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A Spiritual Barrenness in J.G. Farrell's Novel 'A Girl in the Head.'	Dr. Mane H.S.	English	GENIUS UGC Listed Journal	2021-22	2279-0489	www.sjfactor.com		Yes
Bibliometric Analysis of Scientific Productivity : A Study of Arts Commerce College.	Prof. Dongardive Manoj	Librarian	International E-Research Journal	2021-22	2348-7143	www.researchjourney.net		Yes
Mental Crises of Women in Anita Desai's Novels 'Cry of the Peacock' and 'Where Shall We Go This Summer'	Dr. H.S. Mane	English	International Journal	2021-22	2347-7075	www.ijaar.co.in		Yes
The Spatial Distribution of Livestock in Khatav Tahsil of Satara District	Dr. Tembare U.S.	Geography	International Journal of Advance an APPLIED Research - Kolhapur (IJAAR)	2021-22	2347-7075	www.ijaar.co.in		Yes
Crises of Child Labour in Mulk Raj Ananda's Novel 'Coolie'	Dr. Mane H.S.	English	Printing Area	2021-22	2394-5303	www.acscollegemayani.in		Yes
Death and Moral Sickness in J.G. Farrell's Novel 'The Hill Station'	Dr. Mane H.S.	English	Vishwabharati Research Center	2021-22	2395-3721	www.vishwabharati.in		Yes

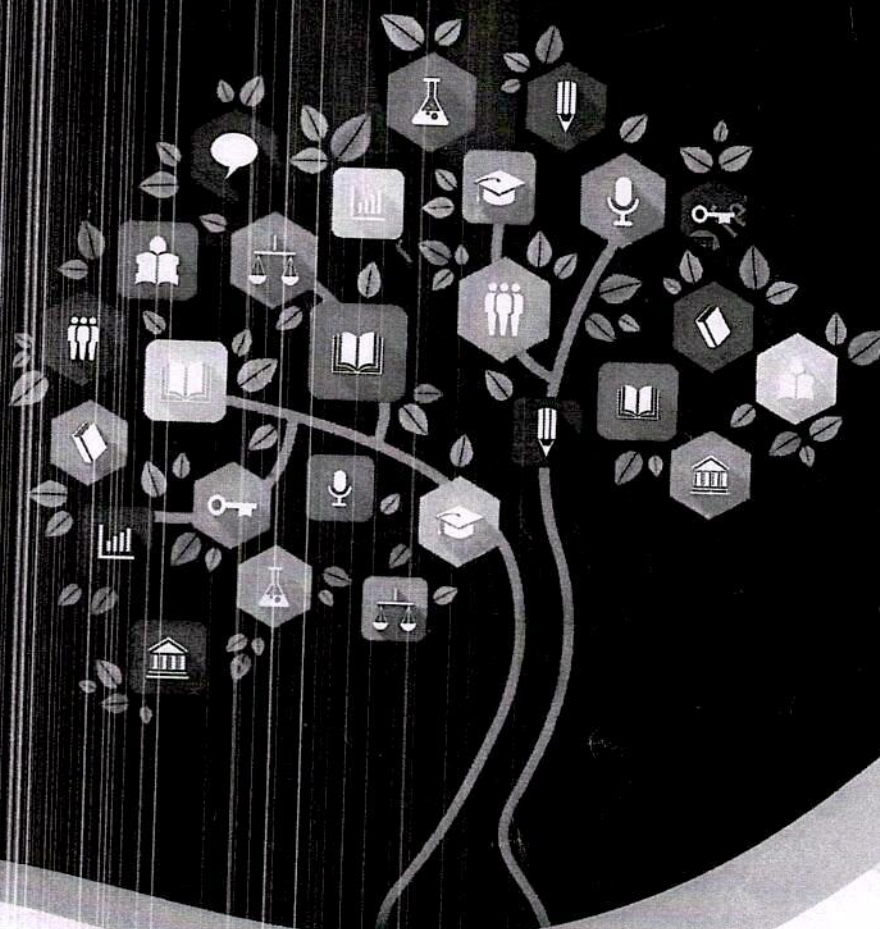


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7. A Spiritual Barrenness in J.G. Farrell's Novel *A Girl in the Head*

Dr. Hemangini Sukhadeo Mane

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

Abstract

Unpleasant chaos and insecurity grip the world's continuing human life, especially after two world wars. In the modern age, man has won the supreme conquest over material things, but he has no control over life, as it was a thousand years ago. People experience dismal feelings in everyday life, and each day calamities make them aware of the miserable human condition and the limited scope for an individual. Man lives in long-drawn suspense and searches for strength, but he cannot find it and thus experiences feelings of helplessness, nothingness, and futility of human existence. This is spiritual barrenness, and J.G. Farrell, who wrote in the last decades of the twentieth century, explores the theme in almost all of his novels.

Key word: Absurdity, barrenness are key words. desperate, nothingness, etc. J.G. Farrell was an English-born novelist of Irish descent. He was writing in the last decades of the 20th century. It was a period of drastic changes in every sphere of life. The world experienced two world wars, which left an everlasting impact on human life. It created existential questions for the human race. J.G. Farrell's third novel, *A Girl In the Head* (1967), focuses on a central character, Boris Slattery, who is alienated from the world in which he lives. Every day, he walks around Maidenhair Bay, ruminating on his past. He is married to a girl named Flower who belongs to the Dungeon family.

Boris wanders alone near the sea-side and the only person there is Dr. Cohen, his friend with whom he shares his negative thoughts. He always waits for his beloved, named Ylva, a nice girl with golden hair, and Inez, a young, beautiful girl. Boris groans everywhere. He groans at home, the cinema, the circus on the beach etc. He is always possessed, desperate and in a sad mood. At the end of the novel, Inez meets him, but she falls in love with Alsandra, a young boy and guest of the Dungeon Family. It makes him desperate and depressed.

Farrell writes about spiritual barrenness, absurdity, and meaninglessness. Boris Slattery is an eccentric and melancholic man who wanders aimlessly around Maidenhair Bay. He is haunted



by thoughts of death and is consumed by a sense of absurdity and the worthlessness of existence. Boris lives under depression, which is a common feature of the twenty-first century. Boris also suffers from haunting memories of his past life. Thoughts of death recurrently occur in his mind. Farrel describes how he cannot see people enjoying themselves at the seashore and says, "Life is a jest and nothing else."

