

A Review of Indian Culture

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Abstract - Globalization has a large global role to play. In every area of life it has left its footprints behind. In India alone, but also via the exchange of global perspectives and ideas, the way people live and live worldwide has changed. This process of change is not hindered by Indian culture. The rise of globalisation has loosened our deep-rooted traditions and habits. India has a rich cultural history and is renowned all over the globe for its culture. Not only did globalisation instil Westernization in India, but the Indian culture has internationally expanded its influence. A particular importance is attached to the culture and customs of every geographical area, which distinguish a people within a geographic limit from another. Instead of globalisation, this particular feature is disrupted to different degrees. Such an effect is evident when it hits a developing nation such as India.

Keywords - Culture, Indian Culture, General Characteristics, Importance of Culture

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1. INTRODUCTION

Culture alludes to the examples of thought and conduct of individuals. It incorporates values, convictions, rules of direct, and examples of social, political and monetary association. These are given starting with one age then onto the next by formal just as casual cycles. Culture comprises of the manners by which we think and go about as individuals from a general public. Along these lines, all the accomplishments of gathering life are all in all called culture. In famous speech, the material parts of culture, for example, logical and mechanical accomplishments are viewed as unmistakable from culture which is left with the non-material, higher accomplishments of gathering life (workmanship, music, literature, reasoning, religion and science). Culture is the result of such an association and communicates through language and workmanship, theory and religion. It likewise communicates through social propensities, customs, financial associations and political establishments.

Culture has two sorts: (i) material, and (ii) non-material. The first incorporates advancements, instruments, material merchandise, shopper products, family unit plan and design, methods of creation, exchange, business, government assistance and other social exercises. The last incorporates standards, values, convictions, myths, legends, literature, ritual, works of art and other scholarly artistic exercises. The material and non-material parts of any culture are typically reliant on one another. At times, in any case, material culture may change rapidly however the non-material may set aside longer effort to change. As per Indologists, Indian culture stands for a customary

social code as well as for a spiritual establishment of life.

Indian culture is a priceless ownership of our general public. Indian culture is the most established of the apparent multitude of cultures of the world. In spite of confronting many good and bad times Indian culture is shining with all its brilliance and wonder. Culture is the spirit of country. Based on culture, we can encounter the success of its over a wide span of time. Culture is assortment of estimations of human life, which builds up it explicitly and in a perfect world separate from different gatherings.

1.1 Culture and Heritage

Cultural advancement is a historical cycle. Our progenitors took in numerous things from their antecedents. With the progression of time they likewise added to it from their own understanding and surrendered those which they didn't think about valuable. We thus have taken in numerous things from our precursors. As time goes we keep on including novel contemplations, groundbreaking plans to those effectively existent and now and again we surrender some which we don't think about valuable any more. This is the manner by which culture is sent and conveyed forward from age to people to come. The culture we acquire from our ancestors is called our cultural heritage.

This heritage exists at different levels. Humankind in general has acquired a culture which might be called human heritage. A country likewise acquires a culture which might be named as public cultural heritage. Cultural heritage incorporates each one of those perspectives or estimations of culture communicated to individuals by their predecessors

from age to age. They are esteemed, ensured and kept up by them with whole congruity and they feel glad for it. A couple of models would be useful in explaining the idea of heritage. The Taj Mahal, Jain caverns at Khandagiri and Udayagiri, Bhubaneswar, Sun Temple Konarak, Jagannath Temple, Puri, Lingaraja Temple, Bhubaneswar, Red Fort of Agra, Delhi's Qutub Minar, Mysore Palace, Jain Temple of Dilwara (Rajasthan) Nizamuddin Aulia's Dargah, Golden Temple of Amritsar, Gurudwara Sisganj of Delhi, Sanchi Stupa, Christian Church in Goa, India Gate and so on., are terrifically significant spots of our heritage and are to be ensured definitely.

Other than the architectural manifestations, landmarks, material antiques, the scholarly accomplishments, philosophy, fortunes of information, logical developments and disclosures are additionally the piece of heritage. In Indian setting the commitments of Baudhayana, Aryabhata, Bhaskaracharya in the field of Mathematics, Astronomy and Astrology; Varahmihir in the field of Physics; Nagarjuna in the field of Chemistry, Susruta and Charak in the field of Medicines and Patanjali in the field of Yoga are profound fortunes of Indian Cultural heritage. Culture is at risk to change, yet our heritage doesn't. We people, having a place with a culture or a specific gathering, may get or acquire certain cultural characteristics of different networks/cultures, yet our belongingness to Indian cultural heritage will stay unaltered. Our Indian cultural heritage will tie us together for example Indian literature and sacred texts to be specific Vedas, Upanishads Gita and Yoga System and so on have contributed a great deal by method of giving right information, right activity, conduct and practices as reciprocal to the advancement of civilization.

