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PROXIMITY AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP: EFFECTS ON THE PSYCHE OF THE CHARACTERS AS PORTRAYED IN JHABWALA'S NOVEL HEAT AND DUST

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ABSTRACT

The present study interrogates the proximal and interpersonal relationships and their effects on the psyche of the people belonging to different cultures in *Heat and Dust* by Ruth Praver Jhabwala. Jhabwala was an Indo-American writer who usually wrote about Eastern culture as she lived most of her life in India. *Heat and Dust* is about Indian culture where two English women developed intimacy and interpersonal relationship with Indian men. The present study explores Anglo-Indian relations through the power of romance in two distinct areas and eras, colonial India of the nineteen twenties, during the time of Raj and the independent India of the 1970s. Both the major female characters, Olivia and Anne, are the narrator and have almost lead the same life. *Heat and Dust* offers a double vision in terms of image of the country that it portrays. The first half of the novel (Olivia's story) is located in the days of British Raj, the other half is based on the peregrinations and experiences of Olivia Junior in post-independent India. *Heat and Dust* is a very engaging story with enough romance, political intrigue, historic drama, scandal etc. to satisfy its readers. In order to interrogate the issue, the research has focused on the proximal relations, specifically between Asians and British people. The research mainly relies and is based on the theory Proximity presented by Theodor Newcomb. This

theory of proximity highlights that how people interact and come closer to each other, mostly with those who live nearby and meets on daily basis. In social psychology, the principle of proximity suggests that people living closer together in a physical environment are more likely to form a relationship than those farther away. The daily basis interaction develops intimacy and interpersonal relationship among the characters.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Indian women writers mainly are of two categories, according to their aims of writing. Writers like Toru Dutt, Shevanti Bai Nikambe, Swarna Kumari Ghosal and Cornelia Sorabji fall under the first category, who brought social reforms and their writings focus on Indian female sensibility and fragility. The second category of women writers present the new woman waiting for liberation from social conventions as the major theme of their works. These writers have dared to raise out their voices against the issues of man-woman relationship in terms of marital disorders, socio-cultural issues and socio-economic problems. The famous writers of this group are: Kamala Markandaya, Ruth Praver Jhabvala, Shouri Daniels, Shobha De, Shashi Deshpande and Bharti Mukherjee. Among these writers, Jhabvala highlighted the theme of psycho-social problems. So, her writings are considered under the category of psychological and sociological study of the characters and society. As she beautifully depicted both; the British Raj Era and Indian Era during the post-independence in her profound novel 'Heat and Dust'. The Britishers ruled over Indians is best depicted through the character of Douglas Rivers who is an ICS officer, best maintaining the line of generations serving whole heartedly for the British Colonial project in India. He always wants to be a colonial Burra sahib in this case, so he can rule the country in a best way. He is of the view that the ruler must know the culture and customs of the ruled, in this way, country can be best governed. Douglas' attitude is the keynote of the British attitude toward India. As Indians were not allowed to enter in to the Civil Lines, the barricaded area, where Britishers lived. Nature in the form of land, heat and dust, there were no other things which were truly Indians.

INTRODUCTION

Man is a social animal, directly or indirectly he is chained with some interpersonal relations in the society. A society is the collection of individual human beings who are tied mutually with certain relations. To live and survive in this world in a compact way he needs interpersonal relations with other human beings and needs a best companion for his emotional satisfaction and fellowship. Healthy relationship plays a significant role in one's mental and physical health. Generally, relationship means the way in which people or things are connected, the way in which people behave with each other; it can be a loving and sexual association between two people. Human beings are associated with others by keeping a sense of meaningful relationship. Association is the situation in which a man needs to make a company with other human beings. "Proximity" means "nearness" or "closeness" either in terms of physical distance or personal relationship. Proximity (physical attachment) needs attraction, without any care of the distance between the people how far two live and how very often they meet or very rare, they can be friend or marry. Merriam Webster Dictionary define Proximity as: "*The quality or state of being proximate: Closeness*" (Hacker, 2011).

