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Research Scholar (English), Govt.VYT autonomous PG. College, Durg (C.G), India

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Exploring the Psychology in Mulk Raj Anand's Short Stories

Sneha Ritesh Nag¹, Prof. Dr. A.A Khan², Prof. Dr. Qamar Talat³

Research Scholar (English), Govt.VYT autonomous PG. College, Durg (C.G), India¹

Professor (English), Govt. DT PG. College, Utai, Durg (C.G), India²

Professor (English), Govt.VYT autonomous PG. College, Durg (C.G, India³

ABSTRACT: Mulk Raj Anand Indian English writer was one of the prominent writers of 20th century progressive writer's movement. Mulk Raj Anand through his stories or novels he focused on highlighting the real social responsibilities of a society. The present paper aims to focus on understanding the psychoanalytical aspects in his short stories and also analyzing the hidden perspectives of writing short stories. Anand has shown India in all its variety and richness through his short stories. This research work will explore and understand the psychological aspects in Anand's short story and also will attempt to focus on analyzing the characters how they are portrayed in his stories and understand the psychology of the character through understanding the background of the story and also the circumstances which influences the writer's imagination to create the story and also analyzing the themes of the story. Anand through his consciousness narrative technique in his short stories will help in understanding the hidden psychology and also tries to reflect the socio-cultural background of the society.

KEYWORDS: Prominent, Responsibility, Analyzing, Character, Socio-Cultural Background, Theme

I.INTRODUCTION

All Anand's short stories are motivated attempts to expose the agony and misery of the lower caste and classes of India. In his short stories he talks about the rich poor drift problems of those who are in economic depravity and psychological suffering. Anand has highlighted the concerns of all human beings living in the society his approach is not like that of Renaissance humanism who just talks about the human life but he is very realistic in his visionary about the betterment of human beings. Through his writings he focused on highlighting the issues of society and majorly the oppressed class of society. He maintained the equilibrium between the theme and great varieties of moods and tone because where the space is limited, short stories contain more varied experimentation. As a result, there is no overstatement and moralizing.

There are various influences which have contributed Anand's art of short story writing and have brought major influences in his articles. It had been inspired in influence by the Indian folktales and fairy stories since his childhood when he used to listen to his mother's accounting of those fairy tales or those Indian folktales, he was in friends by listening to those stories in more scratch Anand writing there is a synthesis of traditional Indian style of the short story and western psychological approach in his short story writing. Anand had accepted the Indian folktale and also try to understand the group psychology of the European short story and recombine this to styles into his new kind of fable which extends the old Indian story form into a new age understanding the psychological aspects of the contemporary period. Does it is not worthy that Anand's art of story writing is a complete synthesis of eastern style as well as the western and the old and the new approach. There is no doubt that is art of the short story is entirely his own with a vivid combination of traditional framework of the folktale having deep concentration on characters and also on the social situations of contemporary life.



Displaying various shades and colors of social surrounding these stories expressed the reformative zeal of the writer. He wrote short story collections like *The Lost Child* and other stories (1934), *The Barber's Trade Union* and other stories (1944), *The Tractor and the corn Goddess* and other stories (1947), *Reflections on the Golden Bed* and other stories (1944), *The Power of Darkness* and other stories (1959), *Lajvanti* and other stories (1966), *Between Tears and Laughter* (1973), and *Folktales of Punjab* (1974). His depiction of social problems with a touch of humour makes these stories more alluring. His characters in these stories have mainly found in a rural atmosphere. These characters are often the downtrodden who try to free themselves from the shackles of orthodox social values. Anand through his writing always tries his best to reflect the socio-cultural background of the society and reflects the true colour of the India before and after independence.

