Rope* is his *Mahabharata*./ If *Kanthapura* has a recognizable epic quality,/ *The Serpent and the Rope* is more than a/ Miniature epic it is almost encyclopaedic in its scope.

Similarly, M.K. Naik admires the novel in the following manner:

If *Kanthapura* is the Indo-Anglian novel as modern *Sthalapurana*, or legendary history of a place. *The Serpent and the Rope* a far more/ Complex work is the novel as a modern Indian/ *Mahapurana* (major epic legend) in miniature

The reasons for these words of admiration are not far to seek. First all this novel has achieved wide popularity because of the treatment of East West theme.

In his earlier works like *Kanthapura* and *The Cow of Barricades*, the treatment of the East West theme was mainly political But in his magnum opus, '*The Serpent and the Rope*, Raja Rao has raised it to philosophical dimensions.

In the failure of the marriage between a South Indian Brahmin K.R. Ramaswamy and a French girl Madeleine, Raja Rao appears to be defending Kipling's of the themes that the twains can never meet. Thus, it is obvious that East West encounter is one of the major themes of the novel.

Another feature of the novel, which has captured the imagination of the critics is the philosophical approach of the novelist in the novel. Here, we should remember that all the works of Raja Rao are impregnated with philosophical wisdom of both east and west. Raja Rao maybe justifiably described as philosophical novelist deeply involved in the knowledge and wisdom of East and West. About the philosophical approach of his novels, Vasant A. Shahane writes;

Raja Rao seems to breathe philosophy in every/ Significant act of literary creation.

D.S. Maini has also called Raja Rao "a philosophical novelist". This philosophical strain is clearly perceptible in his novels like *Kanthapura*. '*The Cat and Shakespeare*, and '*Comrade Kirillov*, This stream of philosophical wisdom also flows in the novel *The Serpet and The Rope*. The novel contains innumerable philosophical discussions. This novels is notable for the "exploration of philosophical ideas by imaginative writing". The hero of the novel, Ramaswamy is an intellectual and is much given to philosophical musings. Of course, the entire character of Ramaswamy is portrayed within the framework of Vedanta. In The philosophy of Advaita, 'where both duality and contradiction are abolished'. Ramaswamy finds the ground for his actions. About the impact of Advaita Vedanta on the novel and the hero, E.J. Kalinnikova writes:

The principal symbol of the novel (*The Serpent and the Rope*), the rope which at first/ Glance can be taken for the serpent, serves as a/ Traditional example to prove an illusionary vision/ Of the world. Such kind of vision was quite/ Characteristic of the ancient Indian philosophy/ Described as "Advaita Vedanta."

Perhaps it is the title which makes the reader expect an exposition of Advaita Vedanta. The epigraph, too suggests the philosophy of Advaita, "Waves are nothing but water. So is the sea." However, here we should remember that Ramaswamy, the protagonist of the novel does not follow Sankara to the exclusion of other systems of Indian philosophy. Infact, in the novel, there are clear echoes of a number of other philosophical thinkers. A consideration of the way Raja Rao approaches the feminine principles make this clear. For the protagonist Rama, the Feminine is not only the Maya of Advaita; it is also the Sakti of Tantric Advaita, the Prakarti of Samkhya, the attainable mother church of the Catharas and Dante's Beatrice. In reality, the novel is notable for the employment of a number of other philosophical systems along with the Advaita of Sankara. Due to this excessive treatment of philosophy in the novel, Mulk Raj Anand feels that Raja Rao "defies the novel form and uses it for philosophical essay." Meenakshi

Mukherjee asks of *The Serpent and the Rope*, and ‘*The Cat and Shakespeare*,’ Are these two books to be regarded as fictions or as treatises of philosophical enquiry.”

Thus, it is obvious that the philosophical spirit pervades the whole novel. Infact, the hero of the novel, wants to achieve the ultimate wholeness through philosophical systems. In this connection, P.P. Sharma writes:

The main concern of Raja Rao in *The Serpent/ And the Rope* is to dramatize Ramaswamy’s/ Untiring search for a wholeness through the path of intellect.

The Cat and Shakespeare:

The Cat and Shakespeare was first published as a short story under the title “*The Cat*” in *Chelesa Review* (New York, No. 5, Summer 1959), K.R.S., Iyengar has written about this fact in following manner.

The novel seems to have grown out of the short Story, “*The Cat*”, which appeared in the *Chelesa Review of New York* in 1959.

Shyamala A. Narayan has also written about this fact:

An earlier version of *The Cat and/ Shakespeare*, entitled “*The Cat*”, was published in the *Chelesa Review*.

Later, this story was enlarged and published in its present form for the first time by Macmillan , New York.

Next, *The Cat and Shakespeare* is considered as a sequel to ‘*The Serpent and the Rope*. It takes up many of the concerns of the earlier novel. For instance, at the end of the earlier novel, Ramaswamy is determined to go to Travancore. Once, Ramaswamy of the earlier novel asks, “Where, I ask you, where was I to build a house, a home?” by the end of the novel, he has realized that he can find peace only in travancore, where his Guru is. He tells Catherine, “My real home is in Travancore”. The locale of *The Cat and Shakespeare* is Trivandrum, the Capital of the then state of Travancore. In the later novel, the narrator, Ramkrishna Pai goes from Alwaye to Trivandrum, the heart of Travancore, Where he builds a house with the help of his neighbour, Govindan Nair. Thus, we see that the later novel is a sequel to the earlier one. Besides, there are other points of similarity between the two novels. In *The Serpent and The Rope*, Ramaswamy and Madeleine followed their different paths after the birth of their two children. Ramakrishna Pai and Saroja did the same after they became parents of Usha and Vithal. Savithri of *The Serpent and the Rope* can easily be traced Shanta of *The Cat and Shakespeare*.

In fact, if the themes of the two novels are considered, it becomes clear that ‘*The Cat and Shakespeare* is really a sequel to *The Serpent and The Rope*. D.S. Maini has aptly remarked in this connection

Raja Rao’s own view that this metaphysical/ Comedy is a sequel to *The Serpent and the/ Rope*, is, of course, correct in the sense that/ Some of the philosophical positions of Raja Rao/ are reiterated, I do not, however, see any/ significant change or development in his thought/ Or values.

Here, we should remember that though the novel is a sequel to *The Serpent and The Rope*, it has got certain dissimilarities too with *The Serpent and The Rope*. From more than four hundred pages of the earlier novel to just over one hundred pages of *The Cat and Shakespeare* is indeed a great change. Gone are the long meditations and unhurrying soliloquies’, also gone are the search for philosophical truth and constant efforts to distinguish the rope with the serpent. From the world of such intellectuals as Ramaswamy, Madeleine, Georges, Savithri and Swanston, from the world symbolized by the Himalayas, the Ganges and the Thames; from the world of the cathedral of Aix and the coronation of a queen; the reader is transported to that of clerks and ration shops , revenue board office, brothels run as clinics, bribery and criminal courts. The greatest difference, however, lies in the atmosphere of the two novels. In *The Serpent and The Rope*, the characters are seriously engaged in their search for truth be it in

Communism, Catholic religion, Buddhism or the philosophy of non-dualism. In *The Cat and Shakespeare*, on the other hand the aim is only to build a three storied house. So, there are some dissimilarities too between the two novels. In reality, we can forcefully say that though *The Cat and Shakespeare* is a sequel to the earlier novel *The Serpent and The Rope*, there are some points of contrast too between the two novels. Moreover, the story element is very thin in the novel *The Cat and Shakespeare*. and, in this thin plot, he has portrayed the adventures of Govindan, and, Nair, In this connection, K.R.S. Iyengar thinks that “the action of the novel meanders through the haze of Govindan nair’s moods and words, his unpredictable actions and reactions.” Through the various action of Govindan Nair, Raja Rao has explicitly shown his devotion towards the cat. To Govindan Nair the cat was the Mother and he himself the Kitten. He said:

The Kitten is being carried by the Cat. We/ Would all be kittens carried by the cat The/ Kitten when its neck is held by its mother, does it/ Know anything else but the joy of being held by its/ Mother? The kitten is the safest thing in the/ World, the kitten held in the mouth of the mother/ Cat so allow her to fondle you and to hold/ You. I often think how noble it is to see the/ World, the legs dangling straight, the eyes steady,/ And the mouth of the mother at the neck./ Beautiful.

