## ERUDITION



Editors
Dr. Justin P. G. Dr. Thanuja A. Mathew
ERUDITION: A Research Compendium, Investigates the concealed precisions of existence of the current ideologies that sustain the scholarly occurrence through observation, analysis and representation. Discourse of knowledge is a keen medium which cross examine the secrets of survival on the terrain. It is exploratory in its original sense and identifies the imperative conclusions that have made human beings budge towards enlightment. Various fields of studies have unquestionably created an understanding of life and the intricacies adjacent to existence. Research with a definite intention has created miracles in the evolution of rational detections. All disciplines of studies have taken different paths towards understanding the unique concept of Truth.
ERUDITION is a compilation of Research Analysis presented by the Faculty Members of Little Flower College, Guruvayur, challenging to create an insight towards the interpretation of innovative intellect.

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# 'A RESEARCH COMPENDIUM' 



A Reasearch Publication, Little Flower College, Guruvayur

# ERUDITION 

A Research Compendium

Edited by
Dr. JUSTIN P.G .
Dr. THANUJA A. MATHEW

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## Erudition

Edited by Dr. JUSTIN P.G., Dr. THANUJA A. MATHEW

Compiled and Published by Dr. Sr. VALSA M.A. (Dr. Sr. JEESMA THERESE)
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## EDITORIAL

Research is an art that requires a lot of effort and dedication on the part of the researcher. The art of writing research articles stimulates and brightens the cognitive skills of brain which ultimately culminates in academic excellence and brilliance. The Research Forum of Little Flower College makes it a point that the scientific and creative works of the faculty are collected and published every year . The Editors of the first edition of "Erudition: A Research Compendium" have remarkably succeeded to realize the novel thought of a multidisciplinary and multilingual publication without bifurcating the disciplines of humanities and Science. The second edition of "Erudition" is published with the same vision of providing the academicians of Little Flower College a unified platform for expressing their structured thoughts, processed perceptions and evidence based findings derived through laborious experiments and deep thoughts. The Board of Editors have strived hard to organize the papers according to the aspirations of the authors. All the papers selected for publication here are varied in theme and structure. However, the quality of each article is noted for its excellence and credibility. It is with great pride that we present this third volume of Erudition for the academic world.

Dr. Justin P. G \& Dr. Thanuja A. Mathew

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## FOREWORD

The word 'research' is a derivative of the French word Reserche which means quest, pursuit and search for truth. This quest for truth, the effort to gain new knowledge, is the ultimate aim of any educational institution. Therefore, the publication of the compendium of the research efforts of the faculty of a college marks the realization of that aim.

As the world gushes forth with immense momentum, it is inevitable that each of the members of the educational fraternity should strive to keep up with the flow. Innovative research techniques in veritable and various fields are to be chased to keep oneself updated and competent. The younger generation deserves the promise of competent and resourceful facilitators to pave the way of success for them. This vouches for the significance of genuine research to be done by the teaching fraternity. Setting a platform for that research is a core onus of a temple of knowledge.

Little Flower College Guruvayoor has always stood for augmenting the research efforts among the faculty and students and has strived hard for the achievement of a research centric atmosphere in the campus. Almost all of the young and effervescent faculty members are in pursuit of novel research areas and are bound to come up with a priceless corpus of research material. The path of research leads the researchers through diverse thoughts and to deep knowledge repositories. The ocean of information needs to be recorded in an organized pattern to be visible and thus be tapped in by other researchers.

This Volume III of "Erudition: A Research Compendium" is the efficacious continuance of the initiative of the institution to provide a platform to record the research findings of the faculty. The papers chosen for publication are, as is always the case, uniformly superior in content and presentation. Yet again, the faculty has proven their mettle in their respective areas of pursuit of knowledge. The depth and quality of the subject matters dealt with in this collection is testimony to the commitment of the college and the faculty towards research and also towards the pursuance of and addition to knowledge.

I am immensely proud to present this compendium of multifaceted research for the world to pursue and ruminate upon. On this occasion, I place my appreciation and gratitude for the editorial team whose relentless efforts culminated on the publication of this edition of the journal.

Let this be an enriching reading experience for all our readers.

Dr. Sr. Valsa M. A.<br>Principal<br>Little Flower College<br>Guruvayoor

# WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND MICRO-FINANCE 

Dr. Valsa M.A.
Assistant Professor, Department of History, Little Flower College Guruvayoor.

## Introduction:-

Micro finance and education strengthens the economic condition of women in the family and society. Economic empowerment makes women stronger to make decision and it provides status to women in the home. Economic self-sufficiency creates status for women and equality with men. Economic dependence can be a big deterrent. In fact, economic independence is the cornerstone that can accelerate the journey towards the goal of empowerment because reliance on an external economic provider can have an effect on the self-esteem which, in turn, can impact the 'power within'. Education provides ample opportunity for women to seek employment and earn money. Generally men are considered the earning person in the family and all are depending upon them for the day to day necessities of life. Automatically, men got status in the society and women faced discrimination in the workplace, home and society in Kerala. The age-old traditions, stories, and beliefs were protecting male domination which leads to gender discrimination. Micro finance institutions provides women the access to financial services easily and it led to financial inclusion.

Muhammed Yoonus has inaugurated the micro finance revolution in Bangladesh, and it promoted micro savings and micro credit facilities in 1970s. Through his initiative, a paradigm shift is occurring in the economy of Bangladesh. Now a day's micro finance got a new momentum in every country's financial development. Social innovators began to offer financial help to the poor working-class people who were considered as 'unbankable' because of their lack of security. Once given an opportunity to micro credit, the poor will repay it
in order to get that financial help again. Micro finance is the best tool for the eradication of poverty. Micro finance is the supply of loans, savings and other financial services to the poor which will lead them to financial inclusion.

Tight monetary policies, deregulated financial markets, privatization and licensing of new banks affect the supply of credit and its access by the lesser privileged sections of the society. Financial institutions like banks tend to favour well-established and large clients, and have a commercial approach rather than a development angle in determining the availability of credit. For example, customers in urban areas with well-established documented credit histories and mortgage-backed low transaction costs may be preferred to rural customers particularly women who don't generally have assets like land, home, etc. in their name. There has been an increase in microfinance as a means to bridge this 'demand-supply' gap particularly with respect to poor women. However, it cannot compensate for the systemic failure to offer such base of the pyramid clients an increased access and choice to a broad and comprehensive range of financial products and services.

## Micro Finance through Kuri Companies:-

Microcredit and micro saving are always done through Kuri companies in different places of the world especially in Kerala. Dhanyakuri, nelkuri, arikuri, and panakuri were the forerunners of today's kuri companies. Women joined in these kuries to run the expense of their homes. Without the knowledge of their husbands, the womenfolk actively participated in these types of micro savings. Sometimes, women performed the duties of foreman in kuri companies. In villages, trustworthy women make association of neighbouring ladies who shared same ideas to manage their household. Small savings were collected and gradually the ordinary members became the owners of a big amount to full fill their dreams.

## Panappayattu and Kurikkalyanam:

## As agencies of Micro finance:-

Panappayattu and kurikkalyanam were acted as agents of microcredit and micro savings in a different way. Panappayattu and kurikkalyanam were usually conducted to meet wedding-expenses, house construction and buying off the land, etc. Some people also conduct the panappayattu and kurikkalyanam to pay off the debts to banks or money lenders. At the same time, a minority of well-to-do villagers conducts panappayattu/kurikkalyanam at regular intervals of four or five years to get back the money they had given earlier. For them, this system functions as a network which maintains a series of reciprocal relations. To retain the ties with others, they attend all the
panappayattu/kurikkalyanam invited by others and contribute to them. Through this, they got the chance to micro saving. The announcement notice will be posted prior to the event. The practice also helps to cement social relations. It is a link that connects different people. The person only needs to repay the exact amount that he borrowed. Some of them repay not only the borrowed amount but also twice or more than twice the amount that they borrowed. Panappayattu/ kurikkalyanam is the sacred remnant of a century-old custom of financial transaction, which is transparent and smooth. In this system, the society undertakes its responsibility of helping fellow beings to meet their financial requirements. Women also conduct panappayattu/ kurikkalyanam in Malappuram and Kannur districts.

## Micro finance and women:-

In India, micro finance segment has witnessed an extraordinary escalation from 1970's. Jonathan swift introduced Irish loan fund system for micro lending which became the forerunner of this kind. Micro finance and micro credit lead to revolutions in the field of investment. This will help us to bring social change especially for women. The day to day activities of women changed and this create changes in the society. Socio- cultural changes will fetch by economic changes. Income generating activities will promote by micro finance in villages. Self employment is one of the effective tools used by women to be liberated from the clutches of economic burden. Empowerment of women is the first aim behind all these mutual fund systems. A woman with a sound financial system has respect in the family and is capable of taking decisions.

The ability of women to demand their rights such as fair wages and decent working conditions is often undermined due to their unfavourable position in the labour markets as well as a lack of a forum that can represent their collective grievances. Hence, in many parts of the world, particularly in the developing economies, women are likely to give in to the impenetrable framework of social pressures coupled with disjointed working avenues and opt to work in the unorganized or the informal sector.

Self Help Groups also help women to find employments and chance for micro savings. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (National credit fund for women) and women development department have their own programmes under which micro credit is being provided for economic empowerment. Microfinance is the provision of financial services to low-income clients, including consumers and the self employed, who traditionally lack access to banking and related services. Microcredit, or microfinance, is banking the unbankables, bringing credit, savings and other essential financial services within the reach of millions of people who are too poor to be served by regular banks, in most cases because they are unable to offer sufficient security.

## Conclusion:-

Micro finance and micro credit creates a situation of economic sustainability for women. Indian microfinance groups are focused on empowering women and helping them to develop leadership qualities for a better future. Political stability, policies and environment can also have a big impact on women. Economic policies should create in our country to support women entrepreneurial activities.

Self Help Groups provides supportive peers and a framework that allows them to discover their inner strength. Comprehensive microfinance programmes help to influence the power of pooling and redeploying savings effectively, offering affordable health care services to the members or creating avenues for developing leadership potential and practices that can ensure sustainability. Funds received from micro finance institutions can be used for consumption or mi-cro-finance programmes not only give women and men access to savings and credit, but also reach millions of people worldwide bringing them together regularly in organized groups. Although no 'magic bullet', they are potentially a very significant contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as pro-poor development and civil society strengthening. Microfinance loan availability and its productive utilization found to be having a profound role and impact on women empowerment. Microfinance is accepted as a key mantra for attaining and maintaining the sustained and long-term economic growth in all over the world.