The stories are categorized under different assumptions like lyrical awareness and social awareness. Anand was greatly influenced by folk and fairy tales and his main aim of writing the short stories was to combine the framework of folktales with concentration on characters and situations of contemporary life. If we talk about Mulk Raj Anand short story *The Lost Child* we could see that the author has depicted two types of psyche the first part is about the happiest state of child where he is obsessed with all the beautiful things happening around him and the second part deals with the depressed psyche of a child when he was attached from its parents in the fair. The second story of the collection is *The Eternal Why* that deals with the curiosity of a child here Anand has talked about the questioning psychology of the child where a child wants to know everything what's happening around him and all the new things which he is seeing.

Similarly, Anand's one of the best stories *The Barbers Trade Union* deals with the emotions of a barber boy of the village who belongs to lower caste and his friend who was from upper caste. Chandu the protagonist of the story had an enthusiasm of being socially recognized and was also good in reciting poems. He used to assist his father after his school but his life changed after the sudden demise of his father when he had to work as a full-fledge barber discarding his studies. everything was fine until one day he dressed up as a rich upper caste man and from where the characters life changed bearing all the discriminations from the upper caste society, he somehow manages to raise voice against the inhumanism and cleverly transformed him to be union leader of barbers. Through this story Anand had raised voice for such workers who were under the belt and were suffering the exploitations.

In *Lullaby* the Mulk Raj Anand highlighted the son and the mother relationship where mother sing a lullaby to her dying 1 year old child as she feeds jute to the machine but fate has already destined to die and with it the human song too and remains the sound of the machine goes on. Anand has depicted how harsh the reality of life is which is far unpredictable to accept. Writer had highlighted the Mother Child relationship and also the psychological perspective of a mother who was emotionally broken seeing his dying child.

In his short story *The Power of Darkness and other stories* collections, Anand may have explored the theme of mortality. In *Old Bapu*; Anand has depicted the plight on the life of landless laborers and their exploitation by the rich farmers. Old Bapu, who looks so old that no one wants to hire him, is not the only character on the road. In "Birth," a heavily pregnant woman walks behind her father-in-law as they both head to work – to break stones to build roads. Anand highlighted the theme of mortality, struggle, depression, Reliance, fear and hope in this story.

All Anand's short stories are motivated attempts to expose the agony and misery of the lower caste and classes of India. In his short stories he talks about the rich poor drift problems of those who are in economic depravity and psychological suffering. Anand has highlighted the concerns of all human beings living in the society his approach is not like that of Renaissance humanism who just talks about the human life but he is very realistic in his visionary about the betterment of human beings. In *The Parrot in the Cage* by Mulk Raj Anand theme of conflict, desperation, loneliness, hopelessness and struggle has highlighted. Whereas in *The Tractor and the Corn Goddess* Anand had discussed the theme of self-importance, generosity, failure, responsibility, modernity, change and suspicion.



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In *A Cock and Bull Story* from the collection *The Reflections on the Golden Bed and Other Stories* takes advantages of his designation, Amru, the protagonist of the story, considers himself superior as he regards himself the descendant of the holy bull of which horns rests this world and He offers rituals to people and asks for money in return.

In *Silver Bangles* by Mulk Raj Anand highlighted the issues of jealousy, patriarchy, connection, insecurity and anger. Taken from his *Lajvanti and other stories* collection the story is narrated in the third person by unknown named narrator and from the beginning of the story the reader realizes that Anand may be exploring the theme of Women suffering and also the chauvinistic attitude of male. Lajvanti is a helpless woman who had to face harassment at the hands of her brother-in-law Jaswant. Her husband was not staying in the house as he was doing his BA in a college. In spite of her strong opposition, she cannot protect herself from the lustful eyes of Jasvant. Anand depicted the helplessness of a woman through a symbol of a caged bird in the title story Lajvanti.

In *A pair of Mustachios* Mulk Raj Anand, we have the theme of pride class, conformity, acceptance, tradition and freedom. Anand has highlighted how an individual is not allowed to style their mustache as this cannot fit due to the class system that is in privilege. Through his short stories Anand has highlighted that the real problem in all societies is the apparent significance that and individual may give themselves based solely on their perception of class.