1.2 General Characteristics of Culture

Presently let us examine some broad attributes of culture, which are normal to various cultures all through the world.

1. **Culture is found out and obtained:** Culture is procured as in there are sure practices which are gained through heredity. People acquire certain characteristics from their folks however socio-cultural examples are not acquired. These are gained from relatives, from the gathering and the general public wherein they live. It is hence clear that the culture of individuals is impacted by the physical and social condition through which they work.
2. **Culture is shared by a gathering of individuals:** An idea or activity might be called culture on the off chance that it is shared and accepted or rehearsed by a gathering of individuals.
3. **Culture is total:** Different information typified in culture can be passed starting with one age then onto the next age. Increasingly more information

is included the specific culture as the time cruises by. Each may work out answer for issues in life that goes starting with one age then onto the next. This cycle stays as the specific culture goes with time.

4. **Culture changes:** There is information, considerations or traditions that are lost as new cultural qualities are included. There are conceivable outcomes of cultural changes inside the specific culture over the long haul.
5. **Culture is dynamic:** No culture stays on the lasting state. Culture is changing continually as novel thoughts and new procedures are included over the long haul altering or changing the old ways. This is the attributes of culture that comes from the culture's total quality.
6. **Culture gives us a scope of admissible personal conduct standards:** It includes how a movement ought to be led, how an individual should act properly.
7. **Culture is differing:** It is a framework that has a few mutually related parts. In spite of the fact that these parts are discrete, they are reliant with each other shaping culture as entirety.

1.3 Importance of Culture in Human Life

Culture is firmly connected with life. It's anything but an extra, an adornment that we as individuals can utilize. It isn't only a hint of shading. It is the thing that makes us human. Without culture, there would be no people. Culture is comprised of traditions, convictions, lifestyle, from the most spiritual to the most material. It gives us meaning, a method of driving our lives. People are makers of culture and, simultaneously, culture is the thing that makes us human. A major component of culture is the issue of religious conviction and its representative articulation. We should esteem religious identity and know about current endeavors to gain ground as far as interfaith discourse, which is really an intercultural exchange. As the world is turning out to be increasingly worldwide and we coincide on a more worldwide level we can't simply believe there's just one right method of living or that any one is substantial. The requirement for concurrence makes the conjunction of cultures and convictions vital. So as to not commit such errors, the best thing we can do is become more acquainted with different cultures, while additionally becoming acquainted with our own. In what manner can we exchange with different cultures, on the off chance that we don't generally have the foggiest idea what our own culture is? The three endless and all inclusive estimations of Truth, Beauty and Goodness are firmly connected with culture. It is culture that carries us closer to truth through philosophy and religion; it acquires magnificence our carries on with through the Arts and makes us tasteful creatures; and it is culture that makes us moral creatures by carrying us

closer to other people and showing us the estimations of affection, resistance and harmony.

2. INDIAN CULTURE

Indian culture is one of the most antiquated cultures of the world. The old cultures of Egypt, Greece, Rome, and so on were crushed with time and just their leftovers are left. However, Indian culture is alive till today. Its crucial standards are the equivalent, as were in the antiquated time. One can see town panchayats, standing frameworks and joint family framework. The lessons of Buddha, Mahavira, and Lord Krishna are alive till today likewise and are wellspring of motivation. The estimations of spirituality, asking nature, confidence in karma and rebirth, peacefulness, truth, non-taking, Chastity, Non-Acquisitiveness, and so on move individuals of this country, today too. Material turn of events and materials go under civilization while Art of Living, traditions, traditions go under culture. Material advancement is conceivable as far as possible.

This is the explanation, that the civilizations got obliterated while Indian culture is available till today in light of the fact that the premise of improvement was spirituality and not materialism. In this way, Indian culture can be called an antiquated culture, whose past is alive even in the present. The suggestive of the stone-age found in Pallavaram, Chingalpet, Vellore, Tinnivalli close to Madras, in the valley of stream Sohan, in Pindhighev region in West Punjab, in Rehand territory of Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh, in Narmada Valley in Madhya Pradesh, in Hoshangabad and Maheshwar, clarify that India has been the place where there is improvement and development of human culture. Based on removal done in places like Harappa and Mohanjodaro and so forth we come to know the created civilization and culture of the pre-historical time, which was prospered around 3000 B.C. Consequently, Indian culture is around 5000 years of age.