"He despised the thought of people crowding around him." into maidenhair intent on enjoying themselves. He hated to see it in their faces, this fugitive. belief that life was, against the evidence, to be enjoyed. You blind imbeciles. He wanted to shout at them from his window. What do you employ? Is there one day of escape in your rotten little lives? Escape to nothing. Can't you see it's only a joker? One day at the sea isn't going to make any difference (39) "

Boris's waiting expresses an absurd human situation. Boris Slattery, the protagonist of the novel, is a married man, but he has a girl in his head, and he cannot adjust to his wife Flower and can't maintain a healthy sexual relationship with her. Even his imagining of Flowers breast in the plate and imagining what it would look like demonstrates his disgust for her sexual relationship. He loses interest in material things. His mind is in crisis for reasons unknown. His self-image is spoiled, he talks to himself.

It is all rather disturbing, if you want to know. The truth, of course, I realise that it's nonsense. It is becoming increasingly common to regard one's life as a meaningless detail. receding into a mass of other meaningless details. But I confess that the thought has occurred. to me from time to time (26) "

Bori's waiting is unending; fear of death, spiritual barrenness, sense of loneliness, and meaningless human existence are at the centre of the novel.

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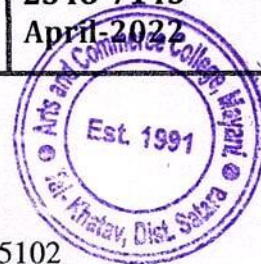
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Bibliometric Analysis of Scientific Productivity : A Study of Arts, Commerce Colleges

Manoj S. Dongardive

Librarian, Arts, Commerce College, Mayani Tal: Khatav Dist: Satara-415102

Email ID: dmanoj358@gmail.com

Abstract :

“Bibliometric studies of subject literatures, especially in science and technology and social science, have provided very useful data and information to our understanding of a few characteristics of information as maintained above literature of such studies is getting richer year of year.

During the last two decade libraries have shown a considerable degree of momentum in the collection of building and readership. Programme activities involving considerable expenditure of funds. This rapid development of libraries has, as a consequence, generated several evaluator studies on the usefulness of libraries to society.”

Keyword : Bibliometric, Analysis, Scientific, Productivity

1. Introduction :

Understanding the characteristics of information sources is necessary for us, If effective and efficient information like patterns at growth, productivity, dissemination, distribution, communication, utilization and consumption have been found of practical use and importance. The results of investigation of the studies applying classical bibliometric laws and statistical tests of their applicability have been found very useful in planning, developing and organizing information resources services., based on the results of these studies, by removing confusions and uncertainties, some clear, meaningful decision can be taken to solve some of the problems of libraries, documentation and information centers.

Bibliometric studies of subject literatures, especially in science and technology and social science, have provided very useful data and information to our understanding of a few characteristics of information as maintained above literature of such studies is getting richer year of year.

During the last two decade libraries have shown a considerable degree of momentum in the collection of building and readership. Programme activities involving considerable expenditure of funds. This rapid development of libraries has, as a consequence, generated several evaluator studies on the usefulness of libraries to society.

Until recently evaluation were subjective based purely on opinion expressed by an individual or group of individuals. However, developments in the fields of social sciences and system Analysis have lead to a minimization of this subjectivity in evaluation.

In particular, the systems analysis approach has led to the identification and application for appropriate to quantitative measuring techniques for evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of information services offered by these librarians.

Origin Of Bibliometric :

The application of quantitative technique to libraries was until recently know as statistical bibliography. It was coined by Hulme in 1923.

Pritchard used the term bibliometrics in 1969 to describe all studies which seek to quantify the press of written communication. He defined bibliometrics as “The application of Mathematics and Statistical method to books and other media of communication”.

Fairthorne defined bibliometrics as, “The quantitative treatment of the properties of recorded discourse and behavior pertaining to it”.

These definitions shows that bibliometrics aims at the examiner of the statistical distribution of the processes relating to:

- The utilization of documents.
- Library staff and
- Library users.

In order to establish theory for structural aspects of a library. It helps to evaluate Information processes and information handling in libraries and information centers by quantitatively analyzing the characteristics and behavior of documents library staff and users.

The British standards institution defines Bibliometrics as “The study of the use of documents and patterns of publication in which mathematical and statistical methods have been applied”.

Howkins interpreted Bibliometric of “Quantitative analysis of the Bibliographic feature a body of literature”.

Potter defined as “The study and measurement of the publication patterns of all forms of written communication and their authors”.

According to Sengupta Bibliometrics is “The organization classification and quantitative evaluation of publication patterns of all macro and micro communication along with their authorship by mathematical and statistical calculation”. Schradun looks upon bibliometric as the “Science of recorded discourse” which uses specific methodologies, mathematical and scientific in its research in a controlled study of communication.

It is the body of literature, a bibliography quantitatively or numerically or statistically analyzed bibliography a bibliography in which measurements are used to documents and explain the regularity of communication phenomena.

Bibliometric : Scope And Purpose :

The main purpose and scope of bibliometric study are following :

- It sheds light on the purpose of written communication and of the nature and course of development of a descriptive means of counting and analyzing the various facts of written communication.
- It provide information about the structure of knowledge and how it is communication.
- Bibliometrics is classified as:
 - a. Descriptive bibliometrics and
 - b. Behavioral bibliometrics.

The former describes the characteristics of features of a literature; while the latter examines the relationship formed between components of a literature.

- The scope of Bibliometrics includes studying the relationship within a literature (citation studies) or describing a literature.

Typically these description focus on consistent patterns involving authors, monograph, journals or subject/ language.

- It is quantitative science and it is divided into two basic categories :

- a. Descriptive bibliometric(Productivity count)
- b. Evaluative bibliometrics(Literature usage count)

Descriptive bibliometric (Productivity count) :

Descriptive bibliometric Productivity or count is divided into:

- a. Geographic
- b. Time period
- c. Disciplines.

Evaluative bibliometrics (Literature usage count) :

Evaluative bibliometric of the literature usage count is bifurcated into :

- Reference count
- Citation count

Bibliometric Distribution:

Bibliometric distribution are used to study :

- Frequency occurrence of words in a text (Zipf's Law)
- Productivity of authors in terms of scientific papers (Lotka's Law)
- Scattering of articles over different journals (Bradford's Law)

Bibliometric : It's Application :

The techniques of bibliometrics have extensive application equally in sociological studies of science, information management, librarianship, history of science including science policy, study of science and scientists and also in different branches of social scientists.