In *the Gold Watch* by Mulk Raj Anand we could see the theme of control, innocence, anxiety, acceptance, disappointment, change and connection. Anand may be suggesting that many people due to their position in life have no choice but to follow the path that is dictated to them by their employer and also Anand has exploded colonialism and effect of it on the average Indian person.

In *Fear of Fear*, we have the theme of determination, fear, resentment, independent and cruelty. Here the story is narrated in the third person by an unnamed narrator where the character Dev is determined not to eat or to do as his parents asked him to do being stubborn, he was not likely to follow any of the command. This research work is all about understanding the short stories of Mulk Raj Anand and understanding their hidden psychology of the characters portrayed by him. Anand has beautifully portrayed the sense of realism and also the socialism and the human and moral values of the Indian society of that era.

II.CONCLUSION

On analyzing the above short stories of Mulk Raj Anand this people tried to focus on exploring the hidden psychology of the characters portrayed by Anand in his short stories. There is a sense of realism, social responsibility, exploitation against women and the suppressed society, social and cultural background of the post-colonial Indian society and also the economic stability of that era. Through his narrative techniques he explored theme of consciousness which hello readers to listen in on character thoughts which probably helps in exploring the psychology of the writer as well as the characters portrait in different stories. Anand in his short stories no doubt vividly expressed his consciousness from child psychology to adult psychology which was inspired from the real-life stories of the people of India during the independence. Different characters evolve different psychology like the psychology of a child psychology of exploited women, psychology of exploited barber and also the agony of a helpless mother. Anand has truly explored the psychology of humanism through his short stories.

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Email: contact@mbimph.com



Influence of Seasonal and Monthly Variation on Blood Serum Total Protein in *Ctenopharyngodon idella*

Naseem Ahmad Mansoori ^{a*} and Avinash R. Nichat ^b

^a Department of Zoology, Maharishi Valmiki Govt. P. G. College, Bhanupratappur, India.

^b Department of Zoology, Maharshi Ved Vyas Govt. P.G. College, Bhakhara, India.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

This study is serum protein of *Ctenopharyngodon idella* higher in breeding period. That value in post breeding slightly lower and pre-breeding less more than post breeding season in male. In female serum protein where higher in the post breeding. In the breeding season the serum protein is slightly lower and pre breeding value of serum protein less than breeding period.

The mean values of female were higher in the post breathing period 5.65 gm% showing seasonal variation as 4.8 to 6.5 gm%. In the breeding season the mean value were very slightly lower side as were found in post breeding season, this period the mean value were 5.50±0.07gm% with seasonal variation of 4.4 to 6.9gm%. During summer pre breeding period the mean values 4.82±0.05 gm % with there seasonal variation of 4.0 to 5.7 gm%. In Male were higher breeding period as 5.85± 0.03 gm% showing seasonal variation as 4.5 to 6.3 gm %. In post breeding season the mean value was very slightly lower side as were found in breeding season in this period the mean value were 5.62±0.06 gm% with the seasonal variation of 4.5 to 6.6gm%. During summer i.e. pre breeding period the mean value were 4.62±0.05gm% with their seasonal variation of 3.2 to 5.6 gm%.

*Corresponding author: Email: naseemahmad3906@gmail.com

Keywords: *Ctenopharyngodon idella*; monthly and seasonal variation; blood serum total protein.

1. INTRODUCTION

This is worldwide known that fishes are highly proteinated food for everyone. Fishery industry has provided employment for youth. The economical independence can be easier if result of science and technology shall be utilized for development of the fish culture method in inland water resources of Chhattisgarh region. The goal of this work significance of seasonal variation of blood serum protein in economical important fish *Ctenopharyngodon idella*.

