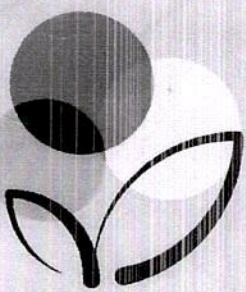
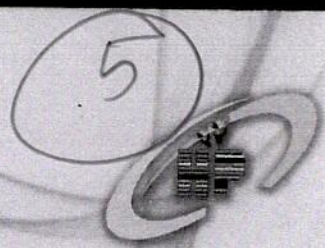


Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal / Digital		
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The Theme of Social Unrest in 'Troubles' by J.G. Farrell	Dr. Mane H.S.	English	Current Global Reviewer	2020-21	2319-8648	<a href="http://www.acscollegemayani.in">www.acscollegemayani.in</a>		Yes
A Study of Psychological Disorders in Anita Desai's Novel : 'Cry, The Peacock'.	Dr. Mane H.S.	English	Vishwabharati Research Center	2020-21	0975-98313	<a href="http://www.vishwabharati.in">www.vishwabharati.in</a>		Yes
J.G. Farrell's Liberal Humanism in his 'Empire Trilogy'	Dr. Mane H.S.	English	Printing Area	2020-21	2394-5303	<a href="http://www.printingarea.blogspot.com">http://www.printingarea.blogspot.com</a>		Yes

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## Crises of Child Labour in Mulk Raj Anand's Novel Coolie

**Dr. Hemangini Sukhadeo Mane**

Arts, Commerce College, Mayani, Tal-Khatav,  
Dist-Satara

**Abstract:** Child labour is the worst kind of social abuse. Unfortunately, child labour is becoming a severe problem almost all over the world. Children have become earning machines, working sincerely for low wages in order to satisfy the needs of family. Poverty forces them to work at an early stage of life. Children collecting plastic bags and waste material in dustbins, washing dishes in hotels, hungry and tired children serving delicious food and drinks in bars at the middle of the night when it is sweet time for a child to sleep, children digging soil with small and tender hands carrying a heavy load, working in factories and full-smoked bakeries, is truly a healing image, but it is the naked truth and sensitive person cant see this heart-breaking reality of human society.

In spite of different government policies on education and laws against child labour, it has become a severe problem in today's society. Poverty is the primary cause, and the owners can easily obtain primary labour. The continuing persistence of children and their psychological crises poses a threat to national economics and has a severe effect on children. The miserable condition of child labour is discussed by the researchers working on social and psychological studies. Actually, child labour is not a current issue, but it has become severe with the development of factories and industries. Child labourer Charles Dickens wrote about the seriousness of this problem and the social and psy-



chological effects of child labour. In India, writers like Kashmira Seth, Mulk Raj Anand and Anita Desai wrote about the problems of child labour. Mulk Raj Anand's very famous novel, *Coolies*, and Kashmira Seth's *Boys Without Names*, depict social reality with psychological insight and the seriousness of problems of child labour, as well as crises faced by them. The present paper aims at studying the exploitation of child labour, which creates psychological crisis and other health issues for child labour.

Mulk Raj Anand is a socially committed writer. He has first-hand experience of pre and post-Independent India. He presents a real picture of society. He looked deep into human consciousness. He explored the sensitive mind of child labour and the inhuman treatment given by society to these innocents. His most famous novel, *Coolie*, depicts very sensitive issues in society. He depicts the crisis of these innocents in a very sensitive way. The present article focuses on the crises faced by child labour.

The Novel *Coolie* (1693) was published after his first novel, *Untouchable* (1935). The novel was widely praised by both readers and critics. Thus, the novel has been translated into thirty-eight languages. The novel is about child labour. Munoo is the representative of the children who become earning members at a very early stage of life and whose childhood is crushed because of poverty.

The novel's protagonist is Munoo. He is an orphan and is hardly about fourteen years old. His father died because of feudal exploitation, and his mother died of poverty and hunger. He lives with his uncle and aunt, but they do not support him, so he must work to support them and himself. His aunt always tortures him. His uncle works as a "Chaparasi" in the town's bank. Munoo is sent to work as a house servant for a well-to-do family. He is treated as if he were dumb-driven cattle. This family uses him as an instrument of entertainment and frequently compels him to do monkey shows.

