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Special Issue on

INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

(Book 2)

Guest Editor
Prof. P. Kannan

It has been considered that there is every Madhu's women were able and compared to Shashi and Sita's women, due to the actions of respected men like John, John and Pauline have worked to improve the education women Madhu women were to be seen in Pauline and Shashi and Sita's women or India.

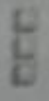
Conclusion

The study based upon the exhaustive analysis of the text from the two women in the light of cultural critical theories and apply themselves to other texts in the field of comparison has shown that both Rajni and Madhusudh's though women the position with evil and attraction. They both stories upon the gendered femininity that existed between Madhu, Madhu and Sita's before marriage, however both women after that they were attracted and challenges involved in the both women's positions.

After the brief view of both novels we cannot see any concrete among children, women's and one. For the sake of continued satisfaction.

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THE INSTITUTION OF MARRIAGE IN TAGORE'S NOVEL 'THE WRECK'

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"It is equality and love which should form the basis of married life and the relationships surrounding this institution."

[Radhaiah, p.291]

This is the opinion of Rabindranath Tagore about the institution of marriage. Tagore is one of the most important writers in the history of Indian Writing in English who is known for his works like Gora, Chitra, Mohini, Home and the World etc. The novel 'The Wreck' revolves around the lives of the characters who are struggling in their married life. And the above statement of Tagore acts as a warning to the most of the problems raised in the entire novel. The same aspect is brought out beautifully and delicately in the novel, which centers around two major characters Kamala and Kamala who are stuck up in their 'so-called married life'. The author makes use of the first person narrative technique and explores the depth and extent of equality and love in the lives of the characters.

This paper deals with the institution of marriage which is one of the fundamental parts of every society. It is a social institution governed by religious, culture, tradition, society and economic aspects etc. Through this institution a man and a woman become husband and wife which lead to procreation. In the present novel Tagore deals with this marriage as an institution which has its own set of norms and conventions and how it affects the lives of the characters in the part of the novel. The first important question to be asked at this juncture is whether marriage is a bliss or a compromise, because most of the critics it found not be like that of a fairy tale ending (i.e. "and they lived happily ever after" as to end his tale has to face all the joys and sorrows of married life. The present novel offers such insights and consequences about the marriage as merely a compromise rather than a blissful experience.

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GREAT
EXPECTATIONS

DICKENS

Special Issue on
**INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE:
PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE**
(Book 2)

**MARGINALISATION AND DETERIORATION OF
URDU LITERATURE AS REPRESENTED IN ANITA
DESAI'S NOVEL 'IN CUSTODY'**

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Anita Desai is one of India's foremost writers. She has authored numerous fictions like, 'Clear Light of Day', 'In Custody', 'Fasting Feasting', 'The Zigzag Way' etc. Anita Desai's novel 'In Custody' published in 1984 is a narrative about language politics which beautifully depicts even the decay of language. There is a concern and lament over the loss and ruin of Urdu language. The main theme is that of a journey in which the protagonist Deven Sharma, a Hindi lecturer in Lala Ram College in Mirpore travels to Delhi to interview his all-time favourite living legend of Urdu poetry Nur Shahjehanabadi.

The novel brings together the status of Urdu which had once been a court language and had flourished because of royal patronage but consequently due to the impact of various factors the language is deteriorating. The main reasons are: language politics, dominance of mainstream language, socio-religious factors etc. As a result of these reasons Urdu has become the language of one particular community. Marginalization of Urdu has been carried out systematically which has added upto the process of deterioration. The process of marginalization is one in which some classes, groups; communities are pushed to the margins because of dominant forces. Language is considered as, an important medium of communication. While, literature may be defined as creative representation of language. It depicts life with the help of language in an artistic manner.

This novel centers on the tragic-comic life of Deven Sharma who lives in Mirpore, a small town near Delhi, with his wife Sarla and their son Manu. Deven is a lecturer who temporarily teaches Hindi, while his true passion lies in the almost diminishing Urdu poetry. His childhood friend Murad, who works as the editor of an Urdu journal 'Awaaz' who offers him to do a feature with Nur, the greatest living Urdu poet. The thought of doing an interview with a poet as great as Nur creates a kind of illusion in the mind of Deven who thinks that this

interview could completely change his life in all aspects. To his surprise, Nur's life is not at all dignified or impressive as Deven thought it would be. He meets Imtiaz Begum, Nur's second wife whom Nur claims that she has robbed him of everything even Deven dislikes Imtiaz since he assumes that she is clearly the cause of the poet's degradation.