Ctenopharyngodon idella is herbivorous fish and cultured with carps and eradicate the weeds from pond and give the chance to grow other carps. Due to the rapid rises in human population. There is tremendous pressure on natural fish resources, which are on the decline (FAO1996). Thus, small to large scale of fish farming is on the increase as an atom to increase fish availability to meet the ever increasing protein demand for rising human populations [1,2,3]. In order to maximize fish productivity farmers need to be aware to the factor that influence. Fish performance nutrition, disease, environmental stress and population [4,3,2,5].

The atmospheric factor like light temperature pH and quality of water are affect the serum protein albumin and globulin. Fish parasites are of economic importance in that they affect the productivity of fish through mortalities by decreasing growth rate efficiency in seed conversion ratio and label of the total serum protein due to a fall in observed amino acids that are essential for protein synthesis as well as lowering the quality off the meat [6,7,4,3].

In the study hematology of *Ctenopharyngodon idella* values of serum total protein in male and female both with seasonal variation. *Ctenopharyngodon idella* imported from Hong Kong. Its local name is Grass Carp. *Ctenopharyngodon idella* culture in all over India.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area and Data collection -For this study alive, healthy, mature, disease-free & active *Ctenopharyngodon idella* (Grass carp) were collected from the freshwater resource as Kutela Bhata fish farm, Selud tank, Maroda tank, Surholi village tank, Khudmuda pond, Devarbija village tank of Durg District in the period of June to May

months. The fish was washed gently by solution of KMnO₄ to avoid algae fungal are surface infection of fish. Fish narcotize by putting the cotton plug soaked with 90% alcohol inside the operculum all over gills.

Blood sample collection:-Blood was collected directly from caudal peduncle of fish cutting by sharp sterilized knife. It was found that 2.5 ml to 4.0 ml blood approximately common in quantity during sampling [8]. The sample of fish blood required for the separation of serum was done without using any anticoagulant it was preserved in the sampling vials.

The sampled bloods were centrifuged for 15 minutes at 1500 rpm to separate the serum from the clot. Then after this serum again centrifuged at 1500 rpm for 10 minutes to remove if any cellular debris. This serum was used to analysis the biochemical parameters of this study [9,2,5].

The protein in serum was determined by the modified biuret method with references [10]. For the estimation prepared kit was used this recent kit it was manufactured by Stangen immunodiagnosics Hyderabad India.

Determination of serum protein colorimeter was done under this procedure. 3 clean and dried test tubes were taken and labeled with (B) Blank, (S) standard, (T) Test using the kit 5.0 ml of burette reagent was taken in pipette and were mixed into all the three test tubes. In the test tube marked with standard 0.1 ml protein standard solution was mixed. In the test tube marked with test 0.1ml of serum was mixed. Both these tubes where toughly shaken for the mixing well these tube were left for 5 minutes at the room temperature. By using yellow green filter 550nm in calorimeter, the optical density of blank and standard were recorded against the blank solution.

Water analysis -D.O. of the water was determined by sodium azide modification of Winkler's method (A.P.H.A, 1985). Determination of DO and Water temperature. Water temperature values were recorded by mercury bulb thermometer.

Calculation:-Serum total protein was determined by the following formula -

$$\text{Total protein concentration gm/dl} = \frac{\text{Absorbance of test}}{\text{Absorbance of standard}} \times 6.5$$

Determination of Gonadosomatic index:

G.S.I was calculated as- $G.S.I = \frac{\text{Gonad weight}}{\text{Fish weight}} \times 100$.

Statistical Analysis: Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS version 10.0 for windows [11]. Data was presented as Mean \pm Standard deviation (S.D) of the mean and analyzed by one way analysis of variance.

3. RESULTS

Serum total protein in *Ctenopharyngodon idella* was investigated with eight specimens each month with 8 Males and 8 females.