One day, while acting the role of a monkey, suddenly and unintentionally bites the daughter of his master. His master, Nathoo Ram, beats him in a very cruel manner because he thinks it is a very wrong way, as if it were a sexual assault on his daughter. This incident hurts Munoo and he decides to leave the house. For some days, Munoo works in Prabha Dayal's factory, then he is shifted to Simla, and finally, due to hard work, he dies at the early age of fourteen. Munoo, a small boy, is parentless and lives with his uncle and aunt. Instead of sending him to school, they sent him to do domestic work. His mistress frequently shows anger at him. The central theme of the novel is the exploitation of child labour and how society views the sufferings of child labour differently. Munoo is the only central character in the novel, and other minor characters are placed around him. The root cause of Munoo's tragedy was the death of his parents due to poverty and being victimised by the landlord. They died of hunger and left the child as an orphan in this cruel world, where nobody feels sympathy for him, not even his nearest relatives, uncle and aunt, can not serve food to him. He has to earn his livelihood by working for more than eleven hours as a labourer, coolie, or riksha puller. Munoo represents all the children who are victims of the social class system through no fault of their own.

Munoo is a child laborer, and the child's voice is silent. Nobody can hear his sound, nobody can see his agony. Munoo can't rebel against capitalist exploitation because he is a victim of a social system. He is so innocent that he can not understand the nature of his exploitation. He works in the factory and works for more than eleven hours a day, but never speaks against his exploitation. The negative effects of child labour are submissiveness and Munoo accepts the situation; he accepts that he is a labourer, servant. He is unaware of his rights as a human being. He asks himself, "What is am I-





Munoo?" ----- I am Munoo Babu Nathuram's servant. He never raises his voice against his miserable condition but accepts his identity as a labourer.

Innocent children dream of beautiful things, delicious food, and toys. Munoo also dreams of having delicious food to eat, toys to play with, and beautiful clothes, which he never gets throughout his very limited life span. At a very early stage of life, he is made aware of social discrimination. Mulk Raj Anand shows how child labour has to suffer from mental and physical torture. Munoo works hard, but his work at a very early stage brings more suffering in his life. He becomes a victim of tuberculosis.

Munoo expects sympathy from his uncle and aunt, but they send him to earn his livelihood. When he meets Prabha Dayal, and she shows sympathy and affection, Munoo works for him. Munoo is an emotionally starved child who is always in search of affection. Prabha Dayal also leaves him behind. At the end, Munoo meets Mrs. Mainwaring, who feels guilty for injuring Munoo in by her car. So she takes her home to Simla with her. Munoo again starts working for Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring. He works hard, even though he has become a rickshaw puller for Mr. Mainwaring. All this strenuous work spoils his health. He died of tuberculosis. He loves this family so intensely because they gave him support and showed sympathy, but it was for their benefit. Munoo never thinks rationally because of his innocent age and emotional starvation.

Mulk Raj Anand is a writer who focuses on the cruelty of owners or employers. Munoo always lives under pressure or fear of his masters. At the beginning, when he is living with his uncle and aunt, his life becomes miserable. In the second phase, he works as a domestic servant. But the master's wife tortures him. In Mumbai also, his life becomes miserable, and at the end, his master, Mrs. Mainwaring, exploitation makes him die. Munoo is an example of

the spiritual and physical death of any child labourer.

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**Dr. Hemangini Sukhadeo Mane**

**In Recognition of the Publication of the Paper Titled**

**A Spiritual Barrenness in J.G. Farrell's Novel  
*A Girl in the Head***

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### The Theme of Social unrest in *Troubles* by J.G.Farrell

Dr.Hemangini Mane

M.A., Ph.D.(English),Arts. Commerce College, Mayanar

#### Abstract:-

Crises between the colonizers and the colonized is the major concern for many of the writers almost all over the world. England had almost three hundred colonies in the beginning decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and in the ending decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century England had to leave almost all of them. Racial Conflict, exploitation of the colonized countries, violence thrust upon natives, wars and its long lasting effects, cultural crisis these are some major themes of empire novels. J.G.Farrell, the British novelist wrote *Empire Trilogy* based on crises between the colonizers and the colonized. *The Singapore Grip*, *The Siege of Krishnapur* and *Troubles* these are the three novels included in *Empire Trilogy*. Actually Ireland's freedom movement against England was called as *Troubles*. It is very popular phrase in Ireland and Farrell used it as the title for his first novel in *Empire Trilogy*. Farrell describes class conflict, religious crisis, violence, many social abuses etc. in his novel *Troubles*.