The history of “proximity” depends upon the idea of closeness; both physical and metaphorical. Socially by whom people are closer mostly they make interpersonal relations with them, this principle is based on the cognitive tendency to look into this aspect of relationships (Waldron, 2011). Leon Festinger (1950) says proximity generates the functions of groups, their mutual interaction, importance of social link between group for positive and healthy relationship (Festinger, 1950). Berscheid .et. All (2004) believes that any sort of interpersonal interaction needs an exchange of rewards such as fondness, information and social status (Berscheid, et. all , 2004). The extreme feelings of one’s happiness and sadness are experienced with interpersonal relationship on the behalf of beloved, choice to marry is supposed to be free but with the passage of time, it bonds with rules and regulations (Duck, 1999). Ruth Praver Jhabvala, Kamala Markandayer, Shauri Daniels , Shobha De, Shashi Deshpande , Bharti Mukhejee and Attia Hussain are among the writers who seek to highlight not just British and Indian relationships with the theme of psycho- social problem in the subcontinent but also the political ,economic, cultural and socio-ethnic motives that are used to highlight proximal relationships with different people. Ruth Praver Jhabvala, is a very renowned and celebrated Indian English writer who had multiple citizenship i.e. Germany, India and the US, but she preferred to be identified as an Indian. *Heat and Dust* by Ruth Praver Jhabvala is an effort to foreground the strong Proximal relations of two British women with two Indian men under a critical examination of this above mention novel .For investigating Interpersonal relations under Indian culture and society, the Theodore Newcomb's Theory of Proximity (1956) is employed. The purpose of this study is not to highlight the negative impacts of British ladies, but to analyze the general role of cultural and societal structures in establishing proximal relations in the lives of English women and Indian men particularly in India. The mysterious and ancient land of India cast such a spell that the totally different cultures are ready to mingle within Atmosphere of India and make close bonding with each other, which is portrayed in the selected novel.

According to Murstein’s Stimulus-value-role (SVR) theory (1976), intimate relationships start from a Stimulus stage, where one is attracted towards other through her or his physical appearance and beauty, proceeds with a value stage, where common values and behaviors become important and finally go with a role stage, where both are committed to perform their roles being husband and wife (Murstein, 1976). Baumeister et al. (1995) that women are more self-disclosure than men. The self-disclosure people share with each other actually it shows their mind map and also gives the clue about their perceptions and ideas about different things. The lack of these interpersonal relationships casts a negative effect on emotional, psychological and physical health (Baumeister et al. , 1995).

Another key part of the research is the function of Indian atmosphere as a living organism in exercising these proximal relations. Whereas Stanley Schachter (1959) views, Association is a desire to be in relation with others (Schachter, 1959). Newcomb perceives the concept of proximity through relationship building. To describe the intimacy bonding between people with in the society he invented this very term. A close bonding is essential for proximity. Through

addressing with the destinies of the key characters, The Narrator and Olivia both the characters demonstrate strong proximal relationship with Indian Men.

Statement of Purpose

Being a social animal, man cannot survive alone. When a foreigner came to a new land, it is very hard to adjust himself within atmosphere and culture specially the place like India. With the passage of time through daily interactions sometimes their relationship becomes so intense that this relation changes into strong proximal bondage that both the partakers left far away from their societal norms and ethics. The present study explores the aspects of proximity and interpersonal relationships, its effects and problems faced by the foreigner to a new land. This issue is very much presented in the selected novel, *Heat and Dust* by Ruth Praver Jhabvala.

Research Objectives

- To explore the issue of proximal relationships and Intimacy bondage between India and British in the Indian society as described by the author in the selected novel *Heat and Dust*.
- To analyze the effects and end results of proximity and interpersonal relations of English women and Indian men within two different scenarios i.e. before and after independence of India as discussed by Jhabvala in *Heat and Dust*.
- To investigate Jhabvala's representation of relationship building among the people of two different generation in two different times in the novel.