When Deven enters the world of Nur whom he imagines and adores as an icon his every fancy is shattered with harsh reality. He gradually realizes each and every bit of Nur's life but still continues to have the same respect. He starts to explore the Urdu literature with the help of Nur and wants to preserve it for the future generations. On the one hand, Deven is a complete failure both in his personal and as well as academic life. The first time he meets Nur he is made to realize the devastation of his life. He also meets many people who are actually dependent on Nur and they are also the cause for Nur's ill-health. Deven is made to clean the vomit of Nur which disgusts him and he runs away to his home. Then he receives a letter from Nur which offers him to become the secretary of Nur, Deven is confused so he discusses it with Murad who tries to convince him to accept it.

Deven decides to meet Nur again who is ready to recite or dictate his poems which are not yet known to anyone this brings him into a different world where he feels overwhelmed by such an honour. When he discusses this with Murad, he suggests the idea of tape recording and explains its merits which are better than taking dictation. But Deven is not sure about recording technology and he is even worried about the cost. Then Murad says that he can get money from the college because those recorded tapes can be used as a library material for the Urdu students.

When Deven approaches Abid Siddiqui, head of Urdu department about the upcoming Urdu poetry, magazines in which a special issue on Nur Shahajehanabadi which is interviewed by Deven himself. Then he asks Siddiqui for a favour regarding tape recording and explains the merits of it and how it will indeed become an asset of their own college. Then they meet Mr. Rai, the registrar who is going to sanction the funds. Therefore Deven sets out to Delhi to purchase tape recorder and Murad takes him to the shop of Jain Sahib, he is forced to purchase the best second-hand model and Jain Sahib has even arranged for an assistant Chiku.

After being revolted by Imtiaz Begum, Deven meets an elderly woman who is Nur's first wife she offers to help him for recording and suggests the idea of taking a room for rent and to record

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GUNTER GRASS'S THE TIN DRUM AS A NOVEL OF SYMBOLS AND IMAGES

The Tin drum is the great novel of the 20th century. The novel defines the era in all its glories and catastrophes. The novel opens from Oskar Matzarat's bed in a mental institution, Oskar introduces us to his Kashubian grand mother, Anna Kolgaiczek and her four skirts that served not only as a hide way for his fleeing grand father, but also remained Oskar's favorite place of refuge. Out of the union between Joseph Kolgaiczek and Anna was born Agnes, Oskar's mother. Although Agnes was legally married to the grocer Matzarat, there is another man in her life, Jan Bronski, who in Oskar's view is more likely than Matzarat to be his father.

Oskar is born "as one of those clairaudient infants whose mental development is completed at birth." He would rather not have been born at all but the prospect of the drum prevented him from expressing his desire to return to the womb. At the age of three Oskar put into practice a long cherished plan, stops growing and becomes a drummer. To defend his drum from trespassers, Oskar develops another skill where he learns to shatters glass with his voice. Initially he mobilizes his vocal chords for the purpose of protection, later on he sings out of pure playfulness, becoming as it were a devotee of "arts for arts sake".

With the rise of National Socialism, Oskar finds himself more and more isolated. He lost his mother, friend Herbert and the Jewish toy merchant Markus. He left with his drum as his only comfort. Oskar finds it very difficult to grow in the Nazi society after Jan Bronski's execution. Maria, his first love, compensates for much of his emotional disarray, until she too is snatched away from him by his father Matzarath. She gives birth to a son, Kurt who Oskar swears is his own child. Oskar joins Bebra's theatre, a touring company of dwarfs providing entertainment for German soldiers. He determined to return from the front for his son's third birthday in order to present him with a drum. But Kurt however rejects him and Oskar rationalizes this as his own rejection of Matzarath. Matzarath's death and his funeral coincides with the German capitulation. Oskar resumed his growth and buried his drum. After a long period of deprivation, he returns to his drum and becomes successful as a professional Jazz drummer.

But loneliness and fear of life haunt him more relentlessly than ever. He has himself locked up in a mental asylum and unfortunately for him, he is acquitted at the end of the novel. The first question rises on a symbolic level concerns Oskar's stature why is he a crippled dwarf? He informs the readers that he decided to interrupt his growth in order to keep adults at a distance.

As an infant he has already seen through the moral bankruptcy of his parents so that his stature represents a deliberate act of protest and a refusal to adopt his surroundings even physically. The drum as a symbol is Oskar's medium for art and also medium for protest. Grass here chooses a toy drum and the tiny sound of his protest in no way reflects on its quality but it sheds some light on his efficacy. Oskar is still concerned with testing God's power by his symbolical drumming contest but Jesus fails him by not drumming and he deduces from this disappointment that the role of protest is reserved for him alone.