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# IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES 

Sr. J. BINCY
Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Little Flower College Guruvayoor
Persons with disabilities have faced substantial exclusions in all facets of life, especially in the workplace. People with disabilities are less likely to be working than most, and where they are employed, they are more likely to work in the informal sector. As a result, they have less access to employment-based social security than most, reducing their economic resilience in the new COVID-19 sense. Many that are worked or self-employed may be discouraged from working from home due to a shortage of resources and help available at work, and they face increased chances of losing their income and employment. COVID-19 residuals may have an indirect impact on people with disabilities by excluding family members and breadwinners from working, lowering household net income, and lowering income due to decreased working hours and job loss. This paper proposes to research with an objective to examine the impact of covid-19 on work, income and livelihood of persons with disabilities.

## Materials and Methods

The study is focused on both primary and secondary sources of information. The information on the status of people with disabilities in Kerala is based on the findings of an online questionnaire survey of 125 (approximately $70 \%$ male, $30 \%$ female) people with disabilities across Kerala state with special reference to Thrissur District . News interviews, as well as data collected from NCPEDP's COVID - 19 Helpline, have been used to focus on ground realities. Among 125 respondents 78 were male and 47 were female and $85 \%$ of the respondents were from rural areas.

## Results and Discussions

The socio- economic profile of the respondents given in the table indicates that the bulk of those interviewed were from backward groups and came from low-income households, a reflection of the fact that disability prevalence in India is overwhelmingly concentrated among the poor, rural, and backward sections of the population.

Table: 1 Socio - Economic Profile of Respondents

| Social <br> Status | Percentage <br> of <br> Respondents | Economic <br> Status | Percentage <br> of <br> Respondents | Monthly <br> Income | Percentage <br> of <br> Respondents |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| General | 20 | APL | 39.5 | Less than 3000 | 48.6 |
| OBC | 59 | BPL | 60.5 | $3000-6000$ | 21.6 |
| ST | 05 |  |  | $6000-10000$ | 10.8 |
| SC | 16 |  |  | 10,000 <br> above | and |

Source : Authors Calculation from survey data
Since the purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of the pandemic situation on the livelihood and jobs of people with disabilities, the majority of the respondents are between the ages of 26 and 45 , and the interviewers included all forms of disabilities, with loco motor disabilities having a higher representation.

Table : 2 Age Wise and Disability Type Classification of Respondents

| Age Group | Percentage of <br> Respondents | Type Of Disability | Percentage <br> of <br> Respondents |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Below 25 | 2.17 | loco motor disability | 67.6 |
| $26-35$ | 35.1 | Blind | 8.5 |
| $36-45$ | 45.9 | Deaf and dumb | 11.4 |
| $46-59$ | 13.5 | Multiple disability | 10.8 |
| 60 and above | 2.7 | Others | 2.7 |
| Total | 100 |  | 100 |

Source : Authors Calculation from survey data
The respondents are educated, with nearly $60 \%$ having finished higher secondary school, but only a limited percentage having obtained technical or vocational qualifications, and their work status represented a discrepancy between career requirements and the amount of preparation they have received.

Table: 3 Educational and Occupational Status of The Respondents

| Dducation Status | \% of <br> Respondents | Occupation Status | \%of <br> Respondents |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Up to Higher secondary | 60.3 | Government Employment | 5.5 |
| Degree | 18.9 | Self Employment | 37.8 |
| Post graduation | 13.5 | Private Employment | 2.7 |
| Technical education | 5.4 | Daily wage earners | 24.3 |
| Professionally Qualified : | 10.8 | Not Applicable | 21.6 |
| Total | 100 | Total | 100 |

Source : Authors Calculation from survey data
When considering the job condition of these people, it is only marginally less than $6 \%$ working in the government sector, with the rest being self-employed or daily wage earners, illustrating the pathetic and precarious employment condition of these people.

Table :4 Impact of Covid on the livelihood of Persons with Disabilities

| Problems Faced in Daily Life <br> during COVID Pandemic Time | $\%$ | Problems Faced in Livelihood <br> during COVID Pandemic Time | $\%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Lack of Access to health care <br> services | 24.3 | Loss of Job | 38.8 |
| Difficulties in Travelling <br> Difficulty in satisfying the basic <br> needs of the family <br> Cut off the income Source of the <br> Family | 32.4 | Loss of employment hours <br> Difficulty in Retention of Job | 48.6 |
| Need to borrow money to cover <br> the family's regular expenses | 78.4 | 50\% and above decline or loss in self- <br> employed business and new start-up <br> of small businesses <br> Negatively affected Business and <br> employment conditions due to the <br> shortage of public transport services | 56.5 |
| Lack of supportive equipments <br> like a laptop or a tablet or other <br> life-giving tools for home-based <br> work <br> support of the local community to | 27 | 50\% and above decline in business <br> activity and profit level | 48.5 |
| overcome the crisis | Loss of chances of occupational <br> training and apprenticeships | 59.5 |  |

The economic and labor effect of the COVID-19 pandemic is imminent. When we looked at the economic effect of the COVID19 crisis on respondents' lives, we found that more than $70 \%$ of them felt the crisis had had a major economic impact on them. The most severely impacted areas are loss of work hours, a $50 \%$ or greater reduction or loss of self-employed industry and new start-up in small businesses and profit level, adversely affected business and employ-
ment environments due to a lack of public transportation facilities, and a loss in opportunities for vocational training and apprenticeships.

## CONCLUSION

The Kerala government has also implemented significant shortterm initiatives such as increased allowances, discounted or free food package delivery, mobile hospital clinics, and free medical check-ups and examinations. Along with these urgent solutions, we need a realistic, long-term agenda to facilitate the transformation to a more equitable and resilient society. This includes large-scale and proactive policy initiatives such as providing immediate assistance to at-risk workers, businesses, housing, and incomes, generating good and viable jobs for a green, inclusive, and resilient recovery.

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National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People (NCPEDP), www.ncpedp.org

# EARLY HISTORY OF GURUVAYOOR TEMPLE 

Ms. PRIYANKA E.K.<br>Assistant Professor, Department of History, L. F. College, Guruvayoor.

The Srikrishna temple Guruvayur was a famous temple and an important pilgrimage spot. In medieval period, the Guruvayur temple was not so popular. It became famous during the modern period especially when it became the venue for the famous temple entry movement ie Guruvayur Satyagraha. In this paper I am trying to bring out the early history of Guruvayoor temple.

According to tradition, the deity of Guruvayur temple was older than five thousand years. It also states that it was the deity worshipped by Krishna himself at Dwaraka. But there is no inscriptional or other historical evidence to prove the claims regarding antiquity of the temple. According to M.G.S. Narayanan the temple did not have an antiquity more than eight hundred years. It is clear that the temple did not become famous during the reign of Cheraman Perumals. Several stone and copper plate inscriptions of twelveth century provide descriptions about temples like Trichambram, Thirumittakode, Thrikkanamathilakam, Thiruvanchikulam, Thrikkakara, Thrikkadithanam, Thiruvalla etc. But they did not mentioned about Guruvayur. Likewise the great Saivate and Vaishnavite Saints wrote hymns in praise of famous Vaishnava and Saiva temples of that period. Yet none of them ever mentioned about Guruvayur. So it is clear that the Guruvayur temple was not popular prior to fifteenth century. The first description also about Guruvayur can be seen in 'Kokasandesa' written by an unknown author in fifteenth century. In Kokasandesa author mentions about almost all famous temples from Tripangode to Paravur including Guruvayur. But the author did not provide a detailed description about the temple. He refers the place as Kuruvayur. So we may assume that Kuruvayur
was the original name of Guruvayur. The name Kuruvayur man derived from the term 'Kuravai' meaning sea. However, it is Melpathur Narayana Bhattathiri who transformed Kuruvayur in to Guruvayur and associated the place with Guru and Vayu and gave it sanctity which it did not have before, through his work 'Narayaneeyam'.

Formerly, the Guruvayur temple was the Kizhedam of Trikkananmathilakam temple. The control of Trikkanamathilakam over Guruvayur was only nominal. It's permission had to be obtained for the celebration of the annual festival and for special worship, if any renovation and consecration had to receive its sanction. The Anayottam conducted in the temple as a part of the Utsavam, was an evidence to prove the former subordination of Guruvayur to Trikkanamathilakam. The origin of the custom of Anayottam goes back to the olden days when the Guruvayur Devaswom did not own any elephant, when the ceremonies were to begin the authorities at Guruvayur were in a fix because there were no elephants available there. At the same time some elephants had been hired out for a festival in the Trikkanamathilakam. One of these, turned back, ran towards Guruvayur and presented itself in time for the ceremonies there. Since this event no elephant is taken in procession for the morning Siveli on the inaugural day of the festival. To commemorate this event, that the Anayottam is held even today. The appearance of the elephant may symbolise the autonomy that the temple achieved from Trikkanamathilakam. Anayottam might have been conducted to celebrate this event.

The Guruvayur temple as the Kizhedam of Trikkanamathilakam itself creates a problem. Trikkanamathilakam or Trikkunavay near Cranganore was identified as a famous Jain centre. But in Sukasandesa and Kokasandesa it was described as a Siva temple. The author of Kokasandesa also states that the Brahmins were not allowed to worship the Lord of Trikkanamathilakam. Thus it is clear that it was not a Brahmanical temple. Now a question arise how a Krishna temple like Guruvayur became the subordinate temple of a Jain centre like Trikkanamathilakam. So we may assume that Guruvayur did not have a brahmianic origin. There was a possibility of a non-Brahmanic origin to the Guruvayur temple, which may be formally a worshipping centre of Mother Goddess. It is evident from the existence of Edatharikattukavil Bhagavathy in the premises of Guruvayur temple. So it may be assumed that the Edatharikattukavil Bhagavathy was the original deity of temple and it was subsided by Lord Krishna in later period. This 'Co-existence' can be demonstrated by the practice of temporary lodging of the processional image of Guruvayurappan in the corner of the Bhagavathi shrine after the arattu and offer a pooja with cooked nivedya there.

We may assume that the temple had its growth as a brahmanic temple was under the patronage of Zamorin. The subsequent history of Guruvayoor is the glorification of the cult by Brahmins like Melpathur, Poothanam, Kururamma, Villwamangalam and Manavedan. K V Krishna Iyyer had rightly remarked that it was these five great bhaktas who made Guruvayoor cult popular. The patronage given by Zamorin and also the spread of Bhakti movement increased the popularity of Guruvayur cult among the people. This resulted an increase in the number of devotees, which caused an increase in the income of the temple.