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BASIC HYPERGEOMETRIC SERIES

SANTOSH KUMAR MISHRA*

Declaration

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In this section, we give a brief background of the basic hypergeometric series, and certain related functions which form the subject matter of the present thesis. Basic hypergeometric series have assumed great importance during the last four decades or so because of their applications in diverse fields, like additive number theory, combinatorial analysis, statistical and quantum mechanics vector spaces etc. They have provided the analysts with a very handy tool to unify and sub-sum numerous isolated results in theory of numbers, under a single umbrella. A fresh interest in these functions was aroused by the discovery of Ramanujan's "Lost" Note book by G.E. Andrews in 1976. A beautiful account of the discovery of the 'Lost' Notebook and its contents, has been gives by him [3] in 1979 in the American Mathematical Monthly. The enormous mass of literature on basic hypergeometric series (or q-hypergeometric series as we often call it) has become so significant and important that their study has acquired an independent, respectable status of its own rather merely being treated as a generalization of the ordinary hypergeometric series.

As a generalization of Gauss hypergeometric series, Heine [1,2,3] introduced the series

$$+ \frac{(1-q^a)(1-q^{a+1})(1-q^b)(1-q^{b+1})}{(1-q)(1-q^2)(1-q^c)(1-q^{c+1})} z^2 + \dots \tag{1.2.1}$$

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where it is assumed that $c \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$. And $|q| < 1, |z| < 1$ to ensure convergence of the series when it does not terminate. Since

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - q^a}{1 - q} = a, \tag{1.2.2}$$

the series (1.2.1) converges to the series

$$\tag{1.2.3}$$

in the limit $q \rightarrow 1$.

A basic hypergeometric series is generally defined to be a series of the type where

a_{n+1} / a_n is a rational function of q^n , q being a fixed complex parameter, called the base of the series, usually with modulus less than 1. An explicit representation of such series is given by

$$\tag{1.2.4}$$

where $\binom{n}{2} = n(n-1)/2$ and

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a; q)_n (b; q)_n (c; q)_n \dots (q; q)_n}{(q; q)_n (d; q)_n (e; q)_n \dots (q; q)_n} z^n$$

with the q -shifted factorials defined by

$$\tag{1.2.5}$$

For convergence of the series (1.2.4) we need $|q| < 1$ and $|z| < \infty$, when $i = 1, 2, \dots$ or max. $(|q|, |z|) < 1$ when $i = 0$, provided that no zeros appear in the denominator. Some elementary properties of the q -shifted factorials that we shall need in the subsequent chapters of the present thesis are :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (a; q)_{m+n} &= (a; q)_m (aq^m; q)_n, \\ (aq^{-n}; q)_k &= \frac{(a; q)_k (q/a; q)_n}{(q^{1-k}/a; q)_n} q^{-nk}, \\ (aq^{1-n}; q)_n &= (a^{-1}; q)_n (-a)^n q^{-\binom{n}{2}}, \\ (a; q)_{2n} &= (a, aq; q^2)_n, \\ (a^2; q^2)_n &= (a, -a; q)_n \end{aligned} \right\} n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \tag{1.2.6}$$

we shall also use the notations

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (a; q)_\alpha &= (a; q)_\infty / (aq^\alpha; q)_\infty, \\ \text{where } \alpha &\text{ is an arbitrary real or complex, and} \\ (a; q)_\infty &= \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - aq^n). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.2.7)$$

The basic hypergeometric series (1.2.4), for $r = s + 1$ and $z = q$, if the product of the denominator parameters is q^k times the product of the numerator parameters (k being a positive integer), i.e.,

$$b_1 b_2 \dots b_s = q^k a_1 a_2 \dots a_{s+1},$$

is called a k -balanced basic hypergeometric series and for $k = 1$, it is called a Saalschutzyan basic hypergeometric series.

The basic hypergeometric series (1.2.4) for $r = s+1$, is called well-poised if

$$qa_1 = a_2 b_1 = \dots = a_{s+1} b_s.$$

It is called very well-poised (a name coined by R. Askey [1]).

If it is well-poised and $a_2 = q\sqrt{a_1}$, $a_3 = -q\sqrt{a_1}$.

The series (1.2.4), for $r = s+1$ is called nearly-poised series of the first kind if

$$qa_1 \neq a_2 b_1 = a_3 b_2 = \dots = a_{s+1} b_s,$$

and a nearly-poised series of the second kind if

$$qa_1 = a_2 b_1 = a_3 b_2 = \dots = a_s b_{s-1} \neq a_{s+1} b_s.$$

A basic bilateral hypergeometric series is defined, for $|q| < 1$, as

$${}_A \psi_A \left[\begin{matrix} a_1, a_2, \dots, a_A; q; z \end{matrix} \right] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_A; q)_n z^n}{(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_A; q)_n}, \quad (1.2.9)$$

where $|b_1 b_2 \dots b_A / a_1 a_2 \dots a_A| < |z| < 1$, for convergence and

$$\dots \quad (1.2.10)$$

The basic bilateral series (1.2.9) is said to be k -balanced if

$$b_1 b_2 \dots b_A = q^k a_1 a_2 \dots a_A, \quad (1.2.11)$$

and Saalschutzyan if $k = 1$ in (1.2.11). It is called well-poised if

$$a_1 b_1 = a_2 b_2 = \dots = a_A b_A,$$

nearly poised of first kind if

$$a_1 b_1 \neq a_2 b_2 = \dots = a_A b_A,$$

nearly poised of second kind if

$$a_1 b_1 = a_2 b_2 = \dots = a_{A-1} b_{A-1} \neq a_A b_A ;$$

and very well-poised if it is well-poised and

$$a_1 = -a_2 = qb_1 = -qb_2.$$

For $i, j, k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, a generalized basic hypergeometric series of two variables is defined as

$$= \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} q^{k mn + i \binom{m}{2} + j \binom{n}{2}} \times \frac{\prod_{r=1}^A (a_r; q)_{m+n} \prod_{r=1}^B (b_r; q)_m \prod_{r=1}^{B'} (b'_r; q)_n x^m y^n}{\prod_{r=1}^C (c_r; q)_{m+n} \prod_{r=1}^D (d_r; q)_m \prod_{r=1}^{D'} (d'_r; q)_n (q; q)_m (q; q)_n} \quad (1.2.12)$$

the double series converges absolutely for all bounded values of the complex arguments x and y when $i, j, k \in \mathbb{N}$ and z , and also when $i=j=k=0$, provided further that $\max. (|q|, |x|, |y|) < 1$.

The generalized ‘bibasic’ hypergeometric series of one variable is defined as:

$${}_{A+B} \Phi_{C+D} \left[\begin{matrix} (a); (b); q; q_1; z \\ (c); (d); q^i, q^j \end{matrix} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[(a); q]_n [(b); q]_n z^n q^{i \binom{n}{2} + j \binom{n}{2}}}{[(c); q]_n [(d); q]_n [(d); q_1]_n} \quad (1.2.13)$$

where $i, j > 0, |z| < \infty$ and $|q| < 1, |q_1| < 1; i, j = 0, \max. (|z|, |q|, |q_1|) < 1$ for convergence. In the definitions (1.2.12) and (1.2.13) (a) stands for the sequence of A parameters of the form a_1, a_2, \dots, a_A and

$$[(a); q]_n = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_A; q)_n .$$

In the special case, when $i=j=k=0$, the first member of (1.2.12) will be written simply as:

$$\Phi_{C:D:D'}^{A:B:B'} \left[\begin{matrix} (a); (b); (b'); q; x, y \\ (c); (d); (d') \end{matrix} \right],$$

and a similar notational simplifications will be made in writing first members of (1.2.4) and (1.2.13) for $i=0$ and $i=j=0$ respectively.

A basic hypergeometric series of n variables is defined as:

$$\Phi \left[\begin{matrix} (a_p): (b_{M_1}^{(1)}); (b_{M_2}^{(2)}); \dots; (b_{M_n}^{(n)}) \\ (c_t): (d_{N_1}^{(1)}); (d_{N_n}^{(2)}); \dots; (d_{N_n}^{(n)}) \end{matrix} ; x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \right]$$

$$= \sum_{m_1 \dots m_n \geq 0} \frac{[(a_p)]_{m_1 \dots m_n} [(b_{M_1}^{(1)})]_{m_1} \dots [(b_{M_n}^{(n)})]_{m_n} x_1^{m_1} \dots x_n^{m_n}}{[q]_{m_1} \dots [q]_{m_n} [(c_t)]_{m_1 + \dots + m_n} [(d_{N_1}^{(1)})]_{m_1} \dots [(d_{N_n}^{(n)})]_{m_n}} \quad (1.2.14)$$

where (a_p) stands for the p-parameters a_1, a_2, \dots, a_p . In what follows the notations carry their usual meanings. For the convergence of this series we require $\max. (|q|, |x|, \dots, |x_n|) < 1$.