The four skirts that Oskar's grandmother Anna wears symbolize sexual experiences as well as escape from responsibility. His grandfather uses Anna's skirts to hide from police and for sexual pleasure where as Oskar uses it to hide from responsibilities. The Broken glass as a symbol expresses Oskar's rage. Later he uses his ability to break glass to force people to do what he wants. Next nurses symbolize safety and comfort for Oskar as he has spent a great deal of time in hospital as a result he has developed a fascination for any woman in nurse uniform. Fizz powder is an old type of candy that Oskar can remember seeing around before Second World War. The Nazi pin in which by swallowing it Oskar's father dies is a symbol and allegory for what Grass thinks about postwar German society.

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The black witch like figure is a symbol of death. She is now and forever coming towards him. Reality is symbolized by the black witch so that the drum and the black witch are diametrically opposed to each other.

The Tin Drum is a complex novel populated by unusual characters. The setting of the novel is during Europe's most troubled period in the 20th century. Oskar's lament was mainly centered on man's willful misrepresentation of the notions of Corinthians and thus his protest through symbols was directed against vast areas of human behavior.

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PINTER'S 'THE BIRTHDAY PARTY' AS A COMEDY OF MENACE

Harold Pinter is a British writer and has written many plays. His first full play is 'The Birthday Party' and it was published in the year 1957. The play is considered as a comedy of menace. This term was first coined by David Campton as a subtitle to his work. The term comedy refers the genre of writing in which everything ends in a peaceful manner or where the conflict or the problem is solved. But the comedy of menace is quite different as it introduces several menaces which lead to more complication.

Comedy of menace is a humorous play which has the elements of surprise, incongruity, conflict, repetitiveness that often leads the audience to expect one thing will happen, then offers the opposite to amuse and make the audience laugh. In this kind of play one or more character feel the menacing presence- actual or imaginary, of some obscure and frightening force, power of personality. The present play 'The Birthday Party' is a classic example for this genre of writing as it employs all the techniques of the genre and also has the features of the comedy of menace.

The play consists of three acts and is set in a sea side town. The play opens with the introduction of two characters Meg and Petey who are husband and wife and they run a boarding house. They are in search of visitors to their boarding house but unfortunately they have only one person that is Stanley. The character of Meg is really startling and vague as she is always in confusion and she is worried about their business. She cares too much about her cooking through which she wants to please people. Meg is always found questioning Petey and Stanley about various things and often we find that they are not that interested to talk to her but she continuously interrogates them and talks with them.

Meg who is in her sixties is flirting with Stanley who is in his thirties. This is quite astonishing as she is more concerned about him and his priorities than her husband. She wants to keep him close to her and also takes better care of him. At the mention of his new job she is disturbed and insists him to stay with her. Meg cannot tolerate the moving away of Stanley and therefore she is hurt. But on the other hand Stanley is irritated by the behaviour of Meg and he hopes to escape from the boarding house.

When she mentions that there will be visitors to their house Stanley is startled because he had never expected any visitors. Meg says that two gentlemen are going to arrive that day and hence she has to go to shopping. But Stanley doesn't believe that someone can visit and therefore questions her which she explains how they met and collected information about the boarding house from Petey the previous day. At this point Stanley starts to feel afraid as he expects that something is not right and some disaster is going to happen.

The drama clearly depicts the progression of the story as it moves from a calm atmosphere to that of disturbance and confusion. The play represents the tension, conflict and suspicion which is going to disturb the entire harmony of the story. The genre of comedy of menace is effectively brought out in the play. The character of Stanley appears as an important character as he is often found fluctuating and suffers at the end of the play. He foresees the people who are expected to come because for a long time there had never been any visitors and certainly the people are not common people and he thinks that may be they are coming to look for Stanley. So he tries to warn and influence over the decision of Meg but she is not ready to listen to any of his words.

Stanley is not a stable character as his statements are not that convincing, he doesn't stick to his statements. Meg is impressed the way he plays the piano but he has altogether stopped playing it and when she asks him to play the piano he rejects it saying that he has got a new job in a night club in Berlin. He exaggerates on his concerts around the world but in reality he has not given any such concerts. This shows how he tries to mislead Meg and how he tries to impress her. Even the readers are led in the path of confusion as there is no clear statement.