With the beginning of eighteenth century evil befell in Kerala in general and Guruvayur in particular. In A.D. 1716 during the course of war with the Zamorin, Dutch raided Guruvayur. In AD 1766 Hyder Ali captured Kozhikode and his forces occupied Chavakkad and Guruvayur. He spared the temple for a ransom of 10,000 Fanams which was paid by Vatakkepat Variyer. Again in AD 1789, Tipu Sulthan who had succeeded Haider came down to Malabar to defeat the Zamorin. But the Mulavigraha was moved to Ambalapuzha. Tipu is supposed to have set fire to the temple and plundered small shrines. But the Inam registers of the Chowghat Taluk shows Tipu Sulthan had allowed a sum of Rs 1428.92 for the support of the temple. So the attack of the temple by Tipu sultan is to be doubted.

With the Srirangapatanam, Treaty of 1792, the whole Malabar area come under the direct rule of British.British government continued the financial support to the temple allowed by Tipu sulthan till 1841. In AD 1916, court of wards assumed the management of Zamorins Estate, which also included Guruvayur Devaswsam. Mr. J.A. Thorne I.C.S was appointed as the Estate collection. In 1929, the rule of Court of wards came to an end and once again temple came under patronage of Zamorin.

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# ANNIE MASCARENE: A FREEDOM FIGHTER ERASED FROM HISTORY 

Ms. REMYA M. T.

Assistant Professor, Department of History, L. F. College, Guruvayoor.


#### Abstract

: The goal of this study was to bring out the contributions of Annie Mascarene in the socio-cultural empowerment of in Trivandrum.Annie Mascarene, the brave heart freedom fighter from Thiruvananthapuram. Popular narratives of History have led us to believe that men alone were architects of the Indian constitution. The study indicates that she was in many ways a singular character amongst the women in the constituent assembly and was one of the founding leaders of the Latin catholic Mahajana sabha. The Latin catholic was one of the most socially and economically backward communities in Kerala. Annie Mascarene enriched the community through her life and actions. She spearheaded the demand for women's representation in the 1940s and broke the sexist barrier on many political fronts. She secured her position as one of the India's primary independence activists using his strong oratory skills. She was not only instrumental in uplifting her community throughout her career but also women.

KEY WORDS: Empowerment,Singularity,Freedom Fighter, Constituent Assembly,Upliftment, Lantin catholic community

\section*{INTRODUCTION}

This paper intends to analyse the role and contribution of Annie Mascarene in the socio-cultural and economic upliftment of the Latin Catholic community in Kerala especially women's. History is full of heroic deeds of both men and women who have fought for independence of their own country. India is not only known for its historical


importance, natural resources and culture, but it is rich in human resources also. In Kerala, the Latin Catholic community is considered as one of the backward classes. Throughout the centuries the Latin Catholics of Kerala remained backward in the socio- occupationaland educational sectors. They are composed of St. Thomas Christians who embraced the Latin Rite during the Portuguese regime, Anglo Indians, the converts from Hinduism such as Mukkuvas, Nadars, Ezhavas, and Dalit. Annie Mascarene played an important role in the socio-cultural empowerment of the Latin catholic community in Trivandrum. She was the long aspirations of her people and best reflected the all encompassing nature of the Latin catholic community in Kerala.

## ANNIE MASCARENE

Born in 1902 in Trivandrum, Annie Mascarene graduated with a double MA in History and Economics from Maharaja's college in Trivandrum in 1925. Then she moved to Sri Lanka to serve as a lecture. She also completed her LLB degree from Trivandrum on her return from Sri Lanka. Annie Mascarene was one of the vocal presidents of Travancore state congress. The Travancore state congress was formed in 1938 to fight against the autocracy of the Travancore rulers. It was the first political expression of the emergence of new middle class in Travancore. For her political activism, she was imprisoned for various periods from 1939-1947.She went onto serve as a member of the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly from 19481952. From 1949-1950 She was a minister in charge of Health and power, the first time women had held a ministerial post. She also earned the distinction of being the first and only women amongst ten people elected to the first Lok Sabha as an independent candidate from Trivandrum constituency in India's first general election in 1951. Annie Mascarene who fought and won as an independent candidate from Thiruvananthapuram in 1951, half a decade before Kerala came into being .She contested as an Independent candidate in this election.

## ROLE AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF ANNIE MASCARENE

Annie Mascarene was first woman parliamentarian from south and was the only women from the south who signed the draft constitution of India.Mallur Govinda Pillai, the veteran criminal lawyer and the principal of Law College Trivandrum described Annie "Jhansi Rani of Travancore". She was the first woman minister in Independent Travancore and Cochin in 1949. She was the only woman who firmly worked in Travancore state congress from the beginning to the end of struggle and always sharply criticised the policies of the government. Her writings and speeches were highly critical and hurtful.

She had entered into Travancore politics ignoring all the social taboos inflicted upon women. She was an active Travancore state congress leader who stood for the liberation of woman both, from colonial hegemony and traditional patriarchy. She had reached into the forefront of the movement by suffering a lot of difficulties. She devoted her life for rendering services to the country.

LATIN CATHOLIC MAHAJANA SABHA
Annie Mascarene was one of the founding members of this organization. In 1905, Latin Catholic Mahajana Sabha was founded which worked towards for the socio-cultural transformation of the community. This was an organization of social and economically backward communities in Kerala. The main aim was to protect the rights of this under privileged communities in Kerala and their empowerment. In case of Latin Catholics there were facing certain types of dilemmas which varied considerably according to different communities. It developed a number of projects for the education of the poor and for fostering small industries. There were number of schools started for both girls and boys.

DESA SEVIKA (FMALE TROOP)
In October 1938, Accamma Cherian was founded this organization. The working committee of the State Congress entrusted the duty to start this women volunteer group to ensure women participation in the political scenario of Travancore and broke the age old traditions. She toured various centres and appealed to the women to join as members of the Desasevika Sangh. This female volunteer troop mainly stood for the socio-cultural upliftment of women's in Kerala. Annie Mascarene organized number of programmes to convey the importance of political platforms and motivate them to join this group especially in the rural areas. She taught them to it's the better way to protect their rights and reiterate their position in the society.

## CONCLUSION

Annie Mascarene, a Latin-rite Catholic was the great voice of freedom (1902-1963) from Trivandrum. At a time when Indian women were not even allowed to out even to schools, she earned a double post graduation in history and economics and got into the movement for India's independence, integration of the princely states into the Indian union and movements for the socio-cultural empowerment of the Latin Catholic communities in Kerala. In 1946, Mascarene became one of 15 women elected to the 299-member Constituent Assembly that prepared the constitution of free India. She became the first female minister in independent India in 1949 when she was made Kerala's minister for health and power. She was elected as a parliamentarian from Trivandrum in 1951, one of 10 women elected to India's first parliament. Annie Mascarene was instrumental in the
movements for Independence and integration of Travancore State with the Indian Union. She was arrested and imprisoned several times. She is said to have spearheaded the demand for women's representation in the 1940s.

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# केरलीयशास्त्रीयकलासु <br> कथाकेलीकलारूपस्य वैशिष्ट्यम्। 

Dr. JUSTIN P.G.
Department of Sanskrit, L. F. College, Guruvayoor. आमुखम्

कलायाः चरितं मानवचरितमिव अतिपुरातनं भवति। आदिममनुष्येष्वेव कलाभिरुचि: पल्लवितासीत्। जीवितानुभवेभ्यः आगताः विचाराः तत्संबद्धाड्गविक्षेपादयः स्वेदरोमाज्चादयश्च नृत्तगीतादिषु प्रकटिताः वर्तन्ते। यत्पूर्वं प्राकृतरूपेष्वासीत् तत्सर्वं गच्छता कालेन संविधानचमत्कारकारणैः सुन्दररूपं प्राप्नोत्। आदौ यादृच्छिकतया ये अड्गविक्षेपाः नादभेदाः च अभवन् ते पश्चात् नियतार्थरूपेण दृढीभूताः। यदा अभिजैः तत्सर्वं शास्त्रीयविधानक्रमेषु तथा रीतिषु च स्थिरीकृतं तदा तेषां शास्त्रत्वं सिद्धम्।

श्रीमता के.पी. नारायणपिषारोटिमहाभागेन स्वकीये ग्रन्थे एवं लिखितम् ‘कलेति पदस्य सृष्टिरित्यर्थः'। अटमनम् कृष्णकैमल् महाभागः कथकलिविज्ञानकोशे कलायाः लक्षणमेवं विचारयति, 'वर्णस्पशब्दादीन् मूर्तर्प्पाणि वस्तूनि वोपाधीकृत्य सर्गशक्तेः साहाय्येनात्मानुभूतिप्रकाशिका सृष्टिरिति कला इति'। डा.ई.पी. श्रीदेवीवर्यया कूटियाट्टनाट्यकला इति ग्रन्थे कलाया: लक्षणमेवम् उच्यते, 'नित्यनूतनचमत्कारेणाहलादजनिका सृष्टिः कला इति'। कलारूपाणां प्रभवस्थानं देवालयः अभवत् इति अनुमातुं शक्यते। हैन्दवधर्म ईश्वराराधनं कला च परस्परपूरकत्वेन प्रगतिं प्रापतुः।सहस्ताधिका: पुरातन्य: भारतीयदृश्यकलाः केरलप्रदेशेषु अद्यापि सुष्ठु प्रचलन्ति।

## केरलीयदृश्यकलाः।

केरलेषु विद्यमानानां प्राचीनकलार्पाणां समग्रावलोकने विविधानि ग्रामीणकलारूपाणि तथा शास्त्रीयकलारूपाणि च अस्माकं मनसि आयान्ति। तेय्यम्, मुटियेट्, पटयणि, तुल्लल्विभागा:, कृष्णनाट्टम्, कथाकेलिः, तिरुवातिरकेलि इत्याद्याः तेष्बन्यतमाः। आर्यद्राविडसंस्कारस्य मिश्रितरूपाः एव केरलीयकलाः। कूत्त्, कूटियाट्टम् इत्याद्यासु कलासु आर्यपारम्पर्यं तथा कथाकेल्यादिकलासु द्राविडपारम्पर्यं अपि दृश्यते।

केरलेषु अनेकाः शास्त्रीयकलाः प्रचारमुखे वर्तन्ते। शास्त्रीयरीत्या विकासं प्राप्ताः कलाः अवतारणो तथा साहित्याभिनयादिषु प्रकारेषु च शास्त्रीयतां परिरक्षन्ति। एतानि कलारूपाणि रड्गप्रयोज्यसाफल्यत्वेन तथा अनुष्ठानावतारणस्य भागतया च केरलेषु प्रदर्श्यन्ते। कथाकेलिः प्रभृतीनि कलास्पाणि शास्त्रीयरड्गप्रयोज्यकलाविभागे अन्तर्भवन्ति। कृष्णनाट्टम् प्रभृतीनि कलारूप्पाणि तु अनुष्ठानकलारूपाणि भवन्ति। अत्र कथाकेलीकलारूपस्य विचारविवेकः क्रियते। कलारूपस्य समीक्षणावसरे प्रादेशिकभाषया प्रचारतां प्राप्तानि पदानि तद्वदेवात्र विलिख्यन्ते। यतो हि तानि पदानि साड्केतिकतया अव्यावर्तकानि रू्ठमूलानि च भवन्ति। अतः अत्रापि तादृशपदानि कैरल्यामेव(भाषायां) प्रदत्तानि।