The novel *Troubles* was published in 1970. It is about Irish Civil War of 1919 to 1921, Ireland's struggle for independence. Both Ireland and England are local yet Irish people were ruled by the British people for many years. The novel describes social violence, brutal deeds of colonizers and its psychological effects.

The plot of the novel is centered on 'Majestic Hotel'. Edward Spencer is the owner of the hotel and his daughter Angela is the fiancée of Major Brendan, the protagonist of the novel. Major is returned back to 'Majestic' to meet his fiancée and to get mental peace. But nobody is interested in listening his war experiences. War still continues and daily newspapers published social unrest violence, death, rape events happened in Ireland and also in Africa, India, Afghanistan etc. Major concludes that empire is not better for common man. It is a system and common man becomes victim of this system. Angela dies and Major who goes to 'Majestic' to bring back his Angela but he returns back with only the Statue of Venus made from white marble. Social crises stir his whole life. He experiences futility of human life. War destroyed everything. Farrell describes social unrest which made everlasting effect on the lives of common people.

The novel *Troubles* describes class conflicts, religious crisis, economic and physical exploitation, riots, diseases, unrest in Ireland, Many national movements took place against the British Empire; 'Easter rising of 1916' was one of the historical events. After many years struggle at last in 1927, Ireland became a Free State. Ralph J. Crane and Jennifer Livett say:

... the phrase 'the troubles' applies in the novel to many kinds of unrest, disease, and difficulty, from unrequited love to race riots, bicycle accidents, illness, financial problems, and unexpected pregnancy, but above all to the complex Irish struggle for independence from British rule, a struggle central to the novel. 'Troubles' originally meant the violence of the first Irish civil war between 1919 and 1921 (1997:68).

The title itself suggests the theme of the novel. According to historical documents, Ireland was ruled by England for many years. Originally, Ireland was a part of United Kingdom. The English from the 'Dublin castle' governed it. In January 1919, the Republican Army was formed. Thus, Guerilla war was fought against the English administration.

He concentrated on empire crises. He describes hunger-stricken people, miseries of peasants, famished children. Major witnesses all these miseries of peasants, famished children.





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Major witnesses all these miseries and he becomes hopeless. Ronald Binns notices Farrell's concern with poverty-stricken people in Ireland. The novel is about problems of empire, human suffering. Farrell writes about persecution of Ireland and the tendency of Anglo-Irish people and their feelings of superior race and religion. Wartime experiences are sketched by Farrell. Killing, violence was common picture during the war. The novel tells about crises of both colonizers and colonized, all over the world.

Farrell describes how common people were troubled for no fault in them, he writes about miseries of the people. They were living in threatening conditions. They were not safe anywhere. Farrell describes:

..it was absurd that in Ireland an old man consulting his watch should be killed. In wartime innocent old people were killed-but Ireland was a peaceful country (92).

It is ironical comment. The fact was that there was troubles and violence everywhere. Britishers tortured Irish people and in return Irish also attacked them and common people were made victim of it:

Seven men entered the girl's house about a quarter to one in the morning. One of them had a revolver and the others had what looked like revolvers. They took the girl, who had fainted, in her night-dress out to the yard, and cut her hair off with a shears, telling her sister, whom they threatened with the same fate, that was what she got for going with Tommies. While the man with the shears was cutting off the hair, he sang; 'We are all out for Ireland free' (159).

With Irish *Troubles* Farrell describes empire crises, happened in South Africa, India, Afghanistan, He also describes rampant behavior of colonizers. In South Africa, several people were killed inhumanly.

Farrell describes how Englishmen were engaged in defending England against Irishmen. Many of the patriots died in Easter rising 1916. Farrell gives the historical record and crises happened during the war. Patriots like Markievicz were tortured by the British people.