Research Questions

1. How has Jhabvala Portrayed the issue of proximity and intimacy in her novel *Heat and Dust*?
2. What sort of effects does proximity cast on the British women with in the land of India as presented in *Heat and Dust*?

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In order to interrogate the issue, the research will be focused on the proximal relations specifically between Asians and British people. The research will relay and be based on the theory of *Proximity* presented by Theodor Newcomb. In order to tackle the issue, the researcher has selected Jhabwala's novel *Heat and Dust* published in 1975. This novel depicts the close relationships of main characters.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research will rely and examine the various aspects of proximity as presented in the selected novel 'Heat and Dust'. The study will be descriptive in nature. The Qualitative method will be adopted to analyze the selected data. The text of the novel will be analyzed through four major characters in different situations created by the author. Along with analysis of the text of 'Heat and Dust' other helping material like reviews of different scholars, interviews and biographies of the author will be observed. The researcher will depend upon textual analysis

in this regard. Further, the researcher will evaluate the texts by keeping in view the theory of proximity.

Significance of Study

The present study is significant as it highlights and focuses on the issue of Proximity or Interpersonal relationship and its effects on the lives of Two British ladies as described by the author in the novel. *Heat and Dust* (1975). The theme of strong bondage between Indian men and British women in the *Heat and Dust* can reflect the British and Indian relationship in both scenarios when India was a British colony and also when India was a free state. This research also deals with after results and aspects of proximal relationships between Indians and British. The researcher manipulates the analytical study method in order to interrogate Jhabvala's use of characterization, plot and the inter-relationships between characters to convey the theme of proximity and Interpersonal relationships to the readers. This study also focuses on the climate and over all environment of India which plays a vital role to assist the proximal relations between Indian men and English women. Jhabvala's contribution in this regard and also to the literature will also be highlighted in this present study.

Delimitation of the Study

The present study is delimited to only one novel *Heat and Dust* by Ruth Praver Jhabvala originally published in 1975. The research has focused on the issue of interpersonal relationships and proximity and the role of Indian climate which also assist the situation that suited the proximal relationship as presented by the author.

Source of Study

The subject of the study is basically the proximal relationships between Indian and English as portrayed in 'Heat and Dust' by Ruth Praver jhabvala. The novel has a large number of words, phrases, clauses, sentences and characters that can be objected as the subject of the study. So the primary source of the present study is the original text of the selected novel, along with other helping material like reviews of different critics, research articles, internet and other sources.

Data Collection

The primary data has been collected from *Heat and Dust* by Ruth Praver Jhabvala. The selected data is in the form of Clauses, words, phrases and sentences specially those related to the issue of interpersonal and proximal relation more over their effects on the social level between both the races. The research has described in detail thoroughly the proximal bond that is described by Ruth Praver Jhabvala in her literary creation. It is only possible with the comprehensive study of the novelist and the views of her critics in this regard.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Parmar (2014) says Jhabvala's novel, *Heat and Dust* It studies the Anglo-Indian relationships in view of romantic power during the two different ages, i.e. the

1920s' colonized India, in the period of Raj and the freed India in the era of 1970s. Both the main characters, *Olivia* and hence *Anne*, the narrator lead their lives in the very similar conditions. The novel, *Heat and Dust* suggests the dual vision in view of the appearance of its portrayed country. The first half portion of the novel includes *Olivia's story* within the location of the British Raj and the second half portion is written on the basis of experiences gained by Olivia junior through her journeys in India during the post-independence era. At the same time, *Heat and Dust* bears an attractive romantic story and a historical play consisting of political scandals and conspiracies. The story of this novel owes recreation and amusement to the most of its readers (Parmar, 2014).