Some Of The Area Of Bibliometric Techniques:

1. To identify research trends and growth of knowledge.
2. To estimate comprehensiveness of secondary periodicals.
3. To identify users of different subjects.
4. To identify authorship and it's trends in documents on various subject.
5. To measure the usefulness of adhoc and retrospective SDI services.
6. To forecast, past, present and future publishing trends.
7. To develop experimental models correlating or by passing the existing ones.
8. To identify core periodicals in different event disciplines.
9. To formulate on accurate need based acquisition policy within the limited budgetary provision.
10. To adopt an accurate weeding and stacking policy.
11. To initiate effective multi level network system.
12. To study obsolescence and dispersion of scientific literature.
13. To predict productivity of publishers individual author, organization, country or that of an entire discipline.
14. To design automatic language processing for auto-indexing auto. Abstracting and auto classification.
15. To develop harm for standardization.

Five Major Bibliometric Techniques :

These techniques are following :



- ZIPF'S LAW (Ranking word frequency in a particular set of document).
- LOTKA'S LAW (Number of authors contributing in a discipline of other fields).
- BRADFORD'S LAW of Scattering
- CONTENT Analysis.
- CITATION Analysis.



Zipf's Law :

Zipf's had started his work when he was a graduate student in the 1920 . He was studying phonetic change in language. Zipf's law deals with the frequency of occurrence at word in a text.

Lotka's Law :

The original statement of what has come to be known as Lotka's Law was made in Lotka's journal article in 1926. The frequency distribution of scientific productivity Lotka's Laws deals with productivity of authors in terms of scientific papers. It is also called as inverse square law.

Bradford's Law :

Bradford's observation regarding distribution of articles on a subject in different periodicals which was come to be referred as the law of scattering. Bradford published his observation first in an articles is Engineering in 1934.

Content Analysis :

Content analysis aims at a quantitative classification of a given body of content is terms of system of categories divided to yield data relevant to specific hypothesis concerning that context.

Berelson defines content analysis " as a research technique for the objective systematic and qualitative description of the manifest content of communication. Thus content is an attempt to convert, symbolic behavior into scientific data.

Citation Analysis :

Citation analysis is a branch of bibliometrics. It is an important research tool for understanding of science analysis.

The structure and direction of science measuring the utility of documents and relationship between documents field as well as measuring the performance of scientist. The word citation is used not only to indicate the fact that scientific paper has been cited in reference but also for a description of scientific paper. In this sense citation and reference are frequently used interchangeably to mean the location or identification of scientific paper in question.

The bibliometric literature reveals that all the models developed are based on one or the other of the followed types of data.

1. Library survey data surveys are usually conducted for a short period of time.
 2. Periodical data from bibliometric for this purpose of citation counts and for the purpose of measuring journal productivity.
 3. Recorded data circulation data, inter-library loan data etc.
 4. Data from bibliographies showing number of publication per author in a subject field.
- Most of the bibliometric models are tested and used primarily at the local level (institutional level) for the purpose of-
- a. Describing scientific productivity.
 - b. Describing the growth of publication.



- c. Identification of core journals.
- d. Identification the patterns of library use.

Scientific Productivity :

Definition :

“ Scientific productivity is measured in terms of publication in various forms”.

The research productivity of an institution is generally considered as the sum of the productivity in term of the number of publication contributed by individuals affiliated to the institution during a specified period of time. The contributions may be either individual or collective and they re taken as the longible output for the investment made by the institution.

Aims And Objectives :

The aims and objectives of the study were following :

1. To study of Rank list of authors.
2. To distribution of publication according to bibliographic form.
3. To chronological distribution of the different bibliographic form.
4. To geographical distribution of the rank journals.
5. To subject wise distributions of journals.
6. To average number of authors per papers during different period.

Methodology :

The purpose of study is to examine the scientific output, using a quantitative methodology, of the faculty of college. To have published papers in different journals of national and international level. It is an accepted fact that publications are and important output of faculty. In the present study the publications output of the from year 1991 of inception of college. That means the data in this study represent long period of research output in social science and languages.

The data on faculty publication were extended from the list of publication, provided by each from the list of publication, provided by each individual faculty that means faculty were treated as source of publication which involves statistical counting of number of faculty with corresponding number of publication beside this the data also supplemented with collecting the reference from the annual report of college for stated period.

The method of percentage analysis is used to represent the varied forms of research output and their distribution in different forms and categories of journals. The degree of collaboration among authors is calculated using the formula proposed by Subramanyam 1983. According to which $C.N.(N+N_m)$. Where

C- The degree of collaboration.

N- The number of single authored papers produced during a particular period.

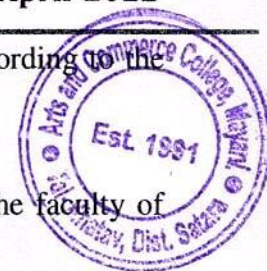
N_m - The number of joint papers produced during the same period.

As per this formula, the value of C will be between 0 and 1, the two extreme values signifying all single authored paper and all joint papers respectively.

The average number of authors per paper of a particular period is calculated by dividing the total number of author responsible for the papers produced during the period by the total number of papers.

Limitation :

There were few limitation in the present study. The country of origin of the publication was not mentioned in the number of contribution documents. Even after taking the helps of



Ulrich periodical directory the investigator could not analysis the data exactly according to the Geographical division.

Research Productivity :

The analysis of 435 contribution in the form periodical articles made by the faculty of College. The following aspect have been examined :

1. Rank list of authors
2. Distribution of publication according to Bibliographic form.
3. Chronological distribution of the different bibliographic form.
4. Geographical distribution.
5. Subjectwise distribution.
6. Chronological various in individual and collaboration papers of scientist.