Major catches incidents of torment, murder, bloodshed, horror in the newspaper while returning to Kilnalough in the middle of May.

In Ireland, social life was very distressed. Suffering, violence had reached to worst position and to save themselves people had become alert and suffered from anxiety, depression. Bolton gives instructions about crisis to Major and others in Majestic: Major, any of whom may instantly become a hero by pulling a gun from his pocket and shooting you I the back without fear of being caught... (245).

Farrell further writes about economic crisis of Irish people. They had no work at all. Those who were working in some places were whipped as dumb-driven-cattle. They were wearied by grievous life. They had always apprehension of becoming jobless. Therefore, they accepted any frivolous work at any cost. They were persecuted brutally by the colonizers:

Thus, he writes about social unrest threatening condition, violence and inhuman deeds; psychology behind it is masculinity. He writes about ideologies and policies used by British Empire.

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### **A Study of Psychological Disorders in Anita Desai's Novel: *Cry, the Peacock***

**Hemangini Sukhadeo Mane**

#### **Abstract:**

The human brain is the most complex thing in the universe, and the scientific study of the human mind was started with the theories of Sigmund Freud, who wrote many psychological theories on the structure of human mind, such as personality theories, behaviour theories, etc. Later on, Anna Freud, Eric Erikson, Adler, Jung, and many researchers added to it. All of them have common considerations that unhappy events, trauma, sexual repression, etc., create mental health problems like anxiety, depression, various mental disorders, etc. A psychological disorder is defined as an ongoing dysfunctional pattern of thought, emotion, and behaviour that causes significant distress. According to recent researchers working in psychology and psychiatry, sexual dissatisfaction, inhuman treatment imposed on them, torture, etc. affect their minds and have a significant relationship with depression and other psychiatric disorders.

**Hemangini Sukhadeo Mane:** Arts, Commerce College, Mayani, Khatav, Satara (MS) India.



Anita Desai is one of the important Indian English writers who describes the psyche of her female characters in her novel, *Cry the Peacock*. Anita Desai describes the obsession, depression, and hysterical behaviour of her character Maya. The present paper aims to explore the theme of psychological disorders in the novel, *Cry, the Peacock*.

**Key Word:** anxiety, psychological disorder, depression, repression, ect.

Anita Desai's first novel, *Cry, the Peacock*, is called a wonderful novel which describes the psychic tumult of a young and sensitive woman called Maya. Maya, the protagonist of the novel, is the daughter of a rich advocate in Lucknow who gets excessive love, affection, and money from her father. She enjoys a carefree life in her childhood, but her married life is not happy because she always tries to see an image of her father in her husband, who is always busy and can't spare enough time for her. He is much older than she is and he can't satisfy her sexual needs, which makes her hysterical. She was also obsessed by the prediction of an astrologer who had declared the death of her husband or herself within four years of their marriage. This prediction has a traumatic effect on her mind. She always blames her husband. At the end, her repression of sexual desire and depression forces her to kill her husband and herself.

Maya, the protagonist of the novel, is not a normal woman. At the beginning, she fears for her life, but after a long period of her marriage, she is convinced that her husband will die. The great psychologist, Sigmund Freud, said the suppression of wishes and cruel impulses are the result of superstition among people. Maya wishes to take revenge on her husband, so there is a controversy about her behaviour. Maya's dreams of married life are shattered into pieces because of the cold mentality of her husband. She expects enjoyment from her husband, but she gets doses of "The Gita," the philosophy of non-attachment, so she remains a dissatisfied woman:



*While telling me to go to sleep while he worked on his papers, he did give another thought to me, to either the soft, willing body or the lonely, wanting mind that waited near his bed. (9)*

The description of Lizard's movements is the symbolic satisfaction of her sexual desire.

*Of lizards, the lizards that stalk you silently, on clawed toes, slipping their clublike tongues in and out, in and out with an audible hiss. They have struck you with a pillar of salt, which, when it is motionless, they will mount and lash with their slime-dripping tongues, lash and lash again, as they grip you with their curled bellies, rubbing and grinding, rubbing and grinding. (127)*

She has no bond with her husband, who doesn't care about her emotional needs. He calls her neurotic. Maya tries to flee from reality and remains happy in her own imaginary world. Her sexual starvation is shown by the writer with the symbols of peacock and pigeons; Maya's innocent laughter turns into a desperate scream. There are many such moments of crisis sketched by the writer in which we see her as a frenetic, hysterical, or neurotic lady. Finally, she finds herself surrounded by horrors and nightmares. She conceals herself in a room and her long-lasting suppression makes her psychotic, which is unknown to her also. Her inner struggle decides the death of her husband to prove the prophecy of an astrologer.