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WEED INFESTATION IN CROP FIELDS: A PHYTOSOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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Declaration

The Declaration of the authors for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: We, *S.K. Dubey and P.N. Dongre* the authors of the research paper entitled WEED INFESTATION IN CROP FIELDS: A PHYTOSOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS declare that , We take the responsibility of the content and material of our paper as We ourself have written it and also have read the manuscript of our paper carefully. Also, We hereby give our consent to publish our paper in Anvikshiki journal , This research paper is our original work and no part of it or it's similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else.We authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. We also give our consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of our research paper.

Abstract

A phytosociological study was undertaken in the crop fields situated in the three study sites located in the Sant Ravidasnagar and Mirzapur districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh, India during the Winter season to assess the extent of weed infestation. In total 22 weeds were associated with maize at all the three study sites. 18, 19 and 14 weed species were found to grow at site I, II and III respectively. 8 species were common to all the three sites, 11 in site I and II, 8 in site I and III and 11 in site II and III. The study indicates heavy weed infestation. These weed species can have serious deleterious effects on growth and productivity of crops through competition for space, water and nutrients and may also interfere through allelopathy. Keywords : Allelopathy, Weeds, Infestation, Interference, Phytosociology

Introduction

The Indian subcontinent is a region of diverse climates, ecologies, cropping/farming systems and cultures (Shad and Siddique 1996). However, the whole continent has an agriculture based economy and most of the human population is dependent on agriculture. In India, almost all crops are seriously infested by weeds but the level of infestation and composition of the weed flora vary from crop to crop in the same season and from area to area in the same crop (Shad and Siddique, 1996). Limited inter cultural practices permit the weeds to grow profusely in different crops during *kharif* (rainy) and *rabi* (winter) seasons.

Weeds constitute 30 to 50 percent of the total dry matter production of cultivated fields indicating that a considerable competition exists between the weeds and the crop for space, nutrients, light and

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moisture (Sen, 1979) and thus act as one of the most critical factors affecting crop yield. Weeds emerging with crops have been reported to absorb the fertilizers faster than the crop and that too in larger amounts (Guneyli *et al.*, 1969), thus depriving the crop of essential nutrients leading to poor crop yields. Therefore a study of the distribution of weed flora of crop fields is necessary to plan and execute a sound and economical weed management schedule depending on various factors affecting the weed distribution practices in different areas (Singh *et al.*, 1995).

In the present study winter season weed flora of eastern Uttar Pradesh has been analyzed using standard phytosociological methods.

Materials and Methods

Determination and identification of dominant weeds of crop fields was done through phyto-sociological analysis of three study sites selected from Sant Ravi Das Nagar and Mirzapur districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Crop fields from villages Singpur and Chaktodar (Sant Ravids Nagar) represented site I and II, respectively while village Husanipur (Mirzapur) represented site III. The village Singpur is located 3 Km West of Gyanpur, Chaktodar is located 3 km West of Gyanpur and Husanipur is located 18km South-East of Gyanpur (20°20' North Latitude, and 82°28' East Longitude). Vegetation of the study sites was analyzed in Winter (*ravi*) (January 2008) season by quadrat method with quadrat size of 50 × 50cm². Twenty five quadrats were randomly placed in each field of study to take phyto-sociological observations.

Species in each quadrat were recorded with their number. For the basal area measurement, diameter of each individual was considered at the point of emergence. These observations were used to calculate frequency, relative frequency, relative density, relative dominance and importance value index (IVI) of each species through methods given by Curtis (1956), Hauson and Churchill (1961) and Micheal (1984).

Results and Discussion (Tables 1-4)

Phytosociological study of selected sites was done in winter season in the month of January 2008 and the results have been represented in Tables 1-4.

Tables 1-3 indicate that 18, 19 and 14 weed species were associated with maize at site I, II and III respectively. 8 species were common to all the three sites, 11 in site I and II, 8 in site I and III and 11 in site II and III. The total number of weeds from all the three study sites was 22.

Frequency (Tables 1-3)

Cynodon dactylon exhibited maximum frequency (100%) at site I followed by *Anagallis arvensis*, *Cyperus rotundus* and *Phalaris minor* (84%). At site II, *Anagallis arvensis* and *Cyperus rotundus* exhibited maximum frequency (100%) followed by *Cynodon dactylon* (96%), *Lathyrus esculentus* (80%), *Phalaris minor* (72%) and *Rumex dentatus* (64%). At site III, *Anagallis arvensis* and *Cynodon dactylon* exhibited highest frequency (96%) followed by *Cyperus rotundus* (92 %), *Solanum nigrum* and *Vicia hirsuta* (64%) and *Melilotus indica* (56%).

Density (Tables 1-3)

Maximum density at site I was observed for *Angagallis arvensis* (23.92) followed by *Cyperus rotundus* (7.6), *Cynodon dactylon* (6.4), *Chenopodium album* and *Lathyrus esculentus* (both 1.20). At site II, we found maximum density in *Anagallis arvensis* (9.24) followed by *Cynodon dactylon* (7.16), *Cyperus rotundus* (5.72), *Lathyrus esculentus* (1.92) and *Rumex dentatus* (1.20). *Cynodon dactylon* (6.0) exhibited highest density at site III followed by *Cyperus rotundus* (5.72), *Anagallis arvensis* (5.6), *Chenopodium album* (1.0) and *Vicia hirsuta* (0.96).

Abundance (Tables 1-3)

Maximum abundance at site I was shown by *Anagallis arvensis* (24.9) followed by *Cyperus rotundus* (7.9), *Cynodon dactylon* (6.4), *Lathyrus esculentus* (2.5) and *Chenopodium album* (2.0). At site II, *Anagallis arvensis* exhibited highest abundance (8.8) followed by *Cynodon dactylon* (7.4), *Cyperus rotundus* (5.72), *Lathyrus esculentus* (2.4) and *Ammania baccifera* (2.0). At site III, maximum abundance was exhibited by *Cynodon dactylon* (6.25) followed by *Cyperus rotundus* (6.21), *Anagallis arvensis* (5.83), *Chenopodium album* (2.08), *Melilotus indica* (1.64) and *Pathenium hysterophorus* (1.60).

IVI (Table 4)

On the basis of importance value index (IVI) most successful establishment at site I was exhibited by *Anagallis arvensis* (50.30) followed by *Argemone mexicana* (33.63), *Cyperus rotundus* (24.3), *Cynodon dactylon* (21.20) and *Rumex dentatus* (17.81). At site II, *Anagallis arvensis* exhibited maximum IVI (36.2) followed by *Cynodon dactylon* (28.1), *Cyperus rotundus* (27.0), *Rumex dentatus* (25.8) and *Solanum nigrum* (15.4). At site III, *Cyperus rotundus* (22.6) exhibited maximum IVI followed by *Cynodon dactylon* (21.1), *Chenopodium album* (20.7) and *Anagallis arvensis* (20.6)

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TABLE 1 Frequency, Density and Abundance of plant species at site I in winter season.

Plant species	Frequency	Density	Abundance
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	36	0.24	1.0
<i>Ammania baccifera</i> L.	40	0.44	1.1
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.	96	23.92	24.9
<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	40	0.40	1.0
<i>Blumea lacera</i> L.	36	0.24	1.0
<i>Brassica campestris</i> L.	28	0.32	1.1
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	60	1.20	2.0
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L) Pers.	100	6.4	6.4
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	96	7.6	7.9
<i>Eclipta alba</i> (L) Hassk.	32	0.32	1.0
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i> L.	52	0.6	1.1
<i>Lathyrus esculentus</i> L.	48	1.20	2.5
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.	32	0.40	1.25
<i>Phalaris minor</i> Retz.	84	0.96	1.14
<i>Rumex dentatus</i> L.	40	0.64	1.6
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	28	0.40	1.4
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.	96	17.2	17.9
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i> (L) S.F. Gray.	20	0.40	1.0

TABLE 2 Frequency, Density and Abundance of plant species at site II in winter season.