Rank list of Authors :

The rank list of contribution (Faculty) has been prepared according to decreasing order that is those who have contributed maximum number of publication, gets the rank first and so on. The cum is to know who (faculty member) has not get maximum number of contribution (publication) to his credit. The rank list shows that the first three contributor were Dr.Mokashi, Dr.Mirajkar,Dr.Sayyad and Dr. Mane

Table No.1

Rank list of Authors

Sr.No.	Rank	Author's name	Contribution
1.	1	Dr.Mokashi S.A.	276
2.	2	Dr.Mirajkar S.B.	36
3.	3	Dr.Sayyad S.A.	30
4.	4	Dr.Mane H.S.	23
5.	5	Dr.Tembare U.S.	18
6.	6	Mali S.C	9
7.	7	Kamle V.Y.	7
8.	8	Bodgire V.S.	6
9.	9	Jadhav D.J	6
10.	10	Sapkal S.D.	4
11.	11	Dr.Kadam V.B.	5
12.	12	Kamble S.S.	5
13.	13	Dongardive M. M.	3
14.	14	Warghat A. D.	3
15.	15	Khade S.R.	3
Total			434

Distribution of publication according to Bibliographic form:

About the publication which scientist prepares to published their articles, with the consider an author or group at author as representing a particulars subject inters and examine authors choice of the subject interest are mathematics by individual publication attempt were

made to divided the little under study according to different carriers of information as shown in the Table 2

Table 2

Distribution of publication according to Bibliographic form.

Sr.No.	Form of Publication	Total No.	Percentage
1.	Papers in journals	434	100%
2.	Books	--	--
3.	Report	--	--
Total		434	100%



Chronological distribution of the different bibliographic form:

Chronological distribution the number of publication in the various forms group in five year intervals since 1991 is reported in table no.3

Table no.3

Table No.3

Chronological distribution of the different bibliographic form.

Form of publication	No. of publication during							Total
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	
Paper in journals	06	45	116	140	82	22	23	434
Books	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Report	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	06	45	116	140	82	22	23	434

Geographical distribution of Rank journals :

Since all the contribution belong to journals titles it was felt scattering of the journals so as to know the preferred journal to which country the journals belong the geographical analysis of contribution provides information Rank of the contribution. The table show the Geographical distribution 95 rank journals covering 434 contribution.

Subject wise distribution of journals:

The subject wise distribution of journals in which the college Arts Commerce college. In addition to journal exclusively devoted from college, the scientist also choose journals in other field such as sciences. This shows that the multi- disciplinary nature carried out by the scientist.

Conclusion :

In this study the investigator have examined number of aspects related with scientific productivity of faculty in college. A few general conclusion can be drawn form the finding from this study.

1. In spite of fact that the channel of scientific communication are plenty scientist in his study. Prefer to publish their paper only in learn periodicals.
2. The publication productivity of scientist is remarkable in the period 1994-95

3. The scientist at college preferred to published their papers both Indian and Foreign journals
4. The subject categories of the journals were have publication at scientist at College.
5. Collaborative research is found to be an decrease and it is identified in the case and three authors collaboration.
6. Geographical trends shows that 18 % journals are from India only.
7. The Ranking of journal shows that journal at serial no.1 and 3 are from India second belong to America.



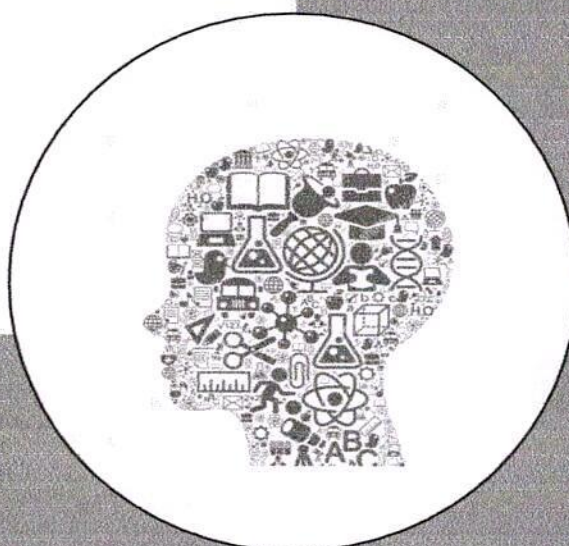
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MENTAL CRISIS OF WOMEN IN ANITA DESAI'S NOVELS CRY OF THE PEACOCK AND WHERE SHALL WE GO THIS SUMMER

Dr. Hemangini Sukhadeo Mane

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

Email: hemanginimane002@gmail.com



Abstract:

Any type of mental illness can be called as "a psychological crisis." There are different terms suggested by researchers in psychology and psychiatry. A psychological crisis occurs when a tragic or unexpected life-threatening event occurs. Many psychologists have described the reasons for psychological crisis. Stress-related factors like anxiety, depression, and other mental disorders can also create a psychological crisis. The term "psychological crisis" is related to psychiatry and psychology. Psychological crisis occurs because of painful events like violent rape, physical assaults, and threatening conditions like abusive words, recurring negative remarks, etc. This is the most painful crisis. Fiction is the most powerful form of literary expression, and it reflects the social fabric and the thoughts of that age. Anita Desai belongs to the post-independence era, which added new dimensions and depth to Indian fiction in English. She presented the inner self and the struggle of a woman in this male-dominated society with psychic depth.

Key Words: depression, stress, crisis, emotions, etc.

Anita Desai's first novel, "Cry of the Peacock," is an exploration into the psychic world of Maya, the protagonist of the novel. She depicts her anxiety, depression, and anguish, which makes her a hysterical woman. Anita Desai uses the stream of consciousness technique to depict Maya's mood disorder, her depression, and her quest for identity. Maya's husband is a lawyer. He is very rational and fails to understand the sensitive mind of Maya. She remains an emotionally starved woman who tries to gratify her starvation by remembering her past. Her emotional needs are different and the outer realities are totally different. She can't participate in family discussions on social or political issues, and her in-laws assume she's neurotic. Gautama calls her neurotic.



Maya tries to escape reality by immersing herself in her own imaginary world. Her sexual starvation is shown by the writer with the symbols of a peacock and a pigeon. 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. At the end, she finds herself alone with horrors and nightmares.

Her novel, "Where Shall We Go This Summer?" is centred around the character of Sita, who gets tortured and psychologically disturbed by the violence around her. She is unable to adjust to this changing situation. Her father was a freedom fighter and believed in Gandhian principles. She is tormented between the social image of her father and the mystery of his desertion of her mother.