In *Heat and Dust*, the writer Jhabvala deals with the cross-cultural relations among the Indian and European people including the communities including the dissimilar social groups, ethics and cultures. They are seen trying to establish the mutual empathies on the basis of their joint cultures, in spite of their color, creed and racial variances. They keep practicing their individual heterogenetic mores and traditions. However, they are keenly interested to establish and maintain their mutual relationships and share the cultural joint ways of life. By means of the alienated characters belonging to the original cultures, the writer explores attractively the difficulties and quandaries of the outsiders settled within the unfamiliar European and Indian cultures. These characters tend to substitute their suggestive past with their expressive present but they are very often unsuccessful to realize their dreams (Batool, 2010).

Anjali Joshi et al. (2017) says *Heat and Dust* presents the cultural conflict at racial and political levels laying stress on the variances of present and past. The portion of the novel 1923, seems surrounding artificially the racial and political clashes. A group is formed by Douglas, Crawfords, Saunders and Major Minnie's; Nawab and his followers form another group, Harry and Olivia, both remain at the turning point as the Orientals and Occidentals. At this part story written in the background of British Raj in India, Yasmine Gooneratne comments on the devastative results of the burden of certain culture on another. She says that the British life-style in India is preventive and obstructive, for the Europeans, in their dealing with the Indians and hence that of Indians such as Nawab, the successor of a moral and war practices (Joshi et al., 2017).

Aprajita is of the view that Jhabvala's novels are written deep-rooted in the clash between traditional social customs of the Indian culture and modernity, idealism and materialism under the encounter of East and West, leading to the marital dissonances. The novelist portrays the theme of wife-husband disagreement as a result of clashes among traditionalism, modernity and idealism. She is regarded and reckoned as a contemporary novelist of modern India, not in the viewpoint of time but in that of philosophies (Aprajita, 2018).

Jena (2019) in an article "*A Postcolonial Study of R. P. Jhabvala's Heat and Dust*" won the Booker Prize in 1975, picturizes Indian culture in both the colonial and post-colonial settings. It also describes the pitiable social status of Indians during the colonial era and hence the arrogances of Indian people over the English during the post-colonial settings. The writer portrays clearly in this novel, the colonial and post-colonial India in view of her critical perspectives

and her narrative capability. The novel swipes between the ins and outs from colonial to post-colonial eras. The evolutionary growth is witnessed in the public hue and cry, political uproars and variations, and hence social norms and beliefs. It also provides us awareness about the hatred and indifference of British people in the colonial era are altered to love and concern in the post-colonial period (Jena, 2019).

Sternberg (1988) presents the 'triangular' model of proximal relationship its three main components are intimacy, passion and decision. These can be put together to make consummate relationship and when only two of three are combined, the resulting relation bond is romantic, companionate or fatuous (Sternberg, 1998).

Bowlby et al. (1969) has discussed three basic behavioral components that make the proximal relationship stronger among the male and female, the very first is attachment, care giving and physical need. They support each other through thick and thin. The third and the last one is Love as a physical need that they both possess sexual attraction for each other and want to be together all the time (Bowlby, et al., 1969).

Kerckhoff and Davis (1962) has represented the filter model to highlight the relationship between the partners. The very first is Similarity of society where same background, religion and region plays an important role to keep the relationship so long. Similarity also remove the communication barriers and possibly there are some common factors also among the newly relationship partners. The second one is Psychological characteristics this proves best for the stability of relationship if their values share a common goal. The third one is complementarily behaviours that make the relationship sooth and complete and both consider each other needs (Kerkhof & Davis, 1962).