## कथाकेलिः । (कथकलि इति कैरल्याम)

भारते शास्त्रीयपदवीं प्राप्तवतीसु अष्टनृत्तर्पकलासु अन्यतमा इतरकलापेक्षया प्रसिद्धिड्गता च भवति कथाकेलिः। सप्तदशशतके आविर्भूतात् रामनाट्टकलारूपादेव कथाकेल्याः उत्पत्तिः।रामनाटृम् नामक कलारूपस्य प्रवर्तकः कोट्टारक्करतम्पुरान् आसीत्। अस्मिन् कलारूपे रामायणस्य कथाः विभज्य प्रतिपाद्यन्ते। इदं रामनाट्टसाहित्यम् इति कथ्यते स्म। रामायणकथायाः अष्टभागाः रामनाट्टसाहित्ये एवं दृश्यन्ते। पुत्रकामेष्टिकथा, सीतास्वयंवरकथा, विच्छिन्नाभिषेककथा, खरवधकथा, बालिवधकथा, तोरणयुद्धकथा, सेतुबन्धनकथा, युद्धकथा चैते भवन्ति प्रसिद्धाः कथांशाः। अत्र सम्पूर्णरामायणस्य प्रतिपादनं न विद्यते किन्तु प्रसिद्धानां कथांशानाम् एव प्रतिपाद्यत्वम्।

इतिहासः।
रामनाट्टम् इति कलारूपम् अद्य केरलेषु लुप्तमस्ति। प्रायेण बहुभिर्न श्रुतमपीदम्। अस्य परिष्कृतरूपत्वेन कथाकेलिः समजायत। अर्थात् रामनाट्टकलायां विद्यमानाः न्यूनताः परिहृत्य नूतनकलाविशेषः कथाकेलिः इति नाम्ना अधिमञ्जं समागच्छत्। नूतनकलारूपस्यास्य प्रचाराय नेतृत्वमदात् वेट्टत्त् राजा इत्याख्यः। अयं क्रिस्तोः पश्चात् सप्तदशशतकस्य उत्तरार्ध जीवितवान्। वेट्त्त् इति प्रदेशः इदानीं केरलेषु तिर्रूस्समीपदेशः वेट्टत्तनाट् भवति। रामनाट्टकलायाः परिष्करणे वेट्त्तराजेन कृतः प्रयत्नः अवर्णनीयः एव। अतः कथाकेल्याम् इमानि परिवर्तनानि वेट्ट्त् सम्प्रदायः इति नाम्ना प्रसिद्धिमण्डलं प्रापुः।

## आटृक्कथासाहित्यम् (कथाकेल्याः साहित्यम्)

कथाकेल्याः मञ्जीकरणे प्रकटनावलम्बत्वेन स्थीयमानं साहित्यरूपं वर्तते आट्टक्कथा साहित्यम्। श्लोकेः गानै: च मिलितं कथाविवरणम् अस्यां वर्तते। कोट्टयत्त्-तम्पुरान् तथा उण्णायिवार्यर् च आट्टक्कथासाहित्यस्य नूतनं परिवेषं प्रयच्छताम्। शताधिका: आट्टक्कथाः वर्तन्ते। तासु कोट्टयत्त्-तम्पुरान् महोदयस्य कल्याणसौगन्धिकम्, किर्मीरवधम्, कालकेयवधम्, बकवधम्, नलचरितम् एताः सर्वलक्षणसम्पन्नाः भवन्ति।

वेदिका ।

कथाकेलिः रड्गमञ्जे एव अभिनीयते। कथायाः इतिवृत्तं, सड्केताः, प्रेक्षकप्रकृतिः इत्येतेषां आधारेणैव मज्जः सज्जीक्रियते। अर्थात् कलारूपस्य प्रयोगाय निश्चिता वेदिका वर्तते। किन्तु केषुचित् सन्दर्भषु इदं नियामकत्वं भिद्यते च। बालीसुग्रीवयुद्धः तथा कुचेलस्यागम इत्यादि सन्दर्भष निश्चितवेदिकातः बहिरपि कथाभिनयाय उपयुज्यते। प्रेक्षकाणां मनस्सु कथायाः सत्रिवेशनमिति प्रयोजनत्वेन कदाचित् नियमितवेदिकामपि कथापात्रस्योल्लड्घनं कल्पितम्। दीपस्थानात् गायकानां स्थानं यावदेव नटाय कल्पितं क्रीडाक्षेत्रम्। वेदिकायाः पृष्ठतः गायकाः तिष्ठन्ति। दक्षिणभागे वाद्यकाराश्च दीपः पुरतश्च। क्रीडायाः आरम्भे दीपस्य पृष्ठभागे यवनिका ततः अभिनेता च तिष्ठति। एवं कथाकेलीनिमित्तं रड्गवेदिकायाः क्रमः निरूपितः।

## कथाकेल्याः क्रमः ।

कलारूपस्यास्य निश्चितः क्रमः रड्गप्रयोज्याय अस्ति। प्रधानतया नव अनुष्ठानक्रमाः परिलक्ष्यन्ते। केलिः, अरड्केलि, तोटयम्, वन्दनम्, पुरप्पाड्, मञ्चुतरा मेलप्पदम्, कथाभिनयः, धनाशि इत्येते भवन्ति रड्गवातरणे अनुवर्तमानः क्रमः।

केलि - कथाकेलिः आरभ्यते इत्यस्य सूचना अत्र प्रवर्तते। चेण्डा, मद्दलम्, चेड्गिला, इलत्तालम् इत्यादीनि वाद्यानि उपयुज्य केलीक्रमः क्रियते। अयं ‘केलिक्कोट्द’ इति नाम्ना अभिधीयते।

अरड्केलिः (रड्गकेलिः) - कथाकेल्याः प्रारम्भे दीपज्वालनात्पश्चात् प्रथमं शुद्धमद्दलनृत्तं रड्गमञ्जस्य वन्दनत्वेनक्रियमाणः क्रमः भवति अयम्। मद्दल् चेड्गिला इलत्तालम् इत्यादिभिः वाद्यःः रड्गकेलिः आचर्यते।

तोटयम् - रड्गकेल्याः पश्चात् केलीयवनिकायाः पृष्टभागे निर्विघ्नपरिसमाप्त्रर्थम् ईश्वराराधनापरतया विधीयमानं नृत्तमेव तोटयम् इति कथ्यते।

बन्दनम् - मड्गलाचरणमेव बन्दनक्रमो दृश्यते। गणोशः, विष्णुः, सरस्वती, इत्यादिदेवतानां स्तवाः अत्र प्रस्तूयन्ते।

पुर्प्पट् (प्रस्थानम्) - बन्दनाचरणानन्तरं कथारस्भस्य पूर्वं भवति प्रस्थानम्। इदं केवलं आचरणमेव। कथया सह अस्य न कोऽपि सम्बन्धः भवति। कृष्णः, बलराम:, राधा, श्रीरामः, सीता इत्यादीनां कथापात्राणां वेषत्वेन प्रस्थानक्रमः क्रियते।

मज्जुतरा - प्रस्थाननृत्तस्य साहित्यं भवति मज्चुतरा। प्रस्थानवेषधारी- मज्चुतरकुज्चतलकेलीसदने.... इत्यादि गीतगोविन्दस्य श्लोकं गायन् तदनुसारं नृत्तं करोति। नृत्तानन्तरं नटः रड्गात् निष्कामति।

मेलप्पदम् - प्रस्थानक्रमानन्तरं गायकौ गीतगोविन्दस्य एकविंशतितम अष्टपदीं पूर्णतया आलपतः। तस्य गीतस्य अनुसरणत्वेन वाद्यकाराः वाद्यप्रयोगं कुर्वन्ति। तेषां प्रयोगसामर्थ्यं प्रकटयितुं योग्योऽयं अवसरः। इदं मेलप्पदम् इति कथ्यते। मेलम् (कैरल्याम्) इति पदस्य वाद्यप्रयोगः इत्यर्थः। पदमित्यनेन अष्टपदी एव सूच्यते। अतः मेलप्पदम् इत्यनेन वाद्योन साकम् अष्टपदीगायनमिति

उद्दिष्टम् ।(अथवा स्थानम्- मेलस्य स्थानम् )
कथाभिनयः - कथाकेल्याः मुख्यः क्रमः भवति कथाभिनयः। वक्ष्यमाणायाः कथायाः प्रस्तुतीकरणमेव अत्र प्रवर्तते। मेलपदक्रमानन्तरं कथायाः अवतारणाय नटाः कथापात्रानुगुणं वेषान् धृत्वा अधिमञ्जं प्रविशन्ति। ततः कथापात्रम् उद्दिश्य अभिनयः तैः विधीयते।

धनाशिए - धनाशि: कथाकेल्याः अन्तिमः क्रमः भवति। कथाभिनयात्पश्चात् रड्गविरामाय क्रियमाण: स्तुतिपरः आचारः भवति धनाशिः। अयं कथान्ते मञ्जस्थवेषेण क्रियते उत मिनुक्क् वेषधारिभिः एव आचर्यते।

## अभिनयः।

अभिनयः चतुर्विधः इति भरतमुनिना नाट्यशास्त्रे निगदितः। 'आड्गिको वाचिकश्चैव आहार्यो सात्विकस्तथा' इति। कथाकेल्यामपि चतुर्विधाभिनयः अनुवर्तते।

## आड्गिकाभिनयः।

अड्गप्रत्यड्गोपाड्गानां सड्केतैः आड्किकाभिनयः लक्ष्यते कथाकेल्यां हस्तमुद्राणाम् अभिनयाय प्राधान्यं कल्यते। हस्तलक्षणदीपिकायां निर्दिष्टा: चतुर्विंशतिः हस्तमुद्राः अपि कथाकेल्यां उपयुज्यन्ते। साहित्यस्य पदानुगुणं मुद्राः प्रदर्श्य रसस्फुरणानुगुणं अड्गोपाड्गग्रत्यड्गानि प्रचाल्य नटः कथाभागान् प्रकटयति। कथाकेल्याः एषा रीतिः वर्तते। पतिजाट्टम्, इरुत्राट्टम्, पकर्नाट्टम् इत्याद्या: आड्गिकाभिनयस्य भागाः भवन्ति। आड्ग्यभाषया हस्तमुद्रासहितं यथार्थसाहित्यम् उत सम्भाषणं स्पष्टयति। कूटियाट्टकलारूपे उपयुज्यमाना रीतिरेव कथाकेल्यां मार्गदर्शकत्वेन अवलम्बते। तत्र चतुर्विंशति हस्तप्रकाराः उपलक्ष्यन्ते। हस्तलक्षणदीपिकायां एताः मुद्राः अधिकृत्य सूचनाः प्रदत्ताः सन्ति।