Plant species	Frequency	Density	Abundance
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	40	0.56	1.4
<i>Ammania baccifera</i> L.	48	0.96	2.0
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.	100	9.24	8.8
<i>Brassica campestris</i> L.	48	0.76	1.6
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	48	0.92	1.9
<i>Croton sparsiflorus</i> L.	28	0.20	0.71
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L) Pers.	96	7.16	7.4
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	100	5.72	5.7
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i> L.	32	0.56	1.8
<i>Lathyrus esculentus</i> L.	80	1.92	2.4
<i>Launaea nudicaulis</i> (L.) Hook. F.	36	0.28	1.1
<i>Melilotus indica</i> (All) Fl. Pedem.	54	1.16	1.6
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.	24	0.40	1.7
<i>Phalaris minor</i> Retz.	72	0.88	1.2
<i>Rumex dentatus</i> L.	64	1.20	1.8
<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.	32	0.40	1.2
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	44	0.28	0.63
<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> L.	24	0.28	1.1
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.	100	5.44	5.4

TABLE 3 Frequency, Density and Abundance of plant species at site III in winter season.

Plant species	Frequency	Density	Abundance
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	28	0.48	1.71
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.	96	5.6	5.83
<i>Brassica campestris</i> L.	100	5.68	5.68
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	48	1.0	2.08
<i>Croton sparsiflorus</i> L.	16	0.16	1.0
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L) Pers.	96	6.0	6.25
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	92	5.72	6.21

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<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i> L.	48	0.72	1.5
<i>Melilotus indica</i> (All.) Fl. Pedem.	56	0.92	1.64
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.	40	0.64	1.6
<i>Rumex dentatus</i> L.	28	0.32	1.14
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	64	0.44	1.37
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.	96	38.4	40.0
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i> (L) S.F. Gray.	64	0.96	1.5

T A B L E 4 Comparison of I.V.I. of plant species of study sites during winter season.

Plant species	Site I	Site II	Site III
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.		11.1	17.5
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L.	10.18		
<i>Ammania baccifera</i> L.	10.19	9.7	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.	50.3	36.2	20.6
<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	33.63		
<i>Blumea lacera</i> L.	9.78		
<i>Brassica campestris</i> L.	8.8	12.4	27.8
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	15.05	12.8	20.7
<i>Croton sparsiflorus</i> L.		4.7	5.3
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L) Pers	21.2	28.1	21.1
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	24.3	27.0	22.6
<i>Eclipta alba</i> (L) Hassk.	11.5		
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i> L.	7.05	3.2	7.5
<i>Lathyrus esculentus</i> L.	7.09	13.0	
<i>Launaea nudicaulis</i> (L.) Hook. F.		5.7	
<i>Melilotus indica</i> (All.) Fl. Pedem.		12.5	11.2
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.	13.53	13.8	19.2
<i>Phalaris minor</i> Retz.	12.55	11.6	
<i>Rumex dentatus</i> L.	17.81	25.8	17.3
<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> L.		8.2	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	10.03	15.4	11.9
<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> L.		5.7	
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.	42.7	29.4	71.8
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i> (L) S.F. Gray.	10.43		10.1

A MICRO STRIP ANTENNA WITH APPLICATION TO MOBILE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

RAJIV RANJAN* AND R. K. SINGH**

Declaration

The Declaration of the authors for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: We, Rajiv Ranjan and R. K. Singh the authors of the research paper entitled A MICRO STRIP ANTENNA WITH APPLICATION TO MOBILE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM declare that , We take the responsibility of the content and material of our paper as We ourself have written it and also have read the manuscript of our paper carefully. Also, We hereby give our consent to publish our paper in Anvikshiki journal , This research paper is our original work and no part of it or it's similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. We authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. We also give our consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of our research paper.

Abstract

In this paper we have presented a novel configuration of micro strip antenna for the application of mobile communication in both the GSM and DCS system operated at 0.9 GHZ and 1.8GHZ respectively. Starting from an initial simple design of standard rectangular micro strip antenna we have analyzed and optimized the electric performance of the antenna .The dimension of the antenna has been miniaturized by means of the generalized non uniform finite –difference time domain.

Index Terms : Micro strip antenna, mobile communication system, miniaturized dimension

1. Introduction

Mobile communication systems have experienced enormously high market demands in recent years. In many regions of the world, there are two operation frequency systems. 1-the SGM system operated at 0.9 GHz , 2- the DCS which is operated at 1.8 GHz.. They are simultaneously used in current mobile communication system.¹ There fore it is imperative for the engineers to design a dual frequency antenna for cellular telephone hand sets concurrently working at both frequencies for these two systems. The design requirement for such antenna is very critical. Usually the geometry of the antenna must be compact to fit the small telephone hand set. The feature of the antenna should be excellent to meet the receiving and transmitting capability of antenna. Recently ,there has been great interest in exploring planer inverted F micro strip antenna (PIFAS) for improving available communication services,^{2,3} Here, we have presented a new configuration of dual frequency PIFA, which is compact in geometry .It has

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excellent electric features with only a single coaxial feeding port. The theory of this design is to make an antenna the combination of two elements each operating at a particularly specified frequency mode. The two elements construct an equivalent a U shaped antenna .There is an L shaped patch which works at 0.9 GHz and the rectangular patch works at 1.8 GHz .In this research paper we have analyzed the structure and have presented the optimized electric performance of the PIFA by compromising the antenna parameters.

2. Design of U shaped dual frequency micro strip antenna

The design of the dual frequency micro strip antenna has been presented in fig . 2. Here the digits 1,2,3 and 4 represent the part of the micro strip antenna :

1. L shaped patch
2. Rectangular patch
3. Coaxial feed
4. Two pieces of perfectly electric conductors.

U shaped dual frequency micro strip antenna, which works at the resonant frequency of 0.9GHz and 1.9GHZ simultaneously.

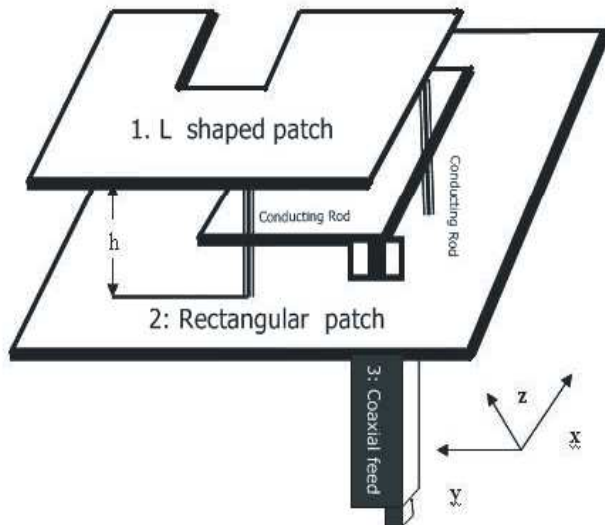


Fig No 1 Proposed antenna structure.

We have proposed the configuration of a U shaped dual frequency micro strip antenna consisting of the two elements. The first element is of the rectangular shape and the second element is of shape L patch. The rectangular patch is of frequency 1.8 GHz and the L patch is of frequency 0.9 GHz respectively. Both the patches are fed commonly by a 50 ohm co axial feeding line at the corner of the structure. For simplicity we have used a rectangular approximation for the cross section of the coaxial line. We have set two pieces of perfectly electric conductors to shorten the antenna by connecting the radiation pieces to the ground. Thus this proposition is close to an array of two quarter

wave micro strip elements ⁴. The length of each element is around one fourth of its corresponding wavelength in the substrate medium. We can finely tune the antenna dimension to match the two desirable operation frequencies. It is found that an increment of length or width leads to the significant decrement of the low frequency f^1 or high frequency f^2 ^{5,6}.It is also found that the gap dimension between the two element also affect the operating frequency. It is very critical in antenna design to match impedance between the feeding coaxial line and the antenna for the purpose of achieving the minimum return loss at both the feequency simultaneously.If the impedance is plotted along Y axis and the frequency is plotted along X axix the nature of the graph is as shown in the figure.No (2) Again it was found that the input resistance R_{in} can be matched with the transmission line impedance by tuning the value of the feeding position .By finely tuning the position of the feeding point we can accurately match the impedance at the two specified frequencies. The input impedance is very sensitive to the feeding position of the antenna. A small capacitor patch is added to connect the coaxial feed line .This capacitor patch is located between the U shaped patch and the ground.