There seems to be some sort of communication gap between Sita and her father. They do not understand each other's inner lives. Because of certain circumstances, she has to marry Raman, her father's friend's son, and thus all her dreams and expectations are shattered into pieces. She suffers from a psychological crisis and a disturbed state of mind. Thus, long-term psychological imbalance results in a psychological crisis. She is frustrated. She is blessed with four children but always thinks that a woman is a victim of sexual desires from a man and decides not to give birth to the fifth child in this cruel world. Sita feels lonely, unloved, and rejected by everyone. All these thoughts make her desperate. She feels insecure and neglected.

Thus, Seeta craves love and tries to escape from brutal realities. Her suppressed emotions in her sub-conscious mind always come to the conscious level and thus torture her. As a result of her lack of love from her own dear one, her mind underwent many psychological changes. Her psychological crisis is seen in the following way:

How could she tell, how to decide?

which half of her life was real and which was unreal?

which of her selves was true and which was not?

All she knew was that there were two periods of her life.

each in direct opposition to the other. (153)



Both Maya and Sita are sensitive and emotional, but the people around them are insensitive, so Sita and Maya remain emotionally starved. Fear also arises from a depressed mind. Maya expects emotional security and physical pleasure from her husband, but she cannot get it. Anita Desai uses the stream of consciousness technique to explain the cause of the increasing despair in her mind. Maya is sensitive and wise, but her suppression leads to madness. Her mind becomes weak because of certain circumstances, and it's rather true that the weak mind pulls the pain on itself.

Sita is also a sensitive, emotional woman, who feels alienated from her children, husband, and society as well. She is tormented by boredom; life has become burdensome for her. Thus, the disturbed family lives of Maya and Sita become the cause of an unending crisis in their lives. Anita Desai's female protagonist, suffer from a psychological crisis.

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THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK IN KHATAV TAHSILOF SATARA DISTRICT (MAHARASHTRA)

Dr. Tembare Uttam S.

Associate Professor,

Department of Geography,

Arts, Commerce College, Mayani.

ABSTRACT:

Agricultural is the key sector of Indian economy, where, maximum human population is engaged in agricultural activities. But, agriculture has become from not only growing crops but also raising livestock. As Report of Livestock Sector Brief (2005), livestock shows a big role in Indian economy which contributes 4.10 percent GDP of India. Also, more than 2 crore Indian population of India is engaged in livestock. It also affords work or job to about 8.8 % of the population. As per Livestock Population, 2012, about 3.3 crore number of livestock is reared in distinct district of Maharashtra which has seventh ranked livestock population among all states and union territories in India. The Khatav tahsil has taken for research study which is located in Satara district of western Maharashtra. As report of Livestock Population, 2012, about 150802 number of livestock is distributed in Khatav tahsil of Satara district. Due to drought prone region as well as plateau region, the Pusesawali circle and Khatav circle are distributed lower population of livestock in tahsil. The present paper is an attempt to assess the spatial distribution of livestock in Khatav tahsil. The analysis reveals that the region has random to regular distributional pattern of livestock.

Key Words: Agriculture, Livestock, Distribution, Rural, Satara.

INTRODUCTION:

Agricultural is the key sector of Indian economy, where, maximum human population is engaged in agricultural activities. But, agriculture has become from not only growing crops but also raising livestock. As Report of Livestock Sector Brief (2005), livestock shows a big role in Indian economy which

contributes 4.10 percent GDP of India. Also, more than 2 crore Indian population of India is engaged in livestock. It also affords work or job to about 8.8 % of the population. As per Livestock Population, 2012, about 3.3 crore number of livestock is reared in distinct district of Maharashtra which has seventh ranked livestock population among all states and union territories in India.

The Khatav tahsil is vital tahsil of Satara district which is severe drought prone region in western part of the Maharashtra. As report of Livestock Population, 2012, about 1,50,802 number of livestock is distributed in Khatav tahsil of Satara district. Besides that, Buffalo livestock has highly reared 56,077 number of Buffalo and sheep is less reared 14,775 number of sheep in tahsil. The circle village of tahsil- Pusesawali circle and Khatav circle are distributed lower population of livestock in tahsil.

OBJECTIVE:

Following are the certain objectives of the present research work

1. To analyze the spatial distribution of livestock.
2. To analyze the livestock relationship to physiography, area, population, household, inhabited village, net sown area etc.
3. To analyze the concentration of livestock in district.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:

Present research work is mainly based on extensive field work which supplemented by the secondary data sources from district livestock census (2012). The appropriate questionnaire and best interview technique has been utilized for collection of data relating of livestock. The different statistical techniques like- mean, standard deviation, livestock concentration etc. are used for investigate relationship of livestock and spatial distribution respectively. The data's are presented with the help of maps as well as tables.

STUDY AREA:

The Khatav tahsil of Satara district selected as a study area for the present research, which is located in part of Maharashtra Deccan Plateau south-

western part of Maharashtra. It covers 1377.79 Sq. k. m. geographical areas with its elevation of 600 m from the sea level. Where, about 2, 75,274 persons are habited as per district census, 2011 including 143 number of villages also. It is dominant drought-prone regions and hilly-rain shadow area, of Maharashtra state, where more than 65 % people involved in agricultural activities. Due to drought-prone regions drought- prone, rainless crops or minimum water needed crops such as Wheat, Jowar, Bajara, Potato, Onion, etc. in tahsil