2.1 Characteristics of Indian culture

Conventional Indian culture, in its general push towards the spiritual, advances moral qualities and the mentalities of liberality, effortlessness and thriftiness. A portion of the striking highlights of Indian culture that swarm its various stations, clans, ethnic gatherings and religious gatherings and groups are as per the following

1. A Cosmic Vision

The structure of Indian culture places individuals inside an origination of the universe as a perfect creation. It isn't anthropo-driven (human-driven) just and thinks about all components of creation, both living and non-living, as appearances of the heavenly. Hence, it regards God's plan and advances the ideal of conjunction. This vision consequently, blends people, nature and God into one vital entirety. This is reflected in the possibility of satyam-shivam-sundaram.

2. Feeling of Harmony

Indian philosophy and culture attempts to accomplish an inborn concordance and request and this is reached out to the whole universe. Indian culture accept that regular enormous request characteristic in nature is the establishment of moral and social request. Internal concordance should be the establishment of external agreement. Outside request and excellence will normally follow from internal amicability. Indian culture adjusts and tries to orchestrate the material and the spiritual, as suitably delineated by the idea of purushartha.

3. Tolerance

A significant trait of Indian culture is resistance. In India, resistance and progressivism is found for all religions, ranks, networks, and so on. Numerous unfamiliar cultures attacked India and Indian culture gave each culture the chance of flourishing. Indian culture acknowledged and regarded Shaka, Huna, Shithiyan, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist cultures. The sentiment of resilience towards all religions is an awesome attribute of Indian culture. Rigveda says- Truth is one, and still, after all that the Scholars portray it in different structures. In Gita, Lord Krishna says, Those imploring others are really supplicating me. This idea is the outrageous of resilience. There is a quiet concurrence of different religions in India and all have been affecting one another – in spite of the fact that this convention has been seriously influenced by exercises of changing over religion by some religious associations. All the religions existing in India are regarded similarly. Indian culture acknowledges the complexness of the real world and absorbs majority of perspectives, practices, customs and foundations. It doesn't attempt to stifle assorted variety for consistency. The proverb of Indian culture is both solidarity in decent variety just as assorted variety in solidarity.

4. Congruity and Stability.

The standards of Indian culture are today additionally that much practically speaking, as they were at first. An uncommon trait of Indian culture is – its ceaseless stream. Since, Indian culture depends on values, so it's advancement is nonstop. Numerous hundreds of years cruised by, numerous progressions happened, numerous unfamiliar trespassers were confronted, however the light of Indian culture today additionally is constantly shining. No Scholar can end its set of experiences of like that of the cultures Egypt, Greece, Rome, Sumer, Babylon and Syria since it is yet in the period of construction. Indian culture can be perceived by seeing its present cultural principles. The light of old Indian culture life is yet sparkling. Numerous attacks happened, numerous rulers changed, numerous laws were spent yet even today, the conventional foundations, religion, epics, literature, philosophy, traditions, and so forth are alive. The circumstances and government couldn't eliminate them totally. The solidness of Indian culture is special inside itself,

even today. Indian culture includes consistently preferred change inside progression. It is agreeable to progressive change or change. It doesn't support unexpected or moment change. Thusly, most changes in thought have come as editorials and translation and not as unique frameworks of suspected. In issues of conduct likewise blend of old and new is favored over substitution of old by the new.

5. Versatility

Versatility has an extraordinary commitment in making Indian culture undying. Versatility is the way toward changing as indicated by time, spot and period. It's a fundamental component of life span of any culture. Indian culture has a one of a kind property of change, because of which, it is kept up till today. Indian family, station, religion and establishments have changed themselves with time. Because of versatility and co-appointment of Indian culture, it's congruity, utility and movement is as yet present. Dr. Radha Krishnan, in his book, 'Indian culture: Some Thoughts', while portraying the flexibility of Indian culture has said all individuals whether dark or white, Hindus or Muslims, Christians or Jews are siblings and our nation is the whole universe. We ought to have dedication for those things, which are past the constraints of information and with respect to which, it's hard to state anything. Our expectation towards humanity depended on that regard and commitment, which individuals had towards other's perspectives. There ought to be no endeavors on forcing our musings on others.