## वाचिकाभिनयः ।

वाचा क्रियमाणः अभिनयः वाचिकः। नाटचस्ट शरीरं भवति वाक्। आड्गिकाहार्यसात्विकाः वाचः अर्थान् बोधयन्ति। अर्थात् वाचिकाभिनयस्य इतराभिनयप्रभेदेभ्यः प्राधान्यं वर्तते इति स्पष्टम्। किन्तु कथाकेल्यां नटेन कर्तव्यः वाचिकः रड्गस्थगायकाभ्यां क्रियते। वेट्ट सम्प्रदायानुगुणमेव कथाकेल्यां वाचिकः विहितः।

## आहार्याभिनयः ।

आहार्यपदेन कथापात्राणां वेषविधानमेव लक्ष्यते। प्रत्येकं कथापात्रं सविशेषं मूर्तरूपं सूचयति। अतः नटस्य सामान्यवेषाविधानात विलक्षणतया विशिष्टवेषविधानम् उद्दिष्टभावप्रदर्शनाहं तत्वप्रदानयोग्यं प्रकल्पितम्। कथाकेल्यां कथापात्रस्य स्वरूपधारिणो वेषाः पच्च, कत्ति, ताटि, करि, मिनुक् इत्येवं विभज्यन्ते। पूर्वोक्तवेषविभागाः कथापात्रस्य सत्वरजस्तमोगुणानां प्रतीकात्मकतया संसूचनं कुर्वन्ति।

पच्च- सात्विकगुणप्रधानेभ्यः पुरुषकथापात्रेभ्यः ‘पच्च' इति वेषविधानं दीयते। इयाय। युधिष्ठिरः, भीमसेनः, अर्जुनः इत्यादि नायककथापात्राण्येव पच्चवेषधारणाय अर्हाणि भवन्ति।

कत्ति- रजोगुणप्रधानान प्रतिनायकवेषान सूचयति कत्ति इति वेषः। दुर्योधनः कीचकः इत्यादयः उदाहरणानि भवन्ति।

ताटि (श्मश्रु) - रक्तश्वेतकृष्णादिवर्णानां आधारेण कथाकेल्यां ‘ताटिवेषाः’ अपि सन्ति। तत्र रक्तवर्णः (चुकत्रताटी इति कैरल्यां) प्रयेण उग्रतां सूचयति। बालि-सुग्रीव-जरासन्धादयः अत्र उदाहरणानि। उदाह्यियन्ते।

करि- कृष्णश्मश्रुधारणं, कृष्णवस्त्रधारणं च कृष्णवेषेडस्मिन उपयुज्यते। करि इति शब्द: कैरल्यां कृष्णवर्णार्थे वर्तते। वेषेडस्मिन् अधिकतया कृष्णवर्णः एव दरीदृश्यते। अतः वेषोडयं ‘करि’ इति नाम्ना व्यवह्यियते। नक्रतुण्डि च एतदर्थ दृष्टान्ताः भवन्ति। पुरुषवेषेषु निषादाः अन्तर्भवन्ति।

मिनुक् - कथाकेल्याः अपरः वेषः भवति मिनुक्क इति। चायिल्यं तथा मन:शिलां च उपयुज्य मुखं प्रसादयित्वा मखकान्ते: वर्धनाय अभ्रचूर्ण च वितीर्यते। मुनयः, ब्रहमणः, स्त्रियः च अस्मिन् गणे अन्तर्भवन्ति।

## सात्तिकाभिनयः ।

भावव्यञ्ज्जकतायामेव अभिनयः पूर्णः ह्मद्यश्च भवति। भावव्यञ्ज्जकता सात्विकाभिनये वर्तते। कथाकेल्यां सात्तिकाभिनयः सड्केताधिष्ठितः भवति। प्रत्यड्गोपाड्गःः अक्षिणी, नासिका, भ्स्वौ, कपोलौ, अधरोष्ठौ, चिबुकम् इत्यादि मुखावयवै: तथा अड्गुलीभिः अभिनयोऽयं साक्षात्क्रियते। कूटियाट्टकलारूपात अभिनयांशं स्वांशीकृत्य कथाकेल्यां सात्विकः अभिनयः अनुशील्यते। सात्तिकाभिनयः रसाभिनयत्वेन कथाकेल्यां कथ्यते। यतः कथाकेल्यां सात्विकाभिनयस्य पूर्णता द्रष्टं शक्यते। स्थायीसञ्ञ्जारिभावानां संयोगात आस्वादकेष रसानुभूतेः सृजनं अभिनेतुः दायित्वं वर्तते। प्रेक्षक एव नटः, स एव प्रेक्षक इति अद्वेतबोधोत्पादनं कथाकेल्या: आस्वादवैशिष्ट्यं वर्तते। तत्तु सात्विकाभिनयेनैव साध्यं भवतीति अभिनयस्यास्य वैशिष्ट्यं द्विगुणीक्रीयते। पात्रं तदेव प्रेक्षकः, अर्थात् पात्रप्रेक्षकयोः समानह्यदयता भवति। तदा प्रेक्षकस्य रसास्वादः जायते च।

## उपसंहारा।

एवं कथाकेलिरिति कलारूपं आस्वादनाभिनयमुखैः पूर्णतां भजते। यतः अस्मिन् कलारूपे नृत्तं, वाद्यं, गीतम इति तौर्यत्रिकस्य समाञ्ज्जस्यम् अवलोकयितं शक्यते। मन्दिरेष राजगृहेषु एव प्रवर्तितमिदं कलारूपं 'वल्लत्तोल् नारायणमेनोन् ' इत्यनेन महाकविना केरलकलामण्डलद्वारा लोकसमक्षमानीतम्। क्रान्तदार्शिना अनेन महाकविना केरलकलामण्डलस्य पाठ्यपद्धत्यां कथाकेल्याः अध्ययनं संयोजितम्। जातिधर्मभेदं विना सर्वभ्यः कलारूपमिदं परिशीलितुम् अवसरः नारायणवर्यण केन्द्रराज्यसर्वकारयोः साहाय्येन प्रकल्पितः। तेन स्थापितं ‘करेलकलामण्डलं’ भवति कथाकेल्याः प्रचाराय कारणमभवदिति निस्तर्कं वक्तुं शक्यते।

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# Studies on the effects of Sodium Chloride on the larvae of Haritalodes derogate (Fabricius, 1775) (Lepidoptera: Crambidae:Spilomelinae) 

*Dr. Thanuja A Mathew, Ayana V Vincent, Adheela A.M,<br>Reny Joy \& Blessy Johnson<br>*Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, L. F. College, Guruvayoor.


#### Abstract

In the present study mortality and feeding inhibition of the larvae of Haritalodes derogate were observed in response to sodium chloride. Mortality and feeding inhibition were directly proportional to the concentrations of sodium chloride. Midgut histology was greatly impaired by the sodium chloride compared to that of the control.

\section*{INTRODUCTION}

Haritalodes derogata (Fabricius, 1775) (Lepidoptera: Crambidae: Spilomelinae) is a common pest of plants of Malvaceae family and is found to badly infest many Hibiscus species feeding on the leaves in high numbers causing defoliation, premature ripening of bolls and thereby impairs bud formation (Tabeshet al 2015) .H. derogata was first recorded as a serious pest of Cotton in India (Sidhu and Dhawan, 1979). The larvae of Haritalodes derogate are green coloured with a dark brown head in early instars, but turn into pink colour before pupation. They have the habit of rolling the leaves of their host plant and eat the leaf margins, causing the leaves to curl and droop. Pupation takes place in the rolled leaf. The Adults are pale brown with complex dark brown sinuous lines over each wing.


Hibiscus is considered as an important medicinal plant. Hibiscus possess bioactive properties and is recommended to be used as an herbal alternative to cure many diseases (Obi et al., 1998). Also they have antibacterial and anti-oxidant properties. The quality and quantity of raw materials obtained from the medicinal plants are adversely affected by the attack of number of insect pests in cultivated areas.

Studies of Corso \&Gassoni (1998) have shown that sodium chloride is an efficient insecticide enhancer and it increases the food-touching behavior of insects. The present investigation is an extended work of previous studies conducted in our lab to find out the cumulative effects of sodium chloride and Pyriproxyfen which is used as an insecticide in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programmes . But the feeding was not enhanced due to cumulative effects. instead it caused feeding inhibition. So in the present investigation the larvicidal effects of a few concentrations of the sodium chloride alone has been studied on the larvae of Haritalodes derogate to find out whether sodium chloride can cause feeding inhibition of the larvae of H.derogate .

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Larvae were collected from an infested hibiscus plant from our College campus and were closely examined under Magnus Binocular Stereo Zoom dissection microscope. Developmentally synchronous larvae were isolated and were divided into three experimental and one control set comprising of ten larvae each. Two sets of experimental larvae kept in two separate beakers were fed with hibiscus leaves dipped in $5 \%$ and $10 \%$ of Nacl solution prepared in distilled water respectively. The third set of experimental larvae were used for selective preference set, in which larvae were given leaves dipped in $5 \%, 10 \%$ of NaCl and normal leaves. Prior to the experiment, weight of the leaves and larvae were taken and continued to take on each experimental day. All sets of larvae were closely observed on each post treatment. The \% feeding inhibition over control were calculated by using the formula (Mounika et al.,2014) .

## Histological studies

Mid guts of a few experimental larvae fed with Hibiscus leaves dipped in $5 \% \& 10 \% \mathrm{Nacl}$ and control larvae were dissected out on day 2 and were fixed in $10 \%$ formaldehyde and processed for histological studies. The histological studies were conducted in Poly clinic, Thrissur. The microphotographs of the sections were taken using Magnus Ttrinocular Stero zoom Microscope installed in the Department of Botany of our College.