Thus, her superstition, suppressed desires, create psychological disorder in her personality, which destroys her own life and thus ends the life of her husband too.

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## J.G. Farrell's liberal humanism in his Empire Trilogy

Dr. Hemangini Sukhadeo Mane

Arts, Commerce college, Mayani, Tal-Khatav,  
Dist-Satara

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**Abstract:** James Gordon Farrell was an English-born novelist of Irish descent. He was writing in the last decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It was a period of great change in the history of many countries. The most important event that happened during this period was the decline of the British Empire. These countries gained independence from the British Empire one after the other. The most severe thing that touched J.G. Farrell was the loss of human life and the crisis of those who survived the war. The bomb blast incident that he witnessed in his childhood made an everlasting impact on his sensitive mind. Farrell started his career as a writer with autobiographical novels and ended with a historical novel.

Farrell's three historical novels, *Trouble* (1970), *The Siege of Krishnapur* (1973) and *The Singapore Grip* (1978), which he called the "Empire Trilogy", gave him immense popularity. He got the most famous prizes for these three novels. The plots are different, but they present different aspects of the decline and fall of the British Empire: *Troubles* deals with the period of Irish history from 1919 to 1920, *The Siege of*

*Krishnapur* is about the Indian Mutiny of 1857, and *The Singapore Grip* is about the fall of Singapore to the Japanese during World War II. His historical subject matter, his extraordinary style, and his language placed him among the great novelists of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Farrell unquestionably does have love and respect for all kinds of facts. He studied the real history of these nations, even travelled for authentic information, and thus he sketched everything impartially. Ronald Binns notices Farrell's interest in historical novels as well as the decline of the British Empire, and he says, **Farrell's chosen theme The decline of the British Empire was an ambitious one. Farrell's trilogy is implicitly about the decline of modern Britain, and significantly, he selected moments in history that involved imperial self-esteem and a loss of cultural self-confidence. (1986:16)**

Farrell's life and family background and an unforgettable tragic event inspired him to take an interest in empire crises. The bomb-blast incident witnessed in "Boscobel," his mother's house in his childhood, made an everlasting impact on his mind. Farrell hated war and also Britain's over-ambitiousness and greed for the expansion of empire. The British Empire was the largest formal empire that the world had ever known. Most of these colonies were motivated by greed and selfishness, and India was the most important colony for the British empire. In his *Empire Trilogy*, Farrell writes about unusual situations, crises, and horrors of war as well as the mental and physical sufferings of colonisers and





colonized. At the end, colonisers experienced the futility of material progress in the British Empire. For the writing of his first novel in his Empire Trilogy, Farrell took the theme of the Irish struggle for independence. Farrell's mother belonged to Ireland, and Farrell frequently visited Ireland. This family background may have contributed to Farrell's interest in Ireland's history and struggle for independence. Farrell's father, who worked in the Indian army for some years and experienced war, This reason may have inspired Farrell to write *The Siege of Krishnapur*, his Booker Prize-winning novel, and *The Singapore Grip* depicts the empire crises and sense of doom of colonisers not only in Singapore but in almost every colony of the British Empire.

For the writing of these historical novels, Farrell thoroughly reads everyday newspapers, journals, etc. He visited many countries, collected real information and then started writing his historical novels. His aim was not to give only historical events; he recreates the past in his novels to know the horror of war, human loss, and the importance of humanistic values. He sketches the impact of the colonial system all over the world: physical assault, exploitation of the colonised countries and their struggle for independence, and crises of representatives of the British Empire; their experience of hollowness, nothingness, and futility of the empire system. He handles social issues with a psychological impact on the people. His British characters, who frankly admit Britain's material greed and masculinity, were overpowered by

Britain in their colonies. Farrell shows how Britain's concept of superior race was challenged by colonised countries.

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