6. Receptivity

Receptivity is a significant attribute of Indian culture. Indian culture has consistently acknowledged the benefit of the attacking cultures. Indian culture resembles a sea, where numerous streams come and meet. Similarly all positions surrendered to the Indian culture and quickly they disintegrated in the Hindutva. Indian culture has consistently balanced with different cultures it's capacity to keep up solidarity among the assorted varieties of everything is the best. The unwavering quality, which created in this culture because of this receptivity, is a help for this world and is valued by all. We have consistently embraced the properties of different cultures. Vasudaiva Kutumbakam is the spirit of Indian culture. Indian culture has consistently replied and initiated itself by accepting and altering with the components of unfamiliar cultures. Indian culture has gotten the components of Muslim cultures and has never wavered in tolerating the valuable things of unfamiliar culture. In this manner, it's progression, utility and movement are still there today. The versatility and receptivity of this culture has enabled it to stay alive in all the conditions. Because of this property, Indian culture was never wrecked even in the wake of confronting the unfamiliar assaults. As a matter of fact, Indian culture and culture had encouraged unfamiliar aggressors by getting them close and getting private with them and gave as well as gotten numerous things.

7. Religious Dominance

Religion has a focal spot in Indian culture. Vedas, Upanishads, Purana, Mahabharata, Gita, Agama, Tripitak, Quran and Bible influence the individuals of Indian culture. These books have created confidence, belief in a higher power, penance, compensation, limitations, great lead, honesty, empathy, authenticity, invitingness, pardoning, and so forth. Monier Williams has properly stated, —Although in India, there are 500 or more lingos however religious language is just one and religious literature is additionally one, which all the supporters of Hindu religion, changing in standing, language, economic wellbeing and assessment, accept and supplicate with commitment. That language is Sanskrit and that literature is Sanskrit literature. It is the main word reference of Veda or other information. It is the main wellspring of Hindu Religion and Philosophy, the main mirror, which effectively mirrors the Hindu perspectives, musings, customs and traditions. It is the hotspot for the improvement of territorial dialects and is additionally the hotspot for getting material for the distribution of significant religious and logical considerations.

8. Caste System

Another attribute of Indian culture is social definition. In each area of India, there are around 200 ranks. The social structure is made of thousands of those ranks and sub-standings, which choose the economic wellbeing of an individual based on birth. As per E.A.H.Blunt, —Caste is an assortment of intermarried or intra-wedded gatherings, which have an overall name, whose enrollment is heredity and put a few boycotts and rules on its individuals living socially together. Its individuals, either do conventional business or guarantee their uniform community. Thus, Indian culture has a unique arrangement of definition.

9. Unity in Diversity

A significant quality of Indian culture is Unity in Diversity. There is a lot of diversity in Indian culture like in geology, in station, in doctrine, in language, in religion, in legislative issues, and so on. Dr. R.K.Mukerjee composes, —India is an exhibition hall of various sorts, networks, customs, traditions, religions, cultures, convictions, dialects, standings and social system. But even in the wake of having such an extensive amount outer diversity, none can keep the inner solidarity from getting Indian culture. In this manner, in Indian culture there is Unity in Diversity. As indicated by Pandit Nehru, —Those who see India, are profoundly moved by its Unity in Diversity. Nobody can break this solidarity. This principal solidarity of India is its extraordinary fundament element.

10. Four Duties

By satisfying obligations, an individual can follow his religion while living in physical solaces and hence

can pick up salvation. Satisfying obligations is a trait of Indian culture. In this, in an individual's life, four premises are considered—Dharma (religion), Arth (cash), Kama (desire), Moksha (salvation). Religion is identified with the satisfaction of moral obligations. Cash is identified with the satisfaction everything being equal. Desire is related with delights throughout everyday life. Salvation is the last objective. All these motivate a person to satisfy his obligations and to live in a trained manner in the public arena. Two conflicting considerations are found throughout the entire existence of the world—first the world and life is transitory and destructible and second is that the achievement of life relies upon the delight.

2.2 Indian Culture during the Contemporary Period

The social basic connection of the old style in the customary Indian culture had been comprehensively connected with sovereigns, ministers, priests, munis, sadhus, researchers, society aces and different prosperous gatherings. During the middle age time frame the relationship between the traditional and the society was not upset. In old India the old style custom was connected not exclusively to Sanskrit however there were likewise surges of the old style convention related with Pali and Tamil. Sanskrit was the carrier of the Hindu old style convention and the Mahayana Buddhist custom and a portion of the Jain science traditions too. Pali was the vehicle of the Theravadi Buddhist custom and Tamil was the carrier of the South Indian old style convention.