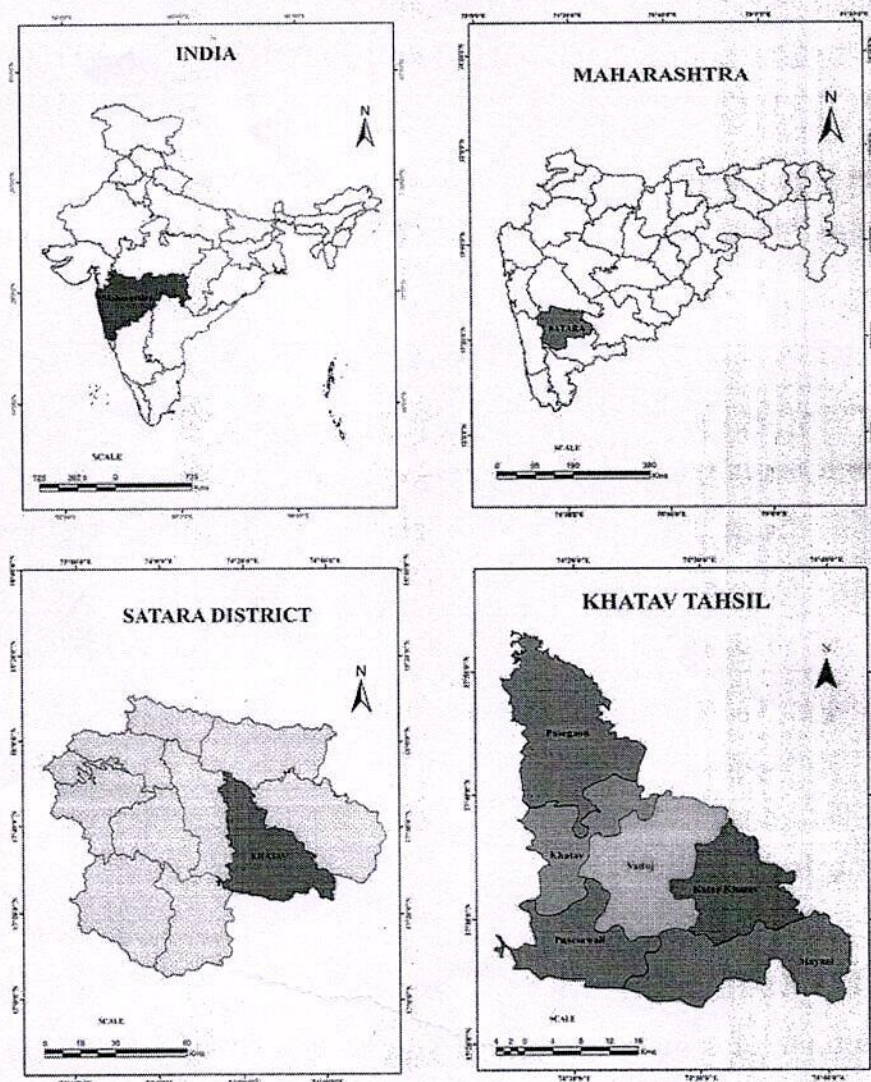


Fig. 1

ANALYSIS OF LIVESTOCK:

The livestock is vital in Khatav tahsil which is unequally distributed and varied to circle village level. Especially, Buffalo, Cattle, Goat, Sheep, etc. livestock's are reared in the tahsil. Besides that, Buffalo population is highly reared (56,077) which is followed by, Goat (44,380), Cattle (35,555) and Sheep

(14,775) in tahsil. The geographical, economic, cultural, social etc. factors have affected on the distribution of livestock.

It is observed that, the three circle fall in the classes above mean (\bar{X}) 25134. Among that Pusegaon circle and Katar Khatav circle come in the class mean (\bar{X}) +1S.D. (Standard Deviation) and Vaduj circle come in the class \bar{X} +2S.D. Remaining three circles are below \bar{X} , of them Mayani circle come in the class \bar{X} -1S.D. and rest of circles fall in the \bar{X} -2S.D.

Table No. I

KHATAV TAHSIL: LIVESTOCK- DISTRIBUTIONAL RELATIONSHIP

Sr. No.	Name of Circle Village	Livestock	Livestock Per 1 Km ²	Livestock Per 10 Popu.	Livestock per household	Livestock Per 1 Inhabited villages	Livestock Per 10 Hect. Net Sown Area
		\bar{X} =25134	\bar{X} =111.87	\bar{X} =6	\bar{X} =3	\bar{X} =1092	\bar{X} =14
		S.D.=4489	S.D.=18.03	S.D.=1.41	S.D.=1.1	S.D.= 255	S.D.= 2.56
1	Pusegaon	29093	94.62	5	2	856	15
2	Khatav	20463	119.01	6	2	758	11
3	Pusesawali	19311	109.83	6	2	920	10
4	Vaduj	31372	118.77	5	3	1426	17
5	Katar Khatav	27576	142.22	9	5	1313	16
6	Mayani	22987	86.79	5	2	1277	13
Total		150802	109.42	6	3	1055	14

Source: Compiled by Researcher

AREA AND LIVESTOCK RATIO:

The number of livestock per 1 sq. km. area is 109.42 for the all tahsil. Hence, this spatial variation at circle level is notable. In Katar Khatav circle, the ratio is 142.22 which considerably decreased to 94.62 in Pusegaon and 86.79 in Mayani circle. It is also seen that three circles come in the classes above \bar{X} among that Khatav and Vaduj circle come in the class \bar{X} +1S.D. and Katar Khatav circle fall in the class \bar{X} +2S.D.. Remaining three circles are below \bar{X} . Among that, Pusesawali circle come class \bar{X} -1S.D. and Pusegaon circle and Mayani circle come in the class \bar{X} -2S.D. However, correlation between these



two variables is insignificant (0.17). It is simple because there is widely area for rearing livestock.

HUMAN POPULATION AND LIVESTOCK RATIO:

The number of livestock per 10 population comes to 6 for the tahsil as a whole. However, the spatial variation at tahsil level are remarkable. This ratio fall to 9 in Katar Khatav circle which decreases to 5 in Pusegaon, Vaduj and Mayani circle. The two circles have their value the mean 6. The one circle Katar Khatav comes in the class $X + 2$ S.D. The remaining tahsils are below the mean. Among that Pusegaon, Vaduj and Mayani circle come in the class $X - 1$ S.D. The correlation analysis between the two variables indicates very low negative relationship (-0.02). It is vital because unequal distribution of human population is negatively affected on livestock.

HUMAN HOUSEHOLD AND LIVESTOCK RATIO:

The number of livestock per 1 human household comes to just 3 for the tahsil. However, the spatial variations at circle level are important. This ratio fall to 5 in Katar Khatav circle which decreases to 2 in Pusegaon, Khatav, Pusesawali, Mayani etc. circles. The Vaduj circle has their value the mean 3. Only one circle Katar Khatav comes in the class $X + 2$ S.D. The remaining tahsils are below the mean 3 including Pusegaon, Khatav, Pusesawali, Mayani etc. circles. The correlation analysis between the two variables indicates high positive relationship (0.46). Where, every human household has reared and sustained the livestock for complete daily need of milk as well as need of money.