The frequency band width of a micro strip patch type antenna is usually very limited. It mainly depends on the thickness and dielectric constant of the structure substrate. To increase the band width of this antenna; we can augment the substrate thickness. We can also choose the substrate of small dielectric constant. However, this will shift the operating frequency. In the present investigation, it has been found that to increase the band width of the antenna we construct an air gap with the height $f 2$ mm

between the substrate and the ground plane. In this experiment the band width is optimized with minimum shift in operating frequency. We have developed a general FDTD Maxwell's solver based on a rectangular non uniform grid for designing and analyzing this antenna with developed mesh generation package⁵ For the purpose of easily tuning and optimizing the structure, we have discretized the structure and uniformly in the x-y plane with $\Delta x = \Delta y = 1$ mm. It is non uniform in the z direction.

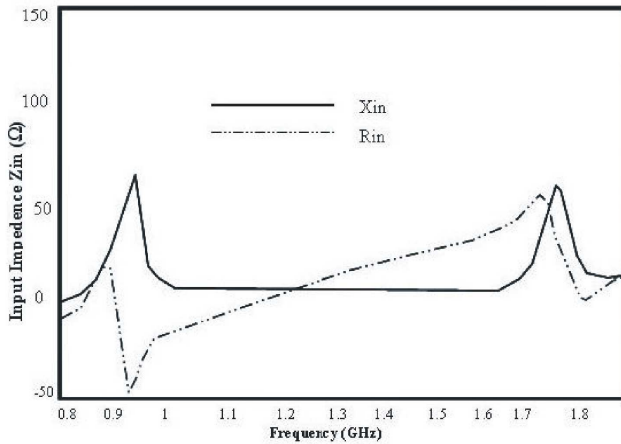


Fig No.2 Impedance versus frequency curve

In this design, we have a substrate and air gap filled in between the u shaped patch and ground plane. The substrate is characterized with $\epsilon_r = 2.4$ and the height $h = 6$ mm, the height of the air gap is 2 mm. The input impedance of the PIFA in optimized dimension and parameter case has been shown in the fig. no 2. The achieved frequency band width 34 MHz at 0.9 GHz and 60 MHz at 1.8 GHz respectively. This band width is measured on the principle of voltage standing wave ratio at the value of 2. The solid line represents reactance versus frequency curve and the dotted line represents resistance versus frequency curve.

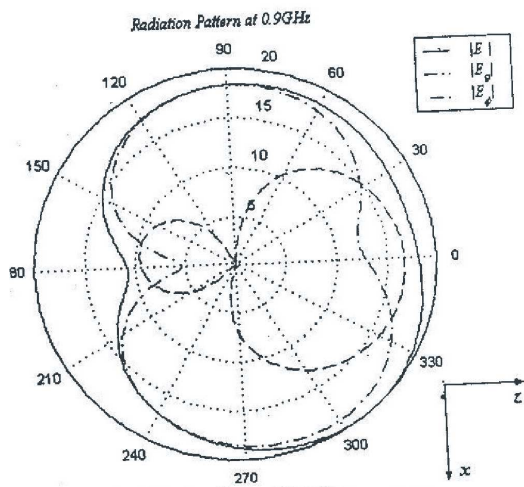


Fig. 3 The far field radiation pattern of PIFA

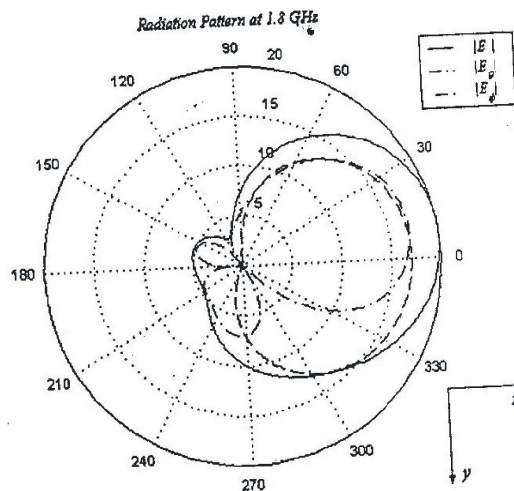


Fig. 4 The far field radiation pattern of PIFA

The far field radiation pattern of the PIFA has been presented at 0.9 and 1.8 GHz respectively in fig. 3 and in fig 4. It is observed that the antenna at both frequencies retains a broad beam in all directions above the ground plane. The intensity of the pattern is significantly reduced in the direction below the ground. This feature of the antenna is used for reducing the exposure of mobile phone users to electromagnetic fields.

Conclusion

In this research paper we have presented a novel U shaped micro strip antenna for dual frequency generation. This type of antenna can be used for mobile telephone application. The investigation shows that this antenna has potential for application in mobile communication system. It has excellent electric performance. It has compact geometrical dimensions. It has good profile of antenna radiation pattern. It can retain the antenna receiving and transmitting capacity. It has less interaction with telephone hand set users.

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INTACT BRIDGE MASTOIDECTOMY, A VERSATILE SINGLE STAGE SURGICAL METHOD FOR CHRONIC SUPPURATIVE OTITIS MEDIA

MK GUPTA*,MK AGARWAL** AND GANESH KUMAR***

Declaration

The Declaration of the authors for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: We, *MK Gupta, MK Agarwal and Ganesh Kumar* the authors of the research paper entitled INTACT BRIDGE MASTOIDECTOMY, A VERSATILE SINGLE STAGE SURGICAL METHOD FOR CHRONIC SUPPURATIVE OTITIS MEDIA declare that , We take the responsibility of the content and material of our paper as We ourself have written it and also have read the manuscript of our paper carefully. Also, We hereby give our consent to publish our paper in Anvikshiki journal , This research paper is our original work and no part of it or it's similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. We authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. We also give our consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of our research paper.

Abstract

Objective; To evaluate the efficacy of Intact bridge mastoidectomy for chronic ear diseases and compare it with canal wall down technique and intact canal wall technique.

Material and method; A prospective and comparative study was done on 120 patients, divided into three equal groups .Patients of CSOM with granulation, cholesteatoma and cholesterol granuloma were taken for study.40 patients were operated by IBM technique,40 patients by CWD technique and 40 patients by ICW technique.Results were compared in terms of air bone gap improvement and success rate.

Results; In our study,in terms of outcome,air bone gap improvement by IBM technique was better than CWD technique ,but was comparable to ICW technique.Incidence of recurrence of disease was less than that of ICW technique but was almost equal to CWD technique.

Conclusion; IBM technique is a very good technique in comparision to CWD and ICW technique,as it results in better ABG improvement and recurrence is less.

Keywords; IBM(Intact bridge mastoidectomy),CWD(Canal wall down), ICW(Intact canal wall)

Introduction

Eradication of disease and preservation of function are two of the most important goals in surgery for chronic problems of ear. Over the past decades, various surgical approaches have been attempted to acheive these objectives .Closed cavity tympanomastoidectomy described by jansen(1968) has better

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preservation of function, but traditionally there is high failure rate in eradicating the disease, and it requires two or more staged approach. Open cavity technique is relatively successful in eradicating the disease, but it has drawback of cavity problems and poor hearing results. Intact bridge mastoidectomy (IBM) combines the benefit of better eradication of disease and better hearing results seen with closed cavity technique. These considerations led Michael M Paparella and Jung (1983) to develop IBM technique, which combines salient features of both open and closed techniques. MD Hamid Sajjadi (1996) further improvised this IBM technique. This procedure is indicated for treatment of chronic otitis media and chronic mastoiditis with intractable pathological tissues such as cholesteatoma, granulation tissue and cholesterol granuloma.

We have adopted this technique of IBM in pts with cholesteatoma and cholesterol granuloma.

Material and methods

This prospective and comparative study was done in Government medical college and superfacility hospital, Azamgarh, UP, on 120 pts suffering from CSOM, cholesteatoma and cholesterol granuloma. Pts of 10 to 50 yrs age and both genders were included in this study. Three groups were formed. 40 pts were operated by closed technique, 40 pts were operated by open technique and 40 pts were operated by IBM technique. Preoperative investigations and evaluations were done including pure tone audiometry. CT Scan of every patient's temporal bone was done to assess the extent of disease.