During the modern time frame, the relationship between the old style spoke to by English and the vernacular people traditions has separated. Customary balance has been influenced by various factors and cycles of modernization. With the effect of modern social powers the relationship between the old style and the people traditions has been upset. In the metropolitan places another working class has been developing and expecting the function of the conveyor of the old style convention. The working class has a world view and viewpoint that is fundamentally unique in relation to the carriers of the people convention. They are generally the conveyors of Western cultural qualities, standards, thoughts, standpoint and establishments, and English has become their predominant language. From the beginning of time, the people and the tribal traditions have remained generally unaffected by changes in political structures. The significance of old style traditions has been changing every once in a while with changes in political force structure however the society and the tribal traditions have remained reliably lively.

2.3 Parts of Indian culture

1. Craftsmanship and Architecture: Indian workmanship is propelled by religion and base on sacrosanct topics. In any case, there is not all that much or self-denying about it. The endless diversity of life and nature and the human component are completely reflected in Indian works of art. The specialty of engineering and model was all around

created during the Indus valley period. India has the biggest assortments of people and tribal ancient rarities.

2. Music: The mainstream term for music all through India is Sangit, which included move just as vocal instrumental music. The rhymes of the Rigveda and the Samveda are the most punctual instances of words set up with a good soundtrack. The most established nitty gritty piece of Indian melodic hypothesis is found in Natyashastra, ascribed to the sage Bharata who inhabited the start of the Christian period. North Indian Hindustani old style music and South Indian Karnatak music are the two significant types of traditional music in India. More explicit schools of old style music are related with specific gharanas. This is one part of Indian culture that has accomplished overall acknowledgment. Routine has consistently been a piece of parties and social gatherings in India. Fairs, relationships, celebrations and different festivals are not finished without them. Movies, film tunes and music have had a significant task to carry out in the further advocacy of music among the majority in modern occasions.

3. Move: Classical Indian move is a delightful and critical image of the spiritual and creative methodology of the Indian psyche. Conventional Indian sacred texts contain numerous references to nritta (music) and nata (show). Move and music are available at each phase of homegrown life in India. One order separates Indian moving into three angles—Natyā, Nrityā and Nritta. Natyā compares to show. Nrityā is interpretative move performed to the words sung in a melodic song. Then again, nritta connotes unadulterated move, where the body developments don't communicate any temperament (bhava) nor pass on any importance. There is a rich assortment of traditional and society moves in India. Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh), Odissi (Odisha), Kathakali (Kerala), Mohiniattam (Kerala), Bharatnatyam (Tamil Nadu), Manipuri (Manipur), Kathak (Uttar Pradesh) and Chhau (Orissa, West Bengal and Jharkhand) are probably the most eminent move structures in India. Additionally, India has a rich custom of old stories, legends and myths, which join with tunes and moves into composite works of art.

4. Theater: While old style move in India is connected to its 'divine inceptions', the root of Indian theater lies with the individuals. Bharata's Natyashastra is as yet the most complete manual for conventional Indian theater. 'Modern Indian theater' of ongoing occasions started in three frontier urban areas—Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. It is firmly affected by shows and patterns of European theater. 'Traditional Indian theater' incorporates unmistakable streams. This theater stayed restricted to courts and sanctuaries and showed a refined, deliberately prepared reasonableness. In the second famous stream the communicated in dialects and vernaculars of various regions and districts were utilized. Theater in India is normally arranged in the post-reap season when entertainers just as onlookers have extra time. It is arranged in outside

theaters. The narrative, often a myth definitely known to the crowd, is authorized through move, music, mimetic motion and adapted choreography.

3. CONCLUSION

Finally, the Indian culture has many characteristics. Every element of the matter is performed by people, but not by all. Everyone has a good and bad view about it, as one can see, it is a highly traditional society. The Indian culture is thus very distinct and has different customs. While young people do not believe in traditional elements, the culture of contemporary times varies and is no longer conventional. All elements are often exercised, but the generation of future will alter them. Indian culture is very complicated and resembles a hazy mess. But behind this seeming disarray there lies a thousands of years old scientific basis. In India, the caste system seems needless, unjust and unexpected, as it seems now. Why are individuals who have a profession or birth to be discriminated against? This has not always been the case, though. However, Sadhguru examines why the caste system has been established up initially and examines if the abolition of the caste system will now address some of the related issues. It was a longstanding criticism that the American and European cultures had a strong impact on Indian youngsters. With India rapidly becoming into a genuinely global economic, culinary and cultural environment, what do we need to ensure that our young people do not lose the richness of being Indians?

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