## RESULTS

On day 1 the larvae fed with $5 \% \mathrm{NaCl}$ showed active feeding. On subsequent days the larvae showed dark tanned cuticle, reduction in size and feeding inhibition. On day 4, $20 \%$ the experimental larvae pupated. The larvae did not show mortality till day 5. On day 5, Pupation increased to $60 \%$ and the rest showed $20 \%$ mortality. The control larvae showed active feeding and didn't show mortality.
Percentage of feeding inhibition on control $=3.4204$
On day 1 the experimental larvae fed with $10 \% \mathrm{NaCl}$ showed active feeding. On day 2 they were less active and showed feeding inhibition. On day 3 they showed reduction in body size and darkly tanned cuticle. On day $4,10 \%$ pupation and $20 \%$ mortality occurred. On day 5, mortality increased to $60 \%$ and pupation increased to $40 \%$. The control larvae showed active feeding and no mortality was observed among them. .
Percentage feeding inhibition $=1.4924$

## SELECTIVE PREFERENCE SET

On day 1 the experimental set of larvae showed no marked preference for normal leaves. On subsequent days they showed feeding inhibition and their body got reduced and tanned cuticle. On day $420 \%$ pupation resulted and the rest showed declined activity. $\%$ of feeding inhibition (1) on control $=3.927$
$\%$ of feeding inhibition (2) on control $=4.08$

## HISTOLOGICAL STUDIES OF MIDGUT OF H. DEROGATE

Histological studies of midgut of the experimental larvae fed with leaves dipped in $5 \%$ and $10 \% \mathrm{Nacl}$ showed considerable disruption in the midgut epithelium compared to that of the control. Degenerative morphometric and histological changes had occurred in the structure and villi formation of the midgut epithelium. The cuboidal cells of the midgut epithelium were seen vacuolated.


## DISCUSSION

In the present study mortality of insects was observed in response to increase in the concentration of sodium chloride. The mortality is thought to be related with the $\%$ feeding inhibition as well as due to degeneration of the midgut epithelium. Studies of Corso and Gazoni (1988) show that sodium chloride increases the foodtouching behaviour. Insects use digestive enzymes in their midguts to break down proteins, lipids, and complex carbohydrates for the nutrients they contain and thereby obtain the nutrition needed for their growth and development (Byarlay et al 2016). The histological studies show that different concentrations of sodium chloride has damaged midgut tissues which might have led to reduced synthesize of essential digestive enzymes as shown in the studies of Nath et $a l,(1997)$ Also the degenerated villi might had been incapable of nonabsorption of nutrients into the midgut epithelium as shown by Byarlay et al, (2016). Cytoplasmic vacuolization and necrosis of the epithelial cells and destruction of epithelial cell boundaries were reported in the larval midgut of $S$. littoralis treated with Azadiracta indica and Citrullus colocynthis extracts (Sayed et al, 2011) . Histopathological changes in midgut epithelial cells induced disintegration of the epithelial cells and it led to severe turbulence in insect metabolism, especially in protein metabolism with alterations in activities of various midgut enzymes (Jing et al,2005).

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# ANAUTOREGRESSIVE PROCESS WITH GEOMETRIC LINNIK MARGINALS 

Dr. Mariamma Antony

Department of Statistics, L. F. College, Guruvayoor.


#### Abstract

Time series models with non-Gaussian marginal distributions have received much attention in recent years. This include autoregressive models with exponential, Pareto, Weibull logistic, mixed Gamma, Laplace, Cauchy and Stable margind distributions. In thia paper, autoregressive process with Geometric Linnik marginal distribution is developed. Key Words: Geometric Linnik Distribution, Generalized Geometric Linnik Distribution, Autoregressive Models

\section*{INTRODUCTION}

The analysis of time series in the classical set up is based on the assumption that the observed series is a realization from a Gaussian sequence. However, there are many situations where the naturally occurring data show a tendency to follow heavy tailed distributions that can not be modeled by a Gaussian distribution. The usual technique of transferring data to use a Gaussian model also fails in certain situations (see, Lawrance (1991)). Hence a number of non-Gaussian autoregressive models have been introduced by various researchers (see, Jayakumar and Pillai (1993, 2002). The study of non-Gaussian autoregressive models began with the pioneering work of Gaver and Lewis (1980). They have considered an $\operatorname{AR}(1)$ model with exponential ( $\mu$ ) marginal distribution. The model is given by


and for $n=1,2, \ldots$

$$
X_{n}=\rho X_{n-1}+\left\{\begin{array}{llc}
0 & \text { w.p. } & \rho  \tag{1.1}\\
\varepsilon_{n} & \text { w.p. } & (1-\rho)
\end{array}\right.
$$

and w.p.stands for with probability, $0 \leq \rho \leq 1$ and $\left\{\varepsilon_{n}\right\}$ is a sequence of independent and identically distributed exponential random variables.

In the next Section, we develop an autoregressive model with geometric Linnik marginal distribution.
2. TIME SERIES MODELS WITH GEOMETRIC LINNIK MARGINALS

DEFINITION 2.1

A random variable X on R is said to have geometric Linnik distribution and write $X \underset{\underline{d}}{ } \mathrm{GL}(\alpha, \lambda)$ if its characteristic function $\phi(t)$ is

$$
\begin{equation*}
\phi(t)=\frac{1}{1+\ln \left(1+\lambda|t|^{\alpha}\right)}, t \in R, 0<\alpha \leq 2, \lambda>0 . \tag{2.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

## DEFINITION 2.2

A random variable X on R is said to have type I generalized geometric Linnik distribution and write $X \underline{\underline{d}} G e G L_{1}(\alpha, \lambda, p)$ if it has the characteristic function
$\phi(t)=\frac{1}{1+p \ln \left(1+\lambda|t|^{\alpha}\right)}, 0<\alpha \leq 2, p>0, \lambda>0$.

## THEOREM 2.1

Let $\left\{X_{n,} n \geq 1\right\}$ be defined as

$$
X_{n}=\left\{\begin{array}{llc}
\varepsilon_{n} & \text { w.p. } & p  \tag{2.3}\\
X_{n-1}+\varepsilon_{n} & \text { w.p. } & (1-p)
\end{array}\right.
$$

where $\left\{\varepsilon_{n}\right\}$ is a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables. A necessary and sufficient condition that $\left\{\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{n}}\right\}$ is strictly stationary Markov process with $\mathrm{GL}(\alpha, \lambda)$ marginals is that $\left\{\varepsilon_{n}\right\}$ are distributed as $G e G L_{1}(\alpha, \lambda, \rho)$.

## PROOF

Taking characteristic functions on both sides of (1.4), we get

$$
\phi_{X_{n}}(t)=p \phi_{\varepsilon_{n}}(t)+(1-p) \phi_{X_{n-1}}(t) \phi_{\varepsilon_{n}}(t) .
$$

If $\left\{X_{n}\right\}$ is stationary, then $\quad \phi_{X}(t)=p \phi_{\varepsilon}(t)+(1-p) \phi_{X}(t) \phi_{\varepsilon}(t)$.

That is,

$$
\phi_{\varepsilon}(t)=\frac{\phi_{X}(t)}{p+(1-p) \phi_{X}(t)} .
$$

If $\phi_{X}(t)=\frac{1}{1+\ln \left(1+\lambda|t|^{\alpha}\right)}$, then $\phi_{\varepsilon}(t)=\frac{1}{1+p \ln \left(1+\lambda|t|^{\alpha}\right)}$.

Conversely, if $\left\{\varepsilon_{n}\right\}$ are independent and identically distributed as $G e G L_{1}(\alpha, \lambda, p)$,
then

$$
\phi_{X_{1}}(t)=p \frac{1}{1+p \ln \left(1+\lambda|t|^{\alpha}\right)}+(1-p) \frac{1}{1+\ln \left(1+\lambda|t|^{\alpha}\right)} \frac{1}{1+p \ln \left(1+\lambda|t|^{\alpha}\right)}
$$

$=\frac{1}{1+p \ln \left(1+\lambda|t|^{\alpha}\right)}\left[\frac{p+p \ln \left(1+\lambda|t|^{\alpha}\right)+1-p}{1+\ln \left(1+\lambda|t|^{\alpha}\right)}\right]=\frac{1}{1+\ln \left(1+\lambda|t|^{\alpha}\right)}$.
If $X_{n-1} \stackrel{d}{d} G L(\alpha, \lambda)$, then we get $X_{n} \stackrel{d}{\underline{d}} G L(\alpha, \lambda)$.

Hence the process $\left\{X_{n}\right\}$ is strictly stationary. This completes the proof.

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# Synthesis and characterization of double oxides of Magnesium and aluminium as anion exchange materials for electrochemical applications 

Dr. Moly P.P.

Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, L. F. College,Guruvayoor.


#### Abstract

Ion exchange membranes are the key component of energy storage/conversion devices. So the developments of anion exchange membrane materials are the hot topic of current research. In this work we developed double hydroxide of $\mathrm{Mg}-\mathrm{Al}$ as ion exchange material and characterizations were done using SEM, FT-IR and XRD analysis. Results confirms the formation of double hydroxides.

\section*{Introduction}


Now a days energy storage is increasingly important and attractive, especially grid-scale electrical energy storage; hence, finding and implementing cost-effective and sustainable energy storage and conversion systems is vital. Ion-exchange membranes (IEMs) have potential applications in various fields to overcome the problems related to energy crisis and environmental pollution. IEMs are found to be a key component in electrochemical technologies such as polymer electrolyte membrane fuel cells, redox flow batteries, hydrogen production through water electrolysis, water treatment and gas purification. The function of a membrane is to prevent crossmixing of the positive and negative electrolytes, while still allowing the transport of ions to complete the circuit during the passage of
current .Anion exchange materials Layered double hydroxide (LDH) is a class of ionic lamellar solids with positively charged layers with two kinds of metallic cations and exchangeable hydrated gallery anions. LDHs with different cations, such as $\mathrm{Mg}, \mathrm{Mn}, \mathrm{Fe}, \mathrm{Co}, \mathrm{Ni}$, $\mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{Zn}$ for divalent cation and $\mathrm{Al}, \mathrm{Mn}, \mathrm{Fe}, \mathrm{Co}, \mathrm{Ni}, \mathrm{Cr}, \mathrm{Ga}$ for trivalent cations, and LDH derived materials have been studied and possible wide applications have driven strong attraction as anion exchangers.

## Materials and Methods

LDH of magnesium with aluminium ([ $\mathrm{Mg}-\mathrm{Al}] \mathrm{LDH}$ ) were prepared by precipitation at low saturation. $\mathrm{Mg}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2} \AA \AA^{\prime \prime} 6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Oof}$ 0.5 M prepared by dissolving 128.07 g of the compound in 1000 ml distilled water and $\mathrm{Al}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{3} \AA{ }^{\prime} 9 \mathrm{H}_{2}$ Oof 1 M prepared by dissolving 93.78 g of aluminium salt in 250 ml distilled water and mixed with sodium carbonate of 0.3 M slowly. The pH of the mixture kept at 10 by adding 2 M NaOH leading to the co-precipitation of the two metallic salts.For examination of $\mathrm{Mg} / \mathrm{Al}$ molar ratio change effect on the product, $\mathrm{Mg} / \mathrm{Al}$ molar ratio of solution of double hydroxides was changed as 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0. pH was kept constant during the course of ageing at 80. After washing the precipitates to drop pH under 9 , the precipitates were dried using suction and IR lamp at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ overnight.