It was recorded that mean value of male were higher breeding period as 5.65 ± 0.03 gm% showing seasonal variation as 4.5 to 6.3 gm%. In post breeding season the mean value was very slightly lower side as were found in breeding season in this period the mean value were 5.62 ± 0.06 mg% with the seasonal variation of 4.5 to 6.6 gm%. During summer i.e. pre breeding period the mean value were 4.62 ± 0.05 gm% with their seasonal variation of 3.2 to 5.6 gm%.

The mean values of female were higher in the post breeding period 5.65 showing seasonal variation as 4.8 to 6.5 gm%. In the breeding season the mean value were very slightly lower side as were found in post breeding season, this period the mean value were 5.50 ± 0.07 gm% with seasonal variation of 4.4 to 6.9 gm%. During summer i.e. pre breeding period the mean values 4.82 ± 0.05 gm p% with there seasonal variation of 4.0 to 5.7 gm%.

These results indicates that during that breeding and post breeding periods the fish required much protein for the development of sexual cells and also for the high metabolic rate. During summer as the sexual phase is not functioning, therefore, these values come down to normal state search types of results are obtained by various workers in fish hematology.

4. DISCUSSION

Joshi, [12] and Alonso-Gomez, et.al. [7], is stated that during pre spawning period, a generous supply of protein is required for the formation of valuable reproductive products, eggs and sperms. Thus the protein required for developing gonads synthesize in liver and transported through the blood. During the course of

transportation serum proteins were estimated high. The phenomenon is more significance in female fishes.

Craig, [13], Bandarra, et.al. [2] and Abdullahi, [3], correctly pointed out and correlated the changing values in blood wreath sexual maturation and spawning. In their classic work they reported an increase with sexual maturation and decrease with spawning. In fatty acids, hemoglobin and protein. In the spawning season he is sharp decline in protein contents can be very well correlated. From April to July the increase in protein contents can be established with their requirement in ova formation and related activities Joshi, [12] also found and increase in spawning period and decrease in later months.

The protein components of the animal blood serum are responsible for transporting and supplying the various materials for the bodies metabolic requirement defending against invasion and injury, maintaining the body fluid pH and osmotic pressure [13,3,7] the freshwater teleosts are known to show the sexual variation in their serum protein concentrations in most of cases the the Serum of the female fish contained a higher concentration of protein then that of the male fish [2,5].

Joshi, [12] studied serum protein concentration of the 4 species of the freshwater fishes the spiny eel *Mastacembelus armatus* showed the maximum protein concentration of 4.70 ± 0.55 gm/100ml of blood serum. The carps and cat fishes all reported to have a still lower blood protein concentration mainly in the range of 1.34 to 6.6 %. in *C. carpio* found the control total protein value 8.0 ± 0.16 gm/100ml [2,5,14].

Craig, [13] and Joshi [12] observed, the changes in the blood components under the influences half temperature. The protein values observed in all the twelve months shows a regular pattern of ups and downs. From December up to March decrease in protein level is seen. December to March are the cold months, when water temperature too remain low. From April to July an increase in protein concentration in blood, points to reflected in this season the temperature is a little high, clarity of water is increased, food decay etc. Make me more chances half food availability. The nature of food also play an important role in determining the serum protein concentration. The highest serum protein values in *Mastacembelus armatus* is also probably,

Table 1. Serum total protein in Male and Female *Ctenopharyngodon idella* (VALENCIENNES) pre-breeding (PB), BREEDING (B) and POST-BREEDING (POB) period showing seasonal variation