Jane Austen 'Emma' is the masterpiece which contribute towards the theme of relationships building and proximity as in Austen age there were male dominance society so woman was in a fair need of interpersonal relationship in order to attain its role in a society of men, she maintain proximal relationship either through marriage, friendship and love partner. In this novel both female characters, Elinor and Marianne Dashwood make intimate relationships with men because love and proximal relation with the suitors was the only way to live and walk in the social class comfortably. Both sisters merry for love and affection bond as Mariana develop romance and attraction towards Colonel Brandon. The novel shows beautifully the need of love bonding among two sisters and among two couples as well. This novel portrays the positive effect of the proximity as in the end after so many hardships and struggle their marriage proves a happy union and make a strong family bond (Austen, 2010). *A Passage to India*, by Forstor he has presented the problems of human interpersonal relationship very effectively as this shows that misunderstanding, prejudice, and suspicion destroy the love and proximal human relationships. This is the most celebrating novel that deals with many themes among them human relationship, especially that of personal relationships. Proximal relations became an issue when Indians and Englishmen becomes friends. The two ladies Mrs.Moore and Miss Adela came to India with the motif to see the true and real

India and its culture by the time both women came in personal contact and meetings with Indians. Fielding and English man was mentally unrest to be friends with Indians. Dr. Aziz a Muslim Indian became friend with Dr. Aziz. Here Interpersonal Relationships are mostly highlighted through the environment and Circumstances. Here the efforts of Forster are undiminished to discuss thoroughly the proximal relations, so this become an important feature of the novel. Through these characters the Interpersonal relationships has been discussed that how different people by race and geography encounter with each other to make relations and by the end how these proximal relations put to an end and they separated from each other in 'A Passage to India' by Edward Morgan Forster. In a nut shell Forster gave the idea that there is least possibility of any relationship between British and Indians because Britishers were the master and rulers of India and they gave inferior look towards Indians so this is the problem of personal and proximal relations and the circumstances and environment made the situation even worse. Individual human efforts are bound to fail in face of the inevitable march of events over which man has no control at all (Forster, 1996).

In *A Doll's House*, Ibsen very minutely presents the story of a domestic husband and a wife and their Marriage relationship specially a status of woman in relation to her husband and her home. Story gives the idea of less important of a married woman with in the limitation set by her husband. The play put the attention to the Interpersonal relationship existing between the husband and the wife and the possible outcomes of this unique proximal relationship. Nora the protagonist living in her own fantasy had made up her mind that of one day Helmer her husband came to know about her act of forgery he would appreciate her but the situation was all verse when he came to know he burst upon her with cold and harsh attitude upon this Nora felt so confuse and broke to heart and she made up her mind that she could not manage her relationship further more so she decided to leave his home and children and live individually. This is what may happen in a relationship that sometime a minor and trivial acts can bring a drastic outcome to destroy and shattered a beautiful family (Ibsen, 1974).

Data Analysis

Ruth Praver Jhabvala a very renowned and celebrated English Writer who mostly wrote about India because she spend 24 years of her in India. Through her writings she has raised many issues of Indian land and its culture. The issue of interpersonal relationship or proximity is one of the major subjects of her writings. The Novel , ' Heat and Dust' expresses the development of proximal relationship between the people of two unlike races and societies; as in the story one is Indian and the other opposite sex is English. She excellently has shown the formation of interpersonal relationships in this land between two different people. Further she has also very beautifully depicted the end results and effects of such proximal relationship in both aspects one relationship ends in a positive way and the other somehow in negative.

This novel portrays the story of British women in India. Where British were the ruler and Indians were being ruled. So British wives mostly came from cold land of England to visit their husbands in India the hot and mysterious land. It

takes time to adjust the land of India which is not one or the other way an easy task to understand India and its people. In the beginning this is how they spend their time in India. *"She read and played the piano, but the days were long, very long Douglas was of course extremely busy with his work in the district"* (Jhabvala, 2014, p. 16).

Basically writer has portrayed the attitude of British ladies toward India and its culture through different aspects. Proximity is highlighted through two English ladies who fell in to the charm of Indian men and go for strong relationship in terms of being pregnant by them. Between them one lady decided to abort that baby and left her husband's home and went away to some hilly area named as town X with Indian prince named as Nawab. Here the temperament of Nawab is discussed; *"You can have no idea of his generosity, Olivia. He wants his friends to have everything. Everything he can give them. It's his nature"* (p. 37). But the second British lady decided to carry her baby to the term while living in the same place town X. In this way writer has demonstrate that how strong bonding and personal relations are made between the two very different people under certain situations and environment. As in her essay, *"An experience of India"* Jhabvala wrote that; *"Live in India and be at ease and peace one must to a very considerable extent become Indian and know Indian language and also adopt Indian attitudes, habits, belief, assume if possible, an Indian personality"*.