## Experimental techniques

The chemical structures of the anion-exchange materials were characterized by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) using Perkin Elmer spectrum Two instrument (Model L160000A) over a range of $4000-400 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$. The synthesized powders were characterized by X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) recorded with a SHIMADZU, XRD 700 powder diffractometer. Scanning electron microscopy was used to investigate the surface morphology of the samples. SEM images of the samples were acquired with a scanning electron microscope (JSM-5600, JEOL Co., Japan).

## Results and discussions

## SEM Analysis

The SEM images of the anion exchange materials are shown in Fig. 1. The SEM image shows the microstructure of the particles. The particles are found to be possessing layer structure and are highly agglomerated. The average size of the particles was in 1000 nm range.

Fig. 1 SEM images of calcium titanate with different magnifications


## XRD Analysis

Fig. 2 shows the XRD patterns of the synthesized Mg Al LDHs. The diffraction pattern of the sample is consistent with the standard diffraction pattern (ICSD PDF\# 54-1030). We also synthesized MgAl LDHs by varying the ratio between Mg and Al from 2:1 to 3:1 and 4:1; the XRD characterizations showed the synthesized Mg-Al LDHs with the different ratios had the similar diffraction patterns, indicating the same structures. For this reason, the ratio was fixed to $3: 1$ for all the samples reported in this work.


Fig. 2 XRD pattern of the synthesized Mg Al LDHs

## 3. FT-IR-spectroscopy



Fig. 3 FT- IR
spectrum of the synthesized Mg -

AlLDHs

The FT-IR spectrum of synthesized layered double hydroxide of Mg - Al provided in Fig. 3. The peak around $3600 \mathrm{~cm}^{11}$ represents the vibration of -OH groups of the inorganic layers and the interlayer water. The typical vibrations of $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{O}$ and $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{OH}(\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Ca}, \mathrm{Al})$ in the LDHs appear around 446,634 and $967 \mathrm{~cm}^{\prime \prime}$. The above spectrum illustrates that the formation of layered double hydroxides of calcium and Al [2].

## Conclusions

The synthesis and characterization of layered double hydroxides of Magnesium and aluminium as anion exchange materials is described. The material exhibits a layered structure as shown in SEM images. The particles are found to be possessing size around 1000 nm . The layered double hydroxides are also characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD) and the results confirm the formation of layered double hydroxides, by comparison with standard references. FT-IR spectroscopy shows the presence of peaks corresponding to $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{OH}$ bonds and M-O bonds. All these results confirm the successful formation of layered double hydroxides of Magnesium and aluminium as anion exchange materials.

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# ANALYSIS OF CHANGING PATTERNS IN FISH ASSEMBLAGE OF NORTHERN KOLE LANDS OF KERALA - POST FLOOD, 2018 

Dr. Swapana Johny, Akhila. K. S., Jishi Joseph. K., Sruthi Raj. K., Sweety. S. Kollannur \& Mabroora Abdul Shukkoor

Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, L. F. College, Guruvayoor.

Kole lands, part of Vembanad-Kol wetland ecosystem is a unique ecosystem in Kerala. The 'Kole lands', which is spread into Thrissur and Malappuram districts remains as one of the major fresh water wetlands of Kerala state. They are divided into two divisions namely the Thrissur Kole and Ponnani Kole. The Karuvannur River divides Thrissur Kole land into North and South Kole. Present work is intended to study the biodiversity of fishes based on the survey of different parts of Kole lands of Thrissur and Malappuram districts after dewatering and the Kole cultivation has begun. The objectives of the present study are biodiversity of fishes from the six selected regions of Kole lands; Systematic studies of the fishes collected; Comparative study of fish fauna of different regions and to study the variation of fish fauna in Kole lands after the great floods of 2018.

## Materials and methods

The study was conducted during the months of September 2018 to January 2019. Fishes were collected from the fishermen operating the traps, scoop nets and cast nets. Collections were done one twice in a week gap of every month beginning. The places selected for collections were two different regions in the northern parts of Thrissur Kole and four regions from Ponnani Kole. The different regions selected from Thrissur Kole were Parappur (A) and Ennamavu Bund region (B). Then from Ponnani Kole the regions selected were Uppunghalkadavu (C), Injithara (D), Chalissery (E) and Naranipuzha (F). Two collections were made from each site in a gap of a week for 5 months.

## Results

Complete systematics of all the fishes collected from the Northern Kole lands of Kerala from phylum to species level were found out which includes division, subdivision, super class, order, family, subfamily, genus and species. 72 species of fishes belonging to 13 orders 31 families and 50 genera were identified from the northern Kole lands of Kerala during the study period. Order Perciformes were represented with 27 species forming $38 \%$ of the total diversity of the region. This was followed by Order Cypriniformes with 18 species constituting $25 \%$ of the fishes identified and Order Siluriformes represented $14 \%$ with 10 species.

Order Perciformes forms the largest Order in the collection with 13 families and Family Cyprinidae has largest number of species having 17 numbers in the total sps collected which forms $24 \%$. On studying the distribution of fishes in the six sampling sites across the northern Kole lands of Kerala, Dayella malabarica was found common to all sites. Nine species viz., Amblypharyngodon melettinus, Aplocheilus lineatus, Channa striata, Dawkinsia filamentosa, Etroplus maculatus, Parluciosma daniconius, Puntius amphibious, Puntius chola and Xenetodon cancila were found distributed at 5 sites. 22 species of fishes were only represented in a single site.

Discussion
According to Pauly and Froese (2001) Asia has 1333 cyprinid species. Cyprinids form a dominant group in the aquatic systems of North India, Western Ghats and Kerala (Johnson \& Arunachalam, 2009). Oreochromis mossambicus coming under Family Cichlidae is an exotic fish that has become a part of our ecosystem turning out to be an invasive species. All the fishes of order Siluriformes are fascinated for their ornamental value. Horabagrus brachysoma is a fish endemic to Western Ghats is fish under vulnerable category having high ornamental value leading to its depletion in nature.

Least representation of fishes from Family Gobiidae is one of the most notable aspects of this study. Literature survey has shown the presence of 6 species of fishes from Gobiidae family which are known for its ornamental value (Johny et al., 2016). Glossogobius giuris were found distributed in most areas of the Kole wetlands. This was supported by the reports from Kecheri -Puzhakkal river systems (Dominic, 2014) and fish faunal studies of Kole lands. The present study reported only the presence of Stenogobius gymnopomus from Ennamavu bund region. Members of Family Gobiidae are bottom dwellers which prefer a sandy bottom. The changes in the benthic region may be reason for the absence these fish species across the wetland regions. The changes may have been resulted from the torrential rains and the following floods our state Kerala experienced in August 2018.

Another important fact of this study is the presence of Anabas testudineus in high numbers in the months of September, October, November and December rather than in January. Normally they are prominent in the pre-monsoon catches, which is our summer season. Earlier studies have reported (Johny et al., 2016; Dominic, 2014) the abundance of Anabas testudineus in the pre-monsoon periods. This can be attributed to the heavy rains and its aftermath floods that have toppled up the aquatic ecosystems, Kole wetlands. Trichopodus trichopterus is an exotic ornamental fish commonly used in aquaria was also found among the catch. Krishnakumar et al., (2009) and Renjithkumar (2014) has reported this fish as an invasive species in many of our freshwater ecosystems.

The present study result also shows that the least amount of fishes are obtained in the month of September. Normally the month of September forms the last month of monsoon season. And it is the time when we used to get good fish catches. All the earlier studies have shown similar results (Johny et al., 2016; Dominic, 2014). Since it's after the breeding season of most fishes, there will be several juveniles and adults of all species. But the present study exhibited the least number of fishes collected in September while comparing with the five months of sampling. Again this is also the result of the heavy floods that we experienced in the month of August 2018.

Conclusion
The present study reveals the presence of 72 species of fishes belonging to 13 orders, 31 families and 50 genera exhibiting rich fish faunal diversity of the region. The absence of fishes from family Gobiidae was noted among the catches. The fish Anabas testudineus was present in large numbers in the months of September up to December which was not common in previous studies. Overall least number of fishes caught in the month of September was also noted. All these can be attributed to the torrential rains and unprecedented floods that drenched the state in the August 2018.

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# STAIN PREPARATION FROM SELECTED FLORA 

Dr. Sreeranjini K.

Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, L. F. College, Guruvayoor.

Dyes used in histological studies are either natural or synthetic. Natural vegetable dyes now gain prominence globally due to their eco-friendly nature. This is well clear by the most used dye heamatoxylin obtained from the Mexican tree, Haematoxylon campechianum. Literature shows several plants were examined for their potential as natural dyes for use in histopathology. Gaur \& Chandel (1998) stressed that herbal stain from saffron, safflower and henna could be successfully utilized for differentiating inactive living and dead nematodes during bioassay and other investigations.

Efforts are done to unveil the efficacies of five dyes, (from the plants namely Lawsonia inermis, Caesalpinia sappan, Tectona grandis, Eclipta alba, Indigofera tinctoria) in a bid to obtain nontoxic, eco friendly and cheap stains for use in plant histological studies.

Boerhaavia diffusa. stem was used for taking anatomical sections. the above mentioned five plants were used for study. Each of the sample. i.e. the leaves of Tectona grandis, Lawsonia inermis Indigofera tinctoria, bark of Caesalpinia sappan and the whole plants of Eclipta alba, were collected, shadow dried, powdered and stored in air-tight containers with sufficient labeling. From each sample various concentrations of aqueous extract were prepared for staining. The specific concentration is $10 \%$ ( 5 g in 50 ml ) solution using solvents, water and ethanol. The anatomical sections of Boerhaavia stem was stained using Safranin, Henna, Tectona, Indigofera, Caesalpinia and Eclipta. The sections were kept for1 minute in safranin and excess stain were washed off with distilled water and
mounted on a clean glass slide in glycerin. Excess glycerin was removed using filter paper and observed under a compound microscope and kept as reference slide for the rest of the sample stains. For the experimental samples, the sections were kept in concentration $10 \%$ for about 10 minutes to find their staining capacity and then mounted with one drop of glycerin and observed under compound microscope and the photographs were taken. Colorimeter was used to detect the intensity of stains. Filter 54 was used to read the absorbance of the solutions. Stains and dyes are frequently used in biology and medicine to highlight structures in biological tissues for viewing, often with the aid of different microscopes. Similar studies have been done in cotton to check the effect of mordants on dyeing of cotton with vegetable dyes (Padhy \& Rathi, 1990).