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DOULOTI-THE BOUNTIFUL AS A HUMAN SMILE ON UNKNOWN SKELETON

Mahaswetha Devi is a social activist and Bengali writer. She always fights for the rights of tribals and women. Some of her important works are Rudali, Doupadi, The Hunt, Shishu etc. In all her short stories she talks about the suppressed class of the society. "Her writing addressed one single word- injustice", said by G.N. Devy. Spivak has translated all the works to English.

Douloti - The Bountiful where Douloti proves that she is a dutiful daughter of Ganori Nagesia who is a bond slave of Munabar Singh Chandela. "Can the Subaltern Speak?" of Spivak truly npts the story of Douloti. Where being a bond slave Ganori could not speak about the authority for his own daughter and helplessly he sales his daughter after repaying of three hundred rupees of bond slavery loan. By this she proves to be a bountiful daughter.

Douloti is set in a district of Palamu that particular tribe is divided on the basis of caste. There lies a downtrodden class tribal people they all are the Kamiyas of Munabar. He governs them as they are ignorant and unaware of other society. Being a Nagesia they are not supposed to raise the hut if they dare to raise their house will be burnt completely. Ganori later becomes crooked Nagesia the reason is Munabar's ox were missing so he made Ganori to work as ox. By mistake the plough fell on him and he turns to be crook. This highlights the suppression of tribal people by the hands of upper class people.

There lies another tribe called Bono he escapes to the city because he could not tolerate the humiliations of Munabar. After coming back to the tribe he gives in detail explanation about the corruption which is set in the town from a contractor to the government officials. There in the town also the labourers are shown gun and their daily wages are snatched. This represents that being tribes they cannot survive anywhere.

The slaves of the village are called by different names like Kamiya, Seokia, Beth-Begar and so on. They don't have rice to eat it is meant only during the time of festivals. Many of thr government officials make survey and they leave but the tribes are aware of their survey and marks that there will be no development by their survey.

As it is said that women will suffer two-fold suppression which is like being a tribe and on the other hand as a woman Douloti stands as a best example for the exploitation of the whole tribe and woman. Douloti pays her whole life by the shattered experience of prostitution for the bond slavery loan of three hundred rupees. Douloti was tricked by the words of marriage by the lord Paramananda. He misguides Ganori in the name of Rama and Gandhi mission of Delhi. He snatches the ignorance of whole tribe and takes Douloti to the world of prostitution. She unwillingly turns to be a Kamiya whore by intaking many clients per day.

Douloti was taken away from her tribe she went in the bus for the first time in her life. There Paramananda takes her to room and brings her all the needy things. She dreamt of her marriage but on the next day she was sold as a whore to Latia. Latia was a man of lust hunger no other woman could tolerate his manhood except Harijan woman as they are believed to be strong. Douloti becomes the victim of his manhood and dies as a deceased one.

Dotloti was taken to the house of Rampiyari and made a prostitute of Latia. He takes complete authority of Douloti and no one was allowed to see her. He was a contractor and much money although she served as a companion of Latia her charm did not fade for a long time. Latia had a priority to walk naked in the house of Rampiyari everyone was afraid of him. On the next day Douloti was sitting naked at the feet of Latia but lord Paramananda didn't give a look at the poor girl. Here we could notice how the innocence was shattered by the vested interest of the people like Paramananda.

As the days rolled on Douloti was still serving as the companion of Latia. Once she goes out to see the broken fair there she meets the Bono uncle and expresses all her grievances in front of him but Bono was also helpless. After coming back Latia beats her ruthlessly as she went to see the broken fair. Latia says to Rampiyari that the Harijan girl is turning to be an intellect when she asked him to give her money separately.

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A Suitable Boy as a Post-Independence and Post-Partitional Novel

Vikram Seth was born in 1952 in Calcutta, India. He has travelled widely and lived in Britain, California, India and China. That is why he is considered as diasporic writer. His first novel is 'The Golden Gate : A novel in Verse (1986). Vikram Seth's novel *A Suitable Boy*' (1993) is longest novel in English ever written and is often compared to George Eliot's *Middlemarch* (1871) because of its length, social scrutiny, and realistic style. Vikram Seth's *A Suitable Boy* is regarded as a National Narrative of the making of India as a nation and its varied ramifications at the socio-political realms.

The novel illustrates the social implications of the Zamindari system, the impact and the manner in which the agrarian structure took shape in the post -Independent India through Mahesh Kapoor who recommends the reform and the Nawab Sahib of Baitar, a Zamindar.