INHABITED VILLAGES AND LIVESTOCK RATIO:

The number of livestock per 1 inhabited villages is 1055 in the tahsil. But, there is also, spatial variation at circle level. This ratio fall to 1426 in Vaduj circle which decreases to 758 in Khatav circle and 920 in Pusesawali circle. It is also seen that three circles come in the classes above X among that Katar Khatav and Mayani circle come in the class $X + 1$ S.D. and Vaduj circle fall in the class $X + 2$ S.D.. The remaining three circles- Pusegaon, Khatav and

Pusesawali are below the mean 1092. Among that, Pusesawali circle come in the class $X -1S.D.$ and Pusegaon circle and Khatav circle come in the class $X -2S.D.$ The correlation analysis between the two variables indicates high positive relationship (0.56). It shows that, different livestock has reared and sustained in the each inhabited villages.

NET SOWN AREA AND LIVESTOCK RATIO:

The number of livestock per 10 hectares of net sown area comes to 14 for the tahsil whole. But, there is spatial variation at circle level. This ratio fall to 17 in Vaduj circle which decreases to 10 in Pusesawali circle. It is also seen that three circles come in the classes above X among that Pusegaon and Katar Khatav circle come in the class $X +1S.D.$ and Vaduj circle fall in the class $X +2S.D.$ The remaining three tahsils-Khatav, Pusesawali and Mayani circles are below the mean 14. Among that, Mayani circle come in the class $X -1S.D.$ and Pusesawali circle and Khatav circle come in the class $X -2S.D.$ The correlation analysis between the two variables indicates very high positive relationship (0.97). Because, the net sown area is fundamental fodder source of livestock.

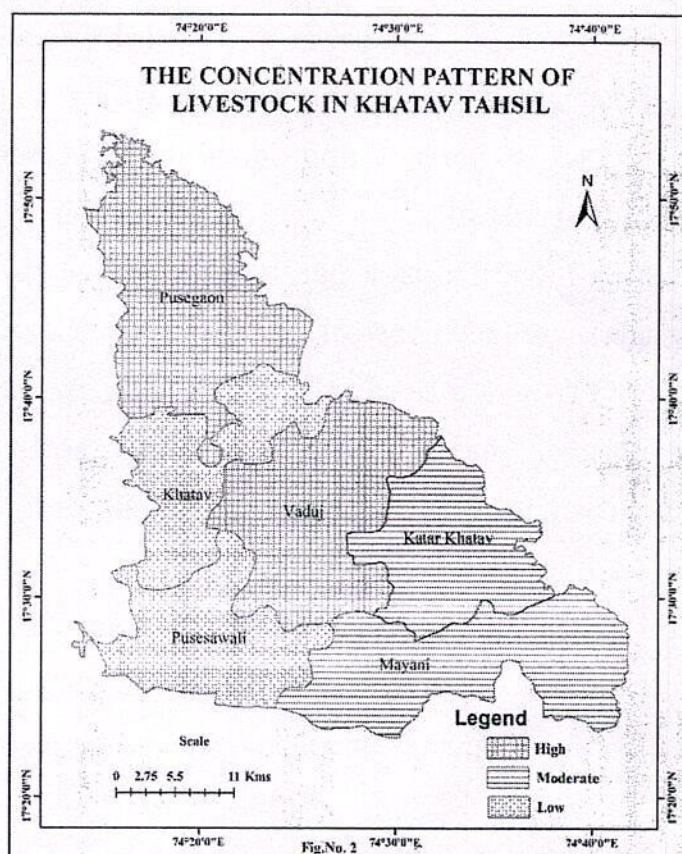
CONCENTRATION PATTERN OF LIVESTOCK:

According to Livestock Census 2012, about 150787 numbers of livestock observes in tahsil. This number of livestock to 31,372 in Vaduj circle which decreases to 19311 in Pusesawali circle. But the circle level livestock is varies from circles to circles. All 6 circles are categorized into three groups as follows: (in table no. II and Fig. 2)

Table No. II: THE CONCENTRATION PATTERN OF LIVESTOCK IN KHATAV TAHSIL

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Cattle in %	Buffalow in %	Sheep in %	Goat in %	Livestock per 10 Hect. Agricultural Area	Livestock per 10 Hect. Geographical Area	Livestock
1	Pusegaon	20.29	15.12	38.5	17.38	17	9	29093
2	Khatav	12.33	15.73	5.37	14.53	11	12	20448
3	Pusesawali	11.61	16.03	12.3	9.86	10	11	19311
4	Vaduj	24.8	20.81	14.61	19.66	19	12	31372
5	Katar Khatav	19.79	16.84	9.02	21.99	14	14	27576
6	Mayani	11.18	15.46	20.19	16.58	12	9	22987
Total/Avg.		35555	56077	14775	44380	14	11	

Source: Compiled by Researcher



High Livestock Concentration:

The tahsils which have the livestock per 10 hect. agricultural area above 15 included into high category. High livestock per agricultural area was observed in the circles of Vaduj (19) and Pusegaon (17). Among that, in Vaduj circle, 31372

numbers of livestock rearing, Out of that dominantly cattle livestock (24.80 percent) is seen which is followed by Buffalo (20.81 percent), Goat (19.66 percent) and Sheep (14.61 percent) respectively.

In Pusegaon circle, 29093 numbers of livestock rearing, Out of that dominantly Sheep livestock (38.50 percent) is seen which is followed by Cattle (20.29 percent), Goat (17.38 percent) and Buffalo (15.12 percent) respectively.

Moderate Livestock Concentration:

The circles which have the livestock per 10 hect. agricultural area ranges from 15 to 13 are included in the moderate category. Moderate livestock per 10 hect. agricultural area was observed in the circles of Katar Khatav (14) and Mayani (12). Among that, in Katar Khatav circle, 27576 numbers of livestock rearing, Out of that dominantly Goat livestock (21.99 percent) is seen which is followed by Cattle (19.79 percent), Buffalo (16.84 percent) and Sheep (9.02 percent) respectively.

In Mayani circle, 22987 numbers of livestock rearing, Out of that dominantly Sheep livestock (20.19percent) is seen which is followed by Goat (16.58percent), Buffalo (15.46 percent) and Cattle (11.18 percent) respectively.

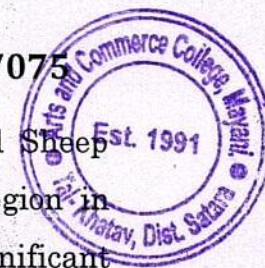
Low Livestock Concentration:

The circles which have livestock per 10 hect. agricultural area below 13 are included in low category. Low livestock per agricultural area was observed in the circles of Khatav (11) and Pusesawali (10). Among that, in Khatav circle, 20448 numbers of livestock rearing, Out of that dominantly Buffalo livestock (15.73 percent) is seen which is followed by Goat (14.53 percent), Cattle (12.33 percent) and Sheep (5.37 percent) respectively.