All the pts were operated under LA with sedation. For IBM technique, pts were taken to operation theater, painting and draping done. LA was achieved by injecting 2% xylocaine with adrenaline. Postaural incision was given. Mastoid cortex exposed. Temporalis fascia was harvested. Mastoidectomy was done. Bridge was preserved and sculptured depending upon diseased tissue. Atticotomy may be done as needed, which may displace the bridge posteriorly. Bridge and continuous facial buttress should remain as high enough to increase the mesotympanic space adequately. Aditus may be enlarged for adequate removal of disease. Intact ossicular chain was not dismantled. With the help of otoendoscope, disease was removed thoroughly from the medial as well as lateral surface of ossicular chain. Reconstruction of middle ear was done. Aditus was closed by periosteum harvested from mastoid cortex. Meatoplasty was done. Canal was packed with medicated gel foam. Other two groups of pts were operated by standard open cavity technique and closed technique respectively. After postoperative monitoring, patients were discharged next day. Patients were reviewed after one week for suture removal. Further followup was done after 1, 3 and 6 months. Pts were observed for recurrence of disease and postoperative hearing improvement.

Discussion

In our study, among the patients operated by IBM technique, 50% were male and 50% were female. Among the patients operated by ICW technique, 70% were male and 30% were female and among patients operated by CWD technique, 55% were male and 45% were female.

Among patients operated by IBM technique, 75% were from urban and 25% were from rural population. In the patients operated by ICW tech, this distribution was 62.5% urban and 37.5% rural. In the patients operated by CWD technique, this urban rural distribution was 75% and 25% respectively.

As for as ABG improvement was concerned, in IBM tech, 0-10 db improvement was seen in 25% patients, 10-20 db improvement was seen in 62.5% patients and 20-30 db improvement was seen in 12.5% cases.

Among patients operated by ICW tech ,0-10 db ABG improvement was seen in 37.5% cases, 10-20 db improvement was seen in 50% pts and 20-30 db improvement was seen in 12.5% cases.

Among patients operated by CWD tech ,0-10 db improvement was seen in 25% cases,10-20 db improvement was seen in 12.5% cases and no improvement was seen in 62.5% cases.

Incidence of recurrence of disease was 5% among patients operated by IBM tech, 2.5% in CWD Tech and 17.5% in IBM tech.

In the patients who were operated by CWD method are not happy with there hearing results.In this era of modernisation, even the poorest patients uses mobile phone,they are very much concerned with hearing improvement.Therefore ,it is not feasible to dismantle the intact chain.In ICW procedure, recurrence of disease is common and it also requires staging.In view of above scenerio, Michael M paparella and Jung (1983) developed the IBM technique.HamidSajjadi(1996) further improvised this technique. In our study, we found incidence of recurrence higher (17.5%) in patients operated by ICW technique.In patients operated by CWD technique, recurrence was 2.5% and in patients operated by IBM technique, it was 5%. ABG improvement of 10-20 db was seen in 62.5% cases, in 50% cases and in 12.5% cases in patients operated by the techniques of IBM,ICW and CWD respectively. It shows ABG improvement in IBM technique comparable to ICW technique, and better than in CWD technique.

Success rate in our study was comparable to the earlier studies done by Paparella and Jung(1983).

Conclusion

Among all the three techniques, we found IBM technique usefull in improving the hearing.Recurrence of disease is also less in IBM technique. Hence we advocate IBM technique for csom with choleseatoma and cholesterol granuloma.

Acknowledgments

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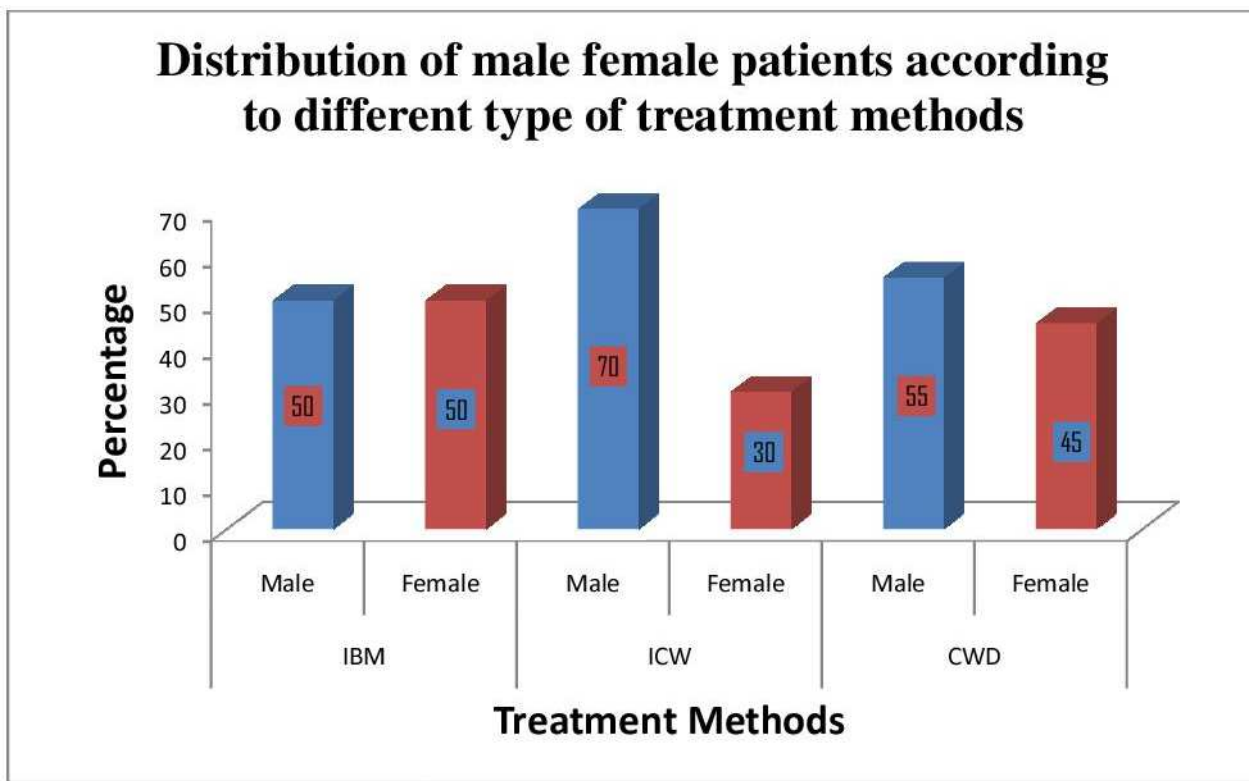


Figure no -1 sex ratio

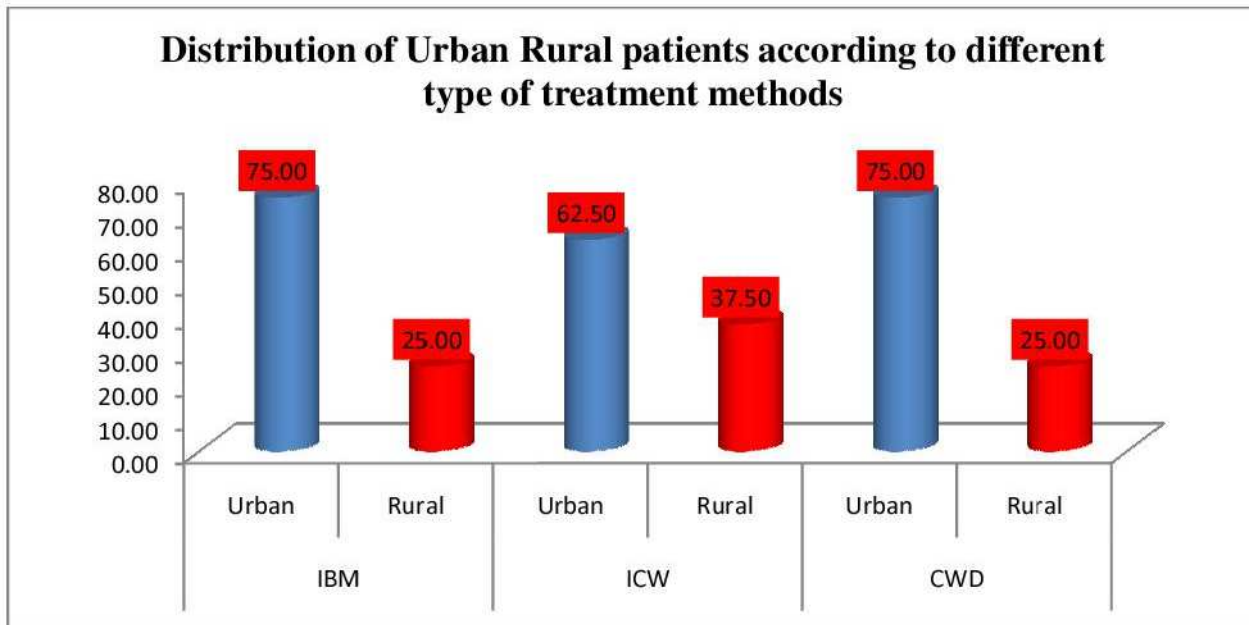


Figure no -2 urban rural population distribution

Distribution of ABG Improvement on the basis of different types of Surgery			
Types Of Surgery	ABG Improvement	No. Of Patients	Percentage
IBM	0-10	10	25.00
	10-20	25	62.50
	20-30	5	12.50
ICW	0-10	15	37.5
	10-20	20	50.00
	20-30	5	12.50
CWD	0-10	10	25.00
	10-20	5	12.50
	20-30	0	0.00
	No Improvement	25	62.50

Table no -1 ABG improvement in different groups.