It is very habitual when one enters into a new environment so he or she might be affected with over all surrounding and tried to make fair relationship within that atmosphere. In this concerned novel its writer Ruth Praver Jhabvala has superbly discuss the India its environment and its climate impact upon the English who were the masters of India at that time. Although she has exposed through her perspective the heat and dust of India for British who came from cold land of England. India itself is very dark, ancient and rich in culture which attracts the people towards new proximal relationships. As the writer has given her view about India through her female narrator of the story who is also the second lady who came to solve the mystery of first lady named Olivia: *"I myself am no longer the same. India always changes people and i have been no exception"* (p. 4).

When an interpersonal relationship starts newly it has fully attraction but limited at both sides. In the beginning of the story , when the narrator comes to India nearly after 50 years to know about her grandmother Olivia (the female first protagonist of the story) for this reason she heir a room for rent from an Indian young man named Inder lal. At the initial stage both developed lightly a relationship. Inder lal care for the narrator (the second female protagonist) but to some limit. When Inder lal first visited her room he said; *"It is not very comfortable for you; and quickly lowered his eyes as if afraid of embarrassing me"* (p. 4).

Through the letters which Olivia brought with her she came to know that When Olivia her grandmother first time came to the state of India named Satipur she has nothing to do. Whole the day she sits all alone .This was the main reason she made proximal relationship with an Indian prince Nawab. as in the story; "

The rest of the time Olivia was alone in her big house with all the doors and windows shut to keep out the heat and dust , but the days were long, very long .Douglas was of course extremely busy with his work in the district "" (p. 16). Nawab was very fond of entertaining the British officers actually in the other way he want to realized them his power in his state named Khatam. Mostly he throws the parties. When Nawab gave a picnic party. After this Picnic Olivia was much excited and happy, she wrote about that picnic to her sister which is depicted the interpersonal relationship between them, " His (Nawab) eyes often rested on her, and she let him study her while pretending not to notice .She liked it - as she had liked the way he had looked at her .When she had first come in and realized that here at last was one person in India to be interested in her the way she was used to" (p. 19).

From now to onward Olivia all the day thinking of Nawab and on the other hand Nawab was also planning for reunion with her that is why he sent Harry; an English friend of Nawab. with a message of family get together to make their proximal relationship more strong as in the word of Harry:" *Olivia, he wants to give a party, 'He most particularly wants you to come .of course there'll be a car'" (p. 36). Harry who was Nawab's English friend.he belongs to the same community of Olivia .He really does not like personally Olivia's visit to Nawab's palace. Being from an Englishh community he does not like personally Olivia's visit to Nawab's palace. Being an English man he does not like Nawab and Olivia's gradually growing up interpersonal relationship. Once Harry investigate Olivia either Douglas her husband knows about her meetings with Nawab an Indian man.so Harry said" Once he even said to her, quite hastily. "Douglas does not know you came to khatm, does he , and before she could convalesce herself he added. You should not keep coming. You should not be there" (p. 103).*

Through daily interaction Nawab and Olivia's relationship were getting proximal they have soft corner for each other When Nawab fetch Olivia for picnic to his land that was somehow a cold area and this is the reason Khatam was also liked by Olivia. Nawab thought himself that Olivia must get unrest and disturbed due to hot climate of India. His feelings towards her as" *Now the Nawab became appealing again. He expressed regret to Olivia for the picnic- 'was it very unpleasant for you? He further added, yes very horrid- our nasty Indian climate.I feel very sorry for the disturbance" (p. 44).*