In Pusesawali circle, 19311 numbers of livestock rearing, Out of that dominantly Buffalo livestock (16.03 percent) is seen which is followed by Sheep (12.30 percent), Cattle (11.61 percent) and Goat (9.86 percent) respectively.

CONCLUSION:

The foregoing research analysis reveals that- the spatial distribution of livestock is characterized by their uneven distribution into tahsil. There are 150787 numbers of livestock in tahsil, among that, dominantly Buffalo livestock



(56077) is seen which is followed by Goat (44380), Cattle (35555) and Sheep (14775) respectively. Due to, maximum area is covered by plateau region in tahsil, Buffalo livestock is highly reared in tahsil. Also, Goat is significant livestock reared in eastern part of tahsil especially in Katar Khatav and Vaduj circle. And remaining Cattle livestock and sheep livestock is highly reared in Pusegaon circle. At circle level, different correlation- area and livestock (109.42 livestock per 1 sq. km. area), human population and livestock (6 livestock per 10 population), human household and livestock (3 livestock per human household), inhabited villages and livestock (1055 livestock per 1 inhabited villages), net sown area and livestock (14 livestock per 10 hect. net sown area) etc. observed in study area. While, the high livestock concentration is found in circle of Vaduj (19) and Pusegaon (17) as per agricultural area. Moderate livestock concentration is reached in circles of Katar Khatav (14) and Mayani (12) as per agricultural area. Low livestock concentration is seen in circles of Khatav (11) and Pusesawali (10) as per agricultural area. Due to, highly plateau region and least plain area, low livestock concentration is observed in Khatav and Pusesawali circles of tahsil.

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Death and Moral Sickness in J.G. Farrell's Novel *The Hill Station*

Hemangini Sukhadeo Mane

Abstract:

J.G. Farrell was an Irish-born English novelist. He wrote the "Empire Trilogy": *Trouble*, *The Singapore Grip*, and *The Siege of Krishnapur*. He was writing in the last decades of the 20th century. He got immense popularity for his "Empire Trilogy", a series of three historical novels: *The Sieges of Krishnapur* (1973), *Troubles* (1970) and *The Singapore Grip* (1978). In the Empire Trilogy, Farrell seeks to explore the crises of the British Empire. He writes about the crises of the colonisers and the colonised countries also. *The Hill Station* is an unfinished novel written in Simla, one of the famous hill stations in India. Due to Farrell's untimely death, his novel remained incomplete. It was published by his friend John Spurling in 1981 along with "*An Indian Diary*" and "*Personal Memoir*". It is the most mature novel by J.G. Farrell.

It is the last but best piece by Farrell about Anglo-Indians living in the Hill Station-Simla. The novel describes the tragedies, memories, and crises of Anglo-Indians who continued to live in

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



India after independence. *The Hill Station* brings out their crises, struggles, loss of identity, loneliness, isolation, etc. The novel is set in Simla in 1871. In the summer season, Anglo-Indians used to live there to free themselves from the burdens of routine life. People were still mentally and physically unsettled, and they still had sad memories of the Mutiny of 1857. They suffered from mental disorders and always remembered life-threatening incidents. In his novel *The Hill Station*, Farrell writes about this crisis.

Key word: death, isolation, crises, and so on.

The novel describes the social atmosphere in Simla in 1871, some years after the mutiny of 1857. The novel opens with the entry of Anglo-Indians into Simla. It's the summer season and many Anglo-Indians visit Simla. Most of them have already settled in Simla. One of the important characters in the novel, *The Siege of Krishnapur*, Dr. McNab, lives in Krishnapur. Sometimes he visited Simla, where many of the people were sick, physically and mentally. All of them share their sad memories of the war. Dr. McNab helps people and also gives them mental support. He believes in spiritual power in the universe and also in Indian culture and religion, etc. In this novel, many of the passages are devoted to death and sickness—moral and intellectual—among the Anglo-Indian society in Simla. Spiritual barrenness is the major theme of this novel. The novel remained incomplete due to the untimely death of Farrell; otherwise, it would have had a very interesting and philosophical end.

The novel looks at the lives of those Anglo-Indians who stayed on in India after independence. Farrell looks more interestingly at the internal relations between classes as well as crises in British society in India. He also writes about spiritual crises and believes that morality can save a person from illness. He says that Simla is spiritually divided. There were clashes between the high and low churches. The novel explores the theme of sickness. It is a moral and spiritual sickness of society. People do not forget the past. They continue to live in threatening conditions, and it is only their willpower that saves human lives. Farrell describes death and



sickness in this novel also. Many of the Anglo-Indians died in the hot summer in Simla. Mr. Lowry, the hotel's owner, assists them with the funeral arrangements. couldn't escape from misery and sickness. Thus, Farrell describes the dull atmosphere in Simla. Anglo-Indians experienced a sense of loneliness, life calamities, and a system that had made their lives miserable. Thus, Ralph J. Crane and Jenniefer Livett have noted the "theme of existentialism" in the novel *The Hill Station*. The Anglo-Indian sickness described by Farrell is not only physical but mental sickness as well.

In Farrell's novel, all the major characters have experience of this spiritual barrenness in human life. His *Lung* and "*A Girl in the Head*" create this atmosphere from start to finish. In *The Siege of Krishnapur*, a collector experiences it. Ronald Binns observes clashes happening because of different conceptions of religion and standards of life, which have caused a spiritual crisis in Anglo-Indian communities. Binns says:

Simla....is a divided realm, both spiritually,
in the clash between high and low church, and socially
in the descent from Elysium House to the Lower
Bazaar'... (1986:83).

Almost all of the novel's characters are ill. Emily's arm hung rather loosely at her side. Kingston suffers from tuberculosis. Mr. Forster is suffering from malarial fever and is concerned about a swollen gland in his neck. Mr. Lowrie has heart disease, and Bishop is dying. But this sickness is not only physical. There is a moral sickness, a spiritual emptiness, and an intellectual sickness. They live in a chaotic condition. In the novel, there is a discussion about cholera and tuberculosis. Farrell brings out the psychology behind every sickness and advocates his idea of liberal humanism.

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