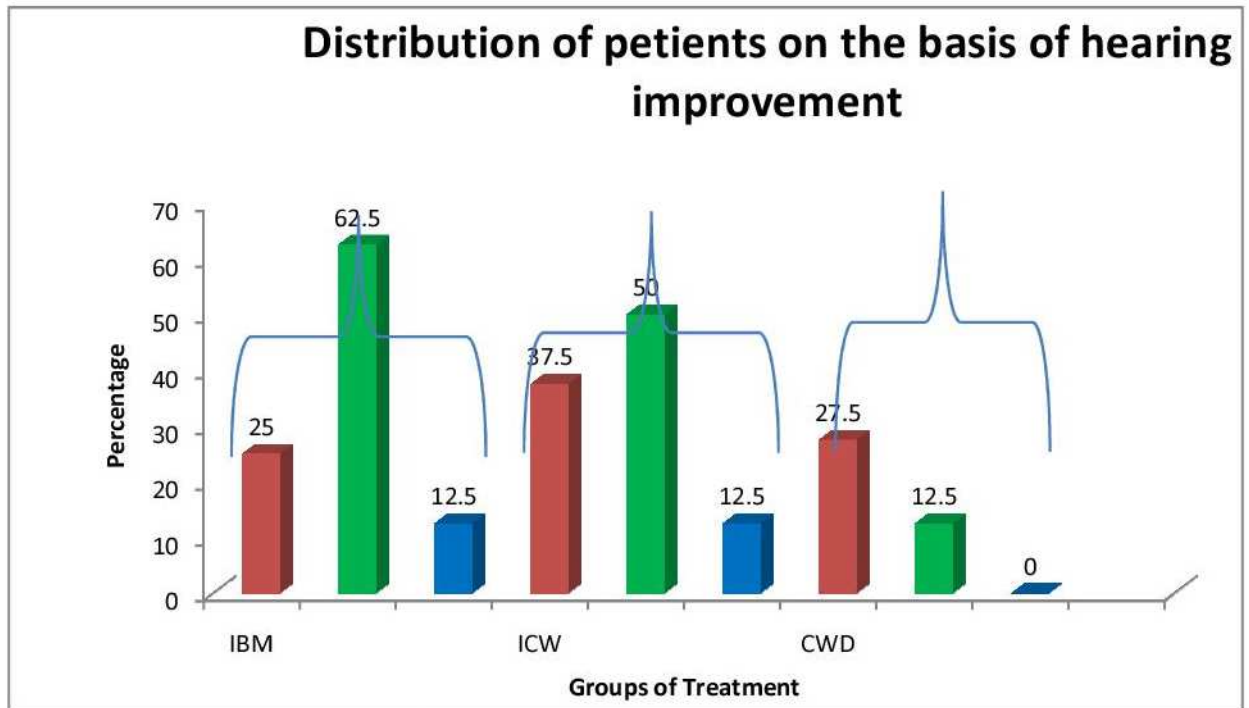


Figure no-3 ABG improvement in different groups.

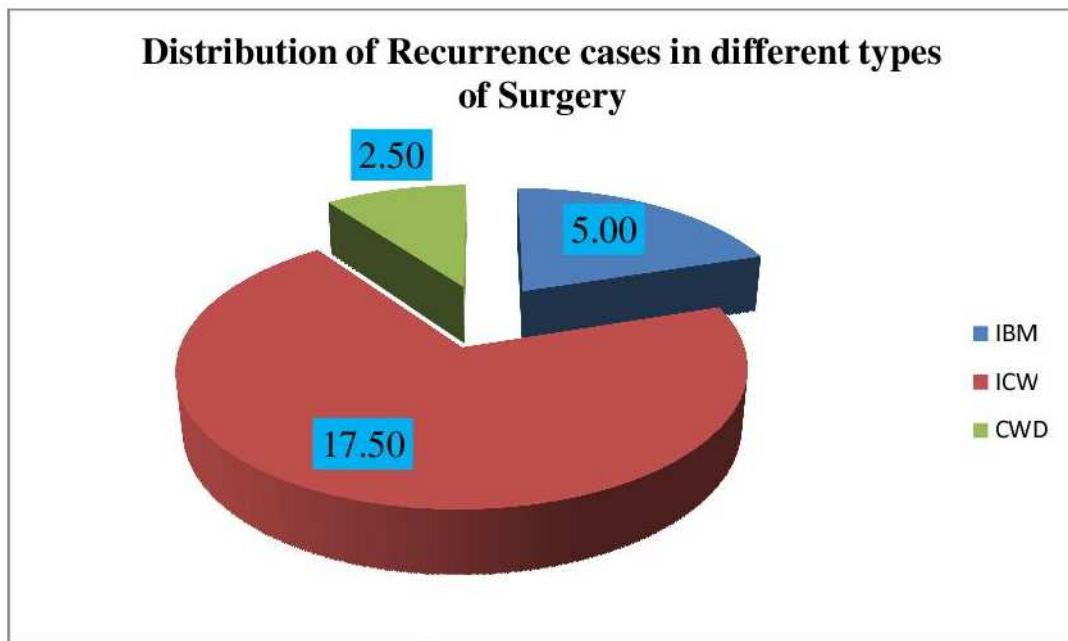


Figure no -4 Recurrence of disease in different groups.

DR. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA : SOLDIER OF THE SOCIALIST CAUSE

NEHA KUMARI*

Declaration

The Declaration of the author for publication of Research Paper in The Indian Journal of Research Anvikshiki ISSN 0973-9777 Bi-monthly International Journal of all Research: I, *Neha Kumari* the author of the research paper entitled DR. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA : SOLDIER OF THE SOCIALIST CAUSE declare that , I take the responsibility of the content and material of my paper as I myself have written it and also have read the manuscript of my paper carefully. Also, I hereby give my consent to publish my paper in Anvikshiki journal , This research paper is my original work and no part of it or it's similar version is published or has been sent for publication anywhere else. I authorise the Editorial Board of the Journal to modify and edit the manuscript. I also give my consent to the Editor of Anvikshiki Journal to own the copyright of my research paper.

Gandhian Socialist, rebel by birth, man of letters, great parliamentarian and crusader for the upliftment of the poor and downtrodden of the country, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was born on March 23, 1910 in Akbarpur in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh in a Marwari Vaishya community.¹ Lohia's father, Heera Lal, was a nationalist by spirit and a teacher by profession. Lohia received his education in Bombay, Benaras and Calcutta. In 1929 he passed the Honours examination in English literature.² Even in his student days he was attracted towards political agitation. He went to Germany for higher studies. Hitler was in power at that time. Lohia wrote his doctoral thesis on the Salt Satyagraha in India. He was awarded the doctorate in both Economics and Political Science. He returned to India in 1932.³

Lohia joined the Indian National Congress as soon as he returned to India. Lohia was introduced to Gandhi by Jamanalal Bajaj, his close associate, as an aspirant who wanted to join politics led by the Indian National Congress. Gandhi was also informed that Lohia was well conversant with Gandhi's politics and that he had written his doctorate thesis on 'The salt tax and Satyagraha.'⁴ Gandhi was instrumental in the admission of Dr. Lohia at a high level as a member of the Congress Working Committee. Nehru was the President of the Congress in 1935. He appointed Dr. Lohia as the Secretary of the Foreign Relations Department of the Congress.