The novel assumes the nation as an encompassing conceptual assertion. That moves beyond the spatial to inherently embrace the transition from the self to the locality to state and disembark the nation. Seth formulates an imaginary state in Purva Pradesh placed in North India and Brahmapur becomes the microcosm of India. Seth's specific creation of North Indian locality recollects the procedure in which nation forming becomes part of the making of nationhood. Idealization of historical episodes, religions, and linguistic traditions are the basis for an organic ideology of nationhood that mirrors the representativeness of a nation or national claim.

The novel reflects the various challenges and issues reflecting the process of decolonization, nationhood and nationalism. Seth examines significant national issues with political coloring in the post independent era, the effects of the partition, the persistence of old traditions, the issues of land reform and the anticipated progress as a nation.

Vikram Seth's *A Suitable Boy*, despite being the story of a Mother's aspiration to find a suitable husband for her daughter be sets narratives of the making of a nation- the post-independent India. The novel includes themes – the political in the personal, prejudice and forgiveness, conflict amidst social group and families, changing social norms unexpected violence, and inter-generational connectedness.

The novel is set in the early 1950s in Brahmapur a fictional town. The novel concerns the fortunes and trails of four elite families over the course of 18 months: the mehras, the KAPOORS, the Chatterjis and the Khans. It especially focuses on the plight of 19 year old Lata Mehra, a student at the local Brahmpur University. Throughout the novel Lata must decide if she is willing to marry the young Muslim man whom she loves. And thus defy her stern, wealthy Hindu mother, Mrs. Rupa Mehra. The arranged marriages have been the norm across India. Lata is starting to feel that she can choose for herself who her husband should be.

If the Mehra and Kapoor represent the Hindu middle class of North India, the Nawab of Baitar stands for feudal Muslim aristocracy. The novel begins with Savita's marriage one of the daughters of Mrs. Rupa Mehra in 1950 and ends with Lata's marriage in 1952. As the novel concludes, Lata Mehra finally makes her decision. That she will not marry Kabir. Instead, she marries another "Suitable Boy". Seth uses Hindu and Muslim characters in pairs-Kabir and Haresh, Maan and Rasheed, Kapoor and the Nawab. The characters of the novel present a certain "Double Vision" at the wake of the process of decolonization in India.

This paper talks about the novel as a secular narrative of the Indian nation, which draws much on Jawaharlal Nehru's nationalist text, *The Discovery of India*. In this novel a Cultural Interpretation of 1950s nationhood, the idea of a 'Strong India', based in part of liberal progressivism, is strongly endorsed.

Seth has absorbed the difficulties and shocks and sustained by the proceeding generation of Indian writers in English and has given back something wonderful in return in *A Suitable Boy*. Seth's novel has an explicit political theme.

A Survey on Risk Management in Software Engineering

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to present a review of software project. Unforeseen events may have an adverse impact on a projects cost, schedule, or quality. Risk management is an attempt to minimize the chances of failure caused by unplanned events. The aim of risk management is not to avoid getting into projects that have risks but to minimize the impact of risks in the projects that are undertaken risk is a probabilistic event—it may or may not occur. For this reason, we frequently have an optimistic tendency to simply not see risks or to wish that they will not occur. Social and organizational factors also may stigmatize risks and discourage clear identification of them. This kind of attitude gets the project in trouble if the risk events materialize. The goal of this paper is to provide a comprehensive reference for fresh researchers in Risk Management

INTRODUCTION

Risk is defined as an exposure to the chance of injury or loss. That is, risk implies that there is a possibility that something negative may happen. In the context of software projects, negative implies that there is an adverse effect on cost, quality, or schedule. Risk management is the area that tries to ensure that the impact of risks on cost, quality, and schedule is minimal.

Risk management can be considered as dealing with the possibility and actual occurrence of those events that are not "regular" or commonly expected, that is, they are probabilistic. The commonly expected events, such as people going on leave or some requirements changing, are handled by normal project management. So, in a sense, risk management begins where normal project management ends. It deals with events that are infrequent, somewhat out of the control of the project management, and which can have a major impact on the project.

Most projects have risk. The idea of risk management is to minimize the possibility of risks materializing, if possible, or to minimize the effects if risks actually materialize. For example, when constructing a building, there is a risk that the building may late r collapse due to an earthquake. That is, the possibility of an earthquake is a risk. If the building is a large residential complex, then the potential cost in case the earthquake risk materializes can be enormous. This risk can be reduced by shifting to a zone that is not earthquake prone. Alternatively, if this is not acceptable, then the effects of this risk materializing are minimized by suitably constructing the building. At the same time, if a small dumping ground is to be constructed, no such approach might be followed, as the financial and other impact of an actual earthquake on such a building is so low that it does not warrant special measures.