Solution of dye prepared from the extract of Lawsonia inermis, Tectona grandis, Eclipta alba, Caesalpinia sappan, Indigofera tinctoria in water and ethanol were found to stain the vascular tissue of stem in Boerhaavia diffusa. Ethanol extract showed significant effect as compared to water. The colour of the dye extracted from Lawsonia leaves with ethanol was light brown. The colour of the dye extracted from Tectona grandis was dark brown, while that of Ecilpta alba was dark green, white that of Caesalpinea was reddish pink, and that of Indigofera tinctoria was olive green. The staining intensity of Tectona grandis was high, while that of Caesalpinia sappan was low as compared to Lawsonia inermis, Ecilpta alba and Indigofera tinctoria. Even though Caesalpinia sappan has low staining intensity, it shows much tissue differentiation. The dye obtained from Tectona grandis can be used as a good natural stain in histological studies. Quality of staining can be improved by using appropriate mordant, oxidant, accelerators, Acceleration increase the speed, intensity and specificity of staining, while oxidants convert inactive to active compounds and mordants act as a bridge between the dye and the tissue. To get more clarity about the intensity of stains, colorimetric method analysis was done. The absorbance of C. sappan was found to be 0.58 , that of E. alba was 1.19 , that of $I$. tinctoria was 1.73 and that of $L$. inermis was 1.95 . In the case of $T$. grandis shows complete absorbance.

The result analysis declared that extracts of dye from Lawsonia inermis, Tectona grandis, Eclipta alba, Caesalpinia Sappan, Indigofera tinctoria in ethanol could be used effectively to stain lignified plants tissue when employed in single staining. Jan (2004) for dye extracted from wood of Berberis, that can be used as an effective histological stain without addition of oxidants, mordants and accelerators, used for increasing the intensity of staining. Cytoplasm of the cell is usually stained with acidic stains, while the basic stains usually stain the nucleus of the cell (Baker \& Silverton, 1976).

From this observation, it can be estimated that the dye extracted from leaves of Lawsonia is acidic in nature. The absorbance ratio variation can be considered as a criterion of the other component molecules present in the dyes which has to be purified by advanced techniques so that the complete effect of the dyes can be elucidated out. Using advanced chromatographic technique, further research are required to recognize the accurate nature of brown dye extracted in water and ethyl alcohol from Lawsonia leaf, as majority of the natural dyes contains several impurities (Banerjee \& Mukherjee 1981). The recognition of dynamic ingredients of dye will open a new way of research in the field of dyeing. The dye extracted in water and ethyl alcohol could be tested for bacteria and fungi, as histological stain in addition, investigation of diverse solvents for dye extraction and their uses as staining agent is also desired.

This study has established the fact that stains from Lawsonia inermis, Tectona grandis, Indigofera tinctoria, Ecilpta alba, Caesalpinia sappan can be successfully utilized for plant histology. Dye extracts are good replacement for safranin dye and possess the ability to impart its colour on fiber and vessel elements. The results also revealed further that a high performance of these dye extracts is obtainable with the use of appropriate solvent for their extraction. The use of colorimetric technique and the results obtained thereby highlights the need of purification of the dye extracts using appropriate solvents to strengthen the dyeing property of the plants. This work can go a long way in reducing over- dependence in toxin, expensive and non - available exotic stain. Further research should be conducted on the analysis of the active chemical substances in the dye extracts. There is also a need to investigate the potential of the dye extracts in detecting the presence of absence of cell inclusion and ergastic substances.

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# AIR POLLUTION TOLERANCE INDEX (APTI) ANALYSIS OF SELECTED PLANT SPECIES PRESENT IN GURUVAYOOR AND NEAR BY URBAN AREAS 

Ms. Sithara K. Urumbil., Akhila Kurumboor Suseelan, Aksa Kuriakose, Anjali P.T., Anju R., Aswathi V.


#### Abstract

Vehicular pollution has a drastic impact on living and non-living components of ecosystem; because air being an important and vital component of earth's environment and any slight change in its composition can have varied effects on the growth and development of vegetation, trees by virtue of their perennial habit, experience the greatest exposure and are greatly influenced by any appreciate change in the environment. Sensitivity and tolerance nature of plants to air pollutants varies with change in Leaf extract pH , Relative water contents (RWC), Ascorbic acid content and Total Chlorophyll content. Study of single parameter may not provide a clear picture of the pollution induced changes. So, air pollution tolerance index (APTI) which was based on the above said parameters has been used to identify the tolerance levels of plant species.

INTRODUCTION Pollution in simple terms represents the contamination. Pollution is an undesirable change in the physical or biological characteristics of environment that will harmfully affect human life. The pollutants may be added to the air, water and land. Air pollution is a major problem arising mainly from industrialisation (Oldilara et al., 2006). Air pollution is the human introduction of chemicals, particulate matter or biological material into the atmosphere that cause harm or discomfort to humans or living organisms or damages the environ-


ment (Rai, 2013).Several researchers agree that air pollution affect plant growth adversely (Rao, 2006). In spite of adverse affections of these pollutants, there are a few reports on pollution tolerant plants (Ninave et.al, 2001). The particulates and gaseous pollutants, alone and in combination can cause serious setbacks to the overall physiology of plants as they remains static at their habitat (Das and Prasad, 2010). Air pollutants can directly affect plants via leaves or indirectly via soil acidification. The responses of plants to pollutants may provide a simple method of monitoring air pollutants as well as providing the pollution abatement measures. Therefore, APTI of the plants needs to be monitored and checked for the predominant species that are present in the polluted and non-polluted areas. APTI of plants have been calculated by (Karthiyayini, 2005) using the APTI formula. In the present work a study of the APTI of selected herbs, shrubs and trees growing in the Guruvayoor urban area were compared with the non-polluted species.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
The samples were taken from different herbs, shrubs and trees in two places, polluted area (Guruvayur town, near temple area, plants exposed to vehicular pollution) and unpolluted or control site (Iringappuranm Rural area). Three replicates of fully matured leaves were used. The experiments were replicated three times for each biological factor.

## Ascorbic Acid Content

Ascorbic acid content was measured by titrimetric method using 2,6, Dichlorophenol indophenols dye.

Photosynthetic Pigment
0.5 g of fresh leaf was taken and crushed with 10 ml of $80 \%$ acetone and was centrifuged to get a clear solution. The chlorophyll a and $b$ pigments were analyzed with the help of visible spectrophotometer using 645 and 663 nm . The chlorophyll a and chlorophyll b were seen separately and then total chlorophyll was also calculated

Leaf Extract pH
3 g of fresh leaves were taken and crushed using 30 ml distilled water, filtered and the pH of filtered leaf extract was determined by using Pen pH meter.

Relative Water Content
A fresh leaf was taken and its fresh weight was determined using the weighing device. The leaves were then immersed in water for 24 hours, then blotted dry and weighed to get the turgid weight. Then the leaves are dried in an oven until we gets a constant dry weight.

Air Pollution Tolerance Index
Air pollution tolerance index was calculated to assess the resistance power of plants against air pollution. Air pollution tolerance index was calculated using the formula:
$\mathbf{A P T I}=\frac{\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{T}+\mathbf{P})+\mathbf{R}}{10}$, Where: $\mathrm{A}=$ Ascorbic acid, $\mathrm{T}=$ Total chlorophyll, $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{pH}$ of leaf extract, $\mathrm{R}=$ Relative water content

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Ascorbic acid content of tested plant
There was a slight increase in the concentration of ascorbic acid content in experimental site was noticed when compared to that of control site. Among herbs, Tridax procumbens showed high ascorbic acid content in experimental site. The ascorbic acid content was found to be same in both site in case of Leucas aspera. Among shrubs, Calotropis gigantea shows high amount of ascorbic acid in both sites than others and showed high degree of differences than others. In trees, Mangifera indica and Polyalthia longifolia showed high amount of ascorbic acid content. Total Chlorophyll content of tested plant

The plants collected from the experimental site showed difference in amount of chlorophyll compared to control site. Among herbs, Tridax procumbens and Ageratum conyzoids showed high amount of chlorophyll in experimental site. Sida acuta showed a high difference in chlorophyll content and it was found to be high in the control site compared to the experimental site. Hamelia patens showed more amount of Chlorophyll in experimental site. Ixora coccinea does not show much variation in the chlorophyll content of control and experimental sites. Eupatorium odoratum showed high amount of Chlorophyll in the control site where as Hamelia patens shows high amount of total chlorophyll content experimental site. Anacardium occidentale shows high difference in the amount of chlorophyll in experimental and control sites. Total chlorophyll content of Polyalthia longifolia was found to high in experimental site than control site.
pH of leaf extract of tested plants
The plants collected from experimental area and controlled site shows variations based on the plant sample. In case of some plants like Tridax procumbent, Ageratum conyzoids, Hamelia patens etc. the plant sample collected from control site indicated high pH than the experimental site. But the case was reverse in the case of some others like Calotropis gigantean, Psidium guajava. The highest difference in pH variation was exhibited by Hamelia patens.

## Relative water content of tested plants

The plants from polluted area showed high relative water content compared to control site. Among herbs; Tridax procumbens showed high relative water content and Vernonia cinerea showed less content in polluted site. Sida acuta showed high difference between two sites. Among shrubs, Hibiscus rosasinensis showed high relative water content in both sites than others. Eupatorium odoratum
showed less content in both sites. The differences in relative water content among the trees were found to be high in Mangifera indica and Psidium guajava.

APTI Values of tested plants
There was an increase in the APTI values of plants collected from polluted site compared to plants from control site. Among herbs, Tridax procumbens and Sida acuta showed highest APTI value and Ageratum conyzoids showed low APTI value in polluted site. Tridax procumbens showed highest difference in APTI values.

Among shrubs, Hamelia patens showed more difference in APTI value of two sites and Eupatorium odoratum showed least tolerance. In trees, Lagerstroemia Psidium guajava and Mangifera indica showed more tolerance and the difference in APTI was high in trees than shrubs and herbs.

## CONCLUSION

In this work herb showing highest APTI value was Tridax procumbens and the diffence in APTI value of the two sites were found to be high. Lowest value of APTI by Vernonia cinerea in experimental site. In shrubs, Hamelia patens indicated a high difference in APTI values of two sites. The APTI value of shrubs of experimental site marks Hibiscus rosasinensis showed high APTI value. All the four tree members selected for this study showed comparatively high difference in APTI of control site and experimental site. Psidium guajava showed highest APTI value in experimental sites.

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