S. No	Season	Months	Male		Female	
			Monthly Variation	Seasonal Variation	Monthly Variation	Seasonal Variation
1	Summer (PB)	March	4.8 ± 0.1	4.62 ± 0.05(3.2 - 5.4)	5.1 ± 0.06	4.82 ± 0.05(4.0 - 5.7)
		April	4.4 ± 0.08		4.9 ± 0.07	
		May	4.5 ± 0.14		4.5 ± 0.07	
		June	4.8 ± 0.16		4.8 ± 0.11	
		July	5.3 ± 0.13		4.9 ± 0.06	
2	Monsoon (B)	August	5.6 ± 0.09	5.65 ± 0.03(4.5-6.3)	5.3 ± 0.07	5.50 ± 0.07(4.4-6.9)
		September	5.7 ± 0.11		5.5 ± 0.06	
		October	5.8 ± 0.09		6.3 ± 0.08	
		November	5.9 ± 0.15		6.0 ± 0.10	
		December	6.0 ± 0.14		5.8 ± 0.10	
3	Winter (POB)	January	5.6 ± 0.07	5.62 ± 0.06(4.5-6.6)	5.5 ± 0.13	5.65 ± 0.04(4.8-6.5)
		February	5.0 ± 0.07		5.3 ± 0.16	

All values are Mean ± Standard Error (gm %) for 8 observations of male and 4 female in each month