Gradually time and again meetings enhances the proximal relationship between Nawab and Olivia. Nawab has fully attraction towards Olivia as he said to Olivia; " *Do you know , 'that as soon as I saw you, I knew you would be this type of person? Shall I tell you something funny: I feel I can share with you anything, anything at all, and you will understand? It is very exceptional to have such feelings with another person. But with you I have it. (p.125).* In the second story which based on Narrator and Inderlal in whose home Narrator has a room on rent and with whom she visited the places to research which was used by her grandmother Olivia and Nawab. Inder lal seemed least interested in Nawab's story, whenever the narrator wants to know about the Nawab but on the other side he want to share his own problems with her specially his official affairs where he worked and many people were much jealousy of him and his

designation. This shows also their close relationships they both share with each other their personal matters. They both also have soft feelings for each other. "*Inderlal walked close behind me and told me about the going on in his office*" (p. 14).

After her daily work she went to post office where she kept waiting for InderLal then they both went to long walk together. Initially she thought Inderlal was with her only to make his English proficient but slowly with time they both have soft feelings and go with strong intimacy relationship. "*It used to embarrass InderLal to find me waiting for him. Perhaps he was even a little ashamed to be seen with me. I suppose we do make a strange couple- I am so much taller than he is, and I walk with long strides and keep forgetting that this makes it difficult for him to keep up with me. But I think by now he has got used to me and perhaps is even rather proud to be seen walking with his English friend. I also think he quite likes my company now. At first he welcomed it mainly to practice his English -he said it was a very good chance for him-but now he also seems to enjoy our conversation. I certainly do. He is very frank with me and tells me all sorts of personal things: not only about his life but also about his feelings*" (p. 51). This story is also the same almost as the above one now both Inderlal and narrator have proximal relationship that she also get pregnant and she did not tell to Inderlal and went to live rest of her life to town X. "*It is more and more delightful to be with him. He trusts me now completely and has become very affectionate. I think he prefers to be with me when it is dark.*"(p.141).

CONCLUSION

The novel reveals the two proximal relationships between English women and Indian men within different time scenario. Ruth Praver Jhabvala narrates the story of two English women who came from England to India. In this novel Ruth Praver Jhabvala challenges the issues related to the Interpersonal relationships between the western and the eastern on the land of India. 'Heat and Dust' portrays the situations that make the environment such that some of English women fell a prey towards Indian charm and make close bondage with Indian men. There are some individuals who cannot understand this mysterious and ancient India on the other hand many others English ladies have visited their husbands in India but they does not left their conventional and traditional societal norms and customs. Heat and Dust depicts sharply the Indian and British relationships. When India was a British colony so English ladies visited for their men and many of them lived there and also adjust their self within the land and culture of India. Some of them went back to their homeland country England. But very few of them who could not manage this new land and get spoiled themselves. Like Olivia who newly married visited her husband Douglas there in Satipur India. She could not cope up with the atmosphere and culture of India. She left everything behind there and make a new Interpersonal relationship with an Indian man Nawab finally she died there in India with him. Towards the end the second woman who came to India with the intention to solve the mystery of her grandmother Olivia approximately after 50 years. But she also went under the same exercise and make a strong proximal relationship with the man from whom she rented a room to live in India. In a nut shell this how writer has beautifully described the mingling of two nations through proximal relationships.

The writer expertly succeeds to convey her memorandum that it seems impossible to someone's beliefs and Philosophies in India, especially the relationships of English women and Indian men. A reader clearly observes most of her work and particularly in this novel discusses the relationships between different people and their close bonding to each other. The writer sharply covers great steps and deploys the technique of recovered memory to show by the protagonist of the novel, narrating all the events about her grandmother Olivia, that how she came up to India and within this new climate made new proximal relationship with an Indian Prince Nawab and lived rest of her life with him till her death. It is also remarkable to show that Ruth has been deeply affected by a good number to western and eastern cultures and theologies.

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