Today Lohia is remembered more for his socialist thoughts rather than for his stature as a freedom fighters. As a socialist he argued that an exploitation less socialist society could not be conceived in India without rooting the idea of socialism in the culture, tradition and myths and legends of the land. They are the products of a specific social condition prevalent in India. Hence, they are important for understanding the social issues and finding remedies to them. They are also needed for making the idea

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comprehensible and acceptable to the larger mass of the people.⁵ Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia's idea of socialism aimed at liberating the nation from British colonialism as well as at unraveling the bridles of caste and gender etc. As his focus was on both nationalism and socialism he maintained some sort of an equi-distance from both the Congress and Communists.⁶ This remained the distinct characteristic of his politics throughout his life.

Along with Acharya Narendra Dev, Jaya Prakash Narayan, S. M. Joshi, Achyut Patwardhan and a few other youths he was in the forefront of the Congress Socialist Party (CSP) which was founded in 1934. The CSP worked as a left and radical pressure group within the Congress but extended support to Gandhi who according to many other left and radicals was in no way a leftist at every crucial moment including at the time of the controversy between Gandhi and Subhash Bose at the end of the 1930s and on the issue of launching the Quit India Movement in the midst of the Second World War.⁷

When the independence of the country became imminent, Lohia pressed for severing the CSP's relationship with the Congress which was fast converting from an organ of power into a party of power. In 1946, the CSP became a separate party. Gradually Lohia's anti-Congressism and anti-communism became so virulent that he preferred to remain alone than in the company of those who were not overtly critical of the Congress or the communists. When he found many of his old socialist friends diluting the twin issue of opposition to the Congress and communists and getting closer to either of them, he severed his association with them. This 'undiluted' national socialism, whose apparent form, as he felt, was equal distance from the Congress and communists, no doubt made him a loner in the high political circle, but gave him a large following in the countryside and among the vernacular youth intelligentsia across the country, particularly when the Congress as a ruling party was not able to attract the idealist youths and the communists were seen as upholding an ideology based on extra territorial loyalties in the 1960s.⁸

Lohia believed that the socialist thought would be vibrant and stronger in India, only when it will base itself in the culture, traditions and legends of the country. That is why he alleged that Marxism ignored it because it was imported from Europe for weakening the base of socialism in Asia. Further, he argued that like capitalism, Marxism approved the large scale mechanisation of society.⁹ Achievement of economic equality and end of economic exploitation were at the head of Lohia's agenda. He wanted public ownership of large industries. Land reforms with land to the tiller were part of his reconstruction of the Indian economy. He wanted to give a new direction to the movement for socialism by giving equal emphasis to the struggle against sexism, class and caste-based exploitation.

Lohia was one of the few socialists who pondered over the caste system. Dr. Ambedkar had warned the socialists that unless they addressed this system, it would confront them at every stage. Lohia decided to reduce and ultimately remove the great disparities among the forward and backward castes and advocated preferential opportunities for the latter. He argued with other progressive elements which advocated class struggle and felt that once the class system was abolished, the caste system would be abolished as a consequence of it.¹⁰

For many years Lohia's basic cause—namely, the creation of a genuine socialist party which would struggle constantly and unremittingly against the existing order without seeking temporary gains either in terms of office or in terms of half-hearted economic measures—suffered because of his and his colleagues' obsession with anti-Congressism on the one side and anti-communism on the other. While conceding that this was natural in the circumstances as they developed it has to be admitted that the attitude made the socialist movement infinitely less effective than it could have been, for on the one hand it hurt the susceptibilities of sections which had a sentimental attachment to the Congress and were hopeful that under Nehru's guidance advance could be made towards the goal of socialism, and on the other made

the communists feel that there was little in common between them and the socialist led by Lohia and others.¹¹

While saying this, it must also be pointed out that till after the open cleavage in the international communist movement the Communist in India tended to treat the socialists largely with indifference, not realising that these represented an honest force for progress which could not be brushed aside without serious harm to the movement as a whole. Lohia believed that one of the reasons why the communists have grown strong in this country is the irrational fear others have about them with its corollary, the belief that the Congress government has to be protected against a communist attack on the one hand and a Jana Sangh attack on the other. The socialist movement after independence has suffered from this kind of unpaid soldiering for the Congress government.¹²

Lohia would surely have been a much bigger force in national life than he was if he had from early on devoted himself single-mindedly to building up a nationwide Left Front at least on the basis of internal national issues on which differences were not substantial. Many admirers of Lohia have in the past regretted that so dynamic a leader should so often have got lost in trivialities, resulting in his inability to concentrate all the time on the basic problem of unity in the socialist ranks. Nevertheless, the thread running through all phases of development of Lohia's personality and political life was indeed his insistence on the people being their own masters.

To sum up, as a socialist intellectual Ram Manohar Lohia had done vigorous thinking and brought to problems of socialist thought an Asian outlook. He stated that orthodox and organised socialism was a dead doctrine and a dying organisation. Hence he made a plea for a New Socialism and outlined a six-point plan for his New socialism. Yet ! It is true that the socialist parties he had helped to found in the arena of the national polity no more exist today. The number of people, who had direct acquaintance with him and saw him as a source of inspiration is declining very fast. After the disintegration of Soviet Russia in the early 1990s socialism of any variety is only an utopia for many and a 'tea-table issue' for many others. Even in such a critical movement if Dr. Lohia is remembered and talked about across the country, it is definitely a great matter to rejoice for all those who love their nation and hate exploitation in any form. Probably here lies the relevance of Lohia and his socialist politics in today's world.

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Newly added Journals New

The UGC-approved List of Journals is being augmented with inclusion of additional journals approved by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee on Notification of Journals is meeting regularly to consider inclusion of additional journals recommended by the universities through check-list. The updation of UGC-approved List of Journals is dynamic process. The universities may recommend additional journals upto 15th May, 2017. New

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An update on UGC - List of Journals

The UGC List of Journals is a dynamic list which is revised periodically. Initially the list contained only journals included in Scopus, Web of Science, and Indian Citation Index. The list was expanded to include recommendations from the academic community. The UGC portal was opened twice in 2017 to universities to upload their recommendations based on filtering criteria available at <https://www.ugc.ac.in/journallist/methodology.pdf>. The UGC-approved List of Journals is considered for recruitment, promotion and career advancement not only in universities and colleges but also other institutions of higher education in India. As such, it is the responsibility of UGC to curate its list of approved journals and to ensure that it contains only high-quality journals.

To this end, the Standing Committee on Notification on Journals removed many poor-quality/predatory/questionable journals from the list between 25th May 2017 and 19th September 2017. This is an ongoing process and since then the Committee has screened all the journals recommended by universities and also those listed in the ICI, which were re-evaluated and re-scored on filtering criteria defined by the Standing Committee. Based on careful scrutiny and analysis, 4,305 journals were removed from the current UGC-Approved List of Journals on 2nd May, 2018 because of poor quality/incorrect or insufficient information/false claims.

The Standing Committee reiterates that removal/non-inclusion of a journal does not necessarily indicate that it is of poor quality, but it may also be due to non-availability of information such as details of editorial board, indexing information, year of its commencement, frequency and regularity of its publication schedule, etc. It may be noted that a dedicated web site for journals is one of the primary criteria for inclusion of journals. The websites should provide full postal addresses, e-mail addresses of chief editor and editors, and at least some of these addresses ought to be verifiable official addresses. Some of the established journals recommended by universities that did not have dedicated websites, or websites that have not been updated, might have been dropped from the approved list as of now. However, they may be considered for re-inclusion once they fulfil these basic criteria and are re-recommended by universities.

The UGC's Standing Committee on Notification on Journals has also decided that the recommendation portal will be opened once every year for universities to recommend journals. However, from this year onwards, every recommendation submitted by the universities will be reviewed under the supervision of Standing Committee on Notification of Journals to ascertain that only good-quality journals, with correct publication details, are included in the UGC-approved List.

The UGC would also like to clarify that 4,305 journals which have been removed on 2nd May, 2018 were UGC-approved journals till that date and, as such, articles published/accepted in them prior to 2nd May 2018 by applicants for recruitment/promotion may be considered and given points accordingly by universities.

The academic community will appreciate that in its endeavour to curate its list of approved journals, UGC will enrich it with high-quality, peer-reviewed journals. Such a dynamic list is to the benefit of all.

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