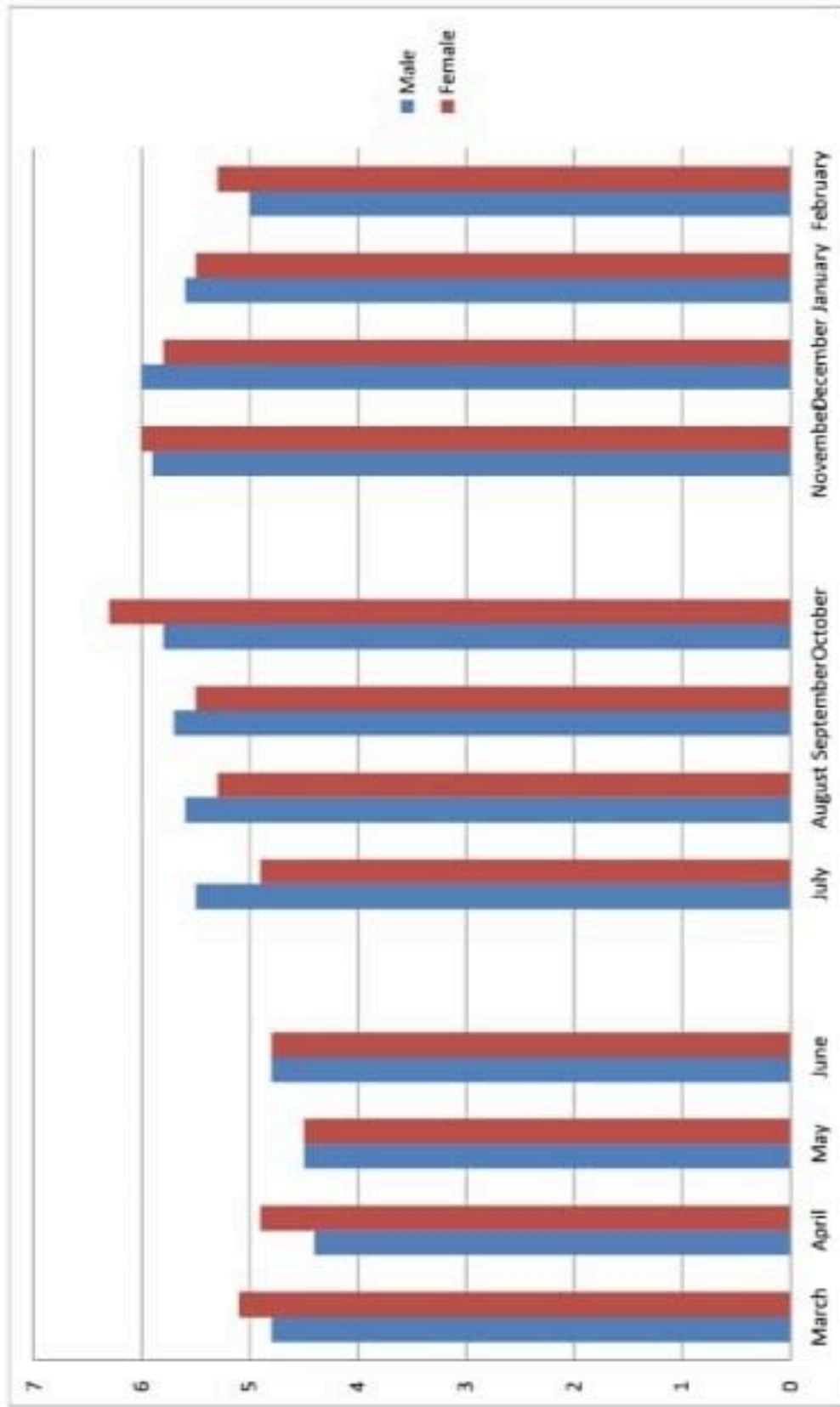


Chart 1. Serum total protein in Male and Female *Ctenopharyngodon idella* (VALENCIENNES) pre-breeding (PB), BREEDING (B) and POST-BREEDING (POB) period showing seasonal variation

correlated to the purely carnivorous habits of the fish, on the other hand, food of *Mystus cavasius* and *Ompok bimaculatus* contains a significantly higher percentage aquatic unicellular and multicellular plants and this is possibly related with comparatively lower serum protein values [9,15,16]. The lowest serum protein level in garfish *Xenentodon cancila* is probably a species specificity of the fish, correlated with a carnivorous diet and the surface living habits where sufficiently high quality of dissolved oxygen is available for the respiration [13,4,17].

Joshi [12], studied annual fluctuation in total protein in *Rita rita*. In his study values for protein raises from January to June in both the sexes. It was 2.8 gm% to 3.8gm% in male and 2.8 gm% to 4.2 gm% in female. In winter he observed a low concentration of total protein in both the sexes. He found that the female have serum protein than the males.

Seasonal variation in total protein concentration, studied by a few hematologists [13,1,2,3], study about seasonal variation in total protein and its fraction in *Glanus batrachus*. She gave the range of 3.99 to 6.38gm% in male and 3.48 to 5.98 gm% in female. In her study males were recorded to possess high total protein. Concerning to the seasonal variation she found lowest value in July (3.66 gm%) and highest was in March (6.12 gm%) In the same study comparison was also made from three other species. In *H. fossilis* it was 5.1 1 gm% in *C.punctatus* and *C. striatus* it was 3.90 g% and 4.35 gm% respectively [5,18].

Craig, [13], Dawson and Grimam, (1980)[4], Bandarra et al [2], Murray and Burt [18], Abdullahi, [3] and Zafar, and Ashraf, [17] observed that total protein in winter, and low in summer. They suggests that normal feeding at low temperature causes high protein concentration in winter season. Where is high temperature and low metabolic activities caused low values for total protein [19,20]. He found 4.34gm%, 4.78 gm% and 5.22 gm %, in female *C. mrigala* and 3.77 gm% 4.45 gm% and 4.64 gm% in male in summer, monsoon and winter respectively.

5. CONCLUSION

This is very important experiment of monthly and seasonal variation in blood serum proteins of *Ctenopharyngodon idella*. Taken parameter has recognized as like tools for care of fish health.

These study indicates that during that breeding and post breeding periods the fish required much protein for the development of sexual cells and also for the high metabolic rate. During summer as the sexual phase is not functioning, therefore, these serum total protein values come down, male were higher breeding period as 5.65± 0.03 gm% showing seasonal variation as 4.5 to 6.3 gm %. In post breeding season the mean value was very slightly lower side as were found in breeding season in this period the mean value were 5.62±0.06 mg% with the seasonal variation of 4.5 to 6.6gm%. During summer i.e. pre breeding period the mean value were 4.62±0.05gm% with their seasonal variation of 3.2 to 5.6